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Waela tribe not behind foreigners' kidnapping, says sheikh

By: Mohammed Bin Sallam

AL-JAWF, July 22 — A prominent sheikh from the Waela tribe has denied media reports that six foreigners kidnapped last month in Sa'ada are being held hostage in Wadi Jubara in Al-Jawf, an area that his tribe controls.

"We control Wadi Jubara," he told the Yemen Times over the phone from his residence abroad. "The foreigners kidnapped in Sa'ada are not there at all, because we monitor everything in the area and villages."

The Waela sheikh spoke in response to media reports that his tribe was sheltering the kidnapers of the six foreigners who have been missing since mid-June.

The six were part of a group of nine German, British and Korean aid workers who were attacked in the Sa'ada governorate over a month ago. The bodies of two German and one Korean

nurses were found, but the fate of the other six remains unknown.

The government has been unable to find the culprits, despite huge mobilization of military and security forces, as well as intelligence in all parts of the governorate.

"We will not allow insecurity to spread in our area," said the sheikh. "Our area will never be a safe haven for terrorists and murderers, or a place for conflict between the government and its rivals."

"We will never allow either Salafis or Houthis to destabilize security and stability in our area," he said. "Similarly, we will never allow anyone to welcome terrorists who kidnap foreigners and commit acts of sabotage and smuggling. Those terrorists will never be protected by the peaceful tribe of Waela."

"We support President Ali Abdulla Saleh and stand with him. Last week, he requested us to help in the quest for the

kidnapped foreigners in our villages and nearby desert. We ordered all the tribe's youth and sheikhs to participate in the search for the foreigners and kidnapers in a complete survey of the whole area."

The Waela sheikh is affiliated to the 45,000-strong Isma'eli religious sect which, contrary to the Houthis who belong to the Zaidi sect and Salafis who are partly represented by the Islah party, is usually known for avoiding engagement in politics.

News reports circulated by opposition media last week said that Sheikh Ammar Bin Obada, who was previously detained on charges of links with Al-Qaeda, was still holding the six foreigners hostage in his village located in Wadi Jubara.

Government forces surrounded the village for days, but have withdrawn to the Jubara camp located in Ketaf area near the Saudi border, after the Waela

tribes threatened to join the Houthis if the government forces refused to withdraw from the area, according to tribal sources in Sa'ada.

The sources said that extensive negotiations are currently being conducted between the government and local tribal representatives to mobilize the tribes in search for the kidnapers.

Security consequences

In Sa'ada, Abdul Hameed Amer, head of the Islah office in Al-Jawf, told the media that an armed group killed Colonel Aidarous Al-Yafi'ee, one of the leaders of the 18th Military Division, and two of his bodyguards last Sunday in an ambush in Al-Mahather, 3 kilometers from Sa'ada city while he was heading to Sana'a.

Ten people were also killed in confrontations between Houthis and Islah party supporters in Al-Jawf, neighboring governorate to Sa'ada, last Saturday

and Sunday over a mosque which the Houthis were controlling.

Local sources said that, "Bloody sectarian confrontations broke out in the city of Al-Zahir between elements of the Islah party, the biggest opposition party in Yemen, and a group of Houthis due to a dispute over the Zain Al-Abideen mosque in Al-Zaher."

The sources said that the mosque was originally controlled by the Aal Al-Wazeer tribe which supports the Houthis. The confrontations resulted in four Islah party members and six Houthis being killed, and is considered to be the first armed clash between Houthis and members of a political party.

Fighting later resumed between the two sides after a number of people went to offer their condolences on the death of the Islah party members.

The Houthis have been fighting government forces and tribes, since the first

Sa'ada war started on June 18, 2004. Last year, fighting spread briefly to the Bani Hushaish area in the Sana'a governorate.

Hundreds of families of detainees over war in Sa'ada staged the nineteenth peaceful protest in front of the cabinet demanding that detainees be released. They demanded the cabinet carry out the president's January directives to release all detainees from the last Sa'ada war that ended in July 2008.

Protestors demanded that the 1,200 detainees be released from the Political Security Organization and National Security prisons, pointing out that they have been detained without trial for two to five years.

President Saleh declared the Sa'ada war between the Houthis and government forces over on July 17, 2008. However, intermittent military violations have resulted in over 100 people killed from the two sides.

Desperate youth challenge state at the cost of their lives

By: Fuad Mus'ed
 For the Yemen Times

DHALE, July 22 — Waddah, 26, went out June 8, 2009 to participate in the funeral of six people killed during the last demonstrations in Aden and Radfan, southern Yemen. His relatives say that while the funeral procession coming from Lahj passed the Al-Anad military checkpoint south of Radfan, confrontations took place between soldiers and the people who participated in the funeral.

Three civilians were killed, including Waddah, and other three wounded.

Waddah appeared the last time standing on shoulders of his colleagues during a demonstration in Radfan. He was wearing the flag of the state of the south, before unity. According to his friends, Waddah has been in the forefront of participants for over two years in all demonstrations of the Southern Movement, which call for separation.

His friend, Yasser, says that Waddah dreamt of a better situation because he was unemployed and didn't have any source of income. He aspired enjoy a decent life.

Waddah's relatives said he wasn't involved in partisan activities, at least recently. He remained "an anonymous soldier" in most of the activities of the Southern Movement.

Waddah and his friends took to the streets to face bullets and suppression. Yasser said that the poor living standards instigated them to go out.

The Southern Movement is a party in the southern part of Yemen that demands secession from the north, and to restore the southern state.

The government refuses to have a dialogue with the movement, saying that the party is just upset because the unification harmed its interests. The party says the government has been neglect-



Demonstration at the funeral of Toufiq Al-J'adi who was killed on May 3rd in Al-Dhal'e.

ing their rights as citizens, particularly with regards to the rights of retirees, youth employment, and the illegal appropriation of lands.

In addition to Waddah, two other men were killed, Mu'een S'ad and Abdul Salam Ahmed.

Mu'een's father says that he considers his son "a martyr among the other galaxy of martyrs who came from Radfan for the sake of the south."

"Youth are victims in every demonstration. All leaders of the Southern Movement are old, except of some. These leaders are misleading these

young guys, by giving them promises of a better future," said a young man in Radfan.

Most victims of the protests who were killed, wounded and detained came from Radfan and Al-Sabeeha areas of Lahj in, addition to Al-Dhal'e, where the Southern movement organized most of their activities.

Nayef Mohamed, 29, said that most youth are not affiliated with parties and, consequently, are not ordered by parties to participate in the protests. They found themselves facing the government, which he said denied their rights, including the right to express their opinions peacefully and legally.

He added that suppression of protesters inspires the youth to risk sacrifices because they aim to change the situation.

Last January 13, Omar Abdul Aziz Al-Subaihi, 17, was killed at Al-Hashimi Square by soldiers who came to scatter protesters using tear gas and guns. He was shot in his neck.

His relative Majed says that he wasn't affiliated with any party but he was enthusiastic to participate in all activities

of the southern movement.

"Most youth of the south believe that escalation of protests will prompt the government to confess their issue and deal with the other parties to put the suitable solutions that can stop their suffering," says Abdul Rahman, 30. "The situation nowadays is unbearable. Youth realize that they have to sacrifice, because they believe that their complaints are just and, consequently, they cannot afford to live under these poor conditions," he said.

Southern Movement usually issues a press a release before every activity, calling people to participate. Youth undertake the other roles, including distributing invitations and encouraging to people to attend. The activities sometimes end with some protesters killed, injured and detained.

Mohammed Ali believes that unemployment and prompt youth to participate in protests.

Sameer Mohammed says that the government is responsible for the situation because of its random decisions and oppression against its citizens. He said that poor government led the country's

youth to a state of despair.

Official reports indicated that more than 16 percent of Yemeni youths are unemployed. Forty-seven percent of the 22 million Yemeni people are suffering poverty, with a large proportion of the population lives on less than \$1 per day.

List of young Yemenis were killed during demonstrations

September 1, 2007: Demonstration to demand release of detainees
 Salah Al-Quhum was shot dead in Al-Mukalla.

September 10, 2007: Demonstration to demand release of detainees
 Mohammed Humadi and Waleed Obadi. Eight were wounded, Al-Dhal'e

October 13, 2007: Preparation for a celebration for retirees on the occasion of the 14th of October, anniversary of revolution (Al-Manassa)



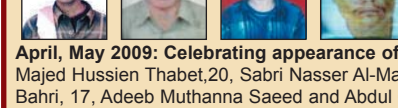
Abdul Nasser Hamada, Mohammed Nassr Haitham, Shafeeq Mohammed Hassan and Fahmi Mohammed Hassan were killed, Al-Habeelain, Radfan, Lahj

January 13, 2008: Reconciliation activity on the January anniversary
 Saleh Abu Bakr Al-Sayyed was killed, Al-Hashimi Square, Aden



May 5, 2008: A supporting activity
 Hafidh Al-Asnaj and Yahya Al-Soumaili, Toor Al-Baha, Lahj

January 13, 2009: Reconciliation activity on the January anniversary
 Omar Abdul Aziz Al-Subaihi, Al-Hashimi Square, Aden



April, May 2009: Celebrating appearance of Al-Biedh
 Majed Hussien Thabet, 20, Sabri Nasser Al-Matari, 22, Abed Abdu Al-Bahri, 17, Adeb Muthanna Saeed and Abdul Qawi Al-Tullabi, 24, Protests in Radfan of Lahj and Aden

May 3, 2009: A demonstration to support Al-Biedh
 Toufiq Al-J'adi, A demonstration to support Al-Biedh, Al-Dhal'e



June 15, 2009: A funeral of Radfan Martyrs
 Waddah Hassan Ali, Mu'een S'ad Saleh and Abdul Salam Ahmed Haitham, Radfan

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New degree to put gender back into development

By: Alice Hackman

SANA'A, July 22 — In a country repeatedly rated last in the Global Gender Gap report, a new master's degree at the University of Sana'a promises Yemeni women a brighter future, by combining gender and development studies.

The Gender-Development Research and Study Center is encouraging university graduates with high levels of English proficiency to apply for its program in Gender and International Development, to start in February 2010.

"Our Masters students will have the capacity for critical thinking, to see the problem of development deeply," said Dr. Husnia Al-Kadiri, head of the center.

"If women participate in the master's, they will not represent all Yemeni women, but they will work on how to push education for girls," said Al-Kadiri, "which is the most important tool to make women's participation visible in development."

"Women are playing a role in development, but it is silent-not visible," she said.

Only 55 percent of Yemeni girls are enrolled in basic education compared to 75 percent of boys, according to the government's latest statistics.

Although United Nations statistics increase both these percentages by around 10 percent, they report that girls' attendance in basic education reaches no more than 41 percent.

The disempowerment of women and children was one of the four underlying reasons for the poor outcomes of development interventions in Yemen, according to the UN's 2005 Common Country Assessment.

The three others were lack of transparency and participation, inequitable and unsustainable use of water resources, and the growth of unemployment in a rapidly expanding population.

The two-year master's program is the first of its kind in the region, said Al-Kadiri, although the American universities of Cairo and Beirut also offer gender-based courses.

The International Development Center at Roskilde University in Denmark is supporting the program, and international specialists will teach for the first few years while they train a permanent staff.

"Gender in development is making sure men and women both participate in development," said Dr. Saed Al-Saba, head of documentation and information at the center. "It is ensuring both women and

men are given equal opportunities."

The course is definitely not only for women, she said, because the presence of men is vital for women to be able to seize their right to participate in development.

"Men must understand that gender in development is not dangerous to men, it is just about equal opportunity between the sexes," she said.

Women and men think differently, explained Al-Kadiri, but the potentials of both are complementary. Both sexes must be included in development so that half a country's potential is not lost along the way.

"If we give the chance to women to participate, the potential of both sexes will accelerate the wheel of development," she said.

"When you integrate gender, you can solve a lot of problems," added Aisha Saeed, head of the Protection Program at Save the Children, who worked with the center in 2008 on research on gender-based violence.

Better gender budgeting

"[The news master's] is very important because people don't know how to integrate gender in development," said Khadija Radman, deputy minister for

women affairs at the Ministry of Social Affairs.

The program will help integrate gender-related considerations into government and non-governmental organization plans, according to Radman, notably through gender budgeting.

"They don't know how to do it!" she said of gender budgeting, or equal and fair distribution of resources between men and women-centered projects in Yemen.

Only 33 percent of governmental, non-governmental and international organizations took gender into consideration while drawing up their budgets, according to a 2009 survey by the Yemeni Strategic Development Center on gender-responsive budgeting.

"Gender budgeting is the biggest issue in development," said Al-Kadiri, who explains that with it, a majority of problems could be solved.

The program aims to teach students about gender budgeting, as well as more development-orientated subjects such as conflict resolution.

Evidence-based studies

Part of the Gender-Development Research and Study Center's work over the last few years has been very produc-

tive, said Al-Kadiri.

Campaign-orientated research into early marriage in particular bore fruit, as it contributed the beginning of a discussion on a minimum age for marriage. Although a law that sets 17 as the minimum legal age to marry is now being stalled in parliament, the discussion is an achievement, she said.

When you have statistical evidence of early marriage, female genital mutilation or gender-based violence, it is harder for people to ignore the problem, she said.

Hard facts and dialogue are a key to closing the gender gap, from the family-level to government.

In Yemen, only one of the 301 seats in parliament is held by a woman, and two ministries—the Ministry of Human Rights and the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs—are headed by women.

To date, women are outnumbered four to one in legislatures around the world, according to the UN.

"Despite the progress that has been made, six out of ten of world's poorest people are still women and girls, less than 16 percent of the world's parliamentarians are women, two thirds of all children shut outside the school gates are girls," according to the United Nations' Development

Program's Web site.

Over 60 percent of all unpaid family workers globally are women, women still earn on average 17 percent less than men, and about one-third of women suffer gender-based violence during their lives, it says.

Action not words

The program has received support from the University of Sana'a, said Al-Kadiri, but it seeks more technical support from international donors and UN agencies.

"This is the nucleus for changing society," she said. "This center with other partners will be a good change agent for Yemen, even regionally where conflict is high."

Al-Kadiri also urged local women's rights organizations to support the center's efforts and show a greater presence at its meetings.

"Talking about gender equality is important, but doing is more important," she said.

Although it showed improvement in scores from previous years, Yemen was ranked 130 out of 130 countries in the 2008 Global Gender Gap Report, an annual report issued by the World Economic Forum.

Costly vices of Yemeni society: qat and cigarettes

By: Salma Ismail

SANA'A, July 22 — Each year in Yemen, roughly USD 156 million is spent on chewing qat, according to a study by the University of Hodeidah, while more than USD 107 million is spent on cigarettes according to a study by the National Program for Combating Smoking.

Cigarettes come cheap in Yemen with a whole pack costing as little as YR 80, almost US 40 cents.

Yemenis smoke 6.4 billion cigarettes a year while qat, a leafy narcotic, is the country's leading crop and accounts for 35 percent of total agricultural production, according to the Ministry of Agriculture.

"When I blow away the smoke from my cigarette, I feel that I am blowing my troubles away," says Ahmed, 16 years-old. "I often smoke while I am chewing qat."

Last year, Yemen's National Tobacco Company reaped profits of close to USD 9 million, according to their website.

"The increase of smoking among Yemenis is due to its association with qat and the absence of awareness programs," said head of Media Youth Forum Feras Shamsan. He heads the forum under the slogan, "My life is better without smoking."

"We are not supported in our efforts to combat smoking among youth. We don't even have the means to print our material, whether posters or publications," Shamsan lamented.

Often a cheek full of qat, which can last for up to eight hours, is accompanied by cigarettes. Some people smoke the hookah or cigarettes to alleviate psychological stress caused by the inescapable poverty that is all too common in Yemen.

"Both my parents chew qat. They spend around YR 1500 to 2000 on their habit everyday," said Zeinab, a Sana'a



The WHO is urging world governments to require all tobacco packaging include images of sickness and suffering caused by tobacco, along with written warnings.

University graduate.

At a recent workshop, Dr. Fathi Ahmed Saqqaf, a professor at the Faculty of Sports Education, University of Al-Hodeidah, related that Yemen spends almost USD 156 million chewing qat every year, as reported by the national news agency.

Although poverty in Yemen is rampant with approximately 8 million people living below the poverty line according to the World Bank, spending priorities are focused on qat, often to the detriment of children. Little Fatim and her sister, who have never been to school, can be found at the Hadda roundabout almost every day, selling chewing gum or other tissue paper. Sometimes they just beg from as early as 7 am to as late as 10 pm. "He is chewing qat," she replied when asked

what he is doing. "My father brought us here, and then he went home."

Qat is grown, sold and used legally in Yemen. In some countries, possessing qat, known by the botanical term *catha edulis forskal*, carries a prison sentence while in other countries it carries the death penalty. Chewing qat has had a negative effect on the economy as qat farms continue to replace coffee farms and other goods that can be exported.

Yemenis continue to puff away

While the country discusses the printing of images on cigarette packs about the dangers of smoking, it has yet to put in effect a 2005 law that bans smoking on public transportation.

According to a study prepared by Yemeni researcher Ahmad Hussein Al-

Hada'a, Yemenis smoke 6.4 billion cigarettes per a year, equal to 317.5 million packets a year and 870,000 packets per a day.

The World Health Organization (WHO) is urging world governments to require all tobacco packaging to include images of sickness and suffering caused by tobacco use along with written warnings.

WHO says tobacco is the leading cause of preventable death, killing more than five million people worldwide yearly. The organization also states that tobacco is the only legal consumer product that kills when used exactly as intended by the manufacturer.

WHO reported that countries that have included warning pictures on cigarette packs and other tobacco products have found it to be an effective tool in helping smokers to kick the habit while preventing others from starting.

However, only a tenth of the world's population lives in countries requiring warning pictures, and ignorance about the consequences of smoking prevails. Tobacco and qat widely help some members of Yemeni society temporarily 'escape' from their financial and emotional problems by inducing a false sense of relaxation. However, there are strings attached in the form of major health and financial costs.

At a recent press conference, the director of WHO's Tobacco Free Initiative said images of "yellow teeth, blackened gums, protruding neck tumors and bleeding brains" on each pack of cigarettes, in addition to written warnings, would help alert smokers to disease risks.

"We are hoping that by next year, images of the negative effects of smoking will be printed on cigarette packs in Yemen," said Dr. Mohamed Al-Khawlani, Director of Yemen's Tobacco Control Program.

Yemeni businessman kidnapped by tribesman

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, July 22 — Protesters demanded the release of a Yemeni businessman who was kidnapped last weekend, after being chased down Seteen Street by about 20 men in 13 vehicles.

The victim, Adulmalek Al-Khamri, 40, was abducted on Sunday, July 19 by tribesmen from the Bani Dhibyan district, which is 90 kilometers southeast of Sana'a.

At the demonstration, dozens of protesters held up placards saying, "The repeated kidnapping of businessmen weakens the development and the economic wheel of the country."

Other signs said, "We condemn the kidnapping, and demand the release of the abducted Yemeni businessman Adulmalek Al-Khamri."

Al-Khamri, who is also the manager of Hadda Ramada Hotel, was abducted on his way to work at 1:30 p.m., according to Adnan Al-Sakkaf, the victim's brother-in-law.

"The kidnappers chased Adulmalek with four Camry cars, four pick-up trucks and five Jeeps on Seteen Street while he was driving to work in his Suzuki car" said Al-Sakkaf.

The chase ended on Al-Khamseen Street with the kidnapping, he said.

According to Al-Sakkaf, the kidnappers were wearing military uniforms and left three of their identification cards in a Camry they abandoned on Al-Khamseen Street after the chase.

The ID cards of Abdullah Ahmed Najran, Ahmed Ali Ahmed Mujaida'a and Ali Ahmed Al-Salmi were found in

the car.

According to Al-Sakkaf, the IDs were left intentionally to let the family of the victim know who had abducted Al-Khamri.

It is not the first time that a member of Al-Khamri family has been kidnapped. In 2008, Omer Tawfeeq Al-Khamri, Adulmalek Al-Khamri's nephew, was kidnapped.

Also in 2008, 8 year-old Ali Al-Udaini was kidnapped, because he was thought to be Al-Khamri's son.

The violent dispute between the tribesmen and Al-Khamri family originated in 1998.

At that time, Ali Al-Udaini, who was a friend of Al-Khamri's brother, Nabeel Al-Khamri, was killed by tribesmen. Al-Udaini was the Deputy Manager of the Arab Bank

when Nabeel Al-Khamri paid the tribesmen with a bad check.

According to news reports, a dispute between Nabeel Al-Khamri and the tribesmen over a commercial deal that has been going on since the 90s still inflames the situation. Al-Khamri, according to the reports, still owes the tribesmen money.

Ali Al-Siraji, a tribesman in Bani Dhibyan who kidnapped the Dutch couple last April, said that the father of, Abdullah Ahmed Najran, one of the kidnappers, was killed and another one was wounded while they were trying to assassinate Nabeel Al-Khamri.

The Yemen Times contacted the Ministry of Interior to find out what actions the ministry has taken but the press officer at the ministry said that no one is authorized to comment.

Yemen seeks to overcome challenge of promoting tourism

By: Khaled Al-Hilaly

SANA'A, July 22 — Despite Yemen's tremendous tourism potential and ongoing government efforts to promote the country as a destination, tourists do not flock to this historically rich country.

The lure of the world's oldest skyscrapers, internationally-protected heritage sites, mountaintop villages, pristine coral reefs, and unique trees, seems to be overshadowed by government warnings, travel restrictions and a lack of basic infrastructure.

In an attempt to make travel to -and within- Yemen more appealing to tourists, the Yemen Tourism Promoting Board, a government agency, announced last week that it has finished building four rest areas along major roads for the convenience of travelers.

The rest areas cost a total of YR 48 million, which is USD 240,000.

Three of them are on the road from Sana'a to Hodeida, and one is on the road from Sana'a to Al-Mahwit. They are at Al-Sabt triangle in Al-Haima, Khamis Banisa'd and Bani Matar along the road to Hodeida. On the way to Al-Mahwit there is one in Al-Ahjr.

"Building rest areas is a part of improving tourism infrastructure not only for tourists but also for Yemenis," said Yemen Tourism Promoting Board Executive Director Ahmed Al-Biel.



Often dubbed 'The Manhattan of the desert,' the ancient city of Shibam is a UNESCO World Heritage Site

The plots of land where the rest areas were built were presented by local councils in the area. The areas include bathrooms, tables and umbrellas for relaxation, and cafeterias serving food.

"At the rest-stops there are areas still empty, and they are offered for investment," said Al-Biel. "Investors may add services like petrol stations, mini markets, motels and maintenance services."

"We intend to build rests in other main roads of the country," he added.

Mahmoud Al-Shaibani, the general manager of Universal Travel Agency, believes that tourists and locals can benefit from the rest areas. However, he wants them to be larger and include more conveniences for travelers.

Despite the addition of these rest-stops, building tourism in Yemen still presents considerable challenges, according to Al-Biel.

He said promoting tourism is difficult, and sometimes useless, because many of European countries warn citizens not to travel to Yemen.

"We advise against all travel to the governorate of Sa'ada," said the British Foreign Commonwealth Office in its latest travel summary. "We also advise against all but essential travel to the rest of Yemen, due to the threat of terrorism and tribal violence."

Yemen's Ministry of Interior has also placed restrictions on the movement of tourists and foreigners within the country

"to protect them."

Tourists or foreigners living in Yemen need to obtain permission from the tourist police in order to travel outside the capital Sana'a, or move between governorates, which further hinders the movement of travelers. Their movements are also tracked at check points, tourist sites and at hotels. Nabil Al-Nozaily, the owner and director of BTA travel agency referred to foreigners' movement licenses [from tourist police] as a kind of corruption.

He said tourists unnecessarily wait for long periods of time in their vehicles at check points, despite the prior knowledge of the trips by tourist police.

Many travel agents also say that they are concerned that travel licenses, security personnel accompanying tourists wherever they go, and the fact that travelers have to depend on agencies to provide qat and food, hinders tourism.

"In Rada', the tourists are not allowed to get out," said Al-Nozaily "if [he or she] wants to visit the mosque security personnel surround him all the way."

They believe that there are other security methods, like installing security cameras and police patrols which can be effective and less visible.

For instance, Al-Nozaily suggested that rather than following tourists with security, long roads should be divided in to sectors and patrolled by police vehicles, supported by helicopters and cameras.

Invitation for Bids

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The deadline for selling BDs will be on **19 AUG 2009**.

Bids must be submitted in sealed envelopes addressed to **Yemen Gulf of Aden Ports Corporation — Port of Aden- Tawahi** mentioning the project name, Tender number and name of bidder procurement department. The following documents must be contained in the bid:

- 1- A Bank Guarantee for a lump sum of **(6,000 \$) (Sixty Thousand American Dollars.)** Bank guarantee has to be valid for not less than **(90 days)** from date of Bid Opening. Bank guarantee may be substituted with a payable cheque.
- 2- Valid tax certificate (A foreign bidder who is not already doing business in Yemen may provide a copy of the appropriate VAT registration document from his home country.)
- 3- Valid Insurance Certificate. (Insurance certificate is required only from firms with employees in Yemen who are entitled to benefits from the Public Enterprise for Social Security in Yemen)
- 4- Valid registration and classification certificate. (In the event of an award of contract if the successful firm is not already registered it will be required to evidence registration with the concerned Entity in Yemen as a requirement for contract effectiveness.)
- 5- Samples (if required)
- 6- valid zakat card
- 7- valid sales tax certificate

A foreign bidder may provide the equivalent documents indicated in 2, 3 and 4 from its country of registration as appropriate.

- ¥ The Dead line for submission and bids opening will be **Sunday 11:00 Am on 23 AUG 2009**. Bids received after this deadline will be returned unopened.
- ¥ Bid Opening will take place at **the hall of the Marketing Department** and at the same time mentioned above, in presence of bidders or their authorized representatives.
- ¥ Potential bidders may inspect BDs before purchasing during working hours for a period **(35 day)** starting from advertisement.

VACANCY

A full time position is now available for an Administrative Assistant at the Basic Education Support and Training (BEST) Project funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Under direct supervision of the Operations Manager, the Admin Assistant will aid in providing program staff with administrative support. The Admin Assistant will be tasked on a daily/weekly basis and he/she will be responsible for general office duties that include but are not limited to the following:

1. Translating documents for field staff and contractors as necessary
2. Preparing Purchase Orders and all accompanying documents according to company policy
3. Preparing travel arrangements for staff including hotel reservations
4. Serving as Inventory Officer for the project and conducting an annual physical check
5. Maintaining files and databases as directed

General Requirements:

1. High School Diploma
2. Minimum of two (2) years previous office experience
3. Excellent Arabic/English proficiency
4. At least one (1) full year of experience working with Windows 2000/XP
5. At least one (1) full year of experience with Microsoft Office especially Word and Excel

Qualified applicants should send their CVs with cover letters no later than two weeks after the date of this announcement to the following address by mail:

Attn: HR Officer
PO Box 22377
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

Invitation for Prequalification

Country: Republic of Yemen
Project: Amran Aden Highway Project Section-I, Sana'a – Dhamar - Bait Al Komani, (6-lane, Dual Carriageway, 95 km)
Loan/Credit No: Credit No. (30/494)

The **Government of the Republic of Yemen** has received a **Grant and Loan** toward the cost of **Amran Aden Highway Project**, and it intends to apply part of the proceeds of this [loan No / credit No 30/494] to payments under the contract for **construction of Amran Aden Highway Project-Section I, Sana'a – Dhamar - Bait Al Komani 95 km**. The **Ministry of Public Works and Highways** intends to prequalify contractors for the construction of the above mentioned major dual carriageway project. The project is a 6 lane dual carriageway 37.7m wide, and includes huge quantities of works i.e. more than **28,000,000.0 m3** of earthwork, more than **100,000 m3** of reinforced concrete, more than **1,250,000.0 m3** of sub-base and base course, more than **300,000.0 m3** of hot mix asphalt concrete,...Etc. It is expected that invitations for bid will be made in **Oct, 2009**.

Prequalification will be conducted through prequalification procedures specified in the Guidelines for procurement of works for the borrowers of the Development Institutions, Members of the Cooperation Group, First Edition, 1995, and is open to all bidders from eligible source countries, as defined in the guidelines.

Interested eligible applicants may obtain further information from and inspect the prequalification document at the **Ministry of Public Works and Highways** from **8:30AM to 2:00 PM, Saturday-Wednesday**, at the address below. A complete set of the prequalification document in **English** may be purchased by interested applicants (a) on the submission of a written application to the address below and upon payment of a nonrefundable fee of **YR20,000.0**, or **US\$100.0**, plus the courier charges for overseas delivery of **US\$ 50**, if required, from the following address:

Ministry of Public Works and Highways
Head Office, 5 th Floor
Nuqum, Next to Berlin Public Garden
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
Phone: 00967 1 545229
Fax: 00967 1 545373
Email: ifrpiu@yemen.net.ye
Attention: Assistant Deputy Minister-Roads Sector, MPWH

The method of payment will be in cash, or Cashier's check. The document will be sent by courier

The deadline for application submission is: **Sep 6, 2009**

Applications for prequalification should be submitted in sealed envelopes, delivered to the address above by **11 AM, Sep 6, 2009**, and be clearly marked "Application to Prequalify for " **The Construction of Amran Aden Highway Project-Section I, Sana'a – Dhamar - Bait Al Komani 95 km.**"

UNICEF YEMEN

P. O. BOX 725
SANA'A, REPUBLIC OF YEMEN
TEL: (967.1) 211 400
FAX: (967.1) 206 092

EXTERNAL VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) invites applications from qualified Yemeni Nationals for the following position:

Title: **Maternal and New Born Health Specialist**
Level: **NOC**
Type of contract: **Fixed-Term**
Duty station: **Sana'a**

Under the supervision of the Chief Young Child Survival and Development (YCSD) section, the incumbent will be responsible for the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the MNH programme within the YCSD section. In this position the selected candidate will perform the following main responsibilities:

Responsibilities:

1. Contributes towards the preparation of the Situation Analysis by compiling data, analyzing and evaluating information, and writing chapters of the Analysis.
2. Designs, prepares, implements, monitors and evaluates MNH project. Analyzes and evaluates data to ensure achievement of objectives and/or takes corrective action when necessary to meet project objectives. Contributes to the development and/or introduction of new approaches, methods and practices in project management and evaluation.
3. Prepares the sectoral documents for the Country Programme Recommendation (CPR) and Plans of Action, Country Programme Summary Sheet, and other programme documents, as required.
4. Input into Country Office and Regional Emergency Preparedness and Response plans. Provides guidance in establishing and activating national surge capacity mechanisms for immediate humanitarian response at country level.
5. Participates in intersectoral collaboration with other programme colleagues. Assists in development of appropriate communication and information strategy to support and/or advocate MNH project development.
6. Participates in intersectoral collaboration with other programme colleagues. Assists in development of appropriate communication and information strategy to support and/or advocate MNH project development.
7. Assists government authorities in planning and organizing training programmes. Identifies training needs and objectives for the purpose of capacity building, project 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 chief section or Deputy Representative, as required
9. Ensures the accurate and timely input of project information in the computerized programme system, and issues status reports for monitoring and evaluation purposes.
10. Prepares project status reports required for management, Board, donors, budget review, project analysis, annual reports, etc.

Work conditions: the post is office-based, with frequent travels within the country

Qualifications:

- Advanced university degree in Public Health and gynae & obstetric
- 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 language is required.
- Computer skills, including internet navigation and various office applications required

Interested and qualified candidates should send their application along with their CV to the **yemenhr@unicef.org**. **Applications received after August 6th, 2009 will not be considered.**

UNICEF encourages qualified women candidates to apply. UNICEF is a non smoking environment



Building the Foundation of Democracy - Building the Foundation of Democracy - Building the Foundation of Democracy

Employment Opportunity

Position: Project Manager
Closing date: 31 July 2009 - **Location:** Sana'a - Yemen

About IFES:

IFES is an international, nonprofit organization that supports the building of democratic societies. IFES provides targeted technical assistance to strengthen transitional democracies. Founded in 1987 as a nonpartisan, nonprofit organization, IFES has developed and implemented comprehensive, collaborative democracy solutions in more than 120 countries.

Please note: This position is for a period of Three months, August 1 to October 31, 2009, with possible extension depending on funding.


Responsibilities:

- Serve as the project manager for IFES projects in Yemen.
- Overall responsibility of IFES projects administrative and financial management.
- Monitors the execution of the activities by the project staff and the local partners.
- Ensure timely execution of project activities within the allocated budget.
- Ensure that donor-specified reporting requirements are met in coordination with the Country Director (CD) and MENA Program Officer.
- Communicate regularly with the DC office on program activities and implementation.
- Coordinate closely with the CD and the DC office on administrative, programmatic, and financial issues.
- Establish and maintain contacts and working relationships with local stakeholders.
- Handle all routine administrative issues.
- Manage and report on field office finances.
- Perform other duties as requested.

Qualifications:

- University degree in relevant fields with 3-5 years' project management experience.
- Proven leadership, staff management, project administration, financial management skills and ability to prioritize, and handle multiple tasks under tight deadlines.
- Excellent interpersonal and communication (written and oral) skills.
- Proficient with Microsoft Excel, PowerPoint, Word and knowledge of QUICKEN financial record systems.
- Knowledge of Yemen politics and familiarity with election-related issues preferred.
- Familiarity with the international donor community in Yemen.

To apply please send your CV with a cover letter to : alothari@yemen.net.ye or by fax : 430012.



TOTAL E&P YEMEN is HIRING

Total E&P YEMEN, subsidiary of Total, world's fourth oil and gas company is looking for:

Geologist

Job Duties:

As the Synthesis Geologist for operated a non-operated assets, his main responsibilities and tasks are:

Basins evaluation (operated and non-operated assets)


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- Contribute to building / updating the databases and knowledge bases of the TOTAL Group.
- Collect and archive all traded and scout information concerning petroleum exploration /production activity in Yemen.
- Contribute to the Well Prognosis Reports preparation.
- Update and generate geological maps (new wells integration).

Job Qualifications:

- B.Sc. degree in Geology.
- Minimum of 5 years experience.
- Must have at least a basic understanding of well log analysis and economic evaluations.
- Must be knowledgeable in the areas of decision analysis.
- Good communication skills with excellent written and spoken English.
- Good mastery of MS Office Application.
- Excellent presentation , team , interpersonal relations

To Apply:

- Please login www.careers.total.com & register your application no later than August 6th, 2009.
- Faxed or handed-in applications are **not** considered.
- Learn more about the above positions at www.careers.total.com




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استلام الجوائز من مراكز الاستبدال أو فروع الشركة متكو

تعز: تلفون: ٥٧- / ٢٤٨٨٩٤ صناعه : تلفون: ٢١٥١٤٥-٢٠٤٢٢٧ عدن: تلفون: ٢٥٠٨٥٩ / ٢٥٠٩٤٨ الحليدية: تلفون: ٢٢٠٨٢٥-٢٢٠٨٤٩ إب: تلفون: ٤١٧٢٢٢/٤
المكلا: تلفون: ٣١٤٢٦٩ سيئون: تلفون: ٥٢٦٦

UNHCR Annual Consultations Meeting with NGOs Working for Refugees

General director of CSSW Dr. Mohammed Al-Qubati: "Participation of the CSSW comes to crown services and health programs offered to 35 thousand Somali refugees in Yemen"



The Charitable Society for Social Welfare(CSSW) represented by its general director Dr. Mohammed AlQubati participated in the activities of Geneva Annual Consultative Conference at the UN residence in Geneva. The conference was attended by 187 participants representing 93 countries around the world.

Dr. Al-Qubati said that participation of the CSSW came in response to an invitation presented by UNHCR and International Council for Voluntary Activities(ICVA). He said that the participation aimed to enhance bonds of relations with the UNHCR's office in Yemen and the main headquarter in Geneva, introduce the different activities of the CSSW, exchange experiences with the organizations that participated in the conference and create a new partnership as well as benefit from the best practices and ways of working with refugees.

Al-Qubati said that the conference focused on states of domestic displacement and how to count the number of refugees, assess their needs, recognize challenges and difficulties and work to solve and overcome them whether within organizations or between organizations and governments. He pointed out that this ensures implementation of the agreed-upon programs on the ground and security and safety of workers and volunteers in the field. The conference also aimed to exchange information and coordinate efforts.

Al-Qubati confirmed that the conference came up with many important results and recommendations including the work on building capacities of institutions working in the field, increasing scope of cooperation with civil society organizations and developing resources of partners. They also included the work on returning refugees to their homelands whenever possible, increasing grants offered to countries that host refugees and settling them as possible, investing their capabilities and benefiting from them in the different fields as well as urging them to respect laws of the hosting country.

He further made clear that since the nineties of the last century, the CSSW has been offering all primary health care services to Somali refugees in Kharaz and Al-Basatin camps located in Lahj and Aden governorates in cooperation with the UNHCR, UNICEF and UNFPA. He said that around 35 thousand refugees benefit from these services every year. The CSSW carries out training programs for refugees to enable them get professional experiences and knowledge that help them find new sources of income in addition to education programs on risks of AIDS and how to combat it. It also grants a number of Somali refugees loans through its NAMA small supply program to develop their small projects, improve their economic standards of living and enhance their role in society. In addition, the CSSW carries out general education programs.

UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY HOSPITAL, SANA'A

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<p>Dr. Isfi Parveen M.B.B.S, FCPS in Obs & Gynecology Join as Consultant Obs. & Gynecology Department</p>  <p>Sees cases of: S. Section, Leprotamies both elective & Ovarian Pathology, Abdominal Hysterectomies, Ovarian drilling, Infertility treatment.</p>	<p>Dr. Muhammad Zaheer M.B.B.S, M.C.P.S, FCPS in Surgery Join as Consultant General Surgery Department</p>  <p>Sees cases of: Thyroid, Parotid, Breast, GIT tumors, Traumatic & Elective Vascular Injuries, Hepato Biliary & Colorectal surgery, Special interest in Laparoscopic surgery.</p>
<p>Dr. Muhammad Irshad Hussain M.B.B.S, M.C.P.S, MRCS (Glasgow) , FCPS (Pak) Join as Consultant General Surgery Department</p>  <p>Sees cases of: Elective & Emergency Laparotomies (Trauma), Emergency Thoractomy (Trauma), Head & Neck Surgery, Breast, GIT tumors, Traumatic & Elective Vascular Injuries, Hepato Biliary & Colorectal surgery, Special interest Minimal invasive surgery, Oncological Surgery, .</p>	<p>CARE & CURE WITH COMPETENCE AND COMPASSION</p>

For further information and appointments please contact
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Freedom of speech in the eyes of Yemeni youth

By: Basheer Omar Al-Selwi.
For the Yemen Times.

Compared to neighboring countries, Yemen has made notable achievements regarding the most important element of democracy, freedom of speech or expression. Yemenis can criticize the government publicly, although media censorship exists.

Hundreds of columnists and human right activists write negative things about the government, the ruling political party and the Yemeni cultural heritage. Despite this background, many young Yemenis are afraid to express themselves on many topics. They either don't want to, or don't dare to talk about it.

"Actually, I am socialist and want to talk about Marx and his ideas. If I talk about him, people around will criticize me. Really these things contradict completely with the principles of freedom of speech," said Ashraf Al-Hakeme, an English literature graduate, from Sana'a University.

Politics, sex, and religion are the triangle of taboos in many societies. But the reasons behind the silence on these topics are different from one person to another.

Interviewing 15 middle-class students, between 20 and 25 years old at Sana'a University, revealed that they are afraid of talking about political issues, especially in public places.

They are afraid they may expose themselves to a lot of troubles such as, torture or detention by the "national security"

Most of them believe strongly there is no freedom of speech in Yemen, even if the government pretends there is.

"If someone put himself at risk by talking about corruption or criticizing the government, the government will arrest him immediately and he will not find any body defending him especially if she or he is a normal person (has no powerful relatives)," said Wadhah



Archive photo

Alqabti. Iskander Almamari said that there are no applicable rules or laws protecting the freedom of expression in Yemen, and even if there are some laws and rules, they are just ink on papers.

Some Sana'a University students also believe student unions are tools of political parties. They would prefer not to involve with the parties political conflicts, and be away from political issues in general.

The majority of the students showed signs of awkwardness when it came to sex issues. They said, however, that in some situations, they have the liberty to talk about sex, especially when they are with their friends.

All of them expressed their fear of sending incorrect signals to the opposite sex if they broached the topic. The students confessed that they were not brave

enough to talk to each other about sex. "These matters do not go with the cultures and traditions, especially in Yemeni society," Ashraf Almekhlafi commented.

But if they don't talk about sex, from where they get information? The media, friends and the internet were cited as the primary sources of information on sex and reproductive health, they answered simply. No one refers to reproductive health centers.

Regarding the religions, most of the students were reserved and said they were not informed enough to speak about it. Some believed that a person needs a certain amount of religious training to be qualified to talk about it, and most said they felt their education did not meet the standard.

"I am not cultivated adequately in order to talk about religion. I dislike

committing sin by giving unformed legal opinions. In religion, all people have limitations if they want to talk about it, so in religion there is not freedom of speech" Laula Al-Qobate

Your freedom and their freedom

But though the hushed environment, the young Yemenis expressed their need and will to break the silence surrounding these topics.

"Sex, politics and religion are our lives. Most of people say do not talk about such things. How come? What else remains for us?" said Najeeb Alhemuree, of the psychology department at Sana'a University.

Nevertheless, the government, family censorship, and the social and the cultural norms are not the only reasons behind the reticence at the young people to speak. Self-censorship was very obvious

when they were talking about the meaning of freedom of expression. Concern over hurting others feelings dominated.

"Freedom of expression in my view is to utter whatever, whenever, and however you desire to express aside from ordering, controlling or watching others" Shauma Swylah, of the English department said.

She added, "However, when we want to talk about the freedom of expressions. We should take into account that we have to care about other's feeling. We have also to avoid completely hurting other's feelings."

Swylah said that she believes that freedom of expression enhances creativity among youth and will help create and produce so many things.

"For instance, they will do so many activities which make them better in thinking and behaving and will be able to expose what is going on in their minds. Also they will be able to converse and communicate with others in order to express their new ideas, and how they look at things in their own ways. Certainly, all these issues make them feel they are free and no one can exercise control over them," she said.

"I believe that freedom of expression is significant for youth, and it is one of the most important factors in increasing their abilities. You know, all creative acts need somehow excessive freedom of speech, if a person feels that he or she is free, he or she will take responsibility for their actions," Mohammad Mawya

"Some youth are expressing some things wrongly under the name of freedom of expression, put differently, they offend under the pretext of it. I think such people must be educated in order to know the right definition of freedom of expressions, and they need to correct their ideas about freedom of expressions. Freedom does not mean to hurt others under any circumstances, freedom means respect and caring about other's feelings, faiths, and traditions," he said

Mawya added "Youth have to be aware of their responsibilities toward

such concept. Since they believe in freedom of speech, they have to speak out in order that others will be able to hear them and their demands. If they want people to advocate for them, they have to represent the good aspects of freedom.

The English student Jasmine Al-Selwi said: In sum, freedom of expression is important for the whole society in general and youth particularly because youth being the main category which society depends on. So, I hope that youth can use such privilege rightly."


"Freedom of expression means that to say whatever you want without crossing other's limitation and harming them. As we know that every thing has limitations in our lives, but when we start defining freedom of expression in the way we like," she added

"Freedom of expression is also defined under the notion of Islam. As a Muslim, religion can guide you to whatever you want without crossing the limits," she said "Youth can help in spreading the freedom of expressions among so many people if they put religion in front of their eyes," she added. "In this way, Islam will guide them to the prefect and complete freedom of speech. Through Islam they can spread and present it among the people and in the world."

"Freedom of expression are beautiful words. Even the tongue pronounces them beautifully and tenderly. It means to say whatever your mind tells you to say. But you have to be aware of others rights. Your freedom ends, when the freedom of others starts," said Ahmed Sa'eed a French literature student.

He added "freedom of expression means to say or to criticize anything that goes wrongly. But you have to be able to provide the convincing causes for your censoring. Your critique should not contain any offensive expressions to anyone directly or indirectly. Your freedom of speech does not allow you to criticize the person himself, but it gives the freedom and absolute right to disapprove the ideas."

الشركة اليمنية للغاز الطبيعي المسال
Yemen LNG Company



Job Vacancy

The Yemen LNG project involves the construction and operation of a gas pipeline, a harbour and a liquefied natural gas processing plant at Balhaf on the Gulf of Aden which will export 6.7 million tons of LNG per annum. The project offices are based in Sana'a and the project has an anticipated lifespan of over 20 years. Yemen LNG Company is now recruiting the temporary and permanent staff who will construct and manage the project.

All candidates must be Yemeni nationals

Job Title: Mechanical Process Supervisor – Ref. No. 271
Department: Maintenance and Inspection
Work Location: Balhaf, Republic of Yemen

Duties & Responsibilities:

- Supervises, directs and coordinates the activities execution of the maintenance department in the mechanical discipline in the process units with a view to ensure reliable operation of the liquefaction plant.
- Supervises on site 'contractors and vendors' for the provision of specialist mechanical services.
- Implements mechanical maintenance procedures and tools with a view to applying most recent techniques. Supervises the organization and implementation of the necessary tools and resources.
- Participates with the senior PVV engineer in solving technical problems with preventive and corrective mechanical maintenance.
- Ensures quality control is maintained during repairs and maintenance of mechanical equipment and verifies that they are in line with Company's specifications and standards. Follows-up the mechanical activities in terms of cost, man-hour, spare parts and consumable consumption and ensures it is correctly and adequately reported in the CMMS system.
- Provides information to the senior PVV engineer for preparation of routine maintenance and shutdown schedule with vendors, i.e. frequency, duration, work to perform, etc. Implement predictive/preventive maintenance campaign.
- Motivates, develops, and trains Company mechanical maintenance staff in order to obtain maximum performance. Discusses with and sets up objectives on an annual basis for subordinates. Reviews same on a regular basis and performs end of year appraisals

Qualifications Required:

- BSc. in a Mechanical Engineering discipline or equivalent qualification.
- 10 years' specific maintenance experience in the oil refining, gas or petrochemical industry with ideally some experience in LNG process.
- High level of knowledge of mechanical equipment, maintenance systems and methods.
- Team supervisory skills.
- Working knowledge of computer applications and methods.
- Good knowledge of CMMS (SAP system)
- Good command of written and spoken English.

APPLICATION PROCESS

- Visit Yemen LNG's website at (WWW.YEMENLNG.COM).
- Go to Careers, then to Vacancies to enter our Web Application System.
- Register your personal and professional data in order to log in and apply, mentioning the title and the reference number of the position you are applying for.
- Do not make duplicate applications by fax, etc.
- Yemen LNG Company will contact the selected candidates for interview and further assessment.
- Applicants who are not contacted have not been successful but can still apply for future positions.

Closing Date: 30th July 2009 WWW.YEMENLNG.COM

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Mokalla Br. Tel: 307305 - 317474 - 381942 - Fax: 350894
Taiz Br. Tel: 278028 - 278029 - Fax: 278031
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عادل القبلي حيفان القبلي وكافة الاهل والاصدقاء

The myth of the Shia Crescent

By: Michael Bröning

Last year, Israel's Vice Prime Minister Shaul Mofaz offered an unequivocal veto on a key issue in the Middle East peace process. Any return of the Golan Heights to Syria would result in an "Iranian foothold" on Israel's border and would thus not only be politically naive but irrational.

Mofaz's statement is symptomatic of a perception that is now deeply entrenched, not only in the Middle East, but in the United States as well. That notion is of a hegemonic Iran that is attempting to dominate the region through an array of Shiite proxies. This Iranian fifth column is believed to stretch from Beirut via Damascus, Gaza to Baghdad and finally from Iran to Saudi-Arabia to Yemen. Recent armed clashes between Hezbollah and the Lebanese government are, it is said, just another sign of Iran's hegemonic reach.

Ironically, this perception brings Israel some rather unlikely partners. President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt claims that Shiites are "always loyal to Iran," while King Abdullah of Jordan has coined the axiom about a rising "Shiite crescent." This "rise of the Shiites" and the resulting "Sunni/Shia divide" is alleged to be creating an ever widening chasm in the region.

Although this perception may convince at first glance, it is ultimately based on generalizations that reveal more about its advocates than the actual reality on the ground.

Take Iraq, where the looming "Shia crescent" is often blamed for much of the chaos. Recent developments in Iraq allegedly point to a fundamental clash between Sunnis and Shiites in the region and bear witness to malevolent Iranian interferences. But is Iraq really symptomatic of a greater Shia scheme?

True, sectarian tensions between Sunnis and Shiites in Iraq have escalated since the fall of Saddam. But contrary to common perception, Iraqi Shiites do not form a homogenous block that opposes the supposedly unified Sunnis. Indeed, the contrary is true.

In the light of Iraqi nationalism that crosses sectarian boundaries, it is far-fetched to consider the Iraqi Shia merely proxies of Iran.

Instead, what we are witnessing in Iraq today is not ever increasing friction between religious communities but escalating internal power struggles within the Sunni and Shiite communities. Ongoing violence in Basra and the fighting between Sunni "Awakening Councils" and Al Qaeda in Iraq demonstrate this. In fact, the current escalation points to an increasing political struggle between the federalist position of Shia Prime Minister Nouri Al Maliki and the centralist position of Shiite cleric Moqtada al Sadr. This struggle will ultimately define the political structure of Iraq.

Here is where Sunni-Shiite cooperation comes in. Widely unnoticed, Iraqi Sunni and Shia centralists have man-

aged in the last couple of months to form a united parliamentary platform that leaves sectarian tensions behind. More than a hundred followers of Ayad Allawi, Al Sadr, and others have joined their ranks. This supra-sectarian platform calls for a central government administration of Iraq's natural resources and the postponement of the looming referendum to settle the status of the city of Kirkuk.

Change within the government is also noteworthy. Sunni ministers who had been boycotting the government since last year have returned to their posts. Thus, Iraq is seeing both escalating intra-sectarian violence and cautious steps towards inter-sectarian alliances.

And what about Iran? Contrary to the blame games being played out in the US, Iran cannot be accused of an unrestrained aggressive stance toward Iraq. Of course, no Iranian decision-maker is interested in a US-success in Iraq that might well put regime-change in Iran back on the agenda. But the rationale behind Iran's policy of economic, social and military engagement seems to be first and foremost, defensive.

Memories of Iraq's eight year war of aggression against Iran in the 1980's have not faded. From Iran's perspective, any future threat originating from Iraq needs to be averted by ensuring the participation in Iraq's government of Shiites and Kurds.

These complexities are lost on many observers when matched up against the convenient and catchy rhetoric of the "Shia Crescent." But they have not gone unnoticed among ordinary Arabs. A recent poll by the University of Maryland indicates that a large majority of Arabs in the region consider Iranian President Mahmud Ahmadinejad one of the three most popular political leaders worldwide. Only 11% identified Iran as the biggest threat to their security. So if a Shia threat organized by Iran really does exist, why is it being ignored by those that it purportedly targets - the Sunni Arab majorities?

Rather than objectively describing the actual political situation in the Middle East, the notion of a fundamental Iranian threat is being used to continue unconditional Western support for increasingly unstable regimes. Moreover, the overstatement of the threat posed by Iran is also being used as a convenient excuse for political inflexibility and stagnating reform processes throughout the region.

But exaggerating the supposed Shia threat has a price. Continuous talk of a "Sunni-Shia divide" might ultimately develop into a self-fulfilling prophecy. Alarmist rhetoric may, in the end, jeopardize rather than protect the status quo in the region.

Michael Bröning is director of the Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation (FES) in Amman, Jordan. FES is a political foundation affiliated to the Social Democratic Party of Germany. Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2008. www.project-syndicate.org

Reconsidering Arab policies under the Iranian expansion

By: Khaled Al-Nuwaisir

Iran's regional ambitions have been developing and intensifying since the rule of the Shah, particularly after religious leaders assumed power following the Islamic revolution. Those people changed the direction of the revolution from Islamic to specifically Shiite. In fact, the Iranian dream to restore the Persian Empire is still an obsession fixed in the minds of its leaders. There are many instances that prove this as Iran dominated over active figures in the region in order to export its policies aiming to impose its dominance.

Iran became a main player in the region in order to create more complications, even though it holds solutions to them. It is the first beneficiary from the vacuum in Iraq after the balance of power turned toward its behalf. Iran aims to expand its doctrinal Shiite influence throughout a large swath extending from Yemen in the south all the way to Syria in the north. In addition, Iran occupied UAE islands to penetrate

groups and parties throughout the area under the guise of its religious objectives.

Strategic targets don't change when leaders are changed. Contrary to the Iranian political talk that declares advocacy for Islam, serving its objectives, and eradicating and fighting evil, there are latent regional ambitions and objectives hidden within this sort of talk. Unfortunately, some people talk selectively about the method of Islam used, getting caught between ideology and behavior. This is because if they utilize Islam only to achieve their objectives, it will be clear that this sort of talk has nothing to do with Islam.

The Iranian attempts to possess nuclear weapons are only one of the significant indicators of the attempt to realize the Iranian dream. Although Iranians assure the world that their nuclear program is peaceful, such intensions lack credibility. In fact, Iran may need only time to possess nuclear capabilities and enter the nuclear club. It skillfully succeeded in managing this crisis by allotting roles to various party leaders for

them to play. It sometimes uses the policy of escalating tension with the west and sometimes the policy of composure. In this respect, what are Arabs going to do to face the Iranian ambition and expansion, especially after the imbalance of power that was created after Iraq fell?

The Arab foreign policies remained within their standard frames and excessive idealism in an atmosphere that recognizes only superiority, power and influence. They don't consider factors of history and geography that would bind them to a realistic foreign policy in the Middle East. Arab countries can be effective, pivotal and active in the region due to their religious and historical heritage, location and resources. They shouldn't recoil as territorial countries, particularly given that Arab retraction and retirement has always resulted in negative consequences.

In addition, Arab foreign policy has been frozen at a certain stage and vision. This vision looks at and deals with the world as if it was pure, angelic and controlled by principles and ethics. At a time

when world strategic policy calls for influence and conflict, Arabs talk about coexistence and permanent peace using the language of values and morals.

The ineffectiveness of Arab diplomacy created a vacuum, tempting others to fill it. Consequently, the Arab role remained marginal because Arabs either undertake secondary roles or remain as mere onlookers.

The requirements of the regional and international situation and the consequences of Iranian expansion in the region necessitate that new frameworks, conceptions and roles be cast on Arab foreign policy. This is because foreign policy isn't a noble task aiming to change conditions of the world. Rather, from the viewpoint of supporters of realism, it is an art form used to manage this world. It is an art to adjust foreign policy to maintain and protect Arab national security against all threats and risks in a world that doesn't have permanent friendships or hostilities like it has permanent interests for its people.

Source: Elaph

Will the GCC embrace Yemen?

Yemen's political and home security issues have isolated the nation in the past; but GCC nations are beginning to invite Yemen into their political fold.

By: Ian Munroe

The remote, mountainous stretch of desert between Yemen and Saudi Arabia seems an unlikely place for a political tug-of-war. But for years now, the Saudi government has been trying, in fits and starts, to fortify the 1,300 kilometers of barren land where the two countries meet.

In 2003, Riyadh began building a 10-foot high security barrier there, as part of a drive to crack down on terrorist attacks at home (after Saudi authorities traced explosives from recent attacks back to its southern neighbor).

But Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh argued the fence violated a three-year-old border agreement, so construction stopped. When building resumed briefly in 2008, it reportedly sparked a standoff between Yemeni border guards and Saudi troops.

The border-security issue is still far from settled. Last month, Riyadh was said to be in talks with the German-based aerospace and defense company EADS about a multibillion-dollar plan to make its southern boundary less porous. Details of the plan remain scarce, but Saudi Arabia has clearly become very worried about security threats arising from the tip of the Arabian Peninsula.

"Border security on the Yemeni frontier is one of the kingdom's greatest concerns," says Christopher Boucek, an associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington. He believes that Yemen has become

infamous in the region, "as a pathway for bad things; if it's guns, if it's drugs, if it's illegal migration, if it's cash or bombs - everything."

In stark contrast to neighboring Gulf States - which have been busy setting up new home industries and buying up overseas investments, experts say that Yemen is in palpable danger of becoming trapped in a downward spiral. As that realization dawns on GCC states, it's changing the way they engage with the Arabian peninsula's most troubled country.

Culminating crises

Since north and south Yemen united in 1990, the government in Sana'a has become accustomed to defusing crises. When Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait in 1990, Yemen voted against the United Nations using force to repel Iraqi troops, and promptly had much of its foreign aid cut off. In 1994, a civil war broke out in the south that killed thousands of people. And in 2000, al-Qaeda bombed the USS Cole while it was docked at the port of Aden, killing 17 American sailors and curtailing Yemen's tourism industry - a key economic driver.

But in 2009, Sana'a is facing what many fear is an overwhelming convergence of problems. "Yemenis will say, 'we've been through bad things before and we'll deal with this.' But they haven't had a series of crises culminating at the same point," Boucek says. "Now two or three or four are all going to culminate at the same time. That's what makes the current situation so devastating."

Poverty is a familiar affliction for the country's 22 million people, 60 percent of whom live on less than \$2 a day. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization has dubbed Yemen the Middle East's most "food insecure" territory. Yet the population is expected to double before 2030, and major cities like Sana'a are running out of water.

To make matters worse, the economy is fending off collapse. Oil, which funds 70 percent of the national budget, is expected to run dry within a decade. Tourism, a second crucial industry, is shrinking as political instability and isolated terrorist attacks keep foreigners from visiting the country's ancient walled cities, medieval mountain forts and famous mud skyscrapers.

President Saleh's government is also wrestling with three big political problems. A Shi'a Zaidi sect in the north - that Sana'a has accused of conspiring to replace local elected councils with an Islamic imamate government - has been clashing with state-backed forces. Hundreds of people have been killed

there since 2004, and thousands more have been displaced.

In the southern governorates, an increasingly vocal - and violent - secessionist movement has created a national crisis over the past few months. In the largest show of unrest since 2006, several hundred thousand people held protests there in March to commemorate the outbreak of civil war in 1994. Many southerners say the central government has marginalized them economically and politically, and one of President Saleh's former allies, an influential southern sheikh, recently declared his support for the southern-secessionist cause.

Sana'a is taking the situation seriously enough that it recently sent troops and tanks to southern towns. In May, the Ministry of Information also closed down eight Yemeni newspapers that had been covering the sometimes violent rallies, sparking criticism from press freedom groups. President Saleh has also promised new government reforms to allay southern protesters.

"Yemen, Allah forbid, will not divide into two partitions, south and north, but into villages and small states," Saleh warned at a rally on April 27, in an attempt to diffuse the crisis. "People will be fighting with each other from door to door and from window to window."

Last but not least, al-Qaeda announced in January that it's consolidating regional operations on Yemeni soil. Thanks to Riyadh's success at banishing al-Qaeda from the kingdom, and stoked by extremist fighters returning from Iraq, Yemen is "becoming terror central on the Arabian peninsula," says Kamran Bokhari, director of Middle East analysis at Stratfor, a US-based global intelligence firm.

Over the past few months, the group has carried out headline-grabbing attacks on foreign tourists. In May, its leader, Naser Abdel Karim al-Wahishi, broadcast a message stating that he supports the country's southern separatists, and demanding that Yemenis join forces to topple the government in Sana'a.

New relations

Next door, GCC countries worry that Yemen's converging problems will bleed across its borders. "They're very concerned," says Nicole Stracke, a researcher in the Security and Terrorism Department at the Gulf Research Center, a Dubai-based think tank. "The problem in Yemen is the government basically fights three conflicts - the south, the north and terrorism - and the resources they have are limited," she adds. "Now with the oil price going down and the recession, their resources are going to be even more stretched."

Yemen's resource gap means President Saleh, who has governed the country since 1978, is unable to crack down on many of the criminals who use the country's ungoverned areas for

nefarious ends. Yet al-Qaeda's local leadership has not just threatened the government in Sana'a, but Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf states. "Yemen's lack of capacity makes it the problem of the next country down the road. In this case, the GCC," Boucek says. "The concern is, 'how do we absorb what's happening there?'"

One way is by throwing money at Yemen's problems. At a donors' conference held three years ago in London, the Gulf states pledged \$2.5 billion to help bolster Saleh's government (with Saudi Arabia making the largest donation promise by far). But Sana'a has only received a \$12 million of the promised cash, according to the World Bank, mainly because of rampant corruption. Yemen ranked 141 out of 180 countries on Transparency International's latest corruption index. So once the money leaves donors' hands there are no guarantees as to how it will actually be spent.

Regional integration is another approach. But ties between the Gulf countries and their south-Arabian cousin haven't always been strong. In the case of Saudi Arabia, for example, "there is a history of complicated relations" with Yemen, says Letta Tayler, a researcher on terrorism and counterterrorism with Human Rights Watch. "We hope that doesn't block genuine efforts at cooperation on what is clearly a regional problem and needs regional solutions."

Relations seem to be improving though. In August 2008, Qatar helped broker a peace deal between Sana'a and Yemen's restive northern Shi'a Zaidi sect. When a local terrorist group attacked the US embassy in Sana'a last September, killing 17 people, Saudi King Abdullah invited Yemen's president to Mecca and reportedly promised him support to combat al-Qaeda-linked groups.

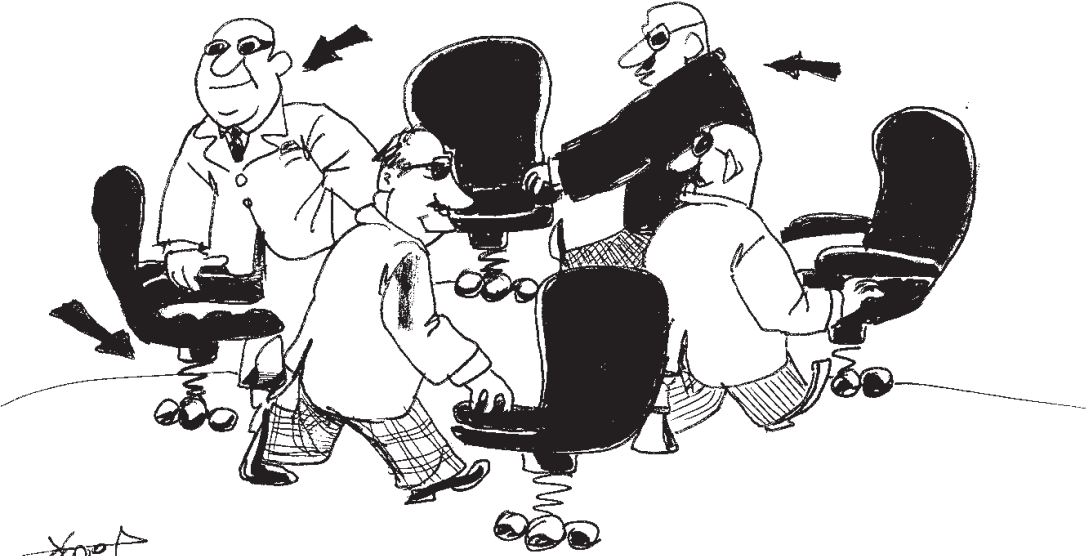
More recently, Saudi leaders have said they're with Sana'a "all the way," and "without reservation." In May, Oman also revoked the citizenship of a former Yemeni leader for supporting recent protests and calling for an independent southern state.

Arabian countries are taking baby steps to bring Yemen into the GCC, too. In spite of such efforts though, Stracke says it won't be Yemen's resource-rich neighbors that decide how its problems play out, but Yemenis themselves. "It's whether there's enough capacity within Sana'a," she says, "not whether the Arab neighbors are doing enough."

"At the end of the day, you can only pour so much resources into something that has capacity. Can Yemen hold itself together and use external help from neighboring Arab countries to turn things around? That's the question."

Ian Munroe is a Canadian writer, reporter and editor. This article was first seen in Trends magazine

SKETCHED OPINION



Cabinet Reshuffle

By Hamid

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Analysis: An ode to the potential Palestinian state

When researchers Stephen Walt and John Mearsheimer published their monumental document in 2006 entitled "The Israel Lobby and U.S. Foreign Policy," one of the main arguments presented so clearly, perhaps for the first time, was whether American strategic interests and Israeli strategic interests were the same.

At that time the two researchers concluded that similar strategic interests were assumed, and that the U.S. paid a heavy price for this erroneous assumption. Shortly after that, former U.S. President Jimmy Carter came out with his book "Peace not Apartheid," where he criticized Israel and held the state responsible for stalling the negotiations with the Palestinians.

The book, which started as a research paper, faced some difficulties finding a publisher, before ending up in a London based publishing house.

Today, it is a sitting US president, Barack Obama, who is holding Israel responsible for the failure of the peace process. In his last meeting with the heads of Jewish organizations in the U.S., Obama said that Israel should "take a hard look at itself."

The U.S. President knows and is convinced that the American strategic interest is different from Israel's, and he speaks about this conviction loudly. Such a position was unthinkable in the country's recent history.

As Obama stated, "In my opinion, a Palestinian state is in the security interest of Israel. If necessary, I will honestly say what are, in my opinion, the Israeli interests which might be different from what Israel defines."

The idea here is simple: if the U.S. is paying for the Israeli military and non-military adventures, then the U.S. has the right to "define the Israeli interests differently than the Israelis themselves."

The American President is referring to the two-state solution, which the current Israeli administration works against behind the scenes, while in public, takes every measure possible to follow the future Palestinian state of any practical functionality, all while blaming Palestinians for the negotiations' failure. And this is exactly where we see Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and

Israeli Foreign Minister Avigdor Lieberman working in harmony to accomplish.

But the question remains: how will Israel accept the establishment of a Palestinian state, after spending its short history trying to "cleanse" historic Palestine of the Palestinians - knowing that even land in which Israel was built, is indigenous Palestinian land, no matter how much they deny it?

Obama, it seems, knows the answer, but will the Israelis be convinced? Do they even want to be convinced?

The price of a Palestinian state is at the expense of the Jewish-ness of the Israeli state, with all the racism and discrimination it entails, against Arab-Isrealis, which they already suffer from under the current Israeli government. Not too mention that "transfer plans" of Israeli-Arabs out of pre-1948 lands are currently represented in the Israeli government by the headliner Avigdor Lieberman.

Benjamin Netanyahu was clear a few days ago when he said the key for peace was for the Palestinians to admit the existence of a Jewish Israel, as well as to forget the "definitive waiver of the right to return," of course.

The price of a Palestinian state is not the right of return, as some might speculate. This right was slaughtered in the Oslo agreement. The Jewish state is what will allow Israel to implement a policy of ethnic cleansing and discrimination with a cover of legitimacy. If the few elderly Palestinians in the exiled Diaspora were allowed to return to their land and homes in Palestine, they would discover Arabic names of their cities, towns, fields, and valleys have all been changed to Hebrew. They would also return to a place where commemorating their most significant historical tragedy, the Nakba, has been banned, or least to say, frowned upon in Israel.

The demographic threat

"Solving the demographic problems of Israel happens through the two-state solution," said Obama who suggested this point in his meeting with leaders of the Jewish organizations, and not the two prevailing Palestinian political "factions" - one could only imagine if Obama were to meet with the leaders of Hamas and Fatah.

The naive Arab boasting about the



Barak Obama, now holding Israel responsible for the failure of the peace process.

"demographic bomb" in Israel [with a rapidly growing Arab-Isreali population] is not entirely shallow...sometimes. But Israel works hard, as it usually does, to address the issue, while Arabs languish in the fact itself rather than using it to their advantage.

Israel is attempting to eradicate the Palestinian cause at the expense of local groups and parties. Having divided the Palestinian territories into different sections, or what some call Bantustans, Israel has taken the traditional colonial approach of dealing with the Palestinians as "the natives", rather than recognizing a people with an actual autonomous state, thus the demographic threat becomes justified. This threat is then manipulated and portrayed as a danger to Israel maintaining its identity as a Jewish state.

Although it is difficult to imagine large scale ethnic cleansing in the 21st century, Israel has been carrying out a systematic cleansing of the Palestinian territories since its conception (Illan Pappé is a brave Israeli voice on this matter), but also, by creating inhumane conditions that eventually force the local population to opt for leaving.

This is happening amid the American "understanding of the demographic threat", which means, the U.S. or those the Americans delegate this task to, will welcome Palestinian refugees who left their country due to poverty, desperation, lack of hope and the official Arab subversion.

It has become clear that Israel is now playing in overtime in the two-state solution game - extra minutes in an existential match it is trying hard to prolong before having to give into a Palestinian

state, which, granted, will not look much different from the current state the West Bank is in right now, except perhaps with the granting of official statehood status. This alone requires a separate debate.

But if the US administration is

determined to reach a final agreement that would lead to the creation of a Palestinian state, some are thinking it does no harm to ensure that the Jewishness of the Israeli state is internationally recognized, all the while getting rid of as much as possible of Arabs within Israel's 1948 borders, and beyond, if possible.

The means of "cleansing" Palestine of Palestinians will vary. From procrastinating with the Americans until impossible living conditions force Arabs to leave, all the way to evicting large numbers of people during military operations, using brute violence.

During the 2006 war on Lebanon, some noticed an "increasing Israeli interest in an empty territory south of the Litani (river)" terrorizing civilians in an attempt to push them to leave their homes and lands. This may have been a drill for what's to come if they were to expel Palestinians in the north of Israel or the Druze community in northern Israel who have increasingly clashed with the state over municipal expenses or because they refuse to serve in the Israeli army.

Of course, there are always plans that stand half way between fulfilling the dreams of "radicals" and official public policies. Lieberman's proposal of "transferring" Palestinians in Israel to the West Bank and Gaza has not been accepted in the Knesset, nor has the loyalty law or the banning of the commemoration of the Nakba. Instead watered down versions were passed. Even proposals of "population swap" are not being rejected by the Palestinian Authority, the ruling authority in the West Bank.

Instead, they are coordinating with the Israeli occupation to suppress the resist-

ance. At the same time, de facto Prime Minister Mahmoud Abbas (Abu Mazen) proudly announces refusing to meet with Netanyahu in protest to continuous settlement construction, in violation of the deceased "peace road map." This rhetoric by the PA is meant for local Palestinian consumption.

The settlements in "Judea and Samaria", with their "natural growth", are the other Israeli response to the demographic explosion.

False introductions leading to false conclusions

But Israel has not abandoned the oldest colonial trick in the book- divide and conquer. Israel has been working on dividing the Arab countries since its creation. The rise of the Arab moderate alliance, which has rallied against the Iranian threat, is the perfect not-so-silent ally of Israel, having "common threats" that further the divisions between Sunni and Shia Muslim populations in the Arab world.

Israeli interference in Lebanese affairs and their drive to split the country are old, although a look at Lebanese politics these days suggests that some don't mind playing the role played by the Lebanese Phalanges back in their days (60's and 70's), allying with Israel allegedly against the Syrians. The alignment of the Arab moderates, preaching the Iranian threat, constitute the best rallying point to attract the Arabs to Israel's side to face up a "common threat", under different guises and pretexts, but generally all reflecting the sedition between Sunnis and Shia, including Palestinian militants.

This scenario is definitely being set. The plan picks up speed or slows down to near halt in concordance with Arab regional developments. The attack by Prime Minister Fouad Siniora's government on Hezbollah in Lebanon came after the failure of the Israeli offensive in July 2006. The attempt to destroy the secure phone lines of the Party of God in early May 2008 resulted in bloody fighting on May 7 - events which led to accusations that outside forces posed a threat in "their attempt to control Lebanon."

The attempts to divide the lines are also underway on the Arab front. Egypt-Oh great Egypt- declared standing by Israel in the face of the Iranian threat long ago. Keeping Rafah cross-point closed in

accordance with the agreements with Israel while the Palestinian people are being slaughtered in the Gaza war in December/January, heralded going beyond the point of no return. It wouldn't be insane to say that a just solution of the Palestinian crisis goes through ridding of the regime in Egypt, knowing that the Egyptians' suffering is not quite different of the Gazans' suffering.

The Egyptian regime finds its significance by carrying out the "dirty work" of the U.S. and Israel. Look at the persecuting of "smugglers" in Rafah on the Egyptian side, and the deceitful stance towards internal Palestinian problems, even the position of the armed resistance as being futile and illegitimate, a position President Hosni Mubarak tries to impose on all the Arab states as an unquestioned policy.

We can also speak about the case of Sami Shehab who was arrested in Egypt on the accusation of providing logistic support to Hamas and the lawsuits against Hezbollah-owned Al-Manar and I-Alam television channels.

Obama succeeded in attracting Jewish organizations opposing the Israeli policy to push his vision forward. He is able to impose changing the Israeli government if he comes to consider Netanyahu's government as sabotaging his plans, although he accepted the idea of a Jewish state identity.

Israel is mobilizing Egypt, and other states on different levels, to attack or distract the Arab resistance movements, and is working at the same time on changing facts on the ground before Obama succeeds in imposing any serious settlements, trying to deem such agreements redundant.

Iran is building its nuclear power despite the Security Council's sanctions, and is supporting the resistance movements with weapons and money, and allying to Syria under the nose of the whole world, using a speech no-one dares to use in the face of Israel, through questioning the veracity of the Holocaust and, albeit rhetorically, calling for wiping Israel of the map. Despite all this, the US wants to have a dialogue with the Iranians.

Meanwhile, Mickey Mouse has been spotted prancing all over al-Walid bin Talal's satellite channels, please inform the Arab League and the Mufti of Saudi Arabia to due actions.

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أو (٢٠٠٧٨٢) فاكس (٢٠٠٦٠٥)

Microfinance loans enable poor women to start up their own businesses

By: Yemen Times Staff

Small and micro enterprises have demonstrated, in both the developing and developed world, their ability to play an important role in the development process, especially in economic development, said Abdulkarim Al-Eryani, Chairman of the National Microfinance Foundation.

The foundation, established in 2003 as a non government organization, was a collective effort of a number of individuals and institutions to help micro-entrepreneurs start and expand their projects, by providing them with appropriate financial services.

The main target group is women with low income, in both rural and

urban areas. The foundation provides them with loans which they are expected to pay back in installments.

However, through a unique deposit scheme, the money the beneficiaries pay back ends up in their very own savings account. The loan is thus equivalent to a grant, but with the added advantage that beneficiaries learn to manage their money during the scheme.

By paying an extra one percent of their loan each year, beneficiaries can ensure that the loan they are paying back is put into a savings account for their families in case they die.

"Since its establishment the foundation has distributed more than 50,000 loans amounting to one and half billion Yemeni Riyals," said Al-Eryani.

Over the last year, the National

Microfinance Foundation has conducted a review of its policies in response to beneficiaries' demand for simplicity. Today the foundation uses an automated management information system connecting its headquarters to all of its nine branches.

Executive director Ahmed Al-Zamami explained that in 2008, the foundation witnessed significant growth by 36 percent, while the outstanding loan portfolio grew by 46 percent.

"Women continue to be our main clients as they form 99 percent of our active clients," he said. The foundation aims for the client base to reach 21,000 beneficiaries by the end of 2009.

There have been a number of microfinance initiatives in Yemen, but many of these have failed because the benefi-

ciaries were not able to pay back the loans.

This is why the National Microfinance Foundation provides compulsory training and capacity building opportunities for the beneficiaries before their applications for loans are accepted.

The training includes feasibility studies for small and medium scale businesses, book keeping, marketing, financial analysis, and project management, and has so far been given by national experts or international trainers from the International Labor Organization, GTZ and USAID among others.

Success stories

Misk was working in a ma'waz [cloth usually worn by men like a sarong]

weaving workshop in Taiz City. Her income was not enough to sustain her family. When she learnt about the foundation, she applied for a loan, bought some cotton, and started working for herself from home. Gradually, she saved up enough money to buy her first weaving machine, and employed another woman to help her with increasing demand. Soon she moved to a larger workshop and is now the proud owner of a small business.

Ni'ma lives in Al-Hawta, Lahj governorate. She needed work to be able to support her three children. Because of her lack of education, she found it tough to find an opportunity to generate income, until she was granted a loan from the foundation to start her own business. She opened a kiosk in one of the neighborhood's schools and

4U

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soon expanded her business. With the money she earned, she was able to renovate her home and support her family.

Fathia is a mother of three and a skilled tailor from rural Taiz. But only when she was granted a loan from the foundation was she able to buy her own sewing machine and start her own independent tailoring business. Today she is well known among boutique owners in her area. Her dresses have become so popular that she had to seek help to expand her business.

Finance agonistes

By: Howard Davies

For at least a quarter-century, the financial sector has grown far more rapidly than the economy as a whole, both in developed and in most developing countries. The ratio of total financial assets (stocks, bonds, and bank deposits) to GDP in the United Kingdom was about 100% in 1980, while by 2006 it had risen to around 440%. In China, financial assets went from being virtually non-existent to well over 300% of GDP during this period.

As the size of the financial industry grew, so, too, did its profitability. The share of total profits of companies in the United States represented by financial firms rocketed from 10% in 1980 to 40% in 2006. Against that background, it is not surprising that pay in the financial sector soared. The City of London, lower Manhattan, and a few other centers became money machines

that made investment bankers, hedge-fund managers, and private equity folk immoderately wealthy. University leaders like me spent much of our time persuading them to recycle a portion of their gains to their old schools.

For the last two years, things have been different. Many financial firms have shrunk their balance sheets dramatically, and of course some have gone out of business altogether. Leverage is down sharply. Investment banks with leverage of more than 30 times their capital in early 2007 are now down to little more than ten times. Trading volumes are down, as is bank lending, and there have been major layoffs in financial centers around the globe.

Is this a short-term phenomenon, and will we see an early return to rapid financial-sector growth as soon as the world economy recovers? Already the market is full of rumors that guaranteed bonuses are returning, that hedge funds are making double-digit returns,

and that activity is reviving in the private equity market. Are these harbingers of a robust recovery for the financial sector, or just urban myths?

There is no certain answer to that question, but perhaps economic history can offer some clues. A recent analysis by Andy Haldane of the Bank of England of long-term returns on UK financial sector equities suggests that the last 25 years have been very unusual.

Suppose you had placed a long-term bet on financial equities in 1900, along with a short bet on general equities – in effect a gamble on whether the UK financial sector would outperform the market. For the first 85 years, this would have been a very uninteresting gamble, generating an average return of only around 2% a year.

But the period from 1986 to 2006 was radically different. During those two decades, your annual average return would have been more than 16%. As Haldane puts it, "banking

the goose laying the golden eggs." Indeed, there is no period in recent UK financial history that bears any comparison to those jamboree decades.

If you had unwound your bet three years ago, you would now be sitting pretty – as long as you had gone into cash, of course – because the period since 2006 has undone most of these gains. So if you had held your bank stocks up to the end of last year, over 110 years your investment would have yielded an annual average return of less than 3%, still broadly a break-even strategy.

Why was this 20-year experience so unusual, with returns so much higher than at any time in the last century?

The most straightforward answer seems to be leverage. Banks geared up dramatically, in a competitive race to generate higher returns. Haldane describes this as resorting to the roulette wheel.

Perhaps that analogy is rather insult-

ing to those who play roulette. Indeed, the phrase "casino banking" tends to ignore the fact that casinos have a rather good handle on their returns. They are typically very astute at risk management, unlike many of the banks that dramatically increased their leverage – and thus their risks – during the last 20 years.

The conclusions that we might draw for the future depend heavily on how central banks and regulators react to the crisis. At present, financial firms are learning the lessons for themselves, reducing leverage and hoarding capital and cash, whereas the authorities are trying to persuade banks to expand lending – precisely the strategy that led to the current crisis.

Of course, we know that a different approach will be needed in the longer run. In effect, the authorities are following the approach first outlined by St. Augustine. They would like banks to be "chaste," but not yet.

But when growth does return, lever-

age will be far more tightly constrained than it was before. Regulators are already talking about imposing leverage ratios, as well as limits on risk-weighted assets. If they follow through, as I expect, there will be no return to the strategies of the last two decades.

In that case, finance will no longer be an industry that systematically outpaces the rest of the economy. There will be winners and losers, of course, but systematic sectoral out-performance looks unlikely. What that will mean for financial-sector pay is a slightly more complex question, to which I will return.

Howard Davies, Director of the London School of Economics, was the founding Chairman of Britain's Financial Services Authority and is a former Deputy Governor of the Bank of England.

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Invitation for General Bid No. (10) for the year 2009

The TV and Radio General Corporation declared its interest in inviting for general bid number (10) for the year 2009 for:

Importing, fixing, licensing, testing, operating and guaranteeing a mobile S.N.G satellite channel with its peripheries.

All the interested importers and specialized companies must apply with their written request for this bid during the official work time to the following address:

**The TV and Radio General Corporation
General Administration for Projects
Tel: (01/ 230752)**

Cost for buying the bid documents (YR 300) non refundable.
The deadline of selling the documents is: 16/8/2009.

The bids must be presented in a red wax sealed envelopes t the bids and tenders committee's secretariat at the corporation. The names of the bidding company and of the project along with the tender number and the bidder's name must be written on the envelop, which should contain the following documents:

1. An unconditional bank guarantee of (US 10,000\$) valid for 120 days as of the date of bid opening or a cashable check.
2. A copy of valid tax certificate for the year 2009 (feign bidders with no existing business activities in Yemen may furnish a copy of equivalent VAT registration document from their home countries).
3. A copy f valid insurance certificate for the year 2009 (insurance certificate is required only from firms with employees in Yemen who are entitled to benefit from the Public Enterprise for Social Security in Yemen).
4. A copy of valid registration and classification for the year 2009.
5. A copy of valid Zakat certificate for the year 2009.
6. A copy of valid commercial registration valid for the year 2009.
7. A copy of valid profession license certificate for the year 2009.
8. A copy of valid sales tax registration certificate for the year 2009.

The deadline for receiving the proposals is at 11:00 am on Saturday 22/8/2009 at the corporation's main premises.



Invitation for General Bid No. (11) for the year 2009

The TV and Radio General Corporation declared its interest in inviting for general bid number (10) for the year 2009 for:

Importing, fixing, licensing, testing, operating and guaranteeing TV cameras and two mobile montage units with peripheries.

All the interested importers and specialized companies must apply with their written request for this bid during the official work time to the following address:

**The TV and Radio General Corporation
General Administration for Projects
Tel: (01/ 230752)**

Cost for buying the bid documents (YR 250) non refundable.
The deadline of selling the documents is: 16/8/2009.

The bids must be presented in a red wax sealed envelopes t the bids and tenders committee's secretariat at the corporation. The names of the bidding company and of the project along with the tender number and the bidder's name must be written on the envelop, which should contain the following documents:

1. An unconditional bank guarantee of (US 7,500\$) valid for 120 days as of the date of bid opening or a cashable check.
2. A copy of valid tax certificate for the year 2009 (feign bidders with no existing business activities in Yemen may furnish a copy of equivalent VAT registration document from their home countries).
3. A copy f valid insurance certificate for the year 2009 (insurance certificate is required only from firms with employees in Yemen who are entitled to benefit from the Public Enterprise for Social Security in Yemen).
4. A copy of valid registration and classification for the year 2009.
5. A copy of valid Zakat certificate for the year 2009.
6. A copy of valid commercial registration valid for the year 2009.
7. A copy of valid profession license certificate for the year 2009.
8. A copy of valid sales tax registration certificate for the year 2009.

The deadline for receiving the proposals is at 11:00 am on Saturday 22/8/2009 at the corporation's main premises.

UNICEF YEMEN

P. O. BOX 725
SANA'A, REPUBLIC OF YEMEN
TEL: (967.1) 211 400
FAX: (967.1) 206 092

EXTERNAL VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT 013/09

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) invites applications from qualified Yemeni Nationals for the following position:

Title: **Nutrition Officer** Level: **NOB**
Type of contract: **Fixed-Term** Duty station: **Sana'a**
Case #: **YEM09007** IMIS#: **57256**

Under the supervision of the Nutrition Manager (L-4), the incumbent will perform the following main responsibilities:

Responsibilities:

1. Assists in the development of situation analysis, strategies and Annual work plans related to child and women malnutrition and in the preparation of emergency preparedness and response plans related to nutrition interventions in emergency settings.
2. Undertakes ongoing field visits to UNICEF project sites to follow on the implementation and monitoring of project activities and local conditions. Prepares routine reports on results of visits, project progress and make recommendations for improvement.
3. Assists in the development of basic information system for UNICEF supported nutrition Programme components with focus on management of child Acute Malnutrition, Collects and assembles data and background information with regard to Child malnutrition and provides updated information on project financial and administrative status for analysis and report purposes. Analyzes Programme/ project status and recommends appropriate adjustments. Prepares tables, graphs or other statistical data for technical review/monitoring purposes.
4. Monitors the flow of supply and non-supply assistance to local authorities. Draft supply and financial documentation Collects and records information on supply and non-supply inventory, distribution and utilization.
5. Ensures raising cash payment & supply requisitions (PROMS) and follow up on CAG to ensure timely liquidations by the counterparts. Investigates queries regarding payments and follow-up with finance, admin, supply and programme staff on processing of payments, CAGs and liquidation of accounts. Ensures that activities are in accordance with plans of action.
6. Communicates with counterpart local authorities on project details. Contributes to national capacity building. Recommends courses of action to the supervisor.
7. Undertakes arrangements for visits to project sites (industry, market, laboratories for government and other partners, which include providing information and briefing on project activities and status including in emergency settings.
8. Drafts sections of donor, annual and other reports as required

Qualifications:

- Advanced degree in Nutrition and or Public health, or related technical field.
- At least three years of professional work experience in project administration, including data collection and analysis related to health and nutrition
- Fluency in English and Arabic language is required.
- Computer skills, including internet navigation and various office applications required

Interested and qualified candidates should send their application along with their CV to the yemenhr@unicef.org. Applications received after August 4th, 2009 will not be considered.

UNICEF encourages qualified women candidates to apply. UNICEF is a non smoking environment

UNICEF YEMEN

P. O. BOX 725
SANA'A, REPUBLIC OF YEMEN
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Title: **Nutrition Officer** Level: **NOB**
Type of contract: **Fixed-Term** Duty station: **Sana'a**
Case #: **YEM09007 and** IMIS#: **13159**

Under the supervision of the Nutrition Manager (L-4), the incumbent will perform the following main responsibilities:

Responsibilities:

1. Assists in the development of situation analysis, strategies and Annual work plans related to Micronutrients control and to the promotion of breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding practices and in the preparation of emergency preparedness and response plans related to nutrition interventions in emergency settings.
2. Undertakes ongoing field visits to UNICEF project sites to follow on the implementation and monitoring of project activities and local conditions. Prepares routine reports on results of visits, project progress and make recommendations for improvement.
3. Assists in the development of basic information system for UNICEF supported nutrition Programme components with focus on Micronutrients control, breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding practices; Collects and assembles data and background information with regard to Child malnutrition and provides updated information on project financial and administrative status for analysis and report purposes. Analyzes Programme/ project status and recommends appropriate adjustments. Prepares tables, graphs or other statistical data for technical review/monitoring purposes.
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UNICEF encourages qualified women candidates to apply. UNICEF is a non smoking environment



Republic of Yemen
Ministry of Oil & Minerals
Petroleum Exploration & Production Authority



EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST FOR CONSULTANCY SERVICES

The Ministry of Oil and Minerals has received a fund from the Government of Yemen, payable in foreign currency, towards the cost of The Petroleum Exploration and Production Authority, and intends to apply part of the allocated fund for consultant services contract for **Evaluation and Certification of Oil & Gas Reserves and Resources for all Producing Blocks and Basins in the Republic of Yemen**. The overall aim of this study lies in the evaluation of oil and gas in place (OOIP&GOIP), the ultimate oil and gas recoverable reserves (EUR), and related amount of Condensate and LPG from all fields in the producing blocks, all in proven, probable and possible categories. In addition to evaluate the possible oil and gas resources in the other prospects and basins in Yemen. The services include; review and evaluate of all relevant data and studies, set up data base, construct Geological Model and Reservoir Simulation Model, certify gas reserve, recommend future depletion scheme etc.

The Ministry of Oil and Minerals - Petroleum Exploration and Production Authority (PEPA) now invites **eligible International Consulting Firms** to indicate their interest in providing the services. Interested consultants must provide detailed information indicating that they are **certified and qualified** to perform the services (brochures, description of similar assignments, experience in similar conditions, availability of appropriate skills among staff, etc.). Consultants may associate only with **international firms** to enhance their qualifications.

A consultant will be selected on **Quality and Cost Base Selection** in accordance with the procedures set out in **The National Procurement Law and Guidelines**

Interested consultants may obtain further information at the address below during office hours, 9:00 AM to 14:00 PM, Sat-Wed at the following address: -

Ministry of Oil and Minerals
Petroleum Exploration and Production Authority (PEPA)
Attn: Reservoir General Manager
P.O.Box: 7196, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
Phone: 00(967-1)-441327
Fax: 00(967-1)-441228
Email: resgm@pepa.com.ye,
Web Site : www.pepa.com.ye

Expressions of interest must be delivered to the address above by **10th August, 2009**.

**Invitation for Bids (IFB)
Republic of Yemen
Public Works Project
Procurement of School Furniture
ICB NO: GIDA 7/3
Credit No. 4419**

1. The Republic of Yemen has received a credit from the International Development Association toward the cost of Public Works Project, and it intends to apply part of the proceeds of this credit to payment under the contract for Procurement of School Furniture.
2. The Public Works Project now invites sealed bids from eligible bidders for supply and installation of School Furniture to the school sites as per the disruption list included under Section IV.
3. Bidding will be conducted through the international competitive bidding procedures specified in the World Bank's Guidelines: Procurement under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits, and is open to all bidders from eligible source countries as defined in the Guidelines.
4. Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from Public Works Project and inspect the bidding documents at the address given below:

**2nd turning on left of 20m Rd west 60m Rd,
Telephone: 497354/407358, facsimile: 407353
Email: pwp-yem@y.net.ye
P.O. Box: 18316 Sana'a Yemen**

5. A complete set of bidding documents in English may be purchased by interested bidders on the submission of a written application to the address and upon payment of a nonrefundable fee YR10,000.
6. Bids must be delivered to the address above at or before 13:00 on 6/9/2009. All bids must be accompanied by a bid security of US\$6000 or an equivalent amount in a freely convertible currency valid for 120 days. Late bids will be rejected. Bids will be opened in the presence of the bidders' representatives who choose to attend at the address above.
7. Bidders must fill all documents including inter-alia the Price Schedule, sign and seal where appropriate.

**يعلن مشروع الأشغال العامة
عن إنزال مناقصة ٧/٣ - GIDA لتوريد بضائع**

حصلت الجمهورية اليمنية على قرض من هيئة التنمية الدولية لتمويل مشروع الأشغال العامة وقد خصص جزء من هذا التمويل لمواجهة تكاليف توريد أثاث للمدارس التي نفذها المشروع. وهذه المناقصة معلنة دولياً وسيتم التعامل معها حسب الإرشادات المستخدمة من قبل البنك الدولي. ١- تدعو وحدة إدارة مشروع الأشغال العامة الموردين المؤهلين بحسب شروط البنك الدولي لتقديم عطاءاتهم المغلقة لتوريد وتركيب أثاث مدرسي لعدد من المدارس في مختلف مديريات الجمهورية حسب الكشف الموضح في الوثيقة.

٢- يمكن شراء وثائق المناقصة بموجب طلب كتابي من العنوان

مشروع الأشغال العامة

**صنعاء - شرق تقاطع الستين الغربي مع شارع العشرين
(مبنى كلية المجتمع سابقاً)**

تلفون: ٤٠٧٣٥٤ - ٤٠٧٣٥٨ / فاكس ٤٠٧٣٥٣ / ص.ب ١٨٣١٦ الجمهورية اليمنية

مقابل مبلغ لا يرد وقدره (١٠٠٠٠ ريال) عشرة آلاف ريال للنسخة الواحدة. ويمكن للمتقدمين الراغبين الحصول على المعلومات الإضافية من نفس العنوان.

٣- تقدم العطاءات في ظروف مغلقة ومختومة بالشمع الأحمر وتكون من أصل وصورة وتسلم إلى العنوان المذكور أعلاه في موعد أقصاه الساعة الواحدة ظهراً من يوم الأحد الموافق ٢٠٠٩/٩/٦ على أن تكون العروض صالحة لمدة ٩٠ يوماً بعد موعد فتح المظاريف ويرفق بالعطاء ضمان ابتدائي قدره (٦٠٠٠) دولار أمريكي صالح لمدة ١٢٠ يوماً بعد موعد فتح المظاريف لصالح وحدة إدارة مشروع الأشغال العامة.

٤- تسلم عينة من الكراسي مطابقة للمواصفات.

٥- على الموردين المحليين إرفاق صورة معتمدة من البطاقة الضريبية مجددة لعام ٢٠٠٩.

٦- سيتم فتح مظاريف العطاءات في تمام الساعة الواحدة ظهراً من يوم الأحد الموافق ٢٠٠٩/٩/٦ وذلك بحضور من يرغب من ممثلي المتقدمين. وحدة تنفيذ المشروع غير ملزمة بقبول أقل الأسعار ولها الحق في رفض أي عطاء أو كل العطاءات دون ابداء الأسباب.



**INTERNAL / EXTERNAL VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT
(Date: 19th/07/2009)**

Title of Post:	Assistant Protection Officer	Entry on Duty:	1st September 2009
Post Number:	10014383	Duration:	One Year
Category / Level:	NOA	Closing Date:	10th August 2009
Location:	Sana'a		

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

In line with the UNHCR policy of enhancing operational flexibility by having a workforce that takes full advantage of national capabilities and expertise in refugee hosting countries and countries of origin, a recruitment needs to be made of a National Professional Officer at the grade of NOA who will work under the direct supervision of the Protection Officer in the Branch Office Sana'a. The incumbent who should be a national of Yemen with substantial knowledge of local conditions, is expected to perform the following duties, guided by the humanitarian principles and values of the United Nations, and adhering to the UN Code of Conduct:

Terms of Reference

1. Assist in dealing with individual cases or groups of refugees through interviews, correspondences, etc. and handle cases by taking the necessary steps with the local authorities;
2. Assist in assessing determination of refugees status, granting of asylum, prevention of refoulement or expulsion, issuance of identity cards and travel documentation;
3. Assess internal social and economic rights of refugees;
4. Maintain close contacts with local authorities and NGOs;
5. Keeps abreast of developments in the field of jurisprudence, legislation and regulations; &
6. Undertake other duties as required.

QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge and Skills: University Degree in Law, International Law, Political Science or related field

Experience: At least two years of previous job experience relevant to the function in an International capacity.

Others: Ability to use computer applications such as MS Word Excel.

Languages: Very good knowledge of English and Arabic.

For internal UNHCR candidates:

Staff may apply to vacant posts at their own level at any time. Staff with the required seniority may apply to posts that are one level above their grade. If no internal candidate with the required minimum seniority has applied, the post will be re-advertised internally with a reduced seniority requirement. Only qualified candidates who have completed at least half of the required seniority in grade may be considered. Candidates who do not meet the criteria as internal candidates can be considered as external candidates.

For external candidates:

While priority will be given to Internal Candidates as per UNHCR guidelines, suitable External Candidates will be considered.

IMPORTANT:

Applications received after the above mentioned closing date will not be considered. All applications should be sent to:

The Administration Officer,
UNHCR BO Sana'a
P.O. Box 12093
Sana'a.
Tel. Contact: +967-1-469771/2
Fax: +967-1-469 770



Job vacancy

The Embassy of the United States of America announces for immediate job opening within its organization:

"MEPI Coordinator"

MEPI Coordinator is responsible for the development and monitoring of reform programs and activities funded by the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) and other State Department and USG offices. The Coordinator conducts outreach activities to the community of reformers in order to identify candidate organizations and leaders for the full range of MEPI programming, from local small grants to region-wide programs. The Coordinator maintains an active, daily set of relationships with nongovernmental, academic, and other groups interested in reform.

Qualifications Required

A. Education:

Possession of a college degree in Political Science, International Relations, Economics or Business Administration or other closely related field.

B. Prior Work Experience:

Three-to-five years of progressively responsible professional experience in program management, media relations, post graduate research and analysis, or governmental relations is required.

C. Language Proficiency:

Level IV (fluent) in English and Arabic is required

D. Job Knowledge:

Extensive knowledge of the Middle East, including its cultural, political, social, economic and educational structures, institutions and practices, is required. Incumbent must also have extensive knowledge about mission and section goals, knowledge of various programs being monitored and regulations governing them, and mission administrative procedures. Knowledge of general financial recordkeeping standards is required. Incumbent must also possess high level of computer, program management, planning and problem solving skills and knowledge of project appraisal and monitoring methods. Knowledge of related economic and political theories and ideas.

E. Skills and Abilities:

Incumbent must possess excellent oral and written communication skills, demonstrated by the ability to develop succinct and focused public presentations and to draft informative and concise substantive analytical reports. Incumbent also must possess demonstrated interpersonal skills which emphasize both clarity of communication and persuasiveness. Incumbent must design new system for evaluating and monitoring various programs.

Grade/Salary:

- (1) FSN -9 (Trainee level) US \$12, 882 starting salary per annum plus \$2,500 in benefits and allowances.
- (2) FSN-10 (Full Performance Level) US \$15,457 Starting Salary per annum plus \$2,500 in benefits and allowances.

Detailed Position Description is available at <http://yemen.usembassy.gov/yemen/vacancies.html>

How to apply:

Interested applicants should complete OF-612 or submit a current C.V. (with awards, recommendation letters, copies of degrees earned) that addresses the qualifications and requirements of the position, as listed above, and send it to the Human Resources Office, American Embassy, Dhahr Himyar Street, Sana'a or via Fax No. 303-182 or through e-mail address: hrosanaa@state.gov no later than August 05, 2009.

NOTE: ALL ORDINARILY RESIDENT APPLICANTS MUST HAVE THE REQUIRED WORK AND/OR RESIDENCY PERMITS TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR CONSIDERATION.

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باسم محمد عبده الشيباني
 Basem M.A. ALShaibani

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 Sana'a-Hadah St.
 Infront of AL-Komaim Center
 P.O.Box: 5465
 Res.Tel-1: +967 1 266 375
 Res.Tel-2: +967 1 505 290
 Office : +967 1 505 277
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 E-mail : shaibani_super@yemen.net.ye
 Website : www.alshaibani.com.ye

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REPUBLIC OF YEMEN - SANA'A - NOUAKHOTT St. OPP. OF UNICEF
 Tel: 466086 Fax: 534598 Mob: 771808382 - 777884803 Email : YPGSECURITY@yemen.net.ye

Al-Thuraya Consulting
Yemeni Experts

AL-Thuraya is your partner in Yemen providing you with experienced Yemeni experts in agriculture, environment and rural development.

نرحب بالكوادر اليمنية من مختلف المحافظات والتخصصات للعمل الميداني معنا بحسب الطلب، فلا تتردد في التواصل:

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 Email: alkirshi@yahoo.com

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(يمن سوفت) - قدرة على التعامل مع الحاسب الآلي ومراسلات عبر الإنترنت - دورة في أساسيات التسويق - يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصه للتواصل: ٧٣٣٩١٣٢٠٩

• عبدالرحمن العامري - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - يجيد التعامل مع الحاسوب والإنترنت - يرغب في العمل في أي شركة أو مدرسة خاصة أو إعطاء دروس خصوصية - يجيد فن المراسلات الخارجية والإنترنت للتواصل: ٧٧١٦٠٧١٤٠ - ٧١٣٢٠٧٢٧٢

• مالك عبدالكريم - بكالوريوس محاسبة - ديبلوم لغة إنجليزية - دورات صيانة كمبيوتر سوفت وير وهارد وير - دورات في قاعدة البيانات والبرمجة والتصاميم الإعلانية - النظام المحاسبي يمن سوفت - معرفة عالية بالبرامج التطبيقية - دورات محادثة لغة إنجليزية - خبرة سنتين - يرغب في العمل فترة واحدة بعد العصر للتواصل: ٧٧٧٢٥٣٥٥٩ - ٧١٢٧٣٤٩١١

باحثون عن وظيفة

• بكالوريوس علوم وهندسة حاسوب - خبرة في الصيانة - خبرة في الشبكات - خبرة في المبيعات - يرغب في العمل في مجال الحاسوب للتواصل: ٧٧١٨١٨٤٢٠

• أحمد صوغان - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - خبرة ثلاث سنوات في مجال التدريس - يجيد استخدام الحاسوب - يرغب في العمل في أي شركة أو مدرسة خاصة أو إعطاء دروس خصوصية للتواصل: ٧١١٧٤٦٢٠٥

• محاسب مستوى رابع - دورة تدريبية في الإدارة المالية والتكاليف والتسويق والمبيعات والرقابة في شركة - دورات حاسوب - دورات في مجال التنسيق للتواصل: ٧٣٥٤٠١٨٦٣ - ٧٧٠٥٩٦٦٥٩

• عادل اسماعيل - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - خبرة سنة ونصف في مجال المراسلات التجارية - يجيد الترجمة من اللغة العربية إلى اللغة الإنجليزية والعكس - يجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر للتواصل: ٧٣٥٢٢٩٤٩٧

• خيرة خارج وداخل اليمن في الاعمال الادارية، علاقات خارجية، مراسلات تجارية، ترجمة، تسويق عبر الانترنت، مهارات عالية جدا بمجال محركات البحث وال Microsoft Office، مهارة التحدث باللغة الانجليزية كتابة ونطقا بطلاقة. أود الانضمام بفريق عمل في أي شركة تجارية او عمل إداري بمجال النقط التواصل ٧٣٣٧٨٣٧٧٢

• بكالوريوس محاسبة - تقدير جيد جداً - من أوائل الدفعة - خبرة في مجال الحسابات والمراجعة والإدارة المالية في شركات بتروولية - نظام محاسبي المتكامل

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المستشفى الجمهوري
 ت: ٠١-٢٧٤٢٨١/٧
مستشفى حدة الأهلي
 ت: ٠١-٤١٣٨١
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 فندق موفيميك : ت ٠١-٥٤٦٦٦
 فندق سيا : ت ٠١-٣٧٣٧٧
 فندق ريلاس ان : ت ٠١-٤٤٨٧١
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مكاتب ترجمة

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 فاكس: ٥١٧٥٥٥
 معهد كاروكوس ت: ٥٣٢٤٣٥ فاكس: ٥٣٢٤٣٥
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مطعم وخيالة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
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• للبيع: أرضية واقعة في الحي السكني
 لموظفي الخطوط الجوية اليمنية - ١٠ لبن
 - بني حوات - شرق مطار صنفا
 للتواصل: ٧٣٥٨٣٢٢٧

وظائف شاغرة

• مطلوب موظف للعمل في كوفي شوب - يُفضل من يُجيد اللغة الإنجليزية
 للتواصل: ٧٣٣٩٧٣٩٨٨

• مطلوب عدد ١٠ مدرسين لغة إنجليزية حاصلين على شهادة بكالوريوس في اللغة الإنجليزية وعدد ٤ سكرتيرات حاصلات على الثانوية العامة على الأقل. يُرجى إرسال السيرة الذاتية إلي العنوان الإلكتروني التالي
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 للإستفسار: ٧١٢٠٢٤٤٦٢

سيارات

• للبيع: سيارة دايهاتسو - موديل ٢٠٠٥ - الحالة ممتازة - مجمعة
 للتواصل: ٧٧٧٦٩١٧٣٠

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Amira and Amal welcome children in their home

By: Fatima Al-Ajel
For the Yemen Times

People from the neighborhood wondered what was going on as they heard the voices and laughter of many children emanating from the home of two sisters, Amira and Amal. The sisters had called children to come to their home to learn about nutrition. Amira, 14 years old, and her sister Amal, 15 years old, are from Al-Khafji district, a poor neighborhood on the outskirts of Sana'a. They had previously participated in child-focused health education training with a focus on nutrition that was arranged by Save the Children. This training is part of a program that is supported by the US State Department Bureau of Population Refugees and Migration as well as by UNHCR.

A previous study had shown that children as well as their parents and teachers have low levels of knowledge about nutrition. After the training from Save the Children, the participants were ready to take the lead in their community and raise the awareness of children on different aspects of nutrition, aiming at changing practices through improved information. The idea was unique and never had the community seen children taking a lead in making a change.

In the beginning, it was difficult for Amira and Amal to gather children and convince their parents of the importance of children's participation in such activities. Some adults were laughing at Amira and Amal and wondering how they could implement such activities while they themselves are young and have no experience in training outside of the training they had received from Save the Children. "I was afraid at the beginning of how to deal with many children at the same time," Amira expressed, "but because all the activities are participatory and in the form of games, children interact with me in a very good way. And now I work with 15 children three days a week."

Belief in change

This new experience of Amira and Amal positively changed their lives. They got to know their own neighborhood much

The sisters have been receiving about 25 children three days a week, facilitating activities through their high levels of motivation and a feeling of really contributing to their community.



Najiba, a trainer from Alsafia, and Halima, another trainer, couldn't receive children in their homes so they received permission from the head teachers of schools to do the activities in school classrooms and gardens.

better, and the people in the neighborhood got to know them. The people hardly noticed them before, but now that the sisters have shown what they are able to do with the children in the neighborhood, they became well-known trusted members of the community. Amira explained that after a few sessions with the children, a father who had heard about the activities came to the session with his children and asked her to let his children participate as well. "I was happy to see how parents trust me as a person who can make a positive change in our community through their children," Amira said. "Children learn information and skills to better protect themselves from disease and bad nutrition."

The Save the Children training the

two sisters shared in had 30 participants in the age range of 14 to 22 years with 27 girls and 3 boys. They formed 16 pairs with each pair working with a group of children. Through this training, the pairs were able to reach 283 children. The education program specialist at Save the Children, Muna Al-Attas, explained that the training was implemented in two districts in Sana'a. "The overall aim of implementing such activities was to empower children in how to protect them in several ways," Al-Attas explained. "The nutritional element will help children to be protected from disease while the way that the activities are implemented give children life skills such as how to communicate, problem solving, speaking up, working with others and so forth."

Families' support

The sessions with the children include some 'homework' for the children after each session. Children are asked to interview their mothers or observe some practices at home. Through this interaction, family members start to ask questions of what the children are learning. Family members started to listen to the children, especially mothers. The sisters heard how children advise their mothers on what to cook and why it is important to vary food. Asma, a 9 year old girl who participates in Amira's sessions said, "When I went home, I gathered my family and started to tell them what I had learned about nutrition and what to eat and why. Yesterday I advised my mother to buy vegetables which include iron because it will power us to play and go to school in good health. And today we ate eggs at breakfast after my advice," Asma continued with a big smile on her face.

Amira and Amal were very much supported by their mother who allowed them to open their home and welcome children to participate in the activities. Since June 27, the sisters have been receiving about 25 children three days a week, facilitating activities through their high levels of motivation and a feeling of really contributing to their community. "I strongly believe now that I can make a change in my community using simple tools that are fun for children. While playing games, children learn new skills contributing to the development of our community. Now I have enough confidence to do the activities again, whether in my community or outside," said Amal, while Amira nodded in



Amira launches training in the living room with lively participation from the children.



Amal uses her bedroom as a classroom, using flipcharts and a bag filled with simple child friendly materials provided by Save the Children.

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