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## Humanitarian aid crosses Yemeni-Saudi border

By: Heather Murdock

SANA'A, Oct. 11 — After a week of security delays and a full day of onsite negotiations, three truckloads of supplies for civilian victims of the war in Sa'ada crossed from Saudi Arabia to Yemen yesterday, according to the UN.

And while the UN cannot say exactly how much this new route will ultimately help people trapped inside the battle zones, this is the first time aid has been able to reach this isolated part of northern Yemen.

"We'll use it as far as we can to reach as many people as possible," said John Holmes the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator at press conference yesterday.

About 2000 people are believed to be caught between the Saudi border and the battleground at Baqim, according to Andrew Knight, the External Relations Officer at the UNHCR in Yemen.

The trucks were loaded with tents, blankets, jerry cans, mattresses and other supplies, and distribution is scheduled to begin today.

Earlier this week, Holmes joined aid workers in Yemen to draw international attention to the rapidly-growing humanitarian crisis that has displaced 150,000 people since the war in Sa'ada began in 2004.

"We want to share the burden with

the people in Yemen," he said after meeting with displaced people and aid workers in Hajja.

As many as 30,000 people have fled their homes since renewed fighting ended a yearlong cease fire in early August. Most of displaced people, however, are trapped in the conflict zones, without access to humanitarian aid. Less than 25 percent of the displaced people are registered to receive aid.

"They attacked us by guns during the night," said Nasser Mohammad Ahmed Sa'adi, whose village was abandoned shortly after the fighting began. "I left my cows, my donkey, my sheep, and just came with my clothes."

Holmes called the crisis "relatively invisible" and said it has been "largely neglected by the international media."

On Friday, Holmes visited the Mazrak camp, a scorching desert settlement that houses as many as 7,000 people who have fled their homes. Up to 30 families arrive daily at the camp. Most arrive exhausted, traumatized and with practically nothing.

About 80 percent of the displaced people are women or children, according to Holmes, and many walk for days- sleeping in the open- before they reach the camp. Many have also fled their residences two or three times.

At the camp, aid agencies distribute food, tents and other necessary supplies.

But according to camp residents,



One in five children at the Mazrak camp in Hajja suffers from acute malnutrition. "The situation is very serious. If not treated, these children are at a high risk of death," said Dr. Kamel Ben Abdallah in a UNICEF report.

there is not enough to go around. Some said there is not enough clean water, while others said there is not enough food for large families. Other parents said that their children are increasingly malnourished because they only have rice and potatoes.

Camps like Mazrak face other obstacles. Militants from both the government army and the Houhi army have reportedly confiscated humanitarian aid trucks. And camp residents say that poor people from surrounding villages- not displaced by the war- join the food lines, which can take as long as 2 hours.

Continued on page 2

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## Rampant Dengue Fever in Taiz Causes Panic

By: Imad Al-Saqqaf

TAIZ, Oct. 11 – A Widespread infection of dengue fever in Taiz created panic among citizens, with the approach of winter compounding fears. The situation threatens to turn the outbreak into an epidemic, as state and private hospitals daily receive dozens of cases. Fatality rates for dengue fever are approximately three of every 100 cases, according to officials of private hospitals in the city.

Officials of the Ministry of Health in the city are attempting to minimize fears, stating that infection has not exceeded than 200 cases and no deaths have been reported. "The center has recorded 200 cases of dengue fever in the city and we have not received any notifications from hospitals of fatalities," stated Dr. Mohamed Mahmoud, Director of Malaria and Dengue Control Center in Taiz.

"Fatal cases that private hospitals spoke about might not be caused by dengue," Mahmoud added. "The spread of dengue in Taiz goes back to ten years ago when arrivals from East Africa came to the city," pointed out the director. "In the beginning, it was widespread and then it disappeared for some period and it re-emerges from time to time.



Not spraying mosquito breeding sites has helped in increasing the infection of dengue.

Now, it has reappeared in horrible way and it is widespread," he stated.

Concerning preventative actions that the center has taken to control the infection in the city, the director said that the center carried out spraying campaigns in some parts of the city last September.

"Campaigns will continue to eradicate the vector known as Aedes that causes the fever," he said.

Dr. Mahmoud additionally addressed

citizens' complaints that spraying campaigns do not cover all parts of the city and only focus on particular areas. He responded stating that weak financial capabilities are the only obstacle facing the success of campaigns.

"Stagnant rainwater, lakes in the city, open sewers, and bacterial water utilized in homes has caused the spread of the mosquito vector within the city," explained the director.

"Malaria is prevalent in rural areas, whereas dengue is rampant in urban areas," said Dr. Mahmoud. "The extent of malarial infection in Taiz is at two percent, while dengue is at 5.3 percent," he added.

The director said that there is no vaccination against dengue fever, but it can be treated with antibiotics and vitamins under the supervision of the physician. He called on media to play its role in educating people about the disease and expressed his hope that the Ministry of Health would be ready for any likely emergency.

He also demanded the municipality in the city to take actions in removing swamps and places of stagnant water.

For his part, Dr. Rajih Al-Mulaiki, Director of National Center for Public Health Laboratories indicated that the center started receiving cases of dengue last August and have continued to see cases ever since. "We discovered the first case of the dengue and reported it to the Endemic Observation, but the Ministry of Health did not take the problem seriously," stated Al-Mulaiki.

"In addition to that, the ministry has not prepared spraying campaigns to spray endemic areas in the city," he added.

"There are four kinds of dengue, and

if anybody contracted any type without receiving proper medicine, the fever would destroy blood platelets essential to clotting. This in turn can result in increased bleeding and hemophilia, making infection far more serious," he explained.

"The common symptoms of all kinds of dengue are high fever, vomiting, acute pain in the joints, headache, the appearance of skin rash and pain behind ears," he said.

"Dengue is rampant in Taiz. While I was working during Eid vacation we received between 20 to 30 cases. Three cases from each 100 cases die," said Dr. Taha Al-Atar, medical ward specialist at the Taiba Hospital.

"When we examined cases, we noticed high fever that destroys blood platelets causing acute bleeding," he added. "We have transmitted blood platelets from some cases, but some cases passed away," said Al-Atar.

Noman Saeed, who was infected with dengue and admitted to Taiba Hospital, criticized the city council saying that it contributed to the spread throughout the city.

"The local council in Taiz has helped the infection by not spraying mosquito breeding sites. It did not take any action to control the disease," said Saeed.

"I was first admitted to Al-Najd hospital, and there I was told that I have only inflammations. Had I not been transferred to Taiba hospital, I would have died," he added.

"I had a high fever, headache, and pain behind my ears, I was unable to walk, and then I was admitted to this clinic," said Mutaz Abdo Mohsen, a 17 year-old patient at Dr. Abdalrub's clinic.

"After the initial examinations, I was told that I have dengue. Now I'm being treated with medication and I feel better," he added.

Infection of dengue is increasing in the districts that lack adequate sanitation and sewage disposal. It is rampant in western areas of the city where swamps and stagnant water are disproportionately prevalent.

Al-Mudafer, Al-Barara, Bair Basha, Al-Hasb and Al-Noor have been turned into breeding sites for the vector because of swamps, stagnant water and garbage.

"My entire family has been infected with dengue and malaria and we continue to live in fear. We are deeply concerned about diseases transmitted by mosquito due to the poor sanitation in our area," said Ghalib Al-Shaibani, a Taiz resident.

## UN Report: Human insecurity undermines Yemen's development

By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, Oct. 10 – Yemen suffers in all seven categories of the threat against human security, according to this year's Arab Human Development Report issued by the United Nations Development Program. These categories are the insecure environment, insecurity of the state, vulnerability of certain marginalized groups including women and children, deteriorating economy, hunger and malnutrition, health insecurity and military or armed conflict.

According to the report's definitions, human security is the "regard of human development". Whereas human development is concerned with expanding the individual's capabilities and opportunities, human security focuses on enabling peoples to contain or avert threats to their lives, livelihoods and human dignity. Human security is defined as "the liberation of human beings from those intense, extensive, prolonged, and comprehensive threats to which their lives and freedom are vulnerable". Human security can be measured on both an objective and sub-

jective level, and in quantitative and qualitative terms. The report takes the view that no single composite index of human security would be valid, reliable or sufficiently sensitive to varying levels of human security and to different circumstances in the region. Rather, it affirms the relevance of discrete quantitative indicators and opinion surveys at the level of the region, its sub-regions and country groups.

"The tendency is to think of security only in military or state security terms," said Amat Al Alim Alsoswa, Director of the UNDP Regional Bureau for Arab States and UN Assistant Secretary-General. "But the security of people themselves is threatened not just by conflict and civil unrest, but also by environmental degradation, discrimination, unemployment, poverty, and hunger. Only if these sources of insecurity are addressed in a holistic manner will the people of the Arab region be able to make progress in human development."

The number of undernourished people has risen since the 1990s in the Arab region generally and in Yemen specifically. Seven and half million of the 25.5 million of undernourished peo-

ple in the region are from Yemen. This means at least one in three people in Yemen is undernourished. Yemen leads Arab countries when it comes to its reliance on food imports, according to 2005 statistics. Lack of adequate water supply and arable land has contributed to the country's dependence on aggregate food imports.

For every 100,000 live births 430 women die, due to mainly inadequate healthcare. Infant mortality, although improved relatively, is still one of the highest in the world. Approximately 75 infants die for every 1000 live births.

In terms of environment, Yemen has one of the highest population growth rates in the world and second highest urban population growth rate in the Arab region, at almost 5 percent every year. This means more and more Yemenis are migrating from the rural areas, abandoning their agricultural and creating overpopulated cities.

Desertification threatens approximately 2.9 million square kilometers, or roughly one-fifth of the total area of Arab countries. Meanwhile, natural resources are being depleted at an alarming rate, as population pressures

mount. The average number of live births per woman in the Arab region is 3.6 compared to a global average of 2.6. At this growth rate, the region is expected to be home to nearly 385 million people by 2015, up from approximately 330 million currently.

According to the UN Population Fund and Yemeni High Council for Women 2003 study, 50 percent of married women are assaulted by men in their families. Women are marginalized in the public sector and in decision-making positions. And high unemployment rates are a concern for youth, who form more than 60 percent of the total unemployed population of Yemen.

The Arab region also has the world's highest unemployment rate – 14.4 percent versus a world average of 6.3 percent. Given current population growth, the Arab countries will have to create 50 million new jobs by 2020 to accommodate the anticipated additions to the workforce.

Arab states have not, by and large, succeeded in creating democratic institutions that allow for representation, inclusion, equitable access to resources, respect for cultural diversity, and pow-

er-sharing. The Human Security Survey conducted for the Arab Human Development Report 2009 found that those who express a strong level of trust in state institutions are in the minority in all four Arab countries included in the study.

Although the numbers from recent years have not been revealed, Yemen had more than 1000 political prisoners as of 2005. More than 17 million people in the Arab region have been forced by violent conflict to flee their homes, giving this the region of the world the highest number of refugees and internally displaced persons.

### The Way Forward

The report identifies several ways that Arab countries can improve human security. Primary focus should be strengthening the rule of law to guarantee essential rights, freedoms and opportunities for all, and to resolve conflicts over power and resources that create great instability. Protecting the environment by strengthening institutions, enacting and enforcing laws, integrating environmental concerns into development planning, and raising

environmental awareness through youth education should also be major priorities.

Safeguarding the rights of women by changing laws and attitudes that entrench gender-based discrimination must also be taken seriously. Addressing the weak structural underpinnings of the Arab oil economy and moving toward a more diversified, knowledge-based economy that provides sufficient employment will be critical in coming years if improvement is to take place.

Attention must be paid to boosting public health by expanding access to affordable, quality healthcare with an emphasis on preventive medicine, combating cultural practices which harm women's health, and promoting compassionate public information campaigns on HIV/AIDS combined with increased testing and treatment.

Finally, it is recommended to end occupation, armed conflict, and military intervention which cause human suffering, erase decades of economic development, and undermine the fragile progress of political reform by bolstering extremist forces and also undermining moderate voices.

## Saleh Attacks Houthis, insurgents declare willingness to engage in dialogue

By: Mohammed Bin Sallam

SANA'A, Oct.11 – President Saleh criticized Saturday the Houthis, stating "those who walk out on unity are like those who apostatize from Islam." He added that Houthi components want to reinstate "Hamiduddin turban and thus royalty to Yemen."

In the recent Emigrants Third Conference inauguration speech, Saleh continued to speak out against the northern movement. "We will never be lenient in confronting the Houthis and in quenching the sedition they have ignited," he stated during a brief visit to the Yemeni air force, adding that the insurgents have come from the caves of the past in an attempt to turn time back without realizing that history only goes forward.

Abdul Malik Al-Houthi, the military leader of the insurgents, said on Saturday that he was prepared for a dialogue and for "dealing positively with all patriotic calls and with all honest people who seek to save the country from corruption and oppression and preserve its human and economic resources".

The government made no haste to welcome the Houthis willingness to enter into talks, but instead stipulated the insurgents' adherence to the five provisions it has been emphasizing since the beginning of the sixth war.

The High Security Committee refused last month an unconditional ceasefire proposal by Abdul Malik Al-Houthi, which expressed his preparedness to cooperate with any international parties that would supervise the ceasefire.

The government said at the time that Houthi offer "has not brought something new" and that the Houthis should adhere to the conditions dictated by the government in order to stop war including their commitment to

call off fighting against the military and security forces, removing landmines and mobilized militias from occupied sites, and in return the government would remove all military personnel from the battlefields and pull forces from their camps.

Meanwhile, a number of MPs accused the government of failing to manage the crisis in Sada and to reestablish security and stability to some governorates. They asked it to step down.

The MPs said in a session held late last week dedicated to discussing the Sada war that the government was conniving with the Houthis, because it failed to settle the confrontation in Sada and Harf Sufian in Amran.

They also accused it of misleading the parliament when General Mutahar al-Mesri, Minister of Interior, stated in the parliament that the situation in Sada was stable "while crises are shattering the country", they said. MPs had also listened to a report on Sada by Dr. Rashad al-Alimi, deputy prime minister for defense and security affairs.

Prof. Abdul Rahman ba Fadhel, member of Islah bloc in the parliament said that the government should sit with the Houthis, because that is what President Saleh had said to Amer Mosa, Arab League secretary-general during his visit to Yemen. He affirmed that dialogue, not violence, is the solution to the conflict and that all parties should work to stop the war and the suffering it has caused.

Al-Barakani, head of the ruling party, GPC, said that there are interested parties who are providing the Houthis with arms. "To whom does the container of weapons found at the Hodeidah Port belong? Did it fall from the sky?"

Continued Conflict

A government source announced that the deaths of 100 insurgents and injuries in excess of 280 had occurred while insurgents were trying to take armed positions last Sunday. The same sources stated that Houthi weapons caches and supplies had been damaged.

A Houthi spokesman announced that they had taken control of two military sites at Waist Al-Sawda and al-Akhal, both in the Harf Sufian district in Amran. They said that a special militia had carried out that "quality" act and had confiscated supplies and communications equipment from the two sites.

The insurgents denied the figures issued by the government regarding their losses.

They added that since the beginning of the war on August 11 they have taken control of more than 70 military sites and destroyed 136 military vehicles.

A British journalist, Angie Majdi, accused Saudi Arabia of supporting the government against the Houthis who believed to be supported by Iran. She said in an article published by The Times that the war-by-proxy between the USA and Iran in the north of Yemen has made GCC aid insufficient to take Yemen back from the brink of abyss.

She said that although Yemen's neighbors have turned their backs to many political issues, they had reinstated relations for pragmatic reasons, fearing that continued destabilization could create a situation like those found in recent years in Saudi Arabia and Somalia.

The British journalist went on to say that aid coming from the GCC is far greater than that coming from the West, but that the GCC is held to fewer obligations concerning democracy and development.

## Carelessness kills Motorcyclists

By: Khaled Al-Hilaly

SANA'A, Oct.11 – Current estimates indicate that 41 motorcyclists have been killed and 388 wounded in traffic accidents during September, mainly as a result of excessive speed, according to the Ministry of Interior.

The Traffic Authority has reported 297 traffic accidents involving motorcycles throughout the governorates last month.

The accidents included 186 motorcycle-automobile collisions, 78 incidents involving pedestrians or other motorcycles and 3 collisions with fixed objects.

Traffic authorities attributed the cause of motorcycle accidents in September to motorists' speed, negligence, non-compliance to traffic laws and chewing qat.

"The primary cause of accidents is a lack of awareness among drivers," said Mohammad Yafwz deputy manager of Traffic Authority.

He added that excessive speed is among the greatest factors contributing to the motorcycle-related incidents.

"We can't ignore the role of motorcycles in providing help for people in the capital," he said. "There are unplanned areas and they are not reachable without motorcycles. Motorcycles are also used by businesses

and restaurants as well as in delivering goods by mail."

Many motorcycles enter the country without passing through customs and as a result cannot be legally registered, according Yafwz.

He referred to the Article 3 of Yemeni Traffic Law, in which it is stated that operation of an unregistered vehicle is prohibited.

In 2004, the government prevented importing motorcycles and campaigns have been carried out in the capital and other governorates to track motorcycles. They were banned because of their inconvenience to citizens at night and their contribution to environmental pollution.

Thousands of motorcycles were seized and hundreds destroyed in 2004 by traffic police, but soon local governments were forced to respond to cyclist's legitimate protests against the ban, allowing them to return to streets once again.

According to traffic authority 2008 statistics, there are 829,567 vehicles in Yemen.

"Motorcyclists are careless. For example they race, drive against the flow of traffic and go ignore asphalt barriers," said Saleh Sewar a traffic officer in Hadda. "It is difficult to monitor and control them because their motorcycles are without numbers and

they escape into crowds of vehicles"

People complain of motorcyclists' lack of respect for traffic regulations, stealing and harassing women on streets. While Sewar was talking, a motorcyclist passed us and put up his feet on his bike's handlebar.

Traffic police have requested that motorcyclists wear helmets. Many carry a helmet on the bike, an effort largely regarded as an attempt to satisfy traffic officers, while others put on construction helmets, which lack the safety of formal motorcycle helmets.

A motorcyclist caught without a helmet is subject to a fine of Y.R 2000, and traffic officers know that the helmets they put on are suitable for motorcycling. A simple motorcycle accident has the capacity to kill the driver and the passenger, according to Sewar.

Sewar suggested that motorcycles to be numbered and divided into groups throughout areas of the city. "If motorcycles have numbers like cars and their traffic violations are registered they will abide by traffic regulations."

Motorcyclist Abdullah Al-Mu'fa agreed with the traffic officer that speed and traffic violations are the main causes of accidents. He also added that he never wears or carries a helmet. "If a traffic officer catches me, I pay him Y.R500 and he lets me go."

## Continued from page 1

### Humanitarian aid crosses Yemeni-Saudi border

Humanitarian groups have also expressed concern for the security situation at the camp. Because it is close to the fighting, the UNHCR says it is "concerned with maintaining the civilian nature of Mazrak Camp and with the security of the [displaced people]."

The UN also needs more money to

slow the crisis, according to Holmes. An early September appeal to the international community for \$23.7 in aid is currently only 16 percent funded, according to a recent UNHCR report. Displaced people- even those in humanitarian camps- need food, shelter, water and sanitation.

"However, the money is simply not coming in fast enough to meet the requirements," Holmes said in the report.

And while Holmes said the international community has recently pledged \$10 million for humanitarian assistance to Yemen, aid workers cannot help most of the displaced people because they do not have access to the battle zones. He urged the government and the Houthis to find a way for aid to get past the battle lines.

"We would strongly favor a human rights ceasefire," he said, "even if only for a few days."



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# Faces of crisis: northern Yemen

By: Heather Murdock

The northern Yemeni countryside is on the move, as entire villages flee Houthi fighters from the mountains, and government bombs from the sky. The Mazrak camp in Hajja is less than 10 kilometers from the fighting, and as many as 30 families arrive a day. They are exhausted, traumatized and often with nothing but the clothes on their backs. The camp is dusty, scorching hot and provisions are minimal. But residents say they would much rather be safe in the camp, than under fire at home.



YT photo by Heather Murdock

About 7,000 people live in this desert camp and the number grows daily. Since the war began in Sa'ada in 2004, about 150,000 people have fled their homes. Many have been displaced two or three times, according to the UN. Of the displaced, however, less than 25 percent are registered to receive humanitarian aid. Most are still trapped inside the battle zones, and journalists and NGOs cannot get in to find out exactly what is going on. "What worries us more are the places we can't get to," said UN official John Holmes after a recent visit to the camp.



YT photo by Heather Murdock

Miriam Mohammad Abdullah, her six children and the 100 other residents of Hassama fled when the village was attacked. The family spent three days outside with no food in the Saudi Arabian countryside before they returned to Yemen to seek help. "We left our money, food and clothes there," she said. "And now we have nothing."



YT photo by Heather Murdock

One resident of Beni Sa'ad, where about 400 people fled their homes in mid-August because there was no longer access to food, has a small cow in the camp. The cow, he said, is almost out of food, and he doesn't know how to get more. "When the food runs out, I don't know what I will do," said Hussein Ali Ibrahim Al-Sa'ad.



YT photo by Heather Murdock

The village of Ghafra was once home to about 400 residents, who now occupy a large section of the Mazrak camp. Villagers fled when shots came down from the mountain, aimed at government and local protectors. "We had no choice but to take our wives and children and run away," said one father.



YT photo by Heather Murdock

About 80 percent of the people displaced by the war in Sa'ada are women and children, according to the UN. At the Mazrak camp, some people say there is not enough water, while others complain that there is not enough food. "For people who have nine children, the food is not enough," said Miriam.



YT photo by Heather Murdock

About 200 residents of the Haidan fled when their village was bombed from the sky. The villagers scattered, and about 19 families came to the Mazrak camp, where they live under the blistering desert sun. Poor local villagers, they say, take food from the camp, and there are not enough tents to go around. One in five children in the camp now suffer acute malnutrition, according to UNICEF.



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**The German Embassy Sanaa  
is seeking to hire as soon as possible:**

### 1 Doorman/Messenger

#### Applicants should

- have good command of the English or, preferably, the German language
- have an extensive knowledge of the streets and locations in Sanaa
- be reliable and trustworthy
- have work experience

Job-applications should include a c.v., recommendation letters from former employers, diplomas, and one photograph. Any documents in Arabic should be accompanied by an English or German translation.

Please submit your application by 18<sup>th</sup> October 2009 to the  
German Embassy; P.O.Box 41, Sana'a  
Attn. Mrs. Ingrid Delfs

Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted for an interview.



**The German Embassy Sanaa  
is seeking to hire as soon as possible:**

### 1 driver

Applicants should have an extensive knowledge of the streets and locations in Sanaa, be of excellent health and fitness, be able to work at odd hours and have experience as drivers. They should have good command of the English or, preferably, the German language.

Job-applications should include a c.v., recommendation letters from former employers, diplomas, and one photograph. Any documents in Arabic should be accompanied by an English or German translation.

Please submit your application by 18<sup>th</sup> October 2009 to the  
German Embassy; P.O.Box 41, Sana'a  
Attn. Mrs. Ingrid Delfs

Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted for an interview.

## Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation Recruitment of Financial and Procurement Officers Request for Expressions of Interest

The Government of Yemen is initiating a pilot (financed by the Japanese social fund for development & administered by the World Bank) which will help promote self-employment for young people in areas with low or negligible labor demand. The Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) invites eligible persons interested in the financial officer position and procurement officer position of the pilot. Persons must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services and experience in similar assignment. Interested consultants may obtain further information during working days Sat. - Wed. from 10:00 AM to 3:00 PM at the address below to which the expression of interest must be delivered within two weeks from this advertisement date, by project coordinator at MoPIC, Ms. Nabila AlJarafee, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Hurria Stret, PO Box 175, Email: njjarafee@yahoo.com, Fax: 239703

#### 1. Financial officer position

Key responsibilities of this position are as follows:

- i. Ensure that the financial and accounting manual of policies and procedures is appropriately applied in managing the project funds;
- ii. Implement and manage the financial and accounting systems of the Project;
- iii. Prepare the quarterly interim financial reports of the project and analyze the variances when compared to the project budget;
- iv. Prepare annual project financial statements and submit these for audit;
- v. Monitor the internal control system to ensure compliance with the agreed mechanisms, procedures, and systems;
- vi. Preparing the yearly budget of the project in cooperation with the other members of the PST, the implementing agency and the World Bank;
- vii. Prepare disbursement schedules and financial forecasts for the project;
- viii. Verify payments to ensure that the expenditures have been properly budgeted, authorized and recorded; the sums extended should follow the allocation category for various activities;
- ix. Manage the case accounts designated for project use to ensure the efficient use of funds, through following up on the signed contracts and all committed funds;
- x. Communicate and cooperate with the project external auditor and the government audit bureau; and other related agencies as needed;
- xi. Perform any other project-related duties requested by the Head of the PST.

#### Qualifications and Desired Experience

- In order to fulfill the described responsibilities, the MoPIC needs to contract a National Consultant with the following requirements:
- A minimum of a Bachelor's degree in accounting with at least Yemeni CPA/CA designation;
  - At least 5 years experience working with financial planning and accounting systems, and preferably with WB financed projects and/or auditing firm; knowledge and experience of office administrative functions;
  - Knowledge and practical experience with computers (e.g. Windows software applications (Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Internet) and special accounting software applications is required).
  - The ability to translate planned activities into concrete budgets, establish standard unit costs, and analyze and report them for the purpose of recommending improvements in operations;
  - The ability to supervise accounting and other financial

functions and report financial information usable to the various stakeholders: Government, World Bank, and auditors;

- Communicate well in written and spoken English and Arabic Languages.

#### Duration:

The assignment will be for 1 year, renewable annually.

#### 2. Procurement Officer

Key Responsibilities of this position are as follows:

- Obtain the technical specifications, bill of quantities and other data, and prepare the bidding documents for the procurement of goods and works under the World Bank's procurement guidelines for goods, works and non consulting services.
- Handle the selection process of the implementing agency.
- Prepare all procurement documents financed under the project.
- Follow the procurement plan as given in the project.
- Follow up on all instructions by the project director and regularly update the Procurement Plan for all project related issues.
- Develop a close team spirit among the colleagues in PST and related staff in the Implementing Agency and the World Bank.
- Prepare the expression of interest (EOI).

#### Qualifications and desired experience:

In order to fulfill the described responsibilities, the MoPIC needs to contract a national consultant with the following requirements:

- A minimum of a bachelor's degree in Engineering, finance, Law, other related field.
- At least 5 years experience working with procurement planning and accounting systems, and preferably with WB financed projects and/or auditing firm; knowledge and experience of office administrative functions.
- Understanding the procurement procedures under public procurement regulations of the Government of Yemen (GoY) and the Procurement Procedures/Documents of the World Bank.
- Knowledge and practical experience with computers (e.g. Windows software applications (Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Internet)).
- Good Communication Skills, both written and oral in English and Arabic.

#### Duration:

The assignment will be for 1 year, renewable annually.



## Yemen International Telecommunications Co. (TeleYemen) Vacant Announcement

Yemen International Telecommunications Co. (TeleYemen), would like to call qualified candidates to apply for the following vacant post within its main office in Sana'a.

### ● PC Support Coordinator

#### Main Duties and Responsibilities:

- Setup, install and troubleshoot hardware, software, and peripheral equipment.
- Must be customer support oriented, able to work in a dynamic and fast paced environment.
- Must be able to lift general computer equipment; desktop computers, monitors and printers.
- Set up equipment for employee use, performing and ensuring proper installation of operating systems, LAN Network, and appropriate software, such as :
  - Install , configure and support Microsoft Windows XP Pro and VISTA
  - Install , configure and support Microsoft Office 2003/2007 (includes Outlook and email backup)
  - Web browsers; Microsoft Internet Explorer & Firefox
  - Adobe Acrobat
  - Install and configure Antivirus, AntiSpam and Spyware software
- General understanding of TCP/IP networks
- General understanding of Microsoft Networking including Microsoft File and Print Sharing and Wireless connection Setup.
- Maintain record of daily PC problems and remedial action taken, and installation activities.

#### Qualifications & Experience:

- Degree in Computer Science
- Experience in Digital Electronics, Microprocessors, ROM & RAM.
- Experience in Hard Disk Structure including Root Directory & file allocation tables.
- Back ground in PC base Computers not less than 5 Years. Including oral and written fluency in both English & Arabic.
- Good knowledge of Applications like MS Office, Anti Virus, Anti Spam, MS Outlook
- Express and MS Office Outlook.
- Basic knowledge about TCP/IP and network configuration.
- Back ground in accounting is preferable. (but not essential)

Interested candidates may submit their application letter with detailed Curriculum Vitae ONLY to the following address no later than 16.10.2009. Please note that only candidates who fulfill above requirements will be considered.

C/O DCEO/Manager Human Resources, TeleYemen, PO Box 2646, Sana'a, Yemen Republic.



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## Words of Wisdom



Many countries hold elections. Even when these are not rigged, they tend to cement the old patron-clientele relations in a new grab. The reason is that the people in power use their connections (and state funds, media, bureaucracy, etc.) to achieve the election results they want. The result is that they create docile parliaments. Elections thus end up enabling those in power to hold on to it.

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

## What evil factions Yemen has

By: Mubeen Esam  
Mibo\_time@yahoo.com

I'm addressing this article to those Yemeni people who were born in the 1980's and 1990's, and who claim that the ruling regime at that time was better than today's, despite being too young to understand the realities of living within it. They have been deceived by the bitter people who oppressed many in the past, but who are now without any power.

Such malicious people were dictators in the past, but now they are powerless, and unable to implement the oppressive actions as they used to. Therefore, they want to bring back the previous regime so as to regain their former power and wealth. In fact, such people don't care for others or the nation, but rather they care only for themselves and their interests. Since modern conditions have been developed to pave the way for a decent future here, they are now unable to achieve their evil dreams, and they can not dominate Yemen.

Stubbornness often enables these evil people to achieve their uncivilized dreams and to promote old-fashion mindsets. So you, educated young people, must use your intellect to decide which reign is better: the one in the past, in which there was no technology, freedom, essential requirements, or education; but rather wars, illiteracy, and selfishness. Or the current one in which everything nice is available, including democracy. Those envious people have failed to accept the improvement and modernization of our state.

I'm surprised when I see a young educated person who was born in the 1980's, who wishes that the past ruling regime would return, and who complains about the current one as if he understands what was happened in the past. He is brainwashed by greedy people's incorrect assertions, who wish to achieve their dreams at the detriment of their own country. How could such a person compare the last regime and the current one when he was not a contemporary of the last one? Has he ever read about the history of Yemen?

When we talk with such greedy, malicious people and listen to their ideas, we learn that they always wish for the past to return, with its black nights, bad ideas, and antiquated lifestyles. They don't love Yemen at all. I believe that they have to replace their black hearts with flowers, and should try to talk about changing Yemen into a brighter place. Such disloyal people, whose minds are unable to adapt to changes all over the world and Yemen, affect the educated people and the students in a horrible way. They must reject those destructive concepts, and use their education and enlightenment to intercept any silly actions which may disturb efforts to create a better future.

## The Somali refugees in Yemen

By: Ali Abdullah Almurtaada  
alalmurtaada720@gmail.com

Many people think that the Somalis in Yemen constitute a small number with partial effects, but as a Yemeni, I believe that Somalis pose a serious danger to our society in many aspects. The international authorities recorded only a small number of Somalis and refugees in general by registering them in particular lists. Those go to reside in camps like Kharaz, but a lot of them aren't recorded and their number will soon exceed the limit of one million according to studied statistics. This number mirrors the failure of the Yemeni specialized authorities of illegal immigration. Secondly, it mirrors how tolerant the Yemeni government is to their presence in this substantial number. Moreover, the Yemeni government has signed a particular agreement of refugees.

Somalis and Ethiopians contribute negatively to our slow-motion development. As we all know that Yemen is considered a very poor country regarding to natural and educated-human resources, the Yemeni national annual budget is limited and it can barely take the responsibility of ruling the country; of course this is regardless of corruption and the insurgency in the north. Here comes the presence of this huge number of refugees in the south, which adds insult to injury. The UN says that it covers all the costs of their living which is relatively a mere exaggeration to the reality. Nowadays, I can easily notice them working in Sana'a as construction workers and so forth. These Somalis are grabbing the opportunities that unemployed Yemenis might hold. As I see Somalis socialize with Yemenis, I believe that they might transmit some bad short-comings like violence. Also, it's known that Yemenis

Most Arab and European intellectuals say that Yemen has prospered more in the current period than any in the past. However, some students who hold high certificates help dangerous people who are against unification, because they do not have the patience to wait for a better future, and so they become ungrateful. As you may have heard, such evil people call for a secession. But Allah has ordered the Arabs, and all the Muslims to be unified in religion, language, mind, faith, history, and land. In addition, these bad men usually say our rights have been lost. These 'rights' are focused only on their personal interests. They never want to blame themselves for being unable to coexist within the current modern changes. Moreover, they always accuse President Ali Abdullah Saleh when there are problems, even trivial ones, such the death of one's cow. Such people have no kind words for our state.

The main reason why even the educated people believe and are affected by those who are disloyal to the current regime and president, is a lack of loyalty to our nation and disunity within our educational syllabus in schools and universities. We must thank Allah because we live freely and safely now, and I advise the younger generation to read more about Yemen's history before comparing it to today, if they wish to discover the truth.

In fact, the opposing factions in Yemen are strange and destructive. They plan to damage Yemen and its unity, incite the people (even brothers) to violence, fight with each other in order to divide Yemen into many states, and to achieve their own personal aims. The oppositions in other countries try to develop their homelands without fighting. I'm sure that the other countries' oppositions are led by elite figures who are intelligent and who wish the best for their countries.

I remember an incident that occurred on a bus while I was traveling to Taiz. A boy sat next to me and started to talk to me. Suddenly, he abused the current ruling regime and expressed his desire for the past one in the 1980's to return and to govern Yemen. He gave me a lot of advice and new ideas which he thought must be applied in the ruling system to be successful. He spoke as though he knew exactly what happened in 1980's and he told me that he wants separation, that he is fed up with this government. Afterwards, I asked him when he was born, and he replied that he was born in 1991. I immediately stood up and changed seats, because such a person is evil, and I knew that I must not sit next to or talk with him at all. This event was one of many which indicate that danger is coming to Yemen soon. If we lose today's Yemen with its progress and accomplishments, we will be unable to regain what we have lost. It's like a mother. If she dies, she will never be alive ever again.

proudly speak Arabic, and I think that Somalis' presence, no doubt, will negatively affect our language. I am NOT, here, saying that we don't have bad habits or Yemen is violence-free. Still, there is no comparison between the two countries.

According to a study titled as "The Impact of Somalis on Yemen", it's said that crime, like theft percentage, have remarkably risen in the recent ten years as Somalis get arrested in many occasions; however, a thorough study hasn't yet been performed. Another problem they generate is traveling to the Arabian Gulf countries, which urged the Gulf countries to enact firm laws and regulations for People coming from Yemen. To be credible, I want to say that some Yemenis, also, participated in the generation of these firm laws.

I have personally read a PhD thesis about Somalis in Yemen. The student said in his foreword that he was misled by Somalis in their camps as he devoted a long time to reach an accurate number of Somalis in Yemen. He, also, said that he was misled by the UNHCR as he continued doing his mission. Yemen is unfortunately known for its high corruption percentage in the region and the world. As a link to this issue, the international aids are being exploited by local officials, and the situation gets worse. Also, the lenience of Immigration and Travel Authority contributed in mass distribution of the Yemeni passport to many of the refugees which made them officially Yemenis.

I don't want, here, to depict myself as an extremist against refugees and to lessen the size of despair and suffering Somalis are going through, but I want to say that Yemen interest comes first. Yemen is doing its best to accommodating a reasonable number of those refugees; however, it can't bear the Somalis misery.

Through a political perspective, I have observed the Somali case for three years, and I can't grasp why those people are constantly fighting. Sometimes it seems that they really want stability, but external interference is making this dream difficult to come true. Radical Islamic movements previously sought Islamic Sharia implementation, and as a reaction, the new president applied Sharia, but the "war princes" refused to lay out arms. They now fight the new government as if they're addicted to wars and bloodstains.

I hope Somalia will see stability and prosperity in its future so that Somali refugees will go back home, and Yemen, as a result, won't be a subject to international severe criticism for not allowing refugees enter its territory.

## COMMON SENSE

## The New Yemen Times Website

W e in the Yemen Times are not prone to brag about any achievements that Yemen's only really true independent newspaper accomplishes and we normally leave our readers to be the judge of our output.

In fact, it is this reliance on the readers' view of their number one free source of newsworthy and unadulterated press coverage of local, regional and international events that has sometimes caused the management and the editorial board of the YT focus on getting this news out, with as much attention to form and other minute detail as can be harnessed. However, that does not mean that the YT is a static organization that is not averse to technical or professional developments. On the contrary, the YT was always keen on tracking any and all developments, whether in the media environment or in the legislative and in the growingly repressive public regulatory environment. Our main impetus was to ensure that the marginal democratic ideals and even legislations that came about with unification remain translated and manifested practically and on the ground. Of course, the YT was not able to please everyone in projecting and delivering its press mission as envisaged by the late Dr. Abdul-Aziz Al-Saqqaf, but all of us in the YT - owners, management and staff never for once forgot that it is imperative that our readers not only get the most comprehensive and truthful information on how affairs of state are managed in the country and how regional and international developments also have a bearing on the situation in Yemen.

We in the YT were not left without any criticism, warnings and even pressure. In fact, we even became subjected to insults from readers overseas - sometimes institutionally inspired, other times out of sheer individual whims and misguided displeasure. But through it all, we in the YT knew that do have our respectable place in the international press arena and knew that our output may even have actually greater positive impact than any other press organ in Yemen, as humble and modest as we always tried to have our image portrayed.

When the YT faced any challenges, owners, management and staff all of a sudden put aside even their own interests, if necessary to "keep the ship floating". However, we never succumbed to any offers for support, political or otherwise, especially as we knew that would compromise on the independence of the YT. I could recall at times that the YT staff would wait a month or so for their salaries, when the YT experienced financial difficulties, which eventually were overcome by astute management measures for revenue generation and streamlining of costs. Thank God, our readers and our advertising sponsors never wavered in their support of those challenges were quickly and sometimes almost miraculously overcome.

Even when the competition comes on strong with ample backing, the YT somehow always manages to keep itself on the forefront and to assure its large readership at home and abroad that the YT will not let them down in reflecting the true picture of the situation in the country and in the presentation of balanced opinions on the events of the day, regardless of our own opinions, as an institution or as individual editors or commentators.

It is with this in mind that the YT is now restructuring its website and adding to it new elements that raise the standard of quality and also guarantee that our readers know that we will be now with them on a daily basis with live updates of developments. We ask that our readers bear with us, as we have not finished the job, but we believe that when the job is finished, the YT will still keep its number one position as Yemen's best source of independent unbiased current up to the minute news (live update). We welcome our readers' feedback, suggestions and criticisms and know that in the end, that it is our readers who guide us best as to how best we can continue to keep their faith in the Yemen Times.

Needless to say, much of the credit to YT's current progress should go to Ms. Nadia Al-Saqqaf on the executive front, the YT Board of Directors, and the loyal staff, who continuously and stubbornly hold on to their positions amidst more lucrative opportunities for alternative employment opportunities or sometimes just to keep quiet. But most of all the loyalty of our readers is our most cherished achievement over the nearly last two decades.

Common Sense will be back with more current affairs this Thursday, but this observer really felt that there should be some rapport with our readers as to what is happening inside the YT, so as to waive any deliberate and sleazy efforts to shed some uncalled for and obviously intentionally evil undue discredit.

Hassan Al-Haifi has been a Yemeni political economist and journalist for more than 20 years. He may be blogged at:  
<http://com-senfromyem.blogspot.com/>



By: Hassan Al-Haifi



## OUR OPINION

## Yemen's image and Yemenis' decisions

One of the mottos of Yemen Times is to provide people with information so that they can make better decisions in their lives. Everyday there are decisions to make, and whether you are a student in school or an accomplished professional there are always decisions to be made and consequences for these decisions that always impact others and not just you.

In my interview with the Foreign Minister, Dr. Al-Qirbi, I realized how important it is to understand this and to reform our thinking and actions as Yemenis. He says, "Yemen's image is a result of the collective actions of its people and the government." Not only do the policies of the government or the rebellion of the Houthi or Al-Fadhli make Al-Qirbi's job harder, but even the Yemenis who travel abroad and refuse to buckle their seatbelts on the plane or refuse to stop smoking in a non smoking zone make it difficult for him to work.

I also realized that the consequences of what Yemenis do also make my job difficult, not only as the editor of an English newspaper but also as a Yemeni who interacts with the outside world. Yemenis are made fun of because of their ignorance and illiteracy regarding many aspects of life. But they are also heavily criticized because of their attitude towards women and minorities. No matter how much I try I can never find an excuse or an answer for marrying a girl off at 12 or below and cannot even begin to understand why the parliament has not endorsed the law or the government to take practical steps to defend the rights of little girls.

The responsibility of defending Yemen's image is not only the responsibility of our Foreign Ministry including all its ambassadors. It is the responsibility of every Yemeni man, woman and child and all of them have to start taking this issue very seriously if we want respect.

By the way, on the Yemeniamerican.com website there is a banner ad on the upper right corner that reads: "SAY NO TO QAT"... I think the idea of the person(s) behind putting it there is brilliant and worth praise.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf



By: Hamid

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# Yemen Press Review



**Al-Wasat Independent Political Weekly**  
Wednesday, Oct. 7, 2009

**Main Headlines**

- Race for achieving victory in Saada, South Yemen inflaming
- International and Arab military support for Yemen

Amid feverish race between the Yemeni army and Houthi gunmen to achieve victory on the battleground in Saada, particularly as each warring party wants force the other make concessions in its favor, the Yemeni government receives international and Arab support (beyond politics) for unity and stability of its homeland, the weekly reported.

Egypt demonstrated the strongest support for a unified and stable Yemen and against any external interference in Yemen's domestic affairs via its top intelligence official Omar Sulaiman, whose visit to Yemen implicates that the Egyptian support for Yemen goes beyond politics to the military area, the weekly added.

The paper said it learned that the visit of Amro Musa, Secretary-General of the Arab League to Yemen, is made with the purpose of sharing viewpoints on Saada fighting and the Southern Movement.

Yemen briefed Musa on what is going on in Saada, offering documents and testimonies of citizens in support of what they say. The visiting official, however, hasn't made detailed statements about his meeting with President Ali Abdullah Saleh. He only declared position of the Arab League that backs Yemen, its unity, security and stability.

Musa declined to say if the Arab League would attempt to mediate in

either of the two conflicts. "Any initiative or proposal must serve stability and unity ... Comprehensive national dialogue is the way," Moussa said.

Arab countries allied to the United States, such as Saudi Arabia and Egypt, fear Shi'ite power Iran could gain influence in Yemen through the Shi'ite rebels. Iran has denied any involvement but urged Sanaa to end the conflict peacefully.



**Al-Sahwa Weekly, Mouthpiece of the Islah Party**  
Thursday, Oct. 8, 2009

**Main Headlines**

- Parliament discusses Saada war, says government fails to manage the crisis
- Arab states concerned about containing Yemen's turmoil

Arab states concerned of Yemen conflict authorized Egypt to contain the escalating turmoil of Yemen, Yemeni diplomatic source said pointing out that Egypt enjoys approval of the majority of parties inside the country, the weekly reported.

According to the sources, Egypt supported by Saudi Arabia, Arab United Emirates and Jordan started its diplomatic attempts to contain the Yemeni crisis on behalf of Arab countries.

The sources said that the Egyptian foreign minister Ahmed Abu al-Ghait, and the Director General of the Egyptian intelligence Omar Sulaiman are on an official visit to Yemen since Sunday with the aim of reaching a truce between the Yemeni authorities, the Houthi rebels and the southern movement members.

Egypt had previously warned of any foreign interventions in Yemen's affairs, expressing concern over the

fact that some Yemeni parties try to adopt stances which could destabilize internal stability and security.

According to the weekly, Secretary General of the Arab League Amro Musa arrived in Yemen Tuesday to discuss with the Yemeni government the Saada conflict.

Musa told the Egyptian Addostour newspaper that he would try to end the Saada crisis during his visit to Yemen.

While the Yemeni government accuses the Houthi fighters of seeking to restore the imamate, Houthis, from their side, deny such accusations saying they are fighting to defend their community against government aggression and marginalization.



**Al-Ahale Independent Political Weekly**  
Tuesday, Oct. 6, 2009

**Main Headlines**

- 12 Hezbollah fighters killed in Saada
- Serious Arab move to achieve comprehensive reconciliation in Yemen

Several Arab states, led by Egypt that sent its Foreign Minister Abu Al-Ghaith and Intelligence President Gen. Omar Sulaiman to Yemen, ahead of a planned visit by Secretary-General of Arab League to Yemen Amro Musa, have taken serious moves to achieve reconciliation in Yemen that witnesses conflicts in both northern and southern regions, the weekly reported.

The weekly quoted Musa as saying in a statement that his visit "aims to hold deliberations with Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh on the dire situations in Yemen."

Musa added that the visit comes as part of a serious consultation based a strong desire to conserve Yemen's

unity and back Yemeni people to defend their unity and maintain stability in their homeland.

According to the weekly, a well-informed Yemeni source pointed out that the scheduled deliberations may focus on Saada events. Meanwhile, Cairo-based sources said that the Egyptian government demonstrates strong political support for Yemen at the various fronts.

Political observers in Yemen said that the fact that Egyptian President sent its top intelligence official to Yemen comes amid Egyptian and Saudi concerns over potential risks of Iran's foreign expansion and its interference as a warring party in Saada.

According to the weekly, Yemen's Saleh received on Oct. 4 Admiral William Mcraven, Commander of the US Joint Special Operations Command, who is currently in an official visit to Yemen. The American and Arab missions to Yemen came following a meeting for US Secretary of State Hilary Clinton with her Arab counterparts of top US allies.



**Al-Methaq Weekly, Mouthpiece of the Ruling General People Congress (Ruling Party)**  
Monday, Oct. 5, 2009

**Main Headlines**

- President Saleh visits displaced Jews in Sana'a
- Egypt rejects foreign interference in Yemen's internal affairs, supports unity

Egypt affirmed on Sunday its rejection of any external interference in Yemeni affairs, promising its strong support for Yemen's unity and stand against those calling on separation, the weekly reported.

In a letter from the Egyptian President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak to his Yemeni counterpart Ali Abdullah Saleh, the former confirmed his country's position in support of Yemen's security, stability and unity, the weekly added.

The letter, handed over by the Egyptian Foreign Minister Ahmed About Gheit, asserted that the supportive position to insure Yemen's security and unity is a top priority in the Egyptian foreign policy.

According to the weekly, the letter also highlighted several Arab and regional issues of common concerns to both countries and other Arab states as well.

The meeting between the President Saleh and Egyptian Foreign Minister, who is accompanied by the intelligence chief Omar Suleiman, focused

on many ways of promoting the bilateral relations and joint cooperation on all fronts topped by policy, economy, security, culture and others.

The meeting also touched upon the current developments of Arab situations, particularly the Palestinian cause developments in the light of the Egyptian efforts to achieve Palestinian reconciliation between Fatah and Hamas movements.

On a side note, the weekly reported that Military and security units on Sunday shelled terrorist targets in Mahda, Ghaman, Al-Kabshein, Bani Maath, Al-Shabka, Al-Kharaba and Al Uqab and destroyed three of the terrorists' hideouts to the south of Al-Sahn and targeted their groups in Souq Al-Layl, Kouzan Mountain and west Al-Sama, making them suffer heavy losses.

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### INVITATION TO BID Provision of Cargo Transport Services (ITB HCR/BO/09/SUP/07)

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), based in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, has an international mandate to protect refugees and to seek durable solutions to their problems. UNHCR plays a major role in coordinating aid to refugees, returnees and displaced persons of concern.

UNHCR Branch Office invites sealed bids from eligible transport companies with performance experience for road transport of cargo (Non-Food Items) as per the routes and corridors mentioned below.

SANA'A - HARAD, SANA'A - AMRAN, SANA'A - SA'ADA, SANA'A - AL-JAWF, AL-JAWF - SADA'A, SANA'A - BAGEM, ADEN - SANA'A, ADEN - HARAD, ADEN - AMRAN, ADEN - AL-JAWF.

UNHCR Branch Office in Sana'a intends to establish an agreement for cargo transport services for an initial period of 12 months with the possibility of extension for an additional 12 months.

Bidding documents are available at UNHCR Supply Unit, Sana'a, at the above-mentioned address. Tel: 01 469 771; 01469 772

Sealed bids must be received by UNHCR Branch Office Sana'a at the above-mentioned address on or before 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2010, latest at 16:00 hours.

Bids received after the deadline or sent to another address will be rejected.



Algeria Street 31  
Building No. 2  
P.O. Box 12093  
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

### INVITATION TO BID Kerosene Fuel Supply (ITB HCR/BO/09/SUP/06)

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), based in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, has an international mandate to protect refugees and to seek durable solutions to their problems. UNHCR plays a major role in coordinating aid to refugees, returnees and displaced persons of concern.

UNHCR Branch Office in Sana'a intends to establish an agreement for Kerosene fuel supply for an initial period of 12 months with the possibility of extension for an additional 12 months.

Kerosene fuel delivery locations will be based in Harad and Amran with possible expansion to other location.

UNHCR invites sealed bids from eligible petroleum companies with performance experience to make a firm offers.

Bidding documents are available at UNHCR Supply Unit, Sana'a, at the above-mentioned address. Tel: 01 469 771; 01469 772

Sealed bids must be received by UNHCR Branch Office Sana'a at the above-mentioned address on or before 20<sup>th</sup> October 2010, latest at 16:00 hours.

Bids received after the deadline or sent to another address will be rejected.

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The incumbent shall:

- a) Monitor the production performance of wells in assigned area(s) to examine and capture potential development and optimization opportunities.
- b) Maintain close communication and coordination with Field operations throughout optimization and recompletion activities.
- c) Participate with preparation and update area Asset Management Plan in conjunction with Field Operations asset team members.
- d) Apply concepts of uncertainty and decision analysis in the preparation and maintenance of area Asset Management plan especially as relates to reserves recovery.
- e) Participates in the annual evaluation and reporting of total field reserves.
- f) Performs independent studies, and analysis, interprets and draws own conclusions.
- g) Conduct economic evaluation in support of new drilling, well re-completions, and well optimizations.
- h) Work with the Junior Reservoir Engineer to maintain the reservoir engineer data base.
- z) Work with Team Lead in preparing the reporting requirements to the government and partners.
- z) Actively participate in technical meetings with partners and government representatives as required.
- k) As required participate in the construction of reservoir simulation models for selected reservoirs and use these models for overall reservoir management.
- z) Be able to travel internationally and to the Operating sites up to a few times each year.

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- a) B.Sc. in Petroleum Engineering preferred.
- b) Minimum 4 years of related reservoir engineering experience is preferred.
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## VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) invites Yemeni Nationals to apply for the following office position

### Finance/Budget Associate



#### Main Responsibilities

- Ensure donor contribution installments are received according to agreed payment schedules, properly and timely reported/posted in relevant corporate systems;
- Alert Senior Management and relevant staff in advance on critical timeframes and deadlines and prepare the financial components of the donor-required progress reports.
- Monitor extra budgetary (XB) income in cooperation with Finance Unit and provide updated information to Senior Management;
- Provide information, advice, recommendations and training on resource mobilization and programme finance matters such as new policies, new project formulation and reporting formats etc.,
- Act as focal point for country Office, National Execution (NEX) and Direct Execution (DEX) audit preparation and follow-up
- Assist Senior Management in monitoring the implementation of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s Internal Control Framework
- Provides support to CO programme management, ensures the optimal cost recovery;
- Manage the timely planning of available programme financial resources through the establishment and monitoring of basic and interim financial target frameworks;
- Identify problems in programme build up and implementation;
- Revise the Resource Planning Framework.
- Analyze and monitor overall programme financial situation:
- Identify and monitor resources availability for programme activities and resources planning, report on status of project financial expenditure and alert Programme staff/management on possible shortfalls and over-expenditures.
- Prepare quarterly managerial reports on programme resources to provide a reliable tool on which decisions and strategies related to the achievement of country office objectives are based.
- Synthesize financial information for the entire programme through the compilation and integration of the required periodic status reports and forecasts;
- In consultation with the Policy Support Unit, prepare periodic presentations for periodic distribution to current and potential donors and clients for resource mobilization and advocacy purposes.
- Monitors programme/project implementation status and activities and maintains a follow-up and reporting mechanism on the implementation progress of their recommendations (best practice Saudi Arabia and Panama).
- Brief/update programme, office staff, project management and partners on changes in the financial rules, procedures and policies governing execution and management arrangements for projects as required.

#### Qualification Requirements

- Secondary Education with specialized certification in Accounting and Finance. University Degree in Business or Public Administration, Economics, Political Sciences and Social Sciences is desirable.
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UNDP is an equal opportunity organization and qualified female candidates are strongly encouraged to apply.



## JOB VACCANCY

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- Monitoring major health emergencies in Yemen
- Negotiating abilities

Candidates fulfilling the above criteria should send their contact Details, CV and a covering letter before October 20th, 2009

Email: [msf-sanaa@bcuelona.msf.org](mailto:msf-sanaa@bcuelona.msf.org)  
Medecins Sans Frontieres - Spain  
Sana'a - Yemen

# Invitation for Bids (IFB)

## Civil Service Modernization Project IDA Credit Number 33350

1. This Invitation for Bids follows the General Procurement Notice for this Project that appeared in Development Business, issue no. IBCB CSMP / 3G / 2009 of September 30th, 2009
2. The Government of Republic of Yemen has received a Credit from The International Development Association (IDA) for expenditure incurred by the Civil Service Modernization Project, and it intends to apply part of this grant for payments related to the Procurement of Devices, printers, machinery and packaging equipment and casing for the packaging of fingerprint cards
3. The Civil Service Modernization Project now invites sealed bids from eligible and qualified bidders for Deices, printers, machinery and packaging equipment and casings for the packaging of fingerprint cards
4. Bidding will be conducted through the International Competitive Bidding (ICB) 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.
5. Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from

Mr. Nabil Shamsan  
Project General Manager  
The Ministry of Civil Service and Insurance  
Sana'a-Yemen  
Phone: +967-1-276715  
+967-1-294207/8/9  
Fax: +967-1-274451  
E-mail: [mocsar@y.net.ye](mailto:mocsar@y.net.ye)  
[fuad.alsunida@csm-p-yemen.org](mailto:fuad.alsunida@csm-p-yemen.org)

and inspect the Bidding Documents at the address given below Civil Service and Insurance from 9:00AM to 2.00PM.

6. Qualifications requirements include: Applicant should have necessary technical, financial and legal conditions to be eligible to participate in the tender as per World Bank procedures. Additional details are provided in the Bidding Documents.
7. A complete set of Bidding Documents in English may be purchased by interested bidders on the submission of a written application to the address below

Civil Service and Insurance Address:  
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Al-Bonia Zone Second floor at the Ministry of MOCSI  
Tel: 967-1-276715/1-294207  
Fax: 00967-1-274451  
POB: 1992  
E-mail: [mocsar@y.net.ye](mailto:mocsar@y.net.ye)  
[fuad.alsunidar@csm-p-yemen.org](mailto:fuad.alsunidar@csm-p-yemen.org)

and upon payment of a non refundable fee USD 50\$

The Bidding Documents will be sent by Civil Service Modernization Project

8. Bids must be delivered to the address below

Civil Service and Insurance Address:  
The Ministry of Civil Service and Insurance Sana'a-Yemen  
Al-Bonia Zone Second floor at the Ministry of MOCSI  
Tel: 967-1-276715/1-294207  
Fax: 00-967-1-274451  
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[fuad.alsunidar@csm-p-yemen.org](mailto:fuad.alsunidar@csm-p-yemen.org)

at or before: 10:30 am 7 December, 2009. Electronic bidding will be permitted. Late bids will be rejected. Bids will be opened in the presence of the bidders' representatives who choose to attend in person or on-line at the address below:

Ministry of Civil Service and Insurance, Sana'a-Yemen  
Al-Bonia Zone, Second floor at the Ministry of MOCSI at 11:00 am 7 December, 2009. All bids must be accompanied by a "Bid Security" of \$33,000 USD or an equivalent amount in a freely convertible currency.

9. The address referred to above is:

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Project General Manager  
The Ministry of Civil Service and Insurance  
Sana'a-Yemen  
Phone: +967-1-276715  
+967-1-294207/8/9  
Fax: +967-1-274451  
E-mail: [mocsar@y.net.ye](mailto:mocsar@y.net.ye)  
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# Dubas Pest Expert: "Palm's pest may reach Tehama region next year, if no actions have been taken"

By: Ali Saeed

**D**r. Mohamed Ali Hubaishan is an entomologist who has been inspecting the dubas pest in Hadramout, Shabwa, and Al-Mahra for eight years. As a researcher at the Agricultural Research Authority in Al-Mukalla, he is an insect expert specializing in the dubas pest. He started working on dubas pest in 2001 when the bug migrated to Yemen from Oman. Hubaishan received his PHD in 1987 in entomology in Check Slovakia.

Last week he came to Sana'a and Ali Saeed from the Yemen Times interviewed him about the extent of the damage dubas causes to date palms, his research findings, and his proposal of biological method to control the bug.



Dr. Mohamed Hubaishan.

**Yemen Times: How serious is the effect of the dubas pest on date palms?**

Dr. Mohamed Ali Hubaishan: Well, this insect causes a lot of damage to date palms plantation in Shabwa, Al-Mahra, and Hadramout. This bug affects the date palm and the produce of dates' fruits. The government had played an important role in controlling this pest and we continue to do research to this end. The insect has been in Yemen for eight years, 50 years in Oman, and more than 30 years in Iraq. So this dubas is a serious pest in the gulf areas, Iraq, and Yemen.

It causes serious damage to these countries. For example, in Oman they spend more than three million USD every year combating the pest. In Yemen, it is the beginning of the infestation and during the first three years, the government spent around YR 50 million (USD 243,902) in insecticide campaigns. In the following three

years, the government spent approximately 100 million YR (USD 487,804). More recently, in the last two years, the amount was decreased to YR 28 million (USD 136,585). Because the amount decreased in the past two years, the ministry of agriculture suspended spraying campaigns, and as a result the damage is very serious in infested date-production areas.

Rain helps in alleviating the damage since it washes away the honey-like material that is secreted by the insect. We found that the damage is less in areas that get rain, whereas areas that do not experience far more extensive damage.

This honey-like material left by dubas on the fruit causes damage to date palms by leading to the growth of detrimental black fungus that harms the growth of the plant.

The insect is currently in the governorates of Al-Mahra, Shabwa, and Hadramout, though I also heard from my colleagues that it has moved to Lahj governorate. By next year, the

insect may reach Tehama region where date palm plantations are huge, if no actions have been taken.

**YT: Who sponsors the research currently taking place to study the effects of the dubas pest?**

MH: The Ministry of Agriculture, specifically the plant protection department.

There is cooperation between agricultural research centers, offices of the ministry in the governorates and the department of plant protection.

**YT: You told us about the extent of damage caused by the pest to date palms. Can you give an estimate to the number of damaged trees?**

MH: It is very difficult to calculate damaged trees, because nobody can tell exactly how many palms we have in the country. The damage is very

clear in some places, noticeable due to the lack of date palm production. In Oman and Iraq, they remain unable to calculate the affected trees because damage did not appear in the same year as infestation, it only emerges year following infection. Traditional plantations also make calculation very hard, since they are crowded, with no space between palms. Spacing trees within a plantation is better and minimizes the damage of infestation.

**YT: You mentioned that the infestation now is rampant in Al-Mahra, Shabwa, and Hadramout. How many people depend on date crop cultivation for their income in these areas?**

MH: Another very good question, but it is also difficult to calculate the number of people who depend on date cultivation since there are landowners,

farmers, and date traders.

But, I can tell you that production in Wadi Hadramout has been reduced by 30 percent compared to past production levels.

**YT: Does the dubas pest affect other plants or have side effects to the environment?**

MH: This insect only damages date palms, but the honey-like material that this insect secretes hurts beekeepers and affects the quality of honey. For example, in Wadi Dawa'n, an area famous for producing elb honey, there are around 6,000 palm trees. The bee comes to the honey-like material on the leaves of the palm that was secreted by the dubas insect and goes back to the hive and mixes it with its own honey, consequently affecting the quality of the honey.

**YT: You started researching in the dubas pest in 2001. What are some of your discoveries?**

MH: One new finding is the egg parasite. This new parasite goes inside the dubas eggs and within three months 56 percent of the dubas larva or maggots die. This parasite is very useful since it reduces the population of dubas insects and has no side effects; it only kills the dubas pests. So now, we are working on creating large quantities of this new parasite in laboratories and releasing them to control the dubas bugs. I'm also trying to create a regional project with Omani and Iraqi counterparts to rear this parasite and use it as a biological method to control the palm's pest. This proposal will cost less than spraying campaigns, because it will end the population of pests whereas campaigns need to be funded every year.



This new parasite goes inside the dubas eggs and within three months, 56 percent of the dubas larva or maggots die. This parasite is useful since it reduces the population of dubas insects and has no side effects, it only kills the dubas pests.



The damage that the dubas pest causes to date palms differs from one place to another. In Wadi Hadramout, Shabwa, and Al-Mahra the damage is very serious and the production of dates has been reduced. The Ministry of Agriculture has suspended spraying campaigns in the last two years, and if the infested trees are not sprayed within two years, they may die.

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## Mogib Hassan, a portrait of a human rights artist It is not about making films, it is about injustice

By: Judith Spiegel

“Yemen is a country rich in tradition, with very nice people. It is officially a democracy. However, this project is suspended until further notice”.

This was the message Mogib Hassan (34) gave to the viewers of a Dutch television programme for which he is making short films. The topics of his films are given by the television station and the local correspondents (based all over the world) have the freedom to fill them in the way they want. Mogib's films invariably evolve around a central character. He follows his or her daily life and the problems he or she faces.

“For the topic on ‘crooks and thieves’ I followed a guy who makes his money illegally by promising his clients all sorts of illegal pleasures without actually delivering the goods. Of course, he asks for payment upfront. I wanted to show the difficulties a person like that is facing daily, and how he came to make a living the way he does.”

And there were other films, about alternative medicine, news hunters and protests, for example. But the one closest to Mogib's heart seems to be the one on having a baby.

“It is about a woman who left her house because her husband raped their 10-year old daughter. She fled to 4 different houses but her husband followed her, beat her up and took all she had, which was not much. Her children (she has 7) had to beg in the streets or collect plastic bottles. She was pregnant of him. I filmed them having a fight when he found her in her little room somewhere in the outskirts of Sana'a, which was where she gave



Mogib Hassan

birth. She wanted to divorce the man. Yet, her own family and the sjeikhs of her tribe did not support her in the divorce. This has to do with society not being fair and just, and with tribal mentality.”

It is injustice Mogib is dedicating his work to. Besides a film maker, he is a poet, a singer and a song writer. “But” Mogib emphasizes, “all these things are linked by one thing: human rights. Even my love songs have to do with the fact that I learned to be honest with myself.”

Mogib, who now lives in Sana'a, lived abroad for 14 years. He studied and worked in India, Malaysia,

Amsterdam and London. “One of the most remarkable things happened to me in the Netherlands. I had written a poem called ‘terror scenario’. In the poem, I blamed the Western governments for the image people had of Muslims. Given this message, I did not expect academic people to give me a platform to express my views and to listen to me. So I was really moved when they did. I was given wide and large space to speak at universities and cultural centres, in Arabic, mind you. I even received flowers after the recital.”

This was 2003, when the world

was not necessarily welcoming to these voices. For Mogib, this changed his view on the Western world, and consequently his home country, for good. He confirms that it has also influenced his film making. “Since then I began to think that I should become a world citizen instead of limiting myself to a certain geographical area. That I want to belong to where fundamental rights are respected. After this unbelievable experience I also realized that the outside [Western] world was not an enemy. At the same time I realized we were missing things here in Yemen, such as freedom of expression and a government that is taking care of its citizens”.

Mogib admits that making films in Yemen is not always easy. Besides editors who do not care about deadlines – “I had to cancel a film twice because of this” – he is restricted in other ways as well. He tells: “Just about anyone in a uniform gives himself the right to stop me from filming. Saying you cannot film here because it is not a nice area, or because it is too close to a military building, or something. I was held in military prison once, for one day, being interrogated. I was only released after having mentioned my Dutch passport. Without that, things could have been worse”.

When asked what film he is dreaming of making, Mogib does not have to think twice. “For sure, it has to be about women, and women empowerment. I have a story. It is about a woman who married when she was 16 years old. She divorced and stayed divorced for 25 years. She never had sex outside her marriage. So, she had a good reputation. One day she was seduced by the sjeikh, he got her pregnant. She was put in jail, where she gave birth.”

Mogib, angry: “He, on the other hand, was not even seen as a wrongdoer. Eventually, a man of a butcher-family (the woman was from a similar family) of another village came to her help and married her. Nevertheless, the social pressure was too high for him, so they divorced. I heard, but have not verified this, that she killed her son when he was 2 years old, for saving him from living the rest of his life under the tremendous social pressure of being a bastard.”

For now, this film is still only in Mogib's head. Currently, he is working on another one for Dutch television, the topic being ‘Michael Jackson’. It seems to be a rather light one, this time. Not for Mogib, who has found a Yemeni Michael Jackson look alike. “This too, it is all about cross cultural relations, and about freedom of expression”.

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#### Abu Salma, Abdul-Kareem Al-Karmi (A Palestinian Poet Known as the Palestine's Green Olive)

By: Eyad N. Al-Samman  
alsammanworld@yahoo.ca

Abdul-Kareem, Said Al-Karmi, also known widely as “Abu Salma”, Palestinian poet, critic, teacher, lawyer and playwright. He was born in 1909 in Tulkarm, a city in the West Bank, Palestine. His father was the vice president of the Arab Scientific Academy of Damascus and the president of the first scientific academy in Jordan. Abu Salma earned his primary study in both Tulkarm Government School and King Al-Dhahir Primary School. In mid-1922, he moved with his father to Amman, Jordan, and studied at Al-Salat Secondary School for one year before he moved to Damascus to get his baccalaureate in 1927. He returned to Jerusalem, Palestine, to work as a teacher in different secondary schools such as Al-Madrasa Al-Amriya, Al-Bakriya and Al-Rashidiya School. At the same time, he received a certificate of law from the Institute of Law of Jerusalem. In 1936, Abu Salma was expelled from teaching career due to his poem which was versed against the British colonization in Palestine. Then, he worked for the Palestinian Radio House until 1943 when Abu Salma decided to open his own office in Haifa City and to work as a professional lawyer. After the tragic political events occurred in Palestine in 1948, Abu Salma compellingly had to depart Haifa and resided in Damascus, Syria and worked there as a teacher and then as a lawyer. Later, he was appointed member of the Guiding and Enlightening Council in the Syrian Information Ministry. After the occurrence of the Arab-Israeli War of 1967, Abu Salma moved to live in Beirut, Lebanon, and settled down there for the rest of his life.

Abu Salma as a prominent nationalist Palestinian poet authored eight published books including poetic divans, biographies, a drama and other articles and lectures. He started writing poetry in his teens and early 20s during the 1920s. His first book was a poetic divan entitled “Al-Musharrad” (The Homeless Man) and was published in 1953. This divan included 37 poems tackled different issues such as the foreign colonization in the Middle East, longing to his homeland, his childhood and his overwhelming love for the Palestinian people. Among other poems this divan includes are “Lebanon”, “Our Land is waiting”, “Two Hearts”, “Damascus” and “The Magic of My Homeland.” His second divan was entitled “Aghnyat Biladi” (My Homeland's Songs, 1959) which contained more than 35 poems. The divan's first part tackled the poet's



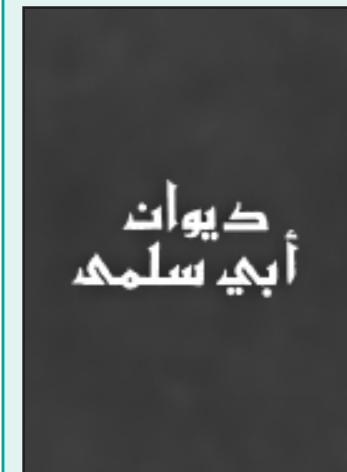
were simply and excitingly versed and were composed later by two composers. Among these poems are “The Shepherd”, “My House”, “The Nightingale”, “The River”, “The Blind Boy”, “O My Bulbul!” and “If I Were A Bird.”

His forth collection of poetry where published in 1971 in a divan entitled “Min Filastin Riyshati” (From Palestine is My Quill). This collection contained 13 poems in which Abu Salma tackled numerous issues such as Palestinian people, nostalgia, wrath, Arabism, revolution, his lover and the role of word. In this divan the poem entitled “From Palestine is My Quill” contained the poet's profound and hurt longing for his homeland and also his trust in the Palestinian people's revolution. Several collections of his poetry were published in one divan entitled “Diwan Abu Salma” (The Divan of Abu Salma) in 1978.

His other literary works include a historical book entitled “Kifah Arab Filastin” (Struggle of Palestine's Arabs, 1965) which tackled the history of struggle of Palestinians throughout the ages. In the book, Abu Salma chronicled historical events starting from the Islamic conquest era, passing to the Ottoman reign then the British mandate and concluding with the Israeli occupation era in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Abu Salma also penned biographies that included “Ahmed Shakir Al-Karmi: Analects of His Works” (1964) which contained the historical biography of the critic, translator and writer “Ahmed Shakir Al-Karmi” (1894-1927). His other biographical book was entitled “Sheik Said Al-Karmi: His Scientific and Political Biography” and was published in 1973. The book comprised many aspects of Sheik Said Al-Karmi's social and cultural life and also pieces of his literary production. This book also tackled prevailing cultural and intellectual situations in Palestine, Syria and Jordan during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Abu Salma also authored a handwritten poetic drama entitled “Thawrat Filastin” (Palestine's Revolution) in which he pointed to the Arabs' eager tendency towards revolution, resistance and struggling against injustice.

In 1978, Abu Salma was awarded the “Lotus Award” by the Union of Asian-African Writers which was established for honoring renowned writers on both continents. He was also elected president emeritus for the Palestinian Union for Authors and Writers in 1980.

Abu Salma died at the age of 71 on October 11, 1980, in the United States immediately after a surgical operation and was buried in Damascus. It is undoubtedly that he was more than a versed poet but at the same time less than a real politician. With his struggling career and national literary production, Abu Salma was an eminent figure of the Palestinian struggle against occupation among others famous contemporary Palestinian figures. He was dubbed “The Palestine's Green Olive” due to his special poetry which will certainly inspire new Palestinian generations to struggle for having their deserved liberty and independence.



romantic poetry and the second part tackled other issues such as national poetry and struggle of the Palestinian people for getting its liberty. Abu Salma also versed poems for children which contained noble and national meanings in his divan entitled “Aghani Al-Atfal” (Songs of Children, 1964). The divan's pomes

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# Islam and Tourism in Conference in Yemen



By: Mahmoud Assamiee

Yemen will host the first conference of its kind on Monday, Oct. 12. The Islam and Tourism Conference will bring together a number of famous Arab Islamic scholars and preachers and Yemeni prominent scholars to discuss relations between Islam and tourism.

The conference will discuss four points: the reality of tourism in Islam, tourism and its role in presenting Islam, importance of tourism between Islamic countries and the rest of the countries in the world and tourism and its cultural, civilized and humanitarian role.

The two-day conference aims at presenting the reality of Islam and removing false ideas and norms of tourism to illustrate the effects of terrorism on tourism and Islam's attitudes towards this, abolishing false thoughts and blemishes attributed to Islam to that reduces tourism.

ism and to expose the role of tourism in activating economic exchange between Islamic countries.

The invited Arab preachers are Aydh al-Qerni, Mohammad Al-Uraifi, Wajdi Ghunaim, Safwat Hijazi, Abdul-Hai al-Faramawi, Ibrahim Al-Duwaish, Abdulhai Yousof, Hasan Al-Qa'ood, Mohammad Hazem Salah, Ragheb Al-Sirjani, Ali Mohammad Jerisha, Mohammad Hassan Mousa, Usama, Younos, Sulaiman Al-Jubailan, Ali Zain Al-Abedin, Alawai Al-Jefri, and Ahmad Al-Kubaisi.

### Why in Yemen?

The coordinator of the conference, Ali Jubari, said that the idea of holding this conference in Yemen is because the country was the most recent one to see progress, renaissance and the change from backwardness to urbanization.

"While other people in the world were witnessing urbanization and went to the moon during the late 1970s,

Yemeni people were living in darkness without electricity in the streets of the capital, Sana'a," he said.

"I still remember when electricity lightened Al-Zubairi Street in 1979; people came from different parts of Sana'a to see it. Some of them told others how they could read a newspaper at night while others spoke of how they could see everything while walking during the night," said Jobari.

### The relation between tourism and Islam

The word tourism is significant and carries moral ideas. It means studying and investigating or discovering the world and seeing Allah's blessings in His earth. But some understand that tourism means impudence, wantonness, bars, chalets, hotels and night clubs.

Jobari said, "Tourism is a weapon in our hands. Why do we not use this weapon to show our Islamic morals to tourists? This is the idea of the confer-

ence." There are millions of tourists visiting Malaysia every year coming from different parts of the world and there are thousands of tourists also coming to Yemen.

If we return to the past, we will find that Islam was spread in Asia through the morals of traders who were coming from Arab countries to these Asian countries. People saw their ways of dealing and then converted to Islam when they realized how they were treating others.

He says that tourism was mentioned in the holy Koran and Allah directed people to tour the earth and to study the earth and Allah's signs on the earth.

"For this we thought to bring famous scholars from some parts of the Islamic world to introduce morals of Islam to the people and to deliver lectures to people on the right message of Islam," said Jobari.

"We were keen to choose preachers who are known to people and who have big audiences owing to the lectures they deliver on space channels. People will listen to them because they love them."

Meanwhile, Director of Tourist Propagation Ahmad Al-Biel says that this is the first conference being held in the Arab World in this way. "The idea is to promote awareness of people on the importance of the tourism sector and how to use this sector on introducing Islam and the traditions of Muslims to tourists," said al-Biel.

The conference works on educating people to deter those who kidnap tourists and to enlighten generations on fighting violence and presenting Islam in its right form.

He said that the conference will work on directing youth to the right way of moderation and to stay away extremism.

### Mechanism of choosing the preachers

Al-Biel says there was coordination between the Tourist Propagation Council and Ministry of Endowment on the process of choosing preachers or scholars. They were chosen from moderate scholars who accept others and understand Islam very well. They represent different trends and doctrines and have big audiences.

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Choosing these people was on the basis of presenting the true picture of Islam to the people. They will deliver lectures on tourism and its relations with Islam. These lectures will be held in Sana'a's mosques after concluding the conference.

The lectures carry titles such as Unity is Necessary or Obligation?, Tourism is Joy and Worship, Islamic Nations; Factors of Renaissance and Challenges, Morals and their Role in Society, Islam and its Relations with West, The Highest Degree of Islam between Notion and Implementation, Intention could awake Nation, Social Responsibility between Integration and Reform, Challenges facing youth, Islamic Approach and Sustainable Development, Moderation in Islam, Balance in Building Islamic character, Bases in current Islamic address and Dialogue is the Absent Approach.

All these lectures will help in reinforcing the right trends of people and to make them stay away from chauvinism and extremism adopted by some fanatic groups. By the end of the conference, young people and participants will have a complete idea of how to present Islam to others through morals and their good practices and dealings with others.

### Religious view point in the conference

Sheikh Hassan al-Sheikh, Deputy Minister of Endowment for Haj and Umrah Affairs and the preacher of Assaleh Mosque says that Islam encourages tourism and directs man to travel across land. Traveling across land includes enjoyment studying earth, seeing Allah's creations and His signs. Tourism is not only a source of income but a means of exchanging expertise and finding facts about the earth.

Choosing these preachers will help in enlightening those who kidnap tourists

or those who kill them because the tourist is innocent and has the right of protection from Muslims. They have different religious trends and moderate scholars. You can find among them Soufis and Salafis who belong to a particular movement and are not affiliated with any other religious movement. You can say that they represent all the Islamic trends.

Any preacher comes to any country; he already knows what is happening in this country. These preachers know what is happening in Yemen. These preachers who are invited to the conference will discuss problems of doctrine fanaticism like Houthi thinking.

They will deliver lectures in these fields not only in Assaleh Mosques but also in other grand mosques in Sana'a. Sheikh Hassan al-Sheikh says that Assaleh Mosque has a role in this conference and there is coordination between the Ministry of Tourism, Assaleh Mosque and Jobari Investment Group.

"I expect the conference to enhance tourism in Arab and Islamic countries and to show the importance of tourism to all categories of society," said the Minister of Tourism, Nabil Al-Faqih. He also indicated that his ministry aimed through this conference to show people that tourism is not debauchery but the introduction of a civilized and humanitarian role and knowing each other.

Furthermore, he says that they wanted this conference to convey a message to people on the right Islam and tell them that tourism is the exchange of knowledge.

"Yemen will not be a hotbed for impudent tourism. This means that those tourists will come to Yemen who want to know about history and civilization, not those who want bars, nightclubs and impudence," he said.

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