

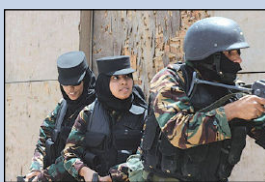
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Back to the palace rooms of a great queen

## Violence in the south and protests in the north

By: Fuad Mussed and Saddam Al-Ashmori  
For the Yemen Times

NATIONWIDE, March 14 – Lahj and Al-Dhale' governorates are going through a period of turmoil and an announced state of emergency, due to the heavy presence of military and security forces in the area. Despite this presence, the Southern Movement continues its protests against what it calls, 'military rule in civil life'.

Last Thursday the movement carried out large scale demonstrations in several governorates in the south, which lead to the death of one of the protestors in Al-Dhale', while several others across the southern governorates were injured.

Al-Dhale' local council condemned the state of emergency in the governorate and the presence of armed security on rooftops of houses and government buildings, including the local council building itself, which was evacuated. Government employees in several offices could not go to work because their offices were used by the security to control the governorate.

"Exchange of gun fire takes place, especially at night," said local citizens. The clashes between state security and armed members of the southern movement extended to some residences near the mountains.

According to locals in Al-Dhale', security officers arrested people for no specific reasons and this has spread a state of panic among the locals.

A security source stated that the state has escalated security procedures in search for a number of outlaws, who had acted against the state. The source said that it is state security's responsibility to find them and bring them to justice, especially since the outlaws attacked some security officers while on the job in Al-Dhale' and Tor Al-Baha areas.

"These criminals have been involved in a number of crimes including blocking roads, setting fires in shops, stealing cars and it is our duty to catch them," the security official

said.

Telecommunication to Lahj, Dhale' and Abyan governorates is cut off for the third week, according to instructions from the Minister of Telecommunications to the mobile companies. However, landlines are still working.

In Radfan district of Lahj governorate, Naser Al-Khabji, one of the leaders of the southern movement said, "The call for dialogue presented by the state to the movement is not the first and nor will it be the last. It is no more than empty talk, that cannot be taken seriously."

"We assure everyone that we will continue the peaceful struggle and escalate our protests in the coming weeks, while endorsing a sense of unity among the southern governorates. We will not resort to violent means and we hope that soon we all will hear good news," he said this during a huge protest in Radfan district, last Thursday, which paraded the main streets and ended at the Martyrs Standpoint in the district.

### Protest in Northern governorates

The political opposition represented by the Joint Meeting Parties, simultaneously held several protests across the country, on Thursday, demanding a reformed political system and in support of the southern movement, saying, "The state is using violence against citizens and peaceful activities as well as militarizing the civil life."

The protest included thousands of Yemenis, who gathered in the capital Sana'a and many other governorates, protesting against the atrocities of the state against the southern movement.

The demonstrations were called for by the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP), the main opposition coalition in the country.

In a speech, given on behalf of the high council of the JMP to the demonstrators in Sana'a, Mohamed Basindwa, head of the Preparatory Dialogue Committee said, "These demonstrations in different areas of the country, stand for solidarity with

YT photo by Saddam Al-Ashmori



Protestors called on the state to stop harassment against the southern movement activists.

the peaceful movement activists of the south who are vulnerable to murder and detention."

Basindwa confirmed that people of the south, who demand their fair rights are facing oppression and murder and some of them had been forced to retire.

He said human rights violations against members of the southern

movement has aggravated the situation and crated more hatred leading the southern people to call for secession.

He considered what is going on as a normal reaction to the government's acts violating laws as well as the constitution.

"Although we are supporting the people in the south in their peaceful struggle, we simultaneously call them to stop those who call for separation and create hatred among Yemenis," Basindwa said.

He stressed the necessity for reforming

Yemen's unity and said that the Preparatory Dialogue Committee had set up several proposals, one of which could be adopted.

For her part, human rights activist Tawakul Karman, in her speech on behalf of the human rights organizations, confirmed that detention and murdering policies will only bring more failure and breakdown.

She encouraged the demonstrators to continue in their struggle, to uproot the oppression and injustice.

"The ruler's game has come to an end. Dancing on citizens' wounds is a horrible mistake that can have bad consequences," said Karman.

"The ruler's absurdness has reached a level, where it is interfering with the social peace, by creating meaningless wars that shake the unity," she said.

In Hodieda, Hundreds of the JMP supporters went to streets raising slogans demanding the state to stop price hikes and unannounced war against the south.

They also called on the state to stop following journalists and politi-

cal activists.

On the other hand, the JMP supporters in Taiz were not able to run their protests, like in the other governorates in the north, as the police broke up the protests by force, giving them no chance to express their opinions.

The police in Taiz used teargas and water canons to break the protests, which were heading towards Al-Hareesh Street, in Taiz city.

The clashes between the police and the protestors in Taiz resulted in ten people being injured and over 60 detained.

Following tightening of security to prevent protestors from carrying out their activities, the protest turned into an angry demonstration, that went from the Safer petrol station in Jamal Street to the building of the governorate security.

Khaleel Abd Al-Wahab, the head of the JMP in Taiz condemned the way that the police dealt with the protest in Taiz, describing it as the real image of a corrupt state that violates rights of its people.

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Their News

# Prime Minister awards MTN-Yemen best telecommunication company in 2009 award

Prime Minister Dr. Ali Mojawar handed the best telecommunication award for 2009 to MTN-Yemen Executive Manager Raed Ahmed. The awarding took place last Wednesday in a celebration organized by the Investor Foundation in coordina-

tion with the General Investment Authority and the Ministry of Trade and General Federation of Chambers and under the patronage of the prime minister.

A number of ministers and businessmen were present during the



celebration and congratulated MTN for this well deserved recognition especially that it has been chosen as the number one preference when it comes to mobile company service by people through a survey by the Investment Magazine.

MTN-Yemen is also recognized for its community work and the various efforts its management and staff pay to helping the community around them and supporting the state's efforts to developing education, health, youth, sports and various cultural and sports events. MTN-Yemen has also sponsored a number of free clinics, computer labs, orphanages and disabled homes.

Raed Ahmed on behalf of the company thanked the organizers and attendees. "This recognition is not just for our individual company and

our winning projects, it is in fact a recognition of all successful projects and distinguished work anywhere. Therefore we are in need for such awards in order to celebrate the good work of some of the companies who try to make a difference and encourage them to continue providing quality services through decent competition. This recognition would encourage us to further shoulder the responsibility of being part of the country's development and remind us of the importance of giving all our best and enhancing the image of Yemen and its business sector in a time of fierce competition of open markets and global trade," he said.

He emphasized that MTN will not stop at this level and will further provide its clients and the community with better services and more



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## VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

**Post Title:** Managing Director  
**Organisation:** National Microfinance Foundation  
**Location:** Sanaa  
**Duration:** Full time, including 3 months probationary period  
**No. of Post:** 1  
**Date Announced:** March 10th, 2010  
**Closing Date:** March 30th, 2010

**Background**

The National Microfinance Foundation was established by the Social Fund for Development in 2004 as a non-governmental organization that aims to improve the economic and social conditions of the low and limited income working Yemenis, by providing them with a variety of financial services that they cannot obtain from the mainstream banking sector.

Currently, NMF is the largest microfinance institution in Yemen, and as of January 2010 had 15,449 active clients served through 11 branches located in Sanaa, Taiz, Qaedah, Yarim, Ibb, Dhamar, Hajjah, Lahj, Hodaidah, and Abs.

The Foundation requires a Managing Director to provide leadership, supervise staff, manage every day activities, identify problems, provide solutions, and ensure effective implementation of the Foundation's five year strategic plan.

**Specific responsibilities:**

The Managing Director will be responsible for the following tasks:

- Report to the Board of Directors on a regular basis.
- Manage and supervising the program's middle managers and conduct regular field visits.
- Manage the program's financial resources in collaboration with the finance manager and diversify the funding option for the program with the aim of achieving the program's financial and operational self sufficiency.
- Ensure the development of the program's staff and hiring of new staff in cooperation with the HR Manager.
- Coordinate the preparation of strategies and detailed work plans to increase the program's outreach and financial sustainability in collaboration with the other team members, such as the Operations Manager, the Financial Manager, and HR Manager.
- In cooperation with the middle management, the MD will ensure that the program's strategy is implemented according to procedures and plans, including the delivery of financial services, the development of the program's human resources, and geographic expansion.
- Ensure effective communication and coordination with the Board of Directors, donors, and other competitors and stake holders.
- Traveling across the country and abroad will be required.

**Qualifications and skills**

The Managing Director must have the following qualifications and skills:

- A Bachelor Degree as a minimum (Masters Degree preferred) from a reputable university in business, finance, management, economics, accounting, or any other related field.
- Five years of experience in a managerial position in a major company, bank, or development organization, with a proven track record in dealing with international donors, and research agencies, government institutions, etc.
- Strong communication, public relations, organizational, and leadership skills.
- Mature, energetic, creative, and dynamic personality.
- Possess the ability to produce accurate and precise strategies, working plans, and reports to the Board of Directors, donors, and other parties concerned.
- Competent with the use of computers.
- High proficiency in written and spoken Arabic and English.
- Traveling across the country and abroad will be required.

**Salary, benefits and others:**

- Salary (including social security) will be attractive, according to working experience and qualifications.
- Training opportunities abroad and in the country will be available.

**Submission guideline:**

The application should comprise of a **one page** cover letter explaining the applicants' interest and suitability for the position, indicating earliest joining date if selected, and a **CV** with at least two **significant** references

Interested candidates should submit their application by email to: [smed\\_jobs@sfd-yemen.org](mailto:smed_jobs@sfd-yemen.org) before 30th of March 2009. Applications received after the closing date will not be considered. Only short-listed candidates will be contacted for interviews.

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social responsibility projects as part of the private sector. "We are aware of our position and our clients trust and this will push us even more to reaching higher levels and raising to compete with even stronger competitors because every level has its own competitors and every stage has its own challenges."

However, he also mentioned that this award will not make MTN-Yemen seeing itself above other companies but will encourage it to come up with investment transformations that would put the company in a differ-

ent category of success all together and endorse its distinctive presence inside and outside the country.

He concluded by thanking the government of Yemen and the patronage of the prime minister for such events. He thanked the organizers and appreciated their efforts to create a better investment environment in Yemen despite the difficult challenges. Finally he thanked the investors in MTN whether shareholders or clients and said that this award will only assure them further that they have made the right choice.

## The leading banks in Arab countries



## Figures speak one language

Source: "Al-Iktissad Wal-Aamal 2009" as indicated in financial statements of Arabian banks.

# From Sana'a



From Sana'a To	Hotel	Double
Aden 2 Nights	Elephant Bay Beach	324\$
Aden 2 Nights	Mercur	344\$
Aden 2 Nights	Gold Mahur	467\$ (Mountain view) 511\$ (Sea View)
Mukalla 2 Nights	Albustan	359\$
Mukalla 2 Nights	Holiday inn	502\$
Mukalla 2 Nights	Rayan resort	308\$
Setyun 5 Nights	Aahkaf	348\$
Setyun 5 Nights	Setyun Plaza	398\$
Socotra One week	Almahit	488\$
Socotra One week	Summer Land	986\$
Socotra One week	Socotra Holiday Fun	488\$
Kamaran 3 Nights	2 Moons Resort	574\$
Aden to Sana'a 2 Nights	Sky Home	270\$
Tiz 3 Nights	Al-Saad Hotel	489\$
Tiz 3 Nights	Al-Andalus Hotel	181\$
Tiz 3 Nights	Taj-Shamsan Hotel	216\$

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## Job Opportunity

Education Development Center, Inc (EDC), through its Leader with Associates Award project Education Quality Improvement Program (EQUIP3), has been awarded cooperative Agreement number 279-A-00-10-0003-00 by USAID/Yemen to carry out a strategic capacity building program for Al Saleh Institute for Human Development – Marib/Yemen.

The Program is currently looking for candidates for the following position: **A full time Training Officer / Mentor**

**Position Summary:** The Training Officer will work with Al Saleh institute's staff in Marib to design and implement four integrated pilot projects as means of building the staff training capacity to be able to identify, design and implement successful training programming.

**Primary Responsibilities:**

- Work with the Institute's staff to plan the four training pilot budgets, forecast costs and delegate numbers as required by institutes planning and budgeting systems.
- Assess relevant training needs in consultation with Institutes' staff, including assessment methods and measurement systems entailed.
- Identify relevant skills and qualifications required by staff / external trainers for effective performance, and circulate requirements and relevant information to the institutes staff as appropriate.
- Produce organizational strategy and plans to meet training and development needs, and manage training delivery, measurement and follow-up as necessary.
- Design the training courses of the four pilots necessary to meet training needs, or manage this activity via external training provider(s).
- Identify, select and manage external training and accreditation bodies, agencies and providers necessary to deliver required training as part of the four pilots.
- Organize training venues, logistics, transport, accommodation as required to achieve efficient training attendance and delivery.
- Arrange for the maintenance of all necessary equipment and materials relating to the effective delivery and measurement of training.
- Ensure all training activities and materials meet with relevant organizational policies, including health and safety, employment and equality laws.
- Monitor and report on training activities, costs, performance, etc, as required.

**Minimum Requirements:**

1. BA degree in social science, education, management or related fields
2. Minimum of 7 years of previous experience in designing and delivering training courses.
3. Excellent communication and interpersonal skills.
4. Organized and possess the ability to multi-task.
5. Ability to conduct in both situations, which require teamwork or individual initiative.
6. Computer skills with MS Office suite is required
7. Fluent in English (reading, writing, comprehension)
8. Dedicated, punctual, meticulous and able to work under pressure.

**Duty Station:** Al Saleh Institute, Marib

**Contract Duration:** 1 year renewable.

**Notes:**

- Interested candidates may send their CVs by email to [faltewia@edc.org](mailto:faltewia@edc.org)
- The deadline for submitting CV's is March, 27, 2010.
- Only short-listed candidates will be contacted.



## Job Opportunity

Education Development Center, Inc (EDC), through its Leader with Associates Award project Education Quality Improvement Program (EQUIP3), has been awarded cooperative Agreement number 279-A-00-10-0003-00 by USAID/Yemen to carry out a strategic capacity building program for Al Saleh Institute for Human Development – Marib/Yemen.

The Program is currently looking for candidates for the following position: **A full time Organizational Development Officer**

**Position Summary:** The **Organizational Development Officer** will manage the aspects of providing Al Saleh Institute staff with the managerial, technical, financial and administrative support to develop their professional knowledge and skills in order to be able to deliver high-standard youth training programs that meet youth and potential employers' expectations.

**Primary Responsibilities:**

- Plan, develop and implement strategy for organizational development (covering particular areas relevant to the organization's structure, market ..etc)
- Establish and maintain appropriate systems for measuring necessary aspects of organizational performance
- Monitor, measure and report on organizational development plans and achievements within agreed formats and timescales
- Develop and help the institute's staff manage a direct reporting staff
- Develop and help the institute's staff to manage and control departmental expenditure within agreed budgets
- Liaise with other functional/departmental managers so as to understand all necessary aspects of organizational development, and to ensure they are fully informed of organizational development objectives, purposes and achievements
- Maintain awareness and knowledge of contemporary organizational development theory and methods and provide suitable interpretation to directors, managers and staff within the institute.
- Ensure activities meet with and integrate with organizational requirements for quality management, students safety, legal stipulations, environmental policies and general duty of care
- Work with the institute staff to design and deliver a professional development program to help the staff carry on the strategic objectives of the institute.

**Minimum Requirements:**

1. BA degree in Management, education or related staff.
2. Minimum 7 years of previous experience in organizational development and management
3. Excellent communication and interpersonal skills.
4. Organized and possess the ability to multi-task.
5. Ability to conduct in both situations, which require teamwork or individual initiative.
6. Computer skills with MS Office suite.
7. Fluent in English (reading, writing, comprehension)
8. Dedicated, punctual, meticulous and able to work under pressure.

**Duty Station:** EDC office in Marib, Yemen

**Contract Duration:** 1 year renewable.

**Notes:**

- Interested candidates may send their CVs by email to [faltewia@edc.org](mailto:faltewia@edc.org)
- The deadline for submitting CV's is March 27, 2010.
- Only short-listed candidates will be contacted.

# While women are the most apprehensive of small arms prevalence in Yemen Majority of Yemenis support arms ban

Four hundred households in seven governorates were surveyed on their impression on carrying arms and whether they should be banned. Most of the interviewees agreed with the ban while some of the men in tribal areas especially Mareb and Dhale did not consider wearing arms as a threat. Below are details of the survey which was conducted by the Yemeni Polling Center with funding from the British Embassy.

Survey summarized by:  
Nadia Al-Sakkaf

Although there is no reliable data about the exact number of arms in people's hands, a study conducted by Derek B. Miller for the Small Arms Survey in 2003 came to an estimate of 6-9 million small arms and light weapons (SALW) in circulation. Yemen therefore has the second most heavily armed citizenry worldwide with 61 guns per 100 people, only outbalanced by the United States with 90 guns per 100 citizens according to a Small Arms Survey 2007.

The government drafted Law 40 in 1992, just two years from declaring Yemen's unity in 1990, to regulate arms bearing and possession. This draft law was then endorsed by the cabinet and passed on to Parliament for final discussion and endorsement.

Moreover, the draft law seeks to regulate who ought to be allowed to bear arms or be accompanied by armed security and defines the places where the carrying of arms, whether licensed or unlicensed, is disallowed: These include mosques, schools and public transport. It also bans carrying weapons during elections or referendum.

As the draft law was stalled in Parliament, the government issued orders and instructions in 2008 to stop people from carrying their personal arms in the capital Sana'a and other major cities of Yemen. The Ministry of Interior launched a campaign for that end and it managed to markedly limit arms bearing in these cities.

Furthermore, the government allocated YR 10 billion to buy back SALW possessed and sold by civilians and the Ministry of Interior launched crackdown campaigns on

sure Yemeni citizens' level of awareness in regard to the phenomenon of arms bearing.

Responses from four hundred households in seven governorates: Aden, Taiz, Hadramaut, Mareb, Sa'ada, Al-Dhale' and the Capital Secretariat (Sana'a city) was gathered, half of whom were men.

Majority of Yemenis supported banning arms as 97 percent of the surveyed support having a law regulating arms bearing in Yemen.

Key results from the survey show that over 74 percent of respondents, mostly women, feel worried about arms bearing. Moreover, up to 78.5 percent heard about the state's intention to regulate arms bearing and possession. The percentage varied widely among male and female respondents: 92 percent of the men had heard of it, but only 64.5 percent of the women. Prevalence of security and people's general feeling that the state is capable of protecting them plus the fair access to justice are among the key factors suggested by the respondents to make people give up arms bearing.

### Arms and sense of security

The survey found out that most residents especially men from difficult tribal areas such as Mareb, Hadramout, Al-Dhale' and Sa'ada admitted that they wear arms to get a sense of security protection and justice. And if the state would provide these factors they would give up arms bearing. More male than female respondents supported the Yemeni citizen's right to possess personal arms including pistols, guns, yet without carrying them in public. And 96 percent of female respondents and 87.7 male respondents stated that it is necessary that all arms possessed by citizen should be registered by the concerned authorities. The overall average for male and female answers was 91.8 percent. This was opposed by 8.3 percent of respondents, mostly males.

The survey showed that 65 percent were for the Ministry of Interior's right to grant licenses to non-military personnel and bodyguards for arms bearing. The majority of opponents for this option were in Aden. However, majority of supporters for banning arms bearing in cities, whether licensed or unlicensed, were not in cities. The percentage markedly went down in Sana'a city and Aden.

The majority of respondents supporting the right of persons to trade in arms, with or without a license, were in Al-Dhale' and Sa'ada governorates, followed by Sana'a city. In return, the majority of respondents in Mareb, Hadramawt and Aden supported people's right to trade in arms only after obtaining the required licenses.

Interestingly, a quarter of the surveyed, mostly males, opposed the president's and vice-president's right to have an armed company which



A 2009 survey concluded there were 9.9 million small arms in Yemen.



Policewomen part of the anti-terrorism unit at the Ministry of Interior. The introduction of women into the security force started since 2001 as Yemeni culture does not allow men to search women for arms.

However, this did not happen.

Despite the fact that this draft law has been discussed many times by Parliament, it has never been passed. Every time it was discussed, it was afterwards removed from the agenda and kept in the Parliament's drawers.

In 2008, the government added some amendments to the 1992 draft law and presented it once again to Parliament for endorsement. The amended draft law was discussed article by article, yet was again withdrawn before a final decision was made.

The amended draft law puts further restrictions on arms bearing and possession as well as on selling, buying, importing and storing personal arms and explosives used for development projects; e.g. road building. Also, texts were added that closely relate to personal safety and imposed severe sanctions on those who violate these rules.

arms traders and importers and tried to shut down all arms shops and warehouses. The success of both of these endeavors has been limited, however.

Most recently, the government issued a black list of the top twenty arms traders and importers in Yemen. It also arrested four senior arms traders.

### The survey

The survey addressed the law of arms bearing and possession which has been widely debated inside and outside Parliament and among the political and social circles in general for a considerable period of time. It was conducted over the period from December 2008 to January 2009 and sought to investigate people's attitudes towards the draft law of arms bearing and possession and towards measures to be implemented if the draft law is passed as well as to mea-

does not have a license, and 36.5 percent voted for granting this right to security and army leaderships. The highest percentage for denying such a right applied to former state officials. The highest percentage for respondents opposing the president's and vice-president's right to have an armed company was in Al-Dhale' (50 percent), followed by Aden 39.4 percent, Mareb 38.5 percent and Hadramawt 35 percent.

### Anxiety over wearing arms

Over 74 percent of respondents feel worried about arms bearing with women being slightly more worried. The level of anxiety in regard to arms bearing in the country varies from one governorate to another. The lowest percentage of persons feeling worried about arms bearing was in Mareb with only 54 percent; 23 percent noted they sometimes feel worried. Taiz governorate came in second place (58 percent) with 33 percent saying that they sometimes feel worried.

The percentage of persons feeling worried about arms bearing was markedly higher in Sa'ada and Al Dhale' governorates - it might be speculated that this has some relation with the security disorders and armed conflicts witnessed in both governorates at the time when the survey was fielded.

The majority of respondents (77 percent) stated they had heard about the state's intention to regulate arms bearing and possession. Gender-wise, the percentage varied significantly. The percentage of male respondents saying they had heard about the draft law was much higher (91 percent) than that of females (62.4 percent).

Moreover, 21.5 percent (mostly women) said they had not heard about the state's intention to regulate arms bearing and possession. According to

governorate, people in Sana'a were more aware about the draft law as 94 percent noted they had heard about the intention of the authorities to regulate arms bearing and possession. Sana'a city was followed by Taiz and Al-Dhale'.

Almost 97 percent of respondents support the introduction of a law regulating arms bearing in Yemen. More women than men went for this choice. 19 percent were for enforcing the law in the capital Sana'a and the main cities of Yemen only. This was more favored by male respondents. Both options were rejected by 2.8 percent.

Although the majority of respondents were for having a law regulating arms bearing and possession, only 39.5 percent think that the state is capable of enforcing this law versus 20.8 percent who said the state is not capable of enforcing it. Meanwhile, 15.5 percent see that the state can enforce the law in cities alone, while 20 percent said the state can enforce the law in some governorates and 2.3 percent do not know if the state is capable of enforcing the law or not.

Confidence in the capacity of the authorities to enforce this law varies from one governorate to another. The percentage is slightly higher than the general average in the Capital Secretariat, Aden, Sa'ada, Hadramawt and Al-Dhale'.

The lack of confidence in the state's ability to regulate arms bearing and possession is supported by the belief of many of the respondents, particu-

larly females, that the state is not serious about regulating arms bearing and possession, as evidenced by table 9. Only 44 percent stated they believe that the state is serious about regulating arms bearing and possession, 26.3 agreed to some extent, and 26.3 somewhat or completely disagreed.

Prevalence of security, protection and justices was viewed by the respondents to be the most important factor that would make people give



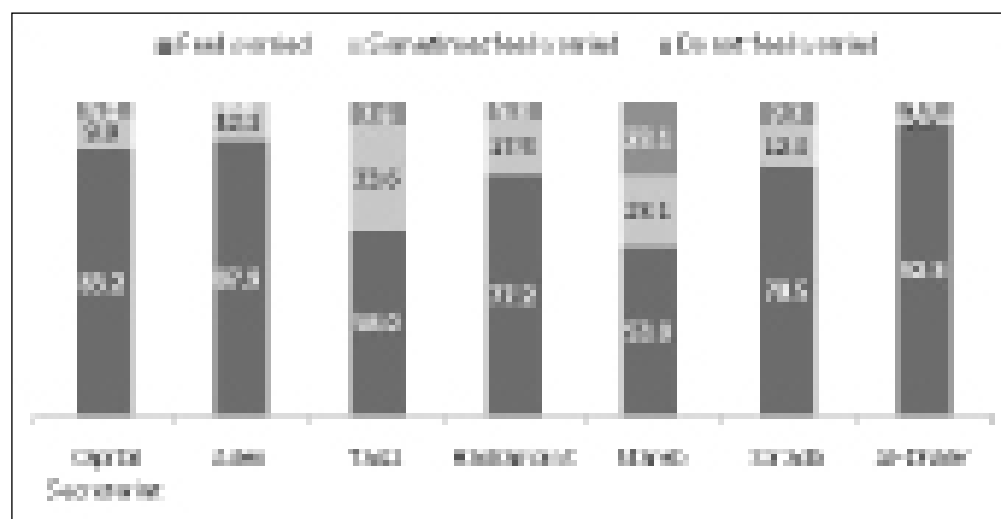
Poster of the Dar Al-Salam Organization, a local NGO that works to raise awareness of the danger of arms.

up arms bearing, followed by raising awareness about the risks of arms through mosques and mass media and imposing tough sanctions on those who carry unlicensed arms.

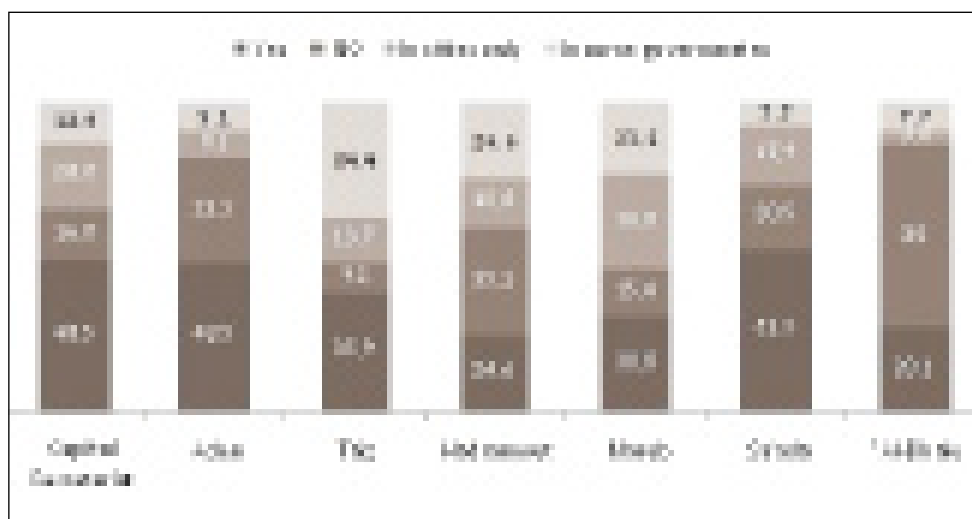
Next came treating all citizens equally irrespective of their ranks. This was followed by achieving comprehensive economic and educational development.

The necessity of a prevalence of security, protection and justice was supported by 23.6 percent of male respondents versus 17.8 percent of female respondents. Raising awareness through mosques and mass media was supported by 18.2 percent of male respondents, versus 14.7 percent of female respondents, while imposing strict sanctions and enforcing the law was supported by 17.7 percent of male respondents, versus 6 percent of the females.

About 14 percent of the male respondents and 7 percent of the women went for treating all citizens on equal footage in terms of enforcing the law and imposing sanctions as an assisting means to facing the phenomenon of arms bearing. And 11.8 percent of male respondents and 7 percent of females supported achieving economic development and developing education.



Feeling worried/unworried about arms bearing / governorate



Confidence in the authorities' capability to enforce this law according to governorate

# JUST ANOTHER DAY IN THE CAPITAL (21)

## Finally football

By: Judith Spiegel  
For the Yemen Times

The president's watch says quarter to eleven. In real time, it is 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Like the enormous portrait of Ali Abdullah Saleh, I am watching a football match. In the Thawra stadium in Hasaba. Seated on Lego-coloured plastic chairs, together with a couple of thousand other supporters I watch the match between Al-Ahli Sana'a and Al-Tilal Aden.

In November I started my search for a football game in Sana'a (see Yemen Times 30 November 2009). Admittedly, I did not always continue the search very intensively, but I asked around every now and then if somebody knew when and where I could attend a game of Yemen's favourite sport. They never really knew. Until I met my new neighbour, Ahmed Luciano de Abreu, the Brazilian football coach who has been working for both the Yemeni national

team and local teams for years. "You like football?" he asked, a little surprised. "Well, there is a match tomorrow in the Tahrir stadium". Finally, my lucky day.

The next day I went to Tahrir. No match. Is this going to start all over again? No, the men hanging around the stadium tell me that there was a match, but it is in the Thawra stadium in Hasaba. Which is where the taxi driver drops me fifteen minutes later. There seem to be more Aden supporters than Sana'a supporters in the big and mostly empty stadium. They clap and sing. Meanwhile, soldiers with Kalashnikovs prepare themselves with plastic shields, gas masks and wooden clubs. For what remains unclear because the atmosphere in the stadium is very friendly. Perhaps the Yemeni Football Association has seen on television how football matches are done in Europe.

Two little boys run over the red, yellow and blue chairs. One is wearing an Inter Milan shirt, the other an AC Milan shirt. Other little boys are not

here to see the match, but to sell boiled eggs, chewing gum, water or chocolates. They do not wear AC Milan shirts, they wear torn pants and sweaters. On one of the woollen sweaters the letters BRRRRRRRRRR are written. But it is not cold, it is warm and sunny. A man with very thick glasses is selling umbrellas against the sun. People who cannot afford an umbrella hold pieces of carton or newspapers above their heads.

A ticket for the match costs YR 100. Shirts, shawls or other merchandise are not available. Enthusiastic Al-Ahli supporters are wrapped in red sheets to support their team. Others just wear shirts with Ronaldo, Crespo, Ibrahimovic or Messi on their backs to show their love for the game.

Beside me, a father in a pink suit is enjoying the game with his son, who is wearing a mini version of his father's suit. When Sana'a scores 3-2 the boy is overwhelmed with joy. He uses the jacket of his suit as a flag and keeps on waving it above his hat. Father and son smile and smile and smile. On the field, a player is injured. He falls to the ground as if he is acting in a bad war movie. Very dramatically, he rolls over and over, his pain must be unbearable. A little golf car is crossing the beautiful green grass to pick him up. Or actually, to throw him on the car as if he were a dead cow. Two minutes later, the very injured player jumps off the car and continues the match.

The sun is setting behind the stadium. The mountains turn red, a Yemenia plane is preparing its landing. Its passengers could see the final minutes of the match. Or the bus with singing Sana'anis going home after their team has won. Not far from the stadium, the pink suited father and his pink suited son are walking home. They still smile.



The next day I am on my way to Hadda. Just before I reach the debab stand, I see a bus of Al-Ahli Taiz, parked near the Tahrir stadium. It must be my lucky weekend because indeed, in Tahrir stadium there is another match going to start in ten minutes. Between Al-Wahda Sana'a and Al-Ahli Taiz. All these Al-Ahli's are somewhat confusing, especially since they all wear red and white outfits. But my neighbour makes it very clear: "This is Al-Ahli from Taiz, the white and blues are from Sana'a".

As in the Thawra stadium there seem to be more supporters for Taiz than for Sana'a. I give this some thought and decide that there may actually be more people from Taiz living in Sana'a than 'original' Sana'anis. The Taiz fans have

bought red plastic tubes with which they wave and which they bang together. They have bought the tubes from a man with very thick glasses. It is the same man who sold umbrellas yesterday.

The tickets for a match in Tahrir cost YR 50. The stadium is full. The sounds of the mosques mingle with the singing of the Taiz supporters. Who do not have much to sing for since their team is losing badly. Coins are flying down from the concrete steps. Little bags of seeds are flying up. The smell of sunflower seeds fills the stadium and so does the sound of seeds being cracked between teeth.

In the Tahrir stadium there is no golf car to pick up wounded players. Here, it is just a man with a first aid kit who

crosses the not-so-beautiful grass. There are no professional dug outs. The substitutes and coaches are sitting on white plastic garden chairs. The Taiz coach is having a dispute with the fourth referee. Meanwhile, his striker is too selfish to pass the ball to his colleague, who is in a much better position, and misses. There is something comforting universal about football.

Behind me a radio reporter rapidly blares his comments into a satellite phone. It is hard to follow him, but it is clear that he finds this a 'mubara jameela', a very beautiful match. And it is. But slowly I realize that there is something odd here. The whole stadium is qat-free! Like it was yesterday come to think of it. The guards explain: "Qat is forbidden in the stadium."



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Words of Wisdom



The fall-out from technology advances, notably globalization, is clearly ahead of us. We need to grapple with this and the sooner we assess the issues and decide on what we need to do, the better prepared we will be. A main component of globalization is liberalization.

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

Don't Pakistanise Yemen

The Hindu

Yemen, a second-tier preoccupation for terrorism trackers in the west until Christmas day 2009, has now been elevated to the highest-risk category. According to John Brennan, President Obama's counterterrorism advisor, it was Anwar al-Awlaki, a Yemeni cleric of the al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), who helped radicalise, train, and equip Nigerian Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab to attack Northwest Airlines Flight 253 from Amsterdam to Detroit. Other terror attacks that are being attributed to the Yemen-based

AQAP include the November 2009 killing of 13 people at Fort Hood, Texas, by United States Army major Nidal Malik Hasan; and the August 2009 assassination attempt on Prince Mohammed bin Nayef of the Saudi royal family. The most unmistakable sign of a spike in the perceived terror threat from Yemen was the temporary closure of the embassies of the U.S., Britain, and France in Sana'a this week. These threats to western interests have come on the back of the U.S.-Yemen allied offensive against AQAP in parts of Sana'a and in Abyan, al-Jawf, and Shabwah provinces. The joint military operations of December reflect a growing yet tenuous bond between

Washington and Sana'a. Financial assistance is of course at the heart of the relationship. The U.S. is expected substantially to increase the \$70 million in security aid it provided Yemen last year. Its development assistance is poised to reach \$120 million over three years. But these levels pale into insignificance compared with the \$2 billion that neighbouring Saudi Arabia provides. As the U.S. and Saudi Arabia pump and more funds into Yemen in pursuit of their own foreign policy goals, there is a risk that they will ignore an important fact: political power in the country is still significantly beyond the control of its government, headed by President Ali Abdullah Saleh. Not only is the President

embattled with conflicts involving Shia Houthis rebels in north Yemen and discontented secessionists of the south; his authority is further undermined by dwindling oil reserves and allegations of corruption against his administration. However, it is President Saleh's occasional tolerance of Sunni jihadists and his past reliance on them in his fight against the northern Shiite rebels that must be most worrying for Washington. In this fraught polity, ever-increasing surges of American aid will distort the domestic balance of power and deny Yemenis the political space they need to resolve these complex issues. In turn, the U.S. may itself pay a heavy price for the Pakistanisation of Yemen.



OUR OPINION

London, Riyadh and now Berlin

The donor community lead by the G4+2 (USA, UK, Germany and Netherlands + UN and World Bank) has started to realign its projects in Yemen in a different way. After the international conferences in London, Riyadh and in anticipation of Berlin many of the main donors to Yemen have negotiated a deal with the government so that the best interests of the country are aligned with the best interest of the world, or so they think.

The deal obliges the Yemeni government to clamp down on terrorism, represented by Al-Qaeda Arabian Peninsula, while the world powers help the Yemeni government look better in front of its people by creating service level projects to directly improve the people's lives.

For example, the Americans are now working in several tribal governorates on projects that aim to provide the local communities with basic needs such as water, education, healthcare... They are trying to compensate, in a way, for the failure of the state in a few areas among the many areas where the state should have been the main provider of services. At the same time, they will compete with the slowly-appearing community projects funded by extremist Islamists. There is news that Al-Qaeda is building some vertical wells for the tribes in some rural governorates to win their sympathy and maybe much more.

Earlier, the bargain used to be aid in return for structural reforms, including reforming the democratic process such as the electoral system and freedoms space. But then the Al-Qaeda card was played well and, knowing that serious social unrest is caused by poverty, the regime decided that it needed to help to make the people happier. Now, structural reform - which means, among other issues, eradicating corruption in the government bodies - has taken the back seat. Focus for the time being is on service delivery.

Supposedly, the reforms are actually happening in parallel but, because their results are not immediate, they cannot be felt. I sincerely doubt that much reform is taking place on the top level. Obviously having more community based projects would only make things better for the Yemeni people.

But while I encourage this trend despite the question of sustainability, I am still suspicious of the state's seriousness in handling terrorism or rather extremists. I will probably start believing in the good intentions of the state when I see some concrete actions such as passing the law for a minimum age for marriage, despite the opposition of the Salafis. I will start believing when I see state control over the Wahhabi oppression against all other Islamic sects, and when the Jews of Yemen tell me that they feel safe in their own country.

But then again, that is just me and I am not the one who makes the calls in this country. However, perhaps someone who is making some of them will call will be inspired by this article and realize that we have to learn from our previous mistakes, and that some compromises are only another form of surrender.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

By: Heather Murdock Minn Post

His smile is wide and his round face crinkles when he laughs. His beard, dyed orange with henna, fans outward.

Sheik Abdul Majid al-Zindani's politics are controversial in Yemen, but his popularity is not. Most Yemenis love the man. They respect him and listen to him, said Ismail al-Suhaili, the political science dean at Iman University, the school Zindani founded and now heads.

"They know what Zindani did for them, without personal benefits," al-Suhaili said, referring to the sheik's role in the country's political development. "He is an important leader."

In Yemen, Zindani is considered a scholar, a political leader and a spiritual guide. But in America, he is considered a terrorist. And while the Yemeni government supports Western efforts to crush Al Qaeda, public opinion in Yemen has emerged in force against foreign meddling. In some ways, the sheik personifies the incongruity between how the war on Al Qaeda is viewed by Yemenis, and how it is viewed by the West.

Many in Yemen say Zindani is the voice of the Yemeni people. He is vehemently opposed to American policy in the Middle East, and makes no secret of his distrust of Western

military power in the region - a fairly universal opinion in Yemen.

The day before Western leaders gathered in London late last month to discuss how best to combat terrorism in Yemen, Zindani held a press conference condemning Western involvement in Yemeni affairs, and had previously promised to call for "global jihad," if Western soldiers were to set foot on Yemeni soil.

In domestic politics, Zindani's views are more controversial. He has led a campaign against a law that would prevent adult men from marrying children, and has said women can participate in government - so long as female parliamentarians attend sessions in separate rooms.

Zindani can also be a bit of an eccentric. He claims to have invented a cure for HIV/AIDS, and to have found scientific proof that women cannot speak and remember at the same time - an assertion that justifies excluding women from testifying as sole witnesses in a court of law.

But even those who disagree with the sheik's hard line political views - and unusual scientific claims - acknowledge his power and influence in Yemen.

Shawqi al-Qadhi, a member of Yemen's parliament, said he disagreed with many of Zindani's positions, including his stance on early marriage and the role of women in government, but said Zindani's influence is irre-

Yemen needs aid and tough love from its friends

The National

Yemen says that it needs \$44 billion over the next five years to begin to solve its problems. The country made the pitch at a conference with the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) in Riyadh on Sunday. The GCC responded by pledging more than \$3 billion. That amount, in combination with separate donations from Saudi Arabia, comprises roughly 10 per cent of the total amount Yemen seeks.

The GCC made a similar pledge in 2006 but only about 10 per cent was ever delivered. What has happened since in Yemen has shown that its neighbours have a stake in its security. This time, the GCC must adopt a more hands on approach. It cannot simply hand over money and expect Yemen to solve its own problems. History has shown that it either cannot or will not. The Gulf countries also have a responsibility to ensure that the money is not misappropriated if they want it to do some good; Yemen's corrupt bureaucracy has a habit of making aid disappear.

Yemen may not be completely satisfied with the response of Gulf nations to its pleas for help but it also cannot be very surprised. Its president Ali Abdullah Saleh has spent more of his energies keeping himself in power than addressing the grievances of Yemen's diverse citizenry. He must be prevented from diverting vast quantities of money from the public treasury to buy the

loyalty of power brokers as he has done before.

At times, Mr Saleh's efforts to bolster his mandate have exacerbated the simmering tensions. His patronage of rival groups to play one against another backfired horribly in the case of the Houthis rebels, with whom he recently signed a peace treaty. Now, the South is once again demanding independence. Fires appear to flare up faster than they can be extinguished in Yemen. It is natural for any nation to hesitate before getting involved in that turmoil.

But as Yemen's problems begin to spill across its borders, it has become evident that the international community, and Gulf nations in particular, must intervene in order to save Yemen from itself. From Shiite militants engaging in cross border raids into Saudi Arabia to Yemen-trained terrorists attempting to blow up American airliners, Yemen should not have to demonstrate yet again how its own instability threatens global security.

The improvements to infrastructure, education and economic diversification that Yemen proposes over the next five years are promising. But given its track record, its promises are only worth so much. If Yemen seeks additional commitment from others it must also demonstrate its own resolve to make its own promises become a reality. And although it is encouraging that the GCC has invested in Yemen's recovery, it also has a role to play in ensuring that this investment bears fruit.

Abdul Majid al-Zindani: Yemen's spiritual and intellectual leader or a key backer of Al Qaeda?

By: Heather Murdock Minn Post

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Shawqi al-Qadhi, a member of Yemen's parliament, said he disagreed with many of Zindani's positions, including his stance on early marriage and the role of women in government, but said Zindani's influence is irre-

futable. Most educated Yemeni adults read some of Zindani's more than 20 books in school, and even leaders who disagree with him often defer to him because of his influence among Islamic scholars. "The sheik is someone people thought should have been president," he said.

To the West, however, Zindani is best known as a terrorist. The U.S. lists him as a "Specially Designated Global Terrorist" and accuses him of funneling money to terrorism organizations. The U.N. describes him as "belonging to or associated with," the Taliban, has called for his assets to be frozen and has placed him on a no-fly list.

In Yemen, the sanctions against Zindani are ignored and the idea of forcing him to answer to the West is considered absurd.

When a Western journalist asked at a press conference in mid-January why Zindani was not in jail, Rashad al-Alimi, the deputy prime minister for national security and defense, said that the sheik had not violated any laws. "He's not a criminal, we cannot arrest him," he said.

No one, however, denies Zindani's shared history with some notorious Islamic militants of the past three decades. The U.S. claims that he served as a spiritual guide for Osama bin Laden in the 1980s and, more recently, Zindani was said to be affiliated with Anwar al-Awlaki, a radical Yemeni-American cleric who preached to two of the Sept. 11 hijackers, and Nidal Hassan, the man accused of killing 13 people in Fort Hood, Texas, in early November. Awlaki has also been linked to Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, the failed Christmas Day bomber.

Awlaki is believed to have both studied and taught at Iman University, the institution Zindani heads. Zindani has denied any direct relationship between himself and Awlaki, but did not deny his presence on the campus. By the end of the month, Iman officials said

Awlaki was neither a student, nor a teacher there.

The Yemeni government maintains that connecting dots from Zindani to Awlaki, and from Awlaki to Al Qaeda, does not make the sheik a criminal.

Zindani's history has been inexorably linked to the history of Al Qaeda, and his ideas are similar, but that does not mean they work together, said al-Qadhi, the parliamentary member.

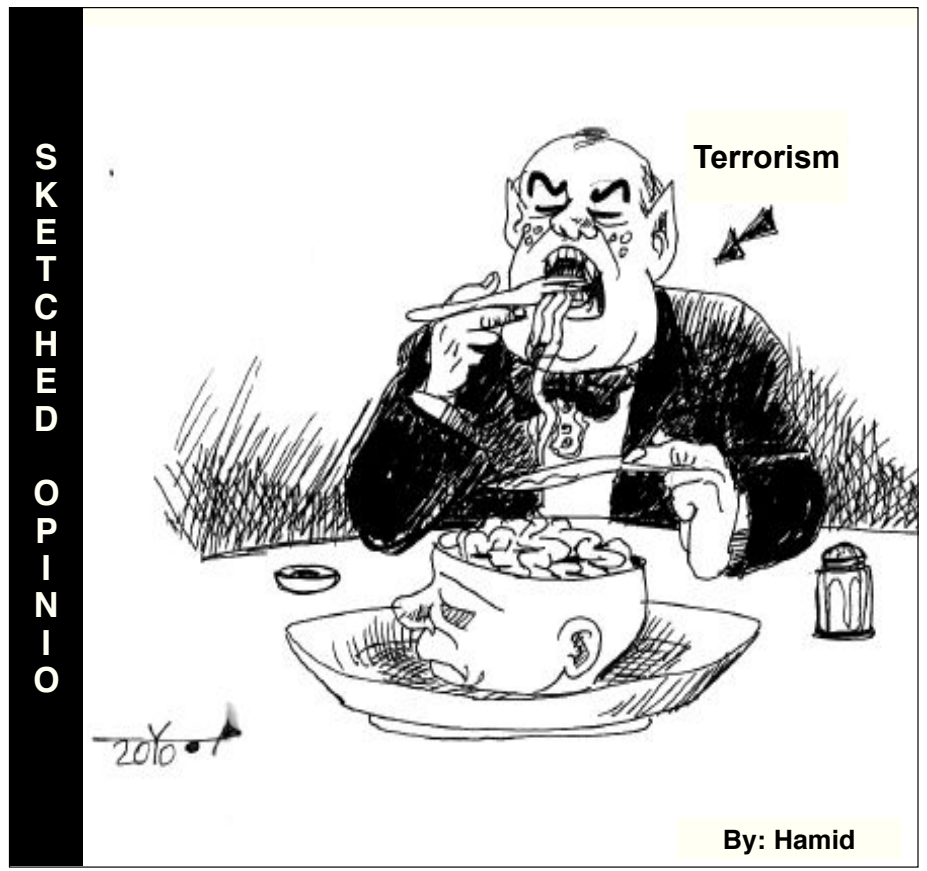
In the 1970s and 1980s, Zindani, like many Islamic clerics in the region - not to mention the U.S. government - urged young men to join the fight against the "godless communists" during the Soviet-Afghan war. Zindani supported these so-called mujahadeen in Yemen, and counseled them abroad, but he did not personally fight.

When the U.S. left Afghanistan in 1991, and withdrew its support for the mujahadeen, many of these young fighters returned to their home countries, jobless and uneducated. Heavily armed with nothing to do, some mujahadeen fighters focused on a new enemy: the West. They called themselves, Al Qaeda, or "The Base."

Zindani's relationship to the mujahadeen was over before Al Qaeda emerged in the early 1990s, said the political science dean, al-Suhaili, but his political positions have been often in synch with those of the militant organization. Zindani has repeatedly denied being a member of Al Qaeda, but his radical political sermons continue to stir up virulent anti-American sentiment on the streets of Sanaa.

Although Zindani is widely respected and loved in Yemen, many locals also feel his politics do not reflect the beliefs of modern society.

"His popularity is unbelievable," said Yemeni journalist Abdul Salam al-Korary. "I cannot justify it."



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# وأفضل شركة



## الات في اليمن لعامي ٢٠٠٧م - ٢٠٠٨م

### العمل بروح الفريق الواحد.. وثقة الجمهور مكننا من الحصول على المركز الأول



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م / صادق مصلح  
المدير التنفيذي

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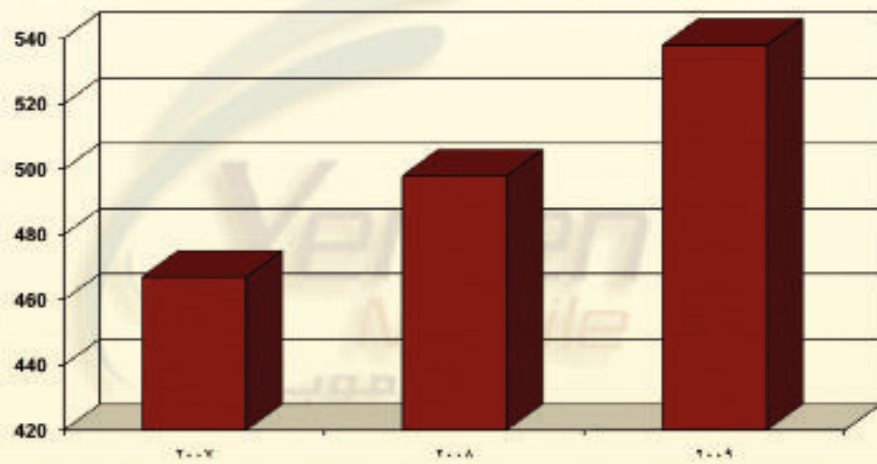
نحمد الله أولاً وأخيراً : أن حصلت الشركة على لقب أفضل شركة اتصالات في اليمن لعامين متتاليين ٢٠٠٧-٢٠٠٨م وبحسب قانون الجائزة لا يحق للشركة استلامها لأكثر من مرتين لكنها جاءت لتؤكد أن شركة يمن موبايل جديرة بهذه الجائزة كونها شركة وطنية رائدة وتعمل بأحدث تقنيات العصر وقريبة من المجتمع وتطلعاته في الحصول على الخدمة وبأعلى جودة وبأقل كلفة ومصداقية متناهية وشفافة مكنتها من كسب ثقة المجتمع اليمني

### تغطية شاملة



يعمل الفريق الفني المؤهل وذو الخبرات العالية بشكل مستمر لتحسين التغطية في جميع مناطق الجمهورية وتعتمد عمليات تحسين وتطوير الشبكة في يمن موبايل على أبحاث وتناج تراعي العوامل الجغرافية والديمغرافية والاقتصادية حيث تشرف عليها الأقسام المختصة لكي يتم تنفيذها من قبل المختصين الفنيين وسعياً لإرضاء زبائننا وكسب ثقتهم أينما كانوا فإن شبكة يمن موبايل تتميز بتغطيتها لتشمل جميع المحافظات اليمنية والمناطق الساحلية الصحراوية والجزر بما في ذلك جزيرة سقطرى حيث تغطي 99% من المناطق المأهولة بالسكان داخل اليمن ، وتعمل يمن موبايل على أن يتعمد مشتركيها أشخاصاً وشركات تجارية وصناعية... بأفضل تغطية.

### محطات عاملة



- **ترقية منافسة:** بدخول يمن موبايل إلى سوق المنافسة انخفضت تعرفه الخدمات الهاتفية بشكل كبير ولمحوظ .
- **تقنية متميزة:** يمن موبايل هي الشركة العربية الأولى التي تعمل بنظام CDMA .
- **تغطية شاملة:** يمن موبايل شركة الاتصالات الوحيدة محلياً التي أوصلت خدمة الهاتف السيار إلى جزيرة سقطرى وبقية الجزر اليمنية والمناطق الصحراوية والناحية.
- **السرعة في نقل البيانات:** يمن موبايل هي المشغل الوحيد لتقنية E-vdo بسرعة 3.1mbps في الثانية .
- **انتشار كبير:** توسعة قاعدة مستخدمي الهاتف السيار بنسبة كبيرة جداً في عموم الجمهورية نتيجة لدخول يمن موبايل لسوق المنافسة .
- **كادر محلي:** يدير يمن موبايل كوادرات علمية بنسبة 100% معظمهم يحملون شهادات علمية عليا ويتم تدريبهم وتأهيلهم بشكل دائم ومدروس .
- **استثمار وطني:** تفرد يمن موبايل بأنها شركة الاتصالات الوحيدة التي يشارك في ملكيتها الدولة والقطاع الخاص والصناديق الاستثمارية وقطاع واسع من المواطنين .

شبكة يمن موبايل تغطي مايزيد عن ٨٠% من التجمعات السكانية في كل المناطق اليمنية



فعايات دينية



الأنشطة المدرسية



مع ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة



مسابقات رياضية

## اليمن

لنا رؤيتنا التالية ( ملتزمون نحو مجتمعنا ) من خلال هذه الرؤية نجسد الالتزام الديني والاجتماعي والإنساني والعلمي والرياضي والشبابي أمام المجتمع من خلال رعاية برامج وفعاليات وأحداث مجتمعية .

### حقائق



حفلات تخرج



# أكبر شبكة



## يمن موبايل تتسلم جائزة أفضل شركة اتصالات



### يمن موبايل

### مثلت الإضافة الناقصة لسوق الاتصالات اليمنية

في الحفل الذي نظّمته مجلة الاستثمار بالتنسيق والتعاون مع الهيئة العامة للاستثمار برعاية كريمة من دولة رئيس الوزراء د. علي محمد مجور وبحضور رئيس الهيئة العامة للاستثمار ورئيس الاتحاد العام للغرف الصناعية وعدد من المسؤولين ومدراء عموم الشركات والبنوك العاملة في اليمن وبحضور إعلامي كبير تسلمت شركة يمن موبايل للهاتف النقالة جائزة أفضل شركة اتصالات في اليمن للعامي 2007-2008م بالرغم من قصر الفترة لدخولها المنافسة في سوق الاتصالات في اليمن - مقارنة بالشركات التي سبق وأن تواجدت في السوق اليمنية قبل تدشين خدمات الشركة بحوالي أربع سنوات .

من خلال مناضحتها وعروضها وخدماتها أن تلبية حاجة المشترك اليمني في هذا المجال كذلك لا ننسى أن تهدي ثمرة هذه الجائزة العالية للداعم الأول للشركة فخامة الأخ/الرئيس علي عبد الله صالح حفظه الله والقيادة السياسية ونعتبر هذا النجاح دافع قوي ومهم لبذل المزيد من الجهود في المستقبل إن شاء الله.

سعداء جداً ونحن نتسلم هذه الجائزة التي تعبر عن ما وصلت إليها مكانة شركة يمن موبايل في قلوب اليمنيين كونها شركة وطنية عملاقة مثلت الإضافة الناقصة لسوق الاتصالات الناقصة في اليمن وبحصول شركة يمن موبايل على المركز الأول لعامين متتاليين 2007-2008م بالرغم من قصر الفترة الزمنية على تدشين خدماتها أواخر العام 2004 يدل دلالة قاطعة على أنها استطاعت

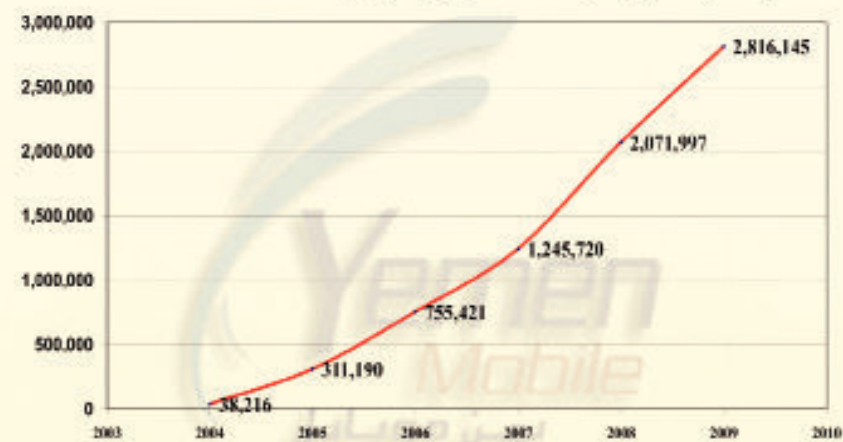


د / علي ناجي نصاري  
رئيس مجلس الإدارة

“  
إقبال كبير ومتزايد  
على مبيعات الخطوط  
تجاوز التوقعات  
“

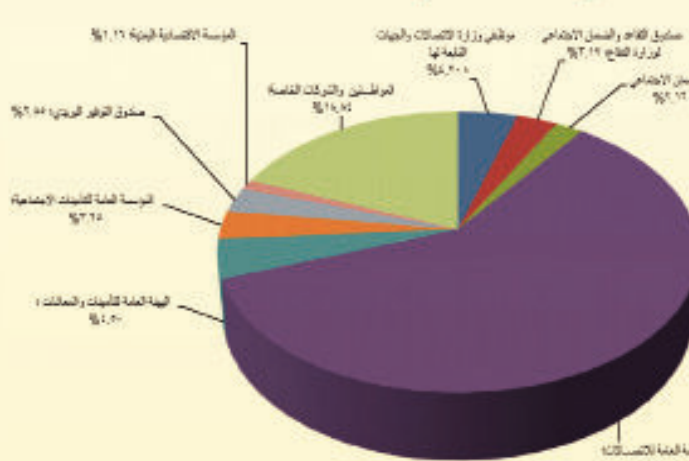


تسارع ارتفاع معدلات النمو لشركتي يمن موبايل يؤكد قوة مكانة الشركة في سوق الاتصالات اليمنية وتوقعات



### شركة رائدة .. وشراكة واعدة

تجسيدا للهدف النبيل للشركة المتمركز في خدمة الوطن والمواطن جاءت توجيهات القيادة السياسية بأن تحول يمن موبايل إلى شركة مساهمة يمنية تشجعا للاستثمار حتى تتم الفائدة لجميع المواطنين حيث أعلنت يمن موبايل فتح باب الاكتتاب العام في أسهم الشركة وبنسبة 45% من إجمالي الأسهم التي بلغت ( 86.524.000 ) سهم برأسمال ( 43.262.000.000 ) ريال كأول شركة اتصالات في اليمن تحول إلى شركة مساهمة يمنية . حيث وصل عدد المساهمين إلى ( 30.274 ) مساهم من المواطنين وعدد ( 4.568 ) مساهم من موظفي الاتصالات وعدد ( 102 ) جهة اعتبارية ، وأصبحت الشراكة واقعا بلعنه الجميع وليس مجرد عبارات للاستهلاك الإعلاني .



الأعراس الجماعية



رعايات صحية



فعايات رياضية

### لأجل

نحن في شركة يمن موبايل ندرك أن الهدف الأسمى لشركتنا هو خدمة المواطن والمجتمع ولأننا نعرف أن أي شركة تعمل في مجتمع ما... هي شخصية اعتبارية وأحد أفراده لذلك كانت



تلمية بشرية



المؤتمرات

**MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND POPULATION  
SCHISTOSOMIASIS CONTROL PROJECT (SCP)  
PROJECT ADMINISTRATION UNIT (PAU)**

**Announcing Vacancy National  
CONSULTANCY SERVICES ON INDIVIDUAL FINANCIAL AUDITER FOR PILOT CAMPAIGN**

The Government of Republic of Yemen has applied for financing from the World Bank toward the cost of the Schistosomiasis Control Project (SCP) and intends to apply part of the proceeds to cover the cost of the contract for Consultancy Services on individual financial auditor for the pilot campaign. The Project Administration Unit (PAU) within Ministry of Public Health and Population intends to hire an individual financial auditor for the pilot campaign who will be contracted to carry out the following tasks:

**Scope of Services of the Assignment**

For the fulfillment of the objectives of the assignment, the procedures by the Consultant to be followed will have the following minimum scope:

**Task 1 : Independent Verification of Invoices for disbursements**

1. After the implementation of Pilot campaign, the Consultant will verify and certify the consistency and the eligibility of invoicing documents sent by the National schistosomiasis control project (NSCP) in accordance with the project financial management guidelines for campaign-based preventive chemotherapy at centralized and decentralized levels. Based on this certification, the World Bank will disburse these invoices for NSCP for eligible expenditures up to the project's maximum contribution per campaign as specified in project implementation plan. Verification will ensure that :
  - a) The campaign implemented by the NSCP was in compliance with the planning and financial management guidelines for campaign-based preventive chemotherapy.
  - b) The cost of pilot campaign implemented and invoiced by the NSCP was in compliance with budget and cost breakdown of the project implementation plan.
  - c) The beneficiaries receiving the drugs were eligible to receive such drugs and consistent with WHO guidelines based on the endemicity and specificity of the targeted geographic areas.
2. Based on this review and verification, the consultant will certify through the PAU for the World Bank that:
  - a. Invoices submitted are in compliance with the below mentioned guidelines,
  - b. Invoices submitted are in accordance to the time schedule and budget proposed for implementing pilot campaign..
  - c. Invoices submitted are for eligible expenditures
  - d. the drugs required to be disturbed during implementation were adequately calculated, have been provided timely for procurement, and were available at the most decentralized level of the health system

The verification and certification should be provided no later than Three weeks after the receipt of the NSCP complete invoices to the Project Manager. Based on this certification the World Bank will clear disbursements to replenish the expenditures claimed by these invoices.

**Task 2: Progress Reports including campaign Compliance to Planning and performance of the implementation of the campaigns :**

1. After the implementation pilot campaign, the Consultant will:
  - a) Review these plans and verify their compliance to the national and district level campaign-based preventive chemotherapy planning guidelines for drug administration in fixed and temporary sites.
  - b) Review the budgets proposed as part of these plans and verify their compliance to the campaign-based preventive chemotherapy financial management guidelines to disburse funds during the implementation of campaigns and their compliance to the budgets planned as part of the Project Implementation Plan (PIP).
2. Based on this review and verification, the consultant will certify for the World Bank through the PAU that:
  - a) The campaign plans are in compliance with the above-mentioned guidelines, and are in accordance to the time schedule and budget proposed for implementing this campaign specified in the project implementation plan.
  - b) The drugs needs were adequately calculated, have been provided in a timely manner for procurement, and are available at the most decentralized level of the health system.
3. progress report including campaign compliance to planning and performance of the implementation should be provided no later than three weeks working days after the receipt of the NSCP complete progress reports from all targeted districts.

**Task 3 : Independent Verification of Project Coverage**

- a) **Coverage Verification reports.** The consultant will review and verify the coverage data that originated from a synthesis of Management Information Systems (MIS) and monitoring data from the field, and that data provided by NSCP related to coverage indicators as defined above. The consultant will verify by collecting data independently after completion of implementation of Pilot campaign distribution of praziquantel in selected sentinel sites. These sites will be selected so as to be distributed throughout the target areas and to offer a representative sample of the diverse geographical and epidemiological characteristics of Yemen. These sites should, to the extent possible, be the same sites selected for the epidemiological and impact surveys conducted by another firm. Based on the above, the consultant will submit a coverage verification report related to the three coverage indicators mentioned above after completion of drug distribution in pilot campaign. The report should be provided no later than three weeks after the receipt of the NSCP complete invoices to the Project Manager.

**Qualification of the Consultant**

- Have a bachelor degree in accounting/finance and is licensed Certified Public Accountants (CPA).
- Experience in auditing externally funded projects especially communicable diseases, preferably with experience in neglected diseases.
- Experience with input and outputs verification methodology.
- Experience with multilateral supported projects.
- Fluency in spoken and written English and Arabic is mandatory.

Consultants will be selected in accordance with the procedures set out in the World Bank's *Guidelines Selection and Employment of Consultants by World Bank Borrowers, January 1997 (revised September 1997, January 1999 and May 2000) and printed April 2004 revised October 1, 2006*.

Interested applicants, who meet the above requirements, may submit their applications with their CVs and supporting documents - to the Project Administration unit (PAU) by **31th March 2010** - the PAU located on the 2nd floor in the Ministry of Public Health and Population - Al-Hasaba - Sana'a. Tel: 00 967 1 252221 - Fax: 00 976 1 252221.

Attention: Dr. Abdulhakim Al-Kohlani The Project Administration unit (PAU) by **31 March 2010** - the PAU located on the 2nd floor in the Ministry of Public Health and Population - Al-Hasaba - Sana'a - Tel: 00 967 1 252 221 - Fax: 00 976 1 252 221

**REPUBLIC OF YEMEN  
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND POPULATION (MOPHP)  
SCHISTOSOMIASIS CONTROL PROJECT (SCP)**

**VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT**

The Government of Republic of Yemen has applied for financing from the World Bank toward the cost of the Schistosomiasis Control Project and intends to apply part of the proceeds to cover the cost of the contract for recruitment of Project Administration Unit Secretary, Programme Data Entry clerk. The Ministry of Public Health and Population now invites Yemeni qualified applicants for the position according to the job descriptions and qualifications specified below:

**Project Administration Unit Secretary**

**Duties and Responsibilities:-**

1. Assist other staff in the area of project management.
2. Arrange for and/or attend meetings on day-to-day administrative matters and makes recommendations for follow-up action.
3. Coordinate the secretarial services of the office. Brief and train new secretaries and give guidance to other secretaries on office procedures.
4. Prepare, on own initiative, correspondence, reports, evaluation and justification, as required, on general administrative or specialized tasks which may be of confidential nature within the assigned area of responsibility.
5. Receive screen, log and route incoming correspondence and prepare /dispatch outgoing pouch.
6. Arrange and maintain important Project calendar and receive high-ranking visitors.
7. Draft non-substantive correspondence and ensure follow-up.
8. Maintain policy, confidential and general management files.
9. Compile data, maintain documents and draft report related to the project.
10. Assist visiting of staff in project related matters and make local administrative arrangements for meetings and seminars.
11. Keep lists of names, addresses and telephone numbers of government officials, governorates health office and schistosomiasis programme coordinators.
12. Perform other duties as required.
13. Duration of the assignment one year and renewable as required, and the probation period shall be for 3 months.
14. Location of workplace will be in the project located in Sana'a city.

**Qualifications of Secretary:**

Qualifications would be the following. However, experience and performance in prior assignments would also be a key factor in the selection process:

- i) A minimum of Secondary School degree, or any other related fields.
- ii) At least Diploma degree in secretary and archiving.
- iii) At least 3 years experience in the field of secretary and archiving.
- iv) Proficiency in the use of computers and software applications (at least Microsoft office'.
- v) Good experience in internet application.
- vi) Proficiency in Arabic and English.
- vii) Good communication skills.
- viii) Good experience in writing of drafting official letters.
- ix) Typing skills at least 60 word per minute in Arabic and English.
- x) The ability to translate Arabic to English and vice versa.

**Programme Data Entry Clerk**

**Duties and Responsibilities:-**

1. Enter all coverage data received from governorates into the central database at NSCP on the basis of reports received from the governorates after campaigns implementation.
2. Maintain the database of NSCP data on appropriate software.
3. Ensure the data quality and security.
4. Entering and maintaining all data of drugs received to the NSCP store ..
5. Assist in making feed back to the governorates after each campaign.
6. Measurement amount of drugs required in campaigns at the level of districts and governorates, in according to the targeted numbers and depending on programme standards.
7. Assist in monitoring of activities impact after each campaign implemented.
8. Entering and analyzing parasitological surveys data.
9. Assist in monitoring the progress towards schistosomiasis elimination and do reporting arrangement.
10. Ensure the maintenance of computer equipment and maintenance of the hardware and software inventory in the NSCP.
11. Undertake other duties assigned by NSCP manager .
12. Preparing and Production of Maps in according to data entered.
13. Duration of the assignment one year and renewable as required, and the probation period shall be for 3 months.
14. Location of workplace will be in the project located in Sana'a city.

**Qualifications of Data Entry:**

Qualifications would be the following. However, experience and performance in prior assignments would also be a key factor in the selection process.

- i) A minimum of Secondary School degree, or any other related fields.
- ii) At least Diploma degree in Computer System.
- iii) At least 3 years experience in the field of data entry.
- iv) Proficiency in the use of computers and software applications, especially; Excel, Access, PowerPoint, Word, Document Scanning and Document Imaging.
- v) Good experience in internet application.
- vi) Proficiency in Arabic and English.
- vii) The ability to operate Mapping System.
- viii) Typing skills at least 60 word per minute in Arabic and English.
- ix) The ability to translate Arabic to English and vice versa.

Interested applicants, who meet the above requirements, may submit their applications with their CVs and supporting documents to the address below by **31 March**, 2010. Selection will be processed in accordance with IDA (World Bank) guidelines for selection and employment of consultants and the IDA Financed Project Management Units (PMUs) Guidelines for Establishment and Operations.

Attention: Dr. Abdulhakim Al-Kohlani  
The Project Administration unit (PAU) by **31 March 2010** - the PAU located on the 2nd floor in the Ministry of Public Health and Population - Al-Hasaba - Sana'a - Tel: 00 967 1 252 221 - Fax: 00 976 1 252 221



**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.  
**Purchasing & Contracting Controller**

**• Main Duties and Responsibilities:**

- Manage and provide effective leadership that ensure the success of the overall logistics, procurement and contracting activities, including solicitation processes, evaluation, selection and contract issuance (i.e. RFQ, RFP, direct contracting, open/limited competition, contract types, contract negotiation and management, shipping and insurance, etc); while ensuring efficient utilization of resources in accordance with TeleYemen procurement and contracting procedures.
- Prepare a comprehensive procurement plan taking into account strict adherence to deadlines, priorities, availability of financial resources, operational feasibility, procurement modalities, alternative scenarios, etc;
- Establish and maintain logistic, procurement and contracting systems and processes that ensure effective ability to source and deliver quality goods and services, including vendors' database, prequalification of suppliers, standardization of equipment, simplification and grouping of procurement processes, etc;
- Prepare monthly reports on the status of the overall procurement and contracting process;

**• Qualifications :**

- University degree in Business Administration, Logistics/Procurement, Economics, Finance or equivalent disciplines;
- Minimum 2 years of progressive relevant experience in procurement and contracts management with solid administrative background.
- Proficiency in Arabic and English
- Good skills in MS Office software.

**• Competencies :**

- Strong focus on client-satisfaction and quality results;
- Resourceful, dynamic, self-starter, mature, tactful and team-player;
- Demonstrated ability to develop and maintain effective work relationships;
- Ability to establish priorities and to plan, coordinate and monitor own work plan and those under his/her supervision;
- Ability to draft clear concise procurement and contracts documentation;
- Interested candidates may submit their application letter with detailed Curriculum Vitae ONLY to the following address no later than 24th March 2010
- Please note that only candidates who fulfill above requirements will be considered.

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



**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.  
**General Accounts Officer**

**• Main Duties and Responsibilities:**

- Maintain and operate the accounting system, implementing and updating the system with any changes. To ensure accuracy input of the monthly entries into the accounting system
- Reconcile and analyze all cash collections reports in a daily basis, ensuring that recording and banking of collections is accurate and complete.
- Check, reconcile, analyze, and maintain the adjustments of accounts, ensuring accurate input into the company's systems.
- Check, reconcile, and analyze all the company's recurring payment obligations, ensuring existence of valid contract for each payment.

**• Qualifications :**

- University degree in Accounting, Finance or equivalent disciplines;
- Minimum 2 years progressive relevant experience in accounting finance (experience with telecommunications companies is preferable)
- Proficiency in Arabic and English .
- Good skills in MS Office software.

**• Competencies**

- Strong focus on internal users-satisfaction and quality results;
- Resourceful, dynamic, self-starter, mature, tactful and team-player;
- Demonstrated ability to develop and maintain effective work relationships;
- Analytical and statistical ability .
- Accuracy and scrutiny capability .

- Interested candidates may submit their application letter with detailed Curriculum Vitae ONLY to the following address no later than 24th March 2010
- Please note that only candidates who fulfill above requirements will be considered

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



# Installing wastewater treatment systems would help Yemen

For the first time in Yemen, a seminar on the systems of the wastewater treatment was hosted on Wednesday, March.10th by the Horizon Agencies and Commercial Services.

"Wastewater treatment technologies could help to save Yemen's water resources and help curb the water crisis in the country," said Ihab Jaffer Hamed, the executive managing director of Horizon.



**Ihab Jaffer Hamed**  
Executive Managing Director

The seminar aimed to educate people on how to make use of wastewater for irrigation and cleaning.

The seminar gathered an expert from Biokube, a company that provides biological wastewater treatment systems based in Denmark.

"In Sana'a, there is a lot of wastewater and by having this seminar on wastewater cleaning systems and installing these systems in Yemeni cities, we will save a lot of lost water and reuse it for irrigation," said Hamed.

"Many Yemeni cities suffer from water scarcity and by adopting wastewater cleaning systems, people would save a lot of lost water," he said.

He estimated that if wastewater cleaning systems were applied, around 60 percent of Yemen's water would be saved especially water for mosques. Because Yemen is an Islamic country, people are obliged to go to mosques five times a day and in every time they wash their faces, hands, and their feet.

So, all the mosques provide the water for free to all people, and a lot of water is being exhausted every day.

Hamed suggested that instead of using fresh water for mosques, the

cleaned wastewater could be used and by having this, a lot of fresh water would be saved.

There is now coordination between the Ministry of Water and Environment and the Horizon to adopt the Biokube systems in which the wastewater is biologically cleaned by a special system designed for the treatment of sewage water, according to Hamed.

"We implemented one project in Yemen for Total Yemen Petroleum Company and the results are fantastic," Hamed said, of the company's only project in Yemen so far.

"The cleaned wastewater can be used for irrigation or construction and Total in Yemen is using it for construction," he said.

"We should care about our environment, and the treatment of wastewater is definitely environment-friendly, as it benefits the soil and saves water resources," he added.

Hamed wished that the Yemeni government respond to this method of saving water saying Yemen should adopt it to save its water.

Mikkel Morville, the deputy CEO of the Biokube company thanked Horizon company for its cooperation with his company.

"We are extremely grateful that the people from Horizon had the interest and are full of energy to work with us," said Morville.

"I find a super team in Horizon who can understand every thing and they have a huge experience themselves as genius," he added.

Morville said that the cooperation between Horizon and the Biokube company is in progress.

"So, we are in very good hands and our cooperation here with Horizon as our local representative is good," said Morville.

Biokube was established in 2003 to design wastewater treatment systems, due to the fact that European Union countries having regulations demanding all service water must be cleaned, according to Morville.

In Denmark for instance, the Danish government made a law that all individual houses that are not connected to the sewage pipeline system should install wastewater treatment systems, according to Morville.

Morville said these regulations motivated some people to have the idea of establishing the Biokube company.

After the establishment stage, the company spend one full year testing the system, according to Morville.

"So we started in 2003, approved in 2004 and sold the first system in 2005," he said.

Today, the company has more than 39 countries distribution agreement and now there is much focusing on the Middle east region as well as on Africa, according to Morville.

He said that there is now much focusing on the middle east, because the environmental impact in the region is more clear.

So, the company felt that in this area, the company would have a lot of options.

"The Biokube now have a basement in Kuwait and from there we can head to any Arab country," Many International reports warn that Yemen in few years will run out of water, so the wastewater treatment systems would definitely help Yemen.

"As long as you can reuse the treated wastewater and in much higher level than you use now, it will help," said Morville.

"Then the pressure on the fresh water would be minor and decrease," he explained.



Morville said that the way Yemen consumes water especially with Qat is spoiling the water resources.

He suggested to Yemeni to change qat growing and coming back to normal agriculture.

"The increase growing of qat means the potential lack of water will increase," he said

"Yemen needs regulations that demand people to clean the wastewater and reuse it for irrigation,"

"By having a sources for irrigation, people can be shifted from qat growing into food crops cultivation," he said.

"Yemen historically had been a green part in the Arabian peninsula and was well-known with its good coffee," he said.

"Yemen now just needs to find ways to do irrigation and speed up the agriculture production, then Yemen would have the possibility to be the supplier of vegetable for other Arab countries which do not have this option like Yemen," he suggested.

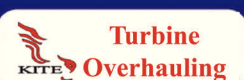
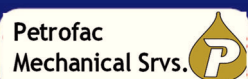
"Our systems are simple and biological," he said

"By having a simple training for people on how to run the systems within few days they will be able to operate the systems easily,"

By: Ali Saeed



**Mikkel Morville**  
the deputy CEO of the Biokube company



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## Newly qualified Yemeni doctors complain of patients' lack of trust

According to many Yemeni graduates from medical college, the trust of Yemeni patients towards their Yemeni doctors is very low, especially with doctors who have recently graduated. As soon as the patient becomes aware that their doctor is Yemeni, the patient changes his mind about treatment, even more so if the doctor is recently graduated.

By: Mahmoud Al-Harazi  
For the Yemen Times

Yemeni patients much prefer to be treated by foreign doctors. Their first choice would be western doctors followed by those from Arab countries, then finally, only the more well-known Yemeni practitioners. Poor patients generally see recently graduated Yemeni doctors if they

Al-Osh added that he was so enthusiastic before graduating, but afterwards he was shocked and saddened when he couldn't find work in any government hospital or even from the Civil Service Ministry. He has doubts about his professional future here and, if he is not able to practise in a private clinic, he won't remain in Yemen.

However, Dr. Sawsan Abdul Ghafour Al-Sharjabi is a graduate from Sana'a University with a Doctorate in Obstet-

work in a government hospitals only as volunteers. She has been working in this way for the past three years.

Al-Sharjabi added that her incentive to work as a doctor was very good before graduating, but after qualifying and having to work as a volunteer in a government hospital, without an income, has made her spirits low.

According to Al-Sharjabi, her future is hopeless in Yemen especially whilst she remains working in government hospitals.

Foreign doctors are still preferred by Yemeni patients, whether these doctors are experts or not. Only after that are the expert Yemeni doctors chosen. Only as a last resort would patients begin to think of using a recently Yemeni graduated doctor, said Najwa Juman, who recently qualified as a surgeon from the University of Science and Technology.

spairs of working in Yemen as a doctor.

Nasr Al-Odaini is a laboratory doctor trained at Halab University in Syria. He thinks that there is no confidence between the Yemeni patient and Yemeni doctor, especially for a laboratory doctor because they think that a laboratory doctor isn't capable of producing correct results.

Poor people, however, often don't care if the doctor is Yemeni, foreign, expert or recently graduated. That is what makes government-run hospitals so crowded.

"Before graduating, my hopes were high as regards work in our country," said Al-Odaini. "After graduating, I was very surprised that I couldn't find a job and when I did manage to, my salary in a government hospital as a contracting employee was nowhere near enough."

"I wish that our situation would improve so that I can settle in my country and serve the field of medicine in Yemen," he said.

The confidence between Yemeni patients and recently graduated Yemeni doctors used to be good. Now, because of the difficult conditions in Yemen, confidence is low, said Iyad Abdullah Mukbil, who graduated from Wuhan University in China in General Medicine and Surgery.

He added that he feels the situation of recently graduated Yemeni doctors in government hospitals has become unbearable.

On a more positive note, Abdullah Adris, doctor of Brain and Nerve Surgery says, "I have been working as a volunteer in a government hospital for 3 years now and I think I will still work unpaid here until I manage to get a new job within the hospital management or the Ministry of Civil Service."

He added that his future, working as a doctor in Yemen, is as yet unknown but his spirit is good and he doesn't see any problem with Yemeni patients having little confidence in the recently graduated Yemeni doctors.

Yemeni patients also don't trust locally manufactured drugs either, said Taha Muhyiddin, who is a pharmaceutical graduate from Sana'a University.

He went on to say, "I was supported by my father when I was a student at university, and whilst studying in the College of Pharmacy, I trained in a chemist's after my studies. I think my situation seems better than my colleagues because I had this financial help from my family and my future now looks good."



Recent graduates in medicine, such as this group at the Jumhuri Hospital in Sana'a, volunteer for the first few years after graduation.

can't afford the fees of private clinics were the most established doctors' work. They head off to public hospitals which are the basic training grounds for many new and less qualified doctors.

For example, when a death takes place in a government hospital, patient trust disappears and sadly, this applies to all Yemeni doctors whether they be experienced or recently graduated, said Abdullah Mohammed Al-Aosh, a graduate in dentistry from Dhamar University.

rics and Gynaecology.

She feels that there is positive, albeit gradual, change in the attitude towards Yemeni doctors. The patients' trust was mainly placed with foreign doctors and not Yemenis. Now Yemeni patients ask first and foremost for the doctor who is the most capable of curing them and so slowly the trust in Yemeni doctors is returning.

According to Al-Sharjabi, recently graduated Yemeni doctors start to lose confidence in themselves because they

With reference to Juman's future, she said that she has no intention of working in Yemen as a doctor, because her hopes and aspirations do not lie here. If she is offered the opportunity to work outside Yemen, she would not hesitate to leave the country.

Moreover, besides the peoples' lack of trust and respect for Yemeni doctors, the same applies to the management of government hospitals, said Majed Al-Sayad, General MD and graduate from the University of Applied and Social Sciences. Consequently, Al-Sayad de-

## Doctors discuss cancer in Yemen

By: Athmar Hashem  
and Mirvat Fawzi  
For the Yemen Times

Participants at a conference on cancer in Aden last month recommended that Yemeni universities establish specialized departments for research, and that the government open specialized cancer centers all over Yemen.

Jamal Abdulhameed, head of the Tumor Center in Aden and one of the conference's organizers, said that the conference aimed to help the Ministry of Health outline a strategy to focus on cancer in the country.

At the end of the conference, Naser Bin Awam, the deputy of the Ministry of Health, said that it was very important to establish cancer control centers in all Yemeni governorates.

He announced that a hospital beside the Al-Wahda hospital in Aden will be built in coordination with the World Health Organization in the next two months.

The conference included more than 250 doctors from Yemen, Jordan, Egypt, the US, Cuba and Germany in which they presented 73 scientific papers.

Participants thanked Abdul Aziz Saleh Bin Habtoor, rector of the University of Aden, for supporting research projects into hematology and oncology, respectively the study of blood and the study of tumors.

They also thanked the president from his recent ban on smoking in public spaces.

### Cancer in Yemen

Gamal Abdul Hamid, associate professor at the University of Aden, spoke of the most common malignancies in Yemen.

Up to 1029 cases of cancer were registered in the Aden oncology unit in 2008 and 2009, he said. Women accounted for the majority of cases with 57.3 percent, while men represented

42.7 percent.

The most common sites of a tumor for both men and women were digestive organs with 23.4 percent, the breast with 22.6 percent, lymphocytes with 17.5 percent, the head and neck with 9.3 percent, and female genital organs with 9 percent.

The age group with the highest rate of cancer was 50-59 years for both sexes.

The most affected were men were aged 50-69 years with colon and stomach cancers and women aged 40-49 years, with breast cancers.

Breast cancer can be notably caused by obesity, childbearing, breastfeeding and alcohol, said Dr. T. Vandenberg, an associate professor of oncology from Canada.

### Cancer centers for Yemen

Hamid called for urgent approval of a national cancer control strategy and improvement the early detection of cancer and establishment of cancer centers to cover all governorates in Yemen.

Gamal Zain, associate professor of the hematology oncology department at Al-Wehda teaching hospital called for a national cancer center to be established in Yemen.

Zain stresses that most of the patients treated at the oncology unit were from rural areas, especially from Abyan and Lahj, mostly from the lower socioeconomic level of the population that cannot afford cancer treatment or going abroad.

### Cancer in the developing world

Dr. H. M. Al-Kaff, associate professor at the University of Aden, spoke about factors that influence cancer in developing countries.

He explained that liver cancer, for example, is frequent in less-developed countries where hepatitis B is endemic and uncontrolled carcinogens are abundant, while the incidence rate is much lower in the developed world.

He alluded to a high rate of oral cancers related to the habit of chewing



Betelnut, wrapped in a betel leaf with lime (above), causes cancer of the mouth, say doctors. The nut-like fruit is widely chewed in Asia and in some parts of Yemen, such as Aden.

betelnut, lime and tobacco, as in India.

Al-Kaff stressed the importance of introducing tropical medicine into the curriculum of the faculties of medicine and pharmacology.

### 'Dentists should spot oral cancer'

Dr. Olga Carbonell Camacho, speaking about oral cancer, explained that cancer in the lips, tongue, cheeks, floor of the mouth, hard and soft palate, sinuses, and throat, can be life threatening if not diagnosed and treated early.

Oral cancer accounts for 2 percent of all human malignancies.

According to the American Cancer Society, men face twice the risk of developing oral cancer as women, and men who are over age 50 face the greatest risk. In fact, oral cancer is the sixth most common cancer among men.

The dental community has a responsibility for education, early detection, diagnosis, and referral of oral cancer, she said.

### Stomach and colon cancer

Hanan Hasson Omer and Muna Ahmed

Alwan, from Aden University and Aden Hospital presented the results of a study to assess the influence of an individual's blood group on his or her risk of developing cancer of the stomach.

It recommends further national wide studies to clarify the exact risk and hazard ratio associated with blood group and Rh systems in gastrointestinal malignancies.

Ahmed Al-Ezzi Al-Malahy, head of the surgical department at the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Dhamar said that colorectal cancer was increasingly common in Yemen, especially in patients younger than 40 years old.

He noted that colorectal cancer in patients younger than 40 was more likely to be of a higher grade and present in more advanced stage with a bad outcome and higher recurrence rate.

Mazen Abood Bin Thabit and Gamal Abdul Hamid, from the pathology department at the University of Aden, said that of 19 cases of pancreatic cancer admitted to Al-Amal oncology unit since 2006, ten were qat chewer and five were smokers.

## HEALTH WATCH

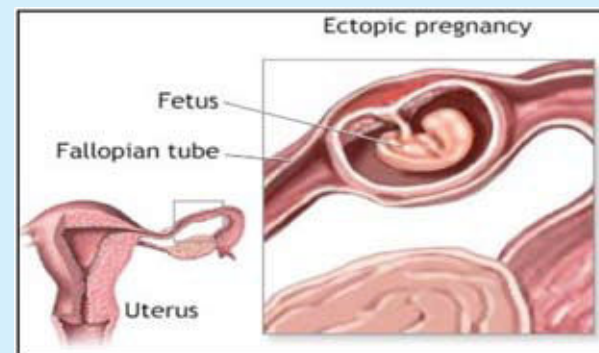
By: Dr. Siva



This weekly column is to disseminate health information to the readers in Yemen and outside. Dr. Siva is currently working at Aden Refinery Company Hospital. Life style diseases and cancer prevention are his special interests. Complementary medicine and Naturopathy are his passions.

## Ectopic Pregnancy

Nageeba missed her periods. A pregnancy test done at home was positive. With great excitement, she and her husband fixed up an appointment with their obstetrician for confirmation of the pregnancy. On the day of the appointment, she developed slight spotting and also a cramping pain in the lower part of her abdomen. When her doctor did an ultrasound scan to find out why she was bleeding, there was no pregnancy found inside the uterus. A detailed scan showed that the pregnancy was in the Fallopian tube. Nageeba has an ectopic pregnancy.



### What is an ectopic pregnancy?

In the normal course of events, fertilization of the egg occurs in the Fallopian tube. The fertilized egg then moves into the cavity of the uterus over the next 5-7 days. It then implants into the wall of the cavity and starts growing.

Sometimes this process does not go so smoothly. An ectopic pregnancy occurs when a fertilized egg does not reach the uterus and starts growing outside the uterus. In an ectopic pregnancy, (ectopic means "out of place") a fertilized egg implants outside the uterus. The egg settles in the fallopian tube in more than 95% of ectopic pregnancies. This is why ectopic pregnancies are commonly called "tubal pregnancies." The egg can also implant in the ovary, abdomen, or the cervix, so you may see these referred to as cervical or abdominal pregnancies.

None of these areas has as much space or nurturing tissue as a uterus for a pregnancy to develop. Since it is in an abnormal location, it can cause complications. As the fetus grows, it will eventually burst the organ that contains it. This can cause severe bleeding and endanger the mother's life. A classical ectopic pregnancy does not develop into a live birth.

### What Causes an Ectopic Pregnancy?

An ectopic pregnancy results from a fertilized egg's inability to work its way quickly enough down the fallopian tube into the uterus. An infection or inflammation of the tube might have partially or entirely blocked it. Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), which can be caused by gonorrhoea or chlamydia, is a common cause of blockage in the fallopian tube. Repeated D and C which is done for termination of pregnancy is another cause for ectopic pregnancy.

Endometriosis (when cells from the lining of the uterus implant and grow elsewhere in the body) or scar tissue from previous abdominal or fallopian surgeries can also cause blockages. More rarely, birth defects or abnormal growths can alter the shape of the tube and disrupt the egg's progress.

### Symptoms and diagnosis

An ectopic pregnancy may or may not have the usual symptoms of pregnancy. Some women may not even know they are pregnant. An obstetrician (a doctor who specializes in pregnancy, delivering babies, and the care of women after childbirth) will usually suspect an ectopic pregnancy if there is:

- Abnormal vaginal bleeding which may be light or heavy.
- Abdominal or pelvic pain which can be sudden, sharp and continuous or seem to come and go. It may be present only on one side.
- Weakness, dizziness, or fainting can occur when the ectopic pregnancy has started bleeding inside.
- Shoulder pain, which is a late sign and occurs after the ectopic has ruptured, leading to a large amount of blood in the abdomen.

Once your doctor suspects that you may have an ectopic pregnancy, she will perform a pelvic examination and check your blood pressure and pulse. An ultrasound scan will be done to identify the location of the pregnancy. A blood test will be done for the presence of the pregnancy hormone, Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG).

Identifying an ectopic pregnancy before it has ruptured may not always be easy. If the pregnancy hormone is raised but a pregnancy is not identified inside the uterine cavity, an ectopic pregnancy may be suspected. Sometimes a laparoscopy (inserting a thin lighted telescope into the abdomen) may be required to confirm the presence of an unruptured ectopic pregnancy.

### Treatment

**Unruptured ectopic:** The majority of ectopic pregnancies occur in a Fallopian tube (tubal pregnancy). When the diagnosis is made at an early stage, before there is danger of the tube bursting, it is called an unruptured ectopic pregnancy. An unruptured ectopic pregnancy can be treated with medication. Usually a single injection of methotrexate is given and the blood levels of the pregnancy hormone (hCG) are monitored. Methotrexate stops the growth of the pregnancy and permits the body to absorb it. This is the medical management and avoids removal of the tube. This is successful in 85 percent of unruptured ectopic pregnancies. Sometimes, medical management may fail leading to rupture of the ectopic pregnancy. Surgery will be performed in such cases.

**Ruptured ectopic:** In most of the cases, as the pregnancy progresses, it can cause the tube to burst. This is called a ruptured ectopic. If this occurs, it can result in life-threatening bleeding inside the abdomen. Emergency surgery may then be required.

The following are the indications for surgery:

1. If the ectopic pregnancy has not responded to conservative management
2. If it is large.
3. If it has started bleeding or has ruptured.

Under general anesthesia, a laparoscopic surgery is performed. Depending upon the situation, the obstetrician will either remove the pregnancy alone or remove the tube completely. If the bleeding is profuse (because the ectopic pregnancy has ruptured), open surgery may be performed and the tube is removed.

### Future Pregnancies

After surgery, if one tube is removed, there is still a good chance for future pregnancy. It is better to give a gap before trying for the next pregnancy. Women who have had a previous ectopic pregnancy should have early confirmation of pregnancy to ensure that it is in the right location. Some women who have had ectopic pregnancies will have difficulty becoming pregnant again.

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# Back to the palace rooms of a great queen



By: Mofeed Al-Jaad  
For the Yemen Times

**T**he Little Queen of Sheba, the second most famous Yemeni queen did not expect her private life and personal belongings to be on display to her people one day.

Queen Arwa, famous for her sharp intelligence and the architectural achievements of her age, did not write an autobiography or plan for her own museum.

But the residents of her kingdom's capital have done it on her behalf.

In the green town of Jibla above Ibb, a private museum welcomes visitors to revisit the life and achievements of Queen Arwa, ruler of the Solihyya kingdom for over 50 years from 1067 AD.

Jibla was once known as Madinat Al-Nahrain or the town of two rivers, after two rivers that have now dried up, and is located on the southwest of Ibb city. Jibla became the capital of the kingdom several years into Queen Arwa's rule.

The Queen Arwa Museum was officially opened in 1998 by a resident of Jibla. This man converted a four-floor traditional home into a museum, to preserve the history attached to the capital of Queen Arwa's kingdom.

The museum contains objects from Dar Al-Izz, the queen's palace of 360 rooms, and some of her belongings, including swords, vases, rosaries, and silver objects.

The queen's throne, from which she ruled Yemen until her death in 1138, the year she would turn 90, is also on display in the museum.

Books from Queen Arwa's library are also on display. Among these are copies of the Holy Quran written in golden ink dated the sixth century AH. The visitor can also see history books, tomes of Quranic interpretation, and volumes of poetry written by Queen Arwa's female followers, knowledgeable women supervised by Queen Arwa.

Exquisite handwriting covers the pages, penning out beautiful verses.

## A leap back in time

Like the National Museum in Sana'a, the Jibla museum contains rooms to showcase the cultural heritage of Jibla. Life-size dolls re-enact life as it would have been in the time of the famous queen in the capital of her kingdom.

In one room, large dolls wear the



dresses of the bride and her friends in a simulation of a wedding party. In another room, more cloth dolls sit around a mafraj, posing as religious preachers and subjects visiting Queen Arwa's court to gain knowledge and inquire about religious rules.

Jibla museum also hosts an exhibition

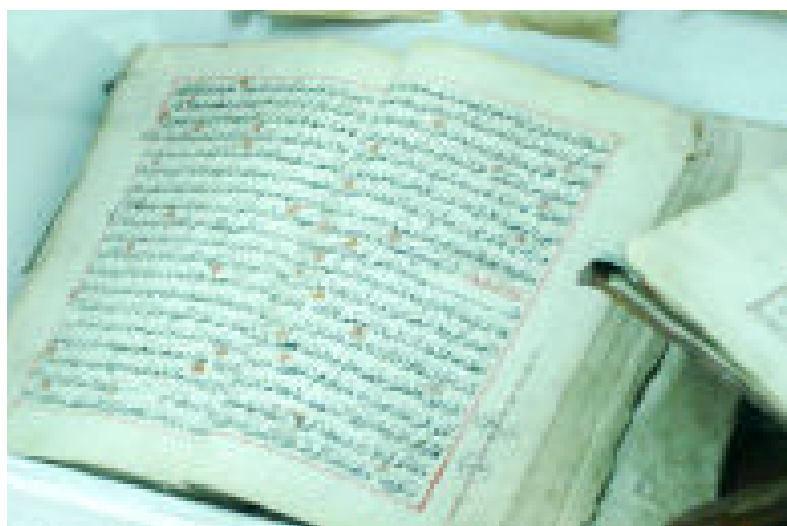
of about 350 photos taken during the last century that reflect more contemporary life in Jibla.

## Visitors to Ibb and Jibla

The number of visitors to the Queen Arwa Museum has increased in the recent years, according to the information center of Ibb governorate.

Most tourists who visit Ibb also make a trip to the Queen Arwa museum in Jibla. Over 51,000 tourists visited Ibb in 2007, compared to 12,000 in 1997.

In 2007, over 96 percent of visitors to the city were Yemenis. Only 455 foreigners were recorded as visiting the city.



*Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) is an International Humanitarian Organization providing medical aid to populations in distress, victims of natural and man-made disasters, regardless of race, religion and political beliefs. For more information, visit our Arabic website, [www.msf.org](http://www.msf.org)*

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### Qualification and Skill Requirements:

- Valid medical diploma in curative medicine
- At least 2 years of medical practices in a hospital
- Fluent in English language
- Capacity to work under tense situation
- Computer skills, particularly Word, Excel
- Experience with other humanitarian organization will be a plus

**Applications must be in English language. Candidates should submit a Cover Letter, CV, copies of diplomas, copies of relevant training and work certificates (originals will be asked during interview), and any recommendations from previous employers.**

**Deadline for application: March 31<sup>st</sup> 2010 to be sent to:**

**Médecins sans Frontières France  
P.O. Box 12565 Old University Post Office  
Sana'a  
E-mail : [msff-sanaa@paris.msf.org](mailto:msff-sanaa@paris.msf.org)**

**Only short-listed candidates will be contacted to fill a C.V module application and interviews. No face-to-face contact or phone contact will be considered.**

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3. Health Sector Experience is required.
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5. Excellent reporting & planning skills.
6. Skillful in budgeting of general projects' financial procedures.
7. Experience in international agencies is a plus.
8. Proficiency in the use of computers.
9. Demonstrated ability to take a leadership position in a team-based environment
10. Fluency in both Arabic and English.

### Project Financial Officer

#### Qualifications:

Qualifications would be the following. However, experience and performance in prior assignments would also be a key factor in the selection process.

1. A minimum of a Bachelor's degree in accounting;
2. At least 5 years experience in financial and accounting management.
3. Good experience in implementing and managing the financial and accounting systems
4. Familiarity with the World Bank financial procedures is a plus;
5. The ability to operate accounting software and other software applications. keep updated accounting records and books of accounts, and generate project financial statements and other reports as needed by the Project management;
6. Excellent skills in budgeting and financial reports.
7. The ability to supervise accounting work and motivate the Project Accountant to achieve positive actions and results.
8. Management skills are highly required.
9. Proficiency in Arabic and English.

### Project Accountant

#### Qualifications:

Qualifications would be the following. However, experience and performance in prior assignments would also be a key factor in the selection process.

1. A minimum of a Bachelor's degree in accounting;
2. A minimum of 2 years of accounting experience, preferably with foreign companies;
3. The ability to operate accounting software, keep updated accounting records and books of accounts, and generate project financial statements and other reports as needed by the Project management; and
4. A good command in Arabic and English is required.

### Project Procurement Officer

#### Qualifications:

Qualifications would be the following. However, experience and performance in prior assignments would also be a key factor in the selection process.

1. A minimum of Bachelor's degree in business administration, or related fields;
2. At least 2 years experience in managing procurement of goods, and consultant services.
3. Good experience in selection and management of consultant contracts (especially international firms) is a plus.
4. Familiarity with World Bank procurement procedures;
5. Demonstrated analytical and problem solving and negotiating skills with ability to balance project objectives and procurement requirements with client's needs.
6. A good command in Arabic and English is required; and
7. Strong computer skills.
8. Demonstrated ability to work as a team member.

### Office Secretary

#### Qualifications:

1. A graduate degree in business administration or related fields.
2. At least 2 years experience in secretary work and office logistics management.
3. Full proficiency in usage of computer and office software packages.
4. Good knowledge of English and Arabic Languages (Writing, Speaking, and Reading).

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 فاكس: ٠٩٦٧-١-٢٥٥١٢٩٩  
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- experience in translation. Contact: 711423933
- B.A in English Arts. Contact: 734801479
- Wadhah Fadhil, Bs degree in computer Sciences & Engineering, certificates in (A+, CCNA, CCNA@ and Ms office). Contact: 734131171 or 711341034
- Mahmoud Al-Harazi, BS degree, Secretarial, marketing, translation, experiences, fluent in English (spoken & written), Computer and typing skills. Contact: 770 643 092
- Raad Gamil, B.A Electronics and communication Engineering, diploma in English, GIS, IC3, excellent communication skills. 777218926
- Small business management diploma, former U.S.A resident for almost 10 years, work experience: Cashier, clerk and reception, fluent in English, Arabic and Amharic, looking for bank organization business man. 736605040
- Fahd Al-Saqqaq, BA in English language, diploma in P.C. Prior experience in administrative works as (Sales, tenders, correspondence, all tasks of commercial officer), looking for job in any company.711182322

- Abdo, bachelor degree in accounting, diploma in English language, over ten years experience in financial accounting. Contact: 777774526 or 734304250
- Bachelor of Arts degree in English, diploma in Computer and design, experience in teaching and translation, corresponding letters, looking forwards contact: 777887972
- Bachelor of accountancy from Sana'a university, diploma of secretary and Excel ( Computer), courses in the English, good in writing and speaking, storekeeper for 3 years, he looking for job. Contact: 712360610 - 733409652
- Ali Al-Sodmi, bachelor in English language, very good in using of computer, writing in it both English and Arabic. Seeking for job in company or in any field. 777835949
- Business development manager; 7 years experience in Oil & Gas sector of Yemen urgently looking for suitable company in Sana'a: phone: 733816219

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- Ali Abbas, bachelor English language, very good in using computer, very good in printing. Seeking for job in any company. contact: 771378309
- Abdul Rahman, High school, experience in reception, secretary, public relations and accounting. Contact: 735248203
- Khalil Sultan, has BS degree in Electronics from Damascus university, Fluent in English. Contact: 735261598
- Afif, diploma in mechanic control pneumatic, working with PLC, CNC experience in working C Hydraulic pneumatic). wants to work in any factory or a company. Contact: 771607140
- Tawfiq TV Satellite ENG. Fixes all kind of satellite TV, expert in India TV and European TV channels. contact: 735470649
- B.s.c in Accounting , diploma in English, 3 years experience, Yemen Soft, computer maintenance, data base, programing and application program. Contact: 712734911 - 777253559
- Abdulrahman, bachelor degree in English, excellent at English and computer. Wants to work in any company. Contact: 771607140 or 713207272
- Bachelor of accountancy, diploma in computer, 9 years experience in financial accounting. Contact: 771963427
- Kamal Ismael, Bachelor in English, higher diploma in professional translation + computer, experience for 6 years in teaching and long

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## Make a stand for sanitation and water Join a Guinness World Record attempt – and help solve a global crisis at the same time



**Hurry up!**  
2.6 billion people want to use the toilet

Imagine a life without a clean, private place to defecate and urinate. Imagine every day using fields, streams, railway lines or smelly plastic bags. Millions of people dream about the privacy of walls.

Join the WASH campaign at [www.wssc.org](http://www.wssc.org)

**W**orld Water Day, on 22 March 2010, is a crucial moment in the fight against the global sanitation and water crisis that is killing 4,000 children every single day.

Just one month later, politicians from across the globe will gather in Washington DC, to discuss what they need to do to fulfill some of the most basic rights of the world's citizens – access to a safe toilet and clean water.

Courtesy of Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council

### Famous queuers

“The right to sanitation must be made real for all people. Not only is sanitation of fundamental importance to guaranteeing multiple other human rights, including the rights to health, housing, education, water, and life, but it is also a matter of human dignity. Dignity is at the core of all human rights, and lack of sanitation, more than many other issues, threatens that concept. Ensuring that all have access to sanitation is a step towards ensuring a more dignified life for all.”

- **Catarina de Albuquerque, Independent Expert, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)**

“Lack of awareness on sanitation and hygiene is still a big issue in Africa. People have not yet internalized the importance of sanitation, especially at the grassroots level. That is why

raising awareness on sanitation and hygiene is important. Inadequate funding to meet all water and sanitation needs is also one of the challenges that needs to be addressed. Most of the countries in Sub-Saharan Africa live within the vicious cycle of poverty meaning that having readily available funds for sanitation remains a non-priority in their scale of needs. It is not considered an attractive investment field by governments, communities, and other stakeholders.”

- **Honorable Maria Mutagamba, Minister of Water and Environment in Uganda, WSSCC Woman Leader for WASH**

“Deprivation of water and sanitation is a global crisis that is silently killing 4,000 children every single day. Sanitation and water have been overlooked in the global development agenda despite

being consistently cited as top priorities in poor communities by themselves. “This tragic scenario can be transformed by simple strategic steps taken by the politicians and CSO leaders. You can contribute in combating the global crisis by supporting End Water Poverty as I do today.”

- **Jharana Thapa, Award winning actress, Nepal**

“When we go to villages in Africa we know that problems come mainly from the water: it creates a lot of diseases, particularly blindness. So the fight for clean water is also a fight against blindness. Ensuring that people have safe, clean water is nothing less than fighting for the well-being of humanity.”

- **Amadou & Mariam, an award winning blind music duo from Mali and leaders of contemporary world music**

countries, by providing smart aid that is better targeted towards the world's poorest and most vulnerable communities.

On 23 April 2010, at the first ever High-Level Meeting on Sanitation and Water,

one voice by forming The World's Longest Toilet Queue, we'll push those attending the meeting to commit to action that could save millions of lives.

The World's Longest Toilet Queue is a mass mobilization event and Guinness World Record attempt bringing together thousands of campaigners from across the world to demand real change at the meeting.

**Join the Yemen Times & GTZ queue in Sana'a**

Join in on World Water Day by being part of the Yemen Times & GTZ queue to demand action from the world's governments! The queue will be on Monday March 22 at the Saba'een Park in Sana'a between 15:30 and 18:00. You can come at anytime during this period, register your name to be on the Guinness World Record and be part of a global movement for a good cause.

The primary purpose of the World's Longest Toilet Queue is to mobilize people to force governments across the globe to act.

We want to ensure that access to sanitation and water is properly prioritized by all governments to prevent the needless deaths of over 4,000 children every day.

We want developing country governments to invest more finances and make strong plans to get safe sanitation and water to their citizens.

We want developed country governments to provide support for developing

To sponsor, support or be part of this initiative email Mohammed Jarhoun at [m.jarhoun@hotmail.com](mailto:m.jarhoun@hotmail.com)

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