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Farmer discovers Himyarite water tunnel in Dhamar

By: Yemen Times Correspondent

DHAMAR, March 13 — A farmer has discovered a water tunnel dating back to the Himyarite era or earlier in the Al-Zabal valley, Maifa'a, Ans, Dhamar.

The farmer was digging a well with a bulldozer 100 km south of Sana'a when he stumbled on the tunnel. The ancient Yemenis had constructed it for irrigation and to transfer water.

Farmer Anwar Al-Koli was looking for water and had brought a bulldozer to his farm to dig a well. The driver of the bulldozer decided to stop working when he came across some large rocks that prevented his work.

When little children went to fetch Al-Koli, he decided to remove the hard rocks. As he was taking the rocks out of the way, he discovered the tunnel five meters underground and decided to tell the authorities. An archaeological team was sent to check the location.

Archeologists have called the tunnel an outstanding example of ancient engineering designed to use water economically. This tunnel was established as one of many other ways to save water, such as the Marib Dam.

This discovery invites archeologists to explore the secrets behind the ancient

Yemeni civilization and the distinguishing Yemeni irrigation engineering techniques. New archaeological sites may be discovered as a result.

Head of the General Authority for Antiquities Museums and Manuscripts office in Dhamar Ali Dhaifullah Al-Sanabani said that the tunnel looks like what farmers in Dhamar call "al-afaj," water channel for irrigation.

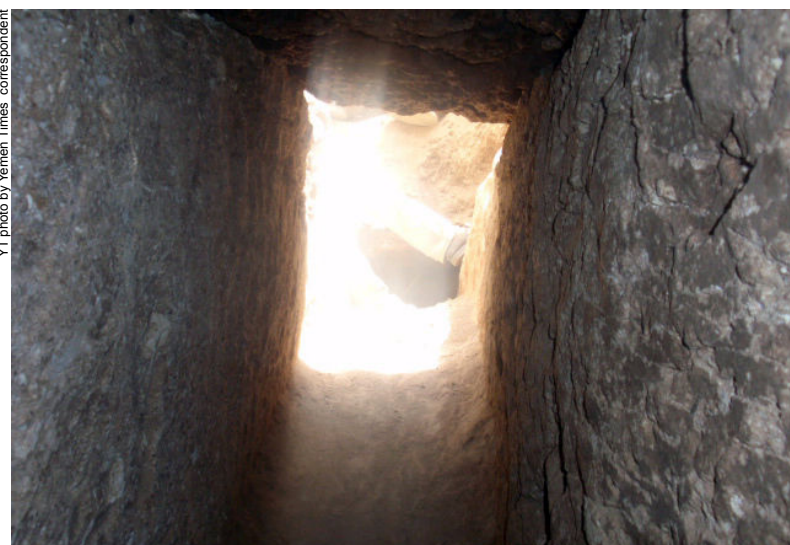
The tunnel was dug in soft soil. It is 70 cm wide and narrower in some areas where it is only 40 to 50 cm wide. The tunnel has a ceiling of even rectangular stones in some parts and stones covered with earth in others.

On the right of the entrance to the tunnel made by the farmer, a stairway made of stones leads to an opening on the surface of the valley. It is covered with even rocks to allow light and air to enter to the tunnel.

From the west to the east of the valley, the tunnel is designed in a zigzag line in order to support the pressure of water. The tunnel is two meters under the ground in some parts.

There is another extension of tunnel to the east, but a search has not yet been initiated there. The age of the tunnel has not yet been specified because they have not yet found samples suitable for carbon dating.

The ground of the tunnel is covered with sand. If it was removed, the height of the tunnel is going to be 9 meters. On the sides of the tunnel, water marks show that the water level varied from 1-1.5 m in the rainy season to 20 -25 cm in time of low rainfall.



The newly discovered tunnel shows that indigenous irrigation techniques date back thousands of years.



A civilization of water and stone Al-Sanabani said that the discovery of the tunnel is of great historical and a scientific importance, as it shows Yemen to have been a civilization of water and stone.

The newly discovered tunnel will open the scope for many researchers to do studies on the irrigation and roads engineering of the ancient Yemenis to save water and use it when they need.

The tunnel was designed according to a remarkable technique to distribute stored water according to need. In this way, the valley was green all year round, said Al-Sanabani. Water from floods in adjacent areas fed into the tunnel.

Al-Zabal is the most fertile agricultural valley especially in Maifa'a district

in Dhamar. The remains of surrounding villages are testimony that the valley has been inhabited by different civilizations since the stone age. The village of Hakr, for example, goes back to the Himyarite era.

Al-Sanabani pointed out that the branch of the Authority for Antiquities, Museums and Manuscripts in Dhamar is getting ready to conduct studies and surveys on the tunnel, especially the eastern part that has not yet been explored.

The results will be announced as soon as the team of Yemeni archaeologists assigned to the project finish their work.

Two tunnels under farms Kamal Al-Dhab'i, the head of the Ar-

chaeological Auditing and Monitoring Authority office in Dhamar and member of this team, said that there is another tunnel above the one recently discovered, located under the main road that connects Dhamar, Rada'a and Al-Baidha.

Al-Dhab'i said that the tunnel has an extension to the east to the historical village of Hakr near Al-Zabal city that is considered one of the most famous Himyarite cities, according to manuscripts in Al-Musnad, an old Yemeni alphabet.

The archeologists still have not studied the opening of the tunnel underneath due to the large number of bats that dwell there. The tunnel is directed towards Al-Kharba, near the valley of Al-Zabal.

He expected that researchers would explore the secrets of the tunnel and the place of the establishment plaque in which ancient Yemenis used to engrave the basic information about the project such as the project's year of establishment and the name of the king at that time.

This is exactly like today's memorial plaque for a project.

Al-Dhab'i pointed out that the tunnel is provided with water from two different sources, the first one is coming from Al-Kharba and the other one is still unknown, but it may be a northern valley coming to the Himyarite village of Hakr.

Continued on page 2

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Houthis release army prisoners of war

By: Mohammad Bin Sallam

SA'ADA, March 17 — On Tuesday, the Houthis released all Yemeni war prisoners, according to a French press news agency.

Naser Qarsha, the mediator between the Houthis and President Saleh, said that Houthis agreed to release all Yemeni prisoners, both civilians and militants, when Saleh, for his part, promised to release all Houthis prisoners.

An official source in the High Security Committee reported that the Houthis are delaying in carrying out the six ceasefire conditions and their technicalities, as suggested by the government.

The six conditions are a ceasefire, opening roads, eliminating mines and removing their presence from beside local roads. Withdrawal from the governorates, returning stolen ammunition and releasing prisoners are other demands. Finally, the Houthis must act as law abiding citizens in the future.

The same source said that the Houthis have already committed violations regarding their commitment to end the war. There are four committees, suggested by the government, to conduct

field visits in Sa'ada, Al-Malahaeth, Al-Jawf and Sufian and the Yemeni-Saudi border, to supervise the implementation of these conditions.

The committee said that Houthis are still in the process of carrying out the first condition; cease fire, and have not shown any willingness to carry out any of the others. Landmines, for instance, have still not been handed over to the government though the fact remains that the Houthis have promised to hand them over to the government, as they de-mine the area.

The committees also reported that the Houthis pretend to withdraw from the sites they have occupied but just returned to them later. They have been accused of committing violations against people and attacking private and public establishments.

The security source called on the Houthis to complete carrying out the government conditions and not to delay the National Supervising Committee, so that displaced people can return to their homes in peace. The source placed responsibility on the Houthis if they destroyed the ceasefire agreement.

For their part, the Houthis confirmed that they had withdrawn from three districts in Sa'ada but demanded that the

government did not garrison soldiers in their villages.

Mohammad Abdul Salam, the Houthi spokesman said that they have handed over the districts of Al-Malahaeth, Shatha and Razeh.

He stressed that Houthis are making their best efforts to carry out the six conditions so as to end all aspects of the war.

They have also withdrawn from Al-Jabal Al-Ahmar, or Red Mountain, in Amran. This area was used by the Yemeni army for telecommunication.

"On Saturday, we started our withdrawal from the Red Mountain, in the presence of the committees," Abdul Salam said. "We are expecting that the government will not move their army into our villages or near our homes."

Saleh Habra, a Houthi political leader, accused the government of not allowing humanitarian organizations to give out aid amongst the displaced people, stipulating that it will only be distributed through the Al-Saleh Charitable Association.

He went on to add that, "In addition, the media is still banned from visiting and reporting from Sa'ada and the displaced people have been returned to houses which are mostly destroyed."

Air forces strike Al-Qaeda hideouts, three killed

By: Mohammad Bin Sallam

SANA'A, March 17 — The Yemeni air force, launched air attacks against sites, said to be belonging to the Al-Qaeda, and killed three leaders in Abyan, on Monday.

September net, the military web site, said that the observatory operations responsible for keeping a watch on the terrorist elements, spotted the sites and started bombarding them, from Sunday midnight. The attacks continued till Monday morning. The sites are located in Jiza, Modya and Al-Hodhn districts in Abyan.

The web site added that the three leaders of Al-Qaeda in Yemen, who were planning suicidal attacks targeting vital establishments in the country, were killed in the attacks.

The three leaders killed were, Al-Ambari, the head of Al-Qaeda in Abyan, Sameer Al-Sana'ani who lived in Lawdar in Abyan and Ahmad Um Zarba, according to the Security Director of Abyan governorate, Abdul Razzaq Al-Marwani.

According to a security sources, Al-Ambari was wanted by the Yemeni security sources, as one of the leaders of Al-Qaeda in Yemen.

Eye witnesses said that Al-Ambari was on a motorcycle with another person, when a plane targeted them with an air land missile.

Sources, from the southern movement claimed that there were around 20 injured in the wake of the air strike. However, the figure is still not confirmed.

The air forces also launched air raids, against other sites in Lawdar district in Abyan, suspected to be belonging to Al-Qaeda.

Local sources confirmed that Al-Qaeda elements used the bombarded sites as hideouts. Al-Qaeda elements were seen to leave the place, taking the injured to unknown places.

The Security Director of Modya district in Abyan, Abdullah Ali Saeed Al-Salehi, confirmed to the media, that the air raids targeted hideouts of the Al-Qaeda in Jiza area, which is a deserted area and located at the suburbs of Abyan. Dead and burned bodies were found at the sites.

Unrest in Aden

Five explosions took place in Aden on Monday midnight in which no causalities were reported. The security forces imposed a security cordon in the wake

of the five explosions, which happened in districts of Sheikh Othman, Al-Qahira and the Show Yard in Khor Maksar, Al-Ma'ala and Al-Mansoorah.

Local sources said that the five explosions took place from 10.30 till 11.00 p.m. on Sunday. The first one took place at the Al-Qahira circle, followed by two explosions in the Show Yard in Khor Maksar. The Show Yard was used by the leaders of the southern movement, for events.

A security source in Khor Maksar district mentioned, that the primary investigations showed that the explosions happened because of using plastic hand-made IEDs (improvised explosive devices) by unknown people.

The Ministry of Interior revealed that 40 strikes are planned against the Al-Qaeda in Yemen. Out of these, three were launched recently in Modya and Lawdar.

As a result of the aerial attacks in Abyan, the Al-Qaeda elements have started taking refuge in hideouts and seeking help in the remote areas.

The security authorities stated that it managed splitting Al-Qaeda elements in Abyan, Shabwa and Marib that they no longer are able to leave their passive hideouts.

Yemen in the final stage of negotiations with the WTO

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, March 17 — A delegation from the World Trade Organization (WTO), which came to Yemen this week, said on Tuesday, that Yemen now is in the final stage of negotiations with WTO for accession.

The delegation, in the three past days, met Yemeni officials from the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Chamber of Commerce, Deputy Speaker of the Parliament, Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Industry and Trade, according to Chiedue Osakwe, Director of the Accession Division at the WTO.

"Yemen is working hard for its accession to the WTO, in terms of adopting legislations consistent with the WTO and enforcement of infrastructure, and is in the final stage of its negotiations, in the access to the WTO membership," said Osakwe.

According to Osakwe the WTO membership would have many advantages for Yemen.

Once Yemen becomes a member of the WTO, Yemen will rise in the multilateral trading system and will become party to the rule of law. Becoming party to the rule of law will strengthen the good governance in Yemen, according to Osakwe.

The WTO membership will also

carry benefits which will attract trade and investments, which will eventually lead to reduction of poverty and unemployment.

Osakwe also said that Yemen currently faces multiple economic and political challenges and the government relies on the oil and gas sectors for over 90 percent of its revenues and this is not good management of resources, "And, the WTO membership will enable Yemen to diversify its economic structure and its exports."

According to Osakwe, the competitiveness of Yemeni products will also improve, once Yemen becomes a member of the WTO.

Osakwe said that Yemen is having great support from many countries and the WTO for its part, as an international organization, wants to help Yemen, as a least developed country, towards its welfare.

Regarding the unrest in the south and whether it will affect Yemen's efforts for the accession, the director of the WTO Accession Division said, "The security improvements in any country have an important role to play in creating a good environment for business and industry," adding that issues of domestic governance are really internal matters and not for him to comment upon.

The German Ambassador to Yemen, Michael Klor-Berchthold, said that the key challenges for the future of Yemen were discussed during the London conference that was held in January, 28. Germany is currently chairing the Working Party of Yemen's Accession to the WTO

"Political and economic reforms were identified as crucial steps towards long term stability and prosperity," said the Ambassador.

He said that now is the time for the Yemeni government to carry out the necessary and agreed reforms.

Speaking on behalf of working party, he reiterated the international commitment to support Yemen in this reforming stage.

He said that corruption and lack of good governance have been identified as the obstacles for boosting up the investment and the WTO membership prospect would be a powerful incentive to tackle those obstacles.

"A rapid accession of Yemen to the WTO will have overall and comprehensive positive effects on Yemen," the Ambassador said.

He said that German government supports the efforts undertaken by the Yemeni

Government, as well as those of all WTO-members to advance the acces-

sion process,

He suggested that Yemen has the chance to profit from the EU trade related assistance that has been recently increased to Euro 2 billion per year.

"The WTO-membership of Yemen will be a powerful signal not only to investors, but to all of us who believe, that Yemen is on the right track towards comprehensive political and economic reforms," the Ambassador said.

Over the past ten years, the Yemeni government through its negotiating team has been negotiating with the WTO members for the accession to the WTO membership.

Ali Al-Wafi, who has a 20 years experience in Yemen's economy, said that Yemen will not benefit much from the WTO membership. He said that there is a possibility of the membership leading to negative results as well.

"The exports base in Yemen is very weak and 90 percent of Yemen's exports are oil related, which are not classified as an international trade," Al-Wafi said.

"The local small industrial products will be negatively affected as they lack external competitiveness and will not be able to expand their brands in the international markets," he said.

"Yemen imports more than it exports," the expert said.

Diplomatic Club celebrates Women's Day by honoring Dr. Azza Ghanem

By Bilquis Al-Ahmad For the Yemen Times

SANA'A, March 17 — Coinciding with the celebration of World Women's Day on March 8, the diplomatic club honored Dr. Azza Ghanem, the President of the Diplomatic Club -spouse of H.E Minister of Foreign Affairs, as an example for all women, being a good mother and a successful career woman who has given much to the community.

On behalf of the Diplomatic Club, the Club's Vice President Aliah Al-Matari thanked Dr. Azza Ghanem for taking the time to bring together all the women of the Arab and foreign diplomatic representations and other distinguished individuals. "This club is just a fraction of the achievements of Dr. Azza, which we considered the most important pioneer of the women's movement in Yemen."

Dr. Azza Ghanem has sponsored of many activities and contributed to supplying many hospitals with medical supplies or medical equipment they lacked. She has also created a forum in the diplomatic club for regular meetings of its members who are diplomatic women or female representatives of Arab and foreign embassies, as well as of distinguished individuals. Through this forums many of the expatriate community in Yemen was introduced to the Yemeni culture and traditions.



Aziza Bazara a member of the club "She has a kind heart and supported many charitable activities including providing support and assistance Sa'ada displaced people. The kindness of Dr. Azza created a spirit of cooperation between club members and members of the embassies which contributed significantly."

Friends of Dr. Azza emotionally praised her as a person and as a successful career woman and activist. On her part, Ghanem thanked the club members and those who attended the honoring event on Wednesday and was very touched by their gesture.

Malaysian businessmen seek investment in Yemen

By: Mahmoud Assamiee

SANA'A, March 17- More than 80 Malaysian companies have arrived in Yemen, to exhibit their products as well as hold discussion sessions with their Yemeni counterparts, to establish joint investment projects and boost trade partnerships.

The Malaysian and Yemeni companies are exhibiting their products in the first ever Yemeni-Malaysian Festival. The festival, which is held at the Sana'a Expo Center, will introduce Malaysian products and services such as halal food products, health care, education services, tourism, human resource training, consumer goods as well as automobiles, to the Yemeni people. Dr. Ali Mohammed Mujawar, the Prime Minister of Yemen, inaugurated the festival, today.

Malaysian food products dominate the exhibition, which will go on till the Saturday, March 20. Yemeni companies have participated in the exhibition, headed by MTN Telecommunication.

The prime minister said that the festival is a result of Yemen's efforts which have been successful in attracting investors not only from Malaysia but also from the whole world.

"The government's focus, in the coming stage, will be on comprehensive economic development and creating fertile areas for investments," he said further.

He also said, "We seek to encourage investors from the two countries and promote relations between them."

The exhibition is an important step in establishing strong partnerships between the private sector in Yemen and Malaysia, as well as an opportunity to learn from the successful Malaysian experiences in fields of trade and industry, said Head of General Investment Authority, Mr. Salah Al-Attar.

During the festival, two memorandums of understanding have been signed. The first is between Yemeni Union of Commercial and Industrial Chambers and the National Malaysian Chamber The second memorandum of

understanding has been signed between Yemeni Chamber of Industry and Trade and Malaysian Chamber of Commerce, Malaysia.

The Malaysian Ambassador in Yemen Abdul Samad Othman, Al- Attar and Syed Ali Al-Attas, Chairman of Malay Chamber of Commerce, held a press conference on Monday in context of the festival.

Al-Attar considered the festival, a good beginning for many more such activities to be held in Yemen in the near future as well as an opportunity to introduce Yemen's investment environment and the recent improvements in this field.

For his part, Al- Attas called on his country's businessmen to explore investment opportunities in Yemen, saying, "There are many opportunities in Yemen in field of investment."

Al-Attas spoke about the close ties and cultural bonds between the Yemeni and Malaysian people, saying there are one million Yemenis in Malaysia and that there are 300 thousand families in

Malaysia from Yemeni origins.

He said that Malaysia targets 350 million consumers in Asian countries and that Malaysian products are characterized by their high quality and there are halal (goods which are in line with Islamic Sharia) products as well.

The Malaysian Ambassador in Yemen Abdul-Samad Othman affirmed his country's support to Yemen's development, especially in field of economy.

But Head of Promotion Sector in General Investment Authority, Mr. Muntha Hasan stated, to the government run Yemen News Agency, that despite these efforts to promote trade between the two countries, trade exchange has still not reached the desired level.

The festival is one of the most important events prepared by the General Investment Authority in cooperation with the Yemen and Malaysian Ministries of Industry and Trade, Federation of Yemen Chambers Of Commerce and Industry, and Malaysian External Trade Development Corporation.

Continued from page 1

Farmer discovers Himyarite water tunnel in Dhamar

A tunnel to the Himyarites The discovered tunnel is of importance for the role it will play in outlining the Himyarite features of the Dhamar governorate.

In addition, it will reflect the interest of the ancient Yemenis in saving water and coming up with irrigation techniques, according to Salah Al-Kawmani, the manager of the General Authority for Antiquities, Museums and Manuscripts office in Dhamar.

Al-Kawmani said that the tunnel con-

firmed what historical resources mentioned about there being a tunnel connecting the city of Hakr and Al-Zabal valley.

However, there are difficulties that might face the archaeologists. The tunnel runs under a 100m of farmland, and farmers may refuse any intervention from the archaeologists to study the area.

He stressed the importance of qualifying the tunnel a sightseeing attraction reflecting the ancient Yemenis' knowledge of irrigation techniques. He added that society must be aware of the importance of saving such architectural earnings.

Al-Koli said that old people say that the valley of Al-Zabal used to have many water springs open to the whole area, which made it one of the most fertile valleys in the area. The valley is known for growing wheat, barley and corn. The valley is spans several

kilometers, and is surrounded by residential areas among which are the villages of Al-Zabal, Al-Kolah and Al-Maifa'a.

A temple and a marble statue

Archaeological surveys were conducted in Hama Dhyab Al-Aqmar in Ans district near the valley of Al-Zabal in March 2009.

It discovered parts of an ancient building believed to be a temple dating back to the second or third century AD, a period known as the time of the Southern Arab kingdoms. The discovered building contained decorated symbols such as crescent that refer to the god of the moon, Al-Maqaq. The building consists of rooms used to present offerings to gods.

Archaeologists discovered a marble statue of a woman sitting on a throne with Al-Musnad manuscript on her chest. Other historical

objects were discovered, including a stone carving of two bulls separated by a tree.

Historical studies have mentioned that Al-Zabal valley was known during the fifth or the sixth century BC for being the oldest humanitarian settlement in Dhamar.

After that, new settlements added themselves in the area. The first Himyarite settlements dating back to the second century BC are in Hammam Al-Ka' to the east of Ma'bar and in Masna'at Marya (then called Sama'an) to the west of the governorate.

Consequently, the cities were established and Mehrath manuscripts appeared with the growth of these cities.

The Raidania kingdom was established in Dhamar at the end of the second century BC. Himyarite cities started to flourish. Each city was fortified and cities such as Baynon in Hada and Hakr in Ans emerged.

Vacancy Announcement



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AMI is a humanitarian, apolitical and non-profit French non-governmental organization created in 1979. Now present in 9 countries, for over 25 years AMI has brought medical cares to those most vulnerable populations excluded from all health care systems. AMI is established in Yemen since 2007, in Hodeidah governorate. AMI health projects are implemented in closed collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and Population. They consist in increasing the technical, material and organisational capacities of public facilities of both Al Marawa and Al Hali districts in order to enable them to provide quality, appropriate and affordable care services to the population. The country representative office based in Hodeidah is seeking for:

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Deadline for application: Wednesday, March 31st 2010 at 4.00 pm.

Applications that do not meet the minimum requirements listed above will not be considered.

Only short listed candidates will be contacted for interview.

In brief

SANA'A
Mine removing needs USD32mln up to 2014

The Awareness Campaign on Mines Risks has been launched recently in Yemen targeting over 238,000 of displaced and affected people in Saada, Hajjah and Amran governorates.

The campaign, scheduled to end on March 19, was launched in collaboration with the National Mine Action Committee (NMAC), the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

According to the UN organization, about 250,000 (30 percent) of displaced people in Yemen live in camps.

The director of the National Mine Action Program Mansoor al-Ezi said that other campaigns would be organized as soon as they get the required fund to target affected communities and internally displaced persons (IDPs) living inside and outside camps.

As a result of the ceasefire agreement, people began to return to their original areas in Saada, so they need to be educated of mine risks urgently.

EU-funded projects in Yemen discussed

Yemen and European Union discussed here on Sunday the mechanisms of implementing the EU-funded projects in the country.

Interior Minister Mutahar al-Masri held talks with the EU's ambassador to Yemen Michele Cervone D'urso on

the network project linking the interior ministry's offices in the country, which would be started soon.

The meeting also reviewed the cooperation ties between Yemen and EU and the EU assistance to Yemen, particularly in the security field.

Interior Minister al-Masri hailed the developments of the cooperation between Yemen and European Union (EU) states, especially in the security field.

Al-Masri affirmed the importance of enhancing the relations between Yemen and EU, appreciating the European support for the development projects in Yemen.

The EU ambassador appreciated the efforts of Yemeni Interior Ministry in fighting the organized crime, terrorism, piracy and drugs smuggling, voicing his readiness to present all support to strengthen the relations between Yemen and EU.

ADEN

Yemen launches child rights against violence 3rd phase project in Aden

The Yemeni NGOs Coordination Authority (YNCA) in partnership with Democracy School launched on Monday the third phase of child protection project against discrimination and violence during 14-25 March.

ANCA public coordinator Salah al-Harazi said the third phase of the project will implement 4 workshops on educational alternatives of 1 punishment in schools and will last 8 days and targeting 120 teachers representing 10 schools from each of Aden, Hadramout governorates to raise the capacity educational

staff in schools to access environment school free of impunity and violence.

Al-Harazi pointed out the 3rd phase of the project includes training of 30 officers of criminal investigation and emergency department of hospitals on the mechanism of monitoring and reporting on cases of violations of child rights in Aden, Taiz and Mukalla cities.

He noted that the second phase included the implementation of several awareness campaigns and information days in schools and places where the marginalized groups on children's issues, environment and personal hygiene.

Yemen allocates YR23.7 bln to develop ten airports

Yemen's government has allocated YR 23.7 billion to develop ten airports within the framework of 2010 investment projects of Civil Aviation and Meteorological Authority (CAMA).

This amount includes YR 16.5 billion as an external funding, YR2 government funding and YR5.2 billion self-financing.

Official at Ministry of Transport told News Yemen that they allocated YR 19.5 billion to develop and modernize Sana'a International Airport, the second and the third phases, YR 3.1 billion to develop Taiz International Airport, YR 340 million to develop Sayon International Airport in Hadramout province, and YR 200 million to develop Hodeidah International Airport.

About YR 100 million was located for developing Atak and Baihan airports in Shabwa province, while YR 85 million

aims at developing Aden International Airport with the official pointed out, adding that the government is completing installations in Socatra Airport in Hadramout province with a sum of YR 15 million.

The government also has allocated YR 80 million for developing Airports sectors and YR 80 million for developing metrology sector.

ABYAN

Al-Qaeda leaders killed in south Yemen identified

The two leaders of Al-Qaeda killed in an airstrike in southern Yemen two days ago have been identified as Jamil Al-Anbari and Samir Al-Sayari.

Al-Anbari was the leader of Al-Qaeda in Abyan, police director in the province Abdul Razaq al-Marwani said on Tuesday.

Al-Marwani also revealed that a third suspect was killed in the operation and identified as Ahmed al-Zarba after the bodies of the three were examined.

The three were killed on Sunday night while planning to attack vital facilities.

The fresh raid took place in Modia district in the province of Abyan where

the first successful terror operation took place last year.

In 2009, other terror operations were carried out in the south and north in which scores of al-Qaeda suspects were killed, wounded and arrested.

They were hailed regionally and internationally as a model.

SHABWA

Oil Search Co. to report findings in block No. 7 soon

The Australian Oil Search Company is to present next Wednesday a full report on the final findings in the block No. 7, the technical manager of the company said on Monday.

During his meeting with the Shabwa Governor Ali al-Ahmadi who paid an inspection visit to the block, the company's technical manager said that digging depth in the first well in the block No. 7 reach 3600 M, pinning hopes that there is promising indicators of oil and gas existence.

On the other hand, Shabwa Governor paid another inspection visit to the location of UAE Oil Company "Midax" that is exploring oil in the block No. 8.

The location director briefed the gov-

ernor on the exploring activities in the block No. 8 in 2010.

Al-Ahmadi said that he wished that the company's work in the Yemen is an opening for other gulf investments in the governorate in oil or other areas.

HADRAMOUT

Yemen seizes Iranian ship off eastern coast

An Iranian ship has been arrested by the Coastguard off Yemen's eastern coast with the authorities saying it might be involved in drugs trade.

Fishermen in south Hodaibo Island in Socotra Archipelago alerted marines about the ship which was seized in Yemen's territorial waters in cooperation with international anti-piracy troops off Hadramout province.

16 crew members, 15 Pakistanis and the Iranian owner, were aboard it and turned over to interrogators, according to the Interior Ministry.

The authorities did not rule out that the ship was involved in drugs trade and.

The ministry also noted that the authorities will inspect the ship later after it entered Yemen's waters illegally.

Al-Watania insurance company the best in Yemen

Al-Watania Insurance Company has taken the lead of performance among the insurance companies in Yemen, and has surpassed the other companies in terms of offering integral insurance services.

Al-Watania Insurance Company has recently been declared the best insurance company in which it received the First Prize for Investment, according to the evaluation surveys by the Investment Journal.

The survey was conducted in coop-



eration with the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the General Authority for Investment, and the General Federation for Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

The company won the award according to a survey the journal organizes every two years in participation with economists and analysts from Sana'a University. According to the survey, Al-Watania Insurance Company has exceeded all other Yemeni insurance companies.

Al-Watania Insurance Company received the award from the Prime Minister, Ali Mujawar, in a celebration organized by the Investor Foundation last Wednesday.

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Figures speak one language

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

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Yemen International Transport Co. Ltd. ... main partner in tourism industry

Since its establishment in 1996 as the first on-land mass transportation run by a private company, the Yemen International Transport Co. Ltd. remains a leading establishment in the on-land tourism transportation business. The company has a huge distinguished fleet of modern buses and an equally impressive experience among its staff as well as distinguished reputation among its clients.

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Yemen International Transport Co. Ltd., which is one of AIRowishan Industrial Commercial and Services Group companies, was the preferred choice for more than 4000 tourists who traveled to various Yemeni cities and visited the most important tourist and historical sites.

The company being the preferred choice for all those tourists has marked its position in the lead of public transport in the tourism business.

Mohammed Al-Khazrji General Manager of the Company

Marketing Manager Abdulkarim Al-Hatimi:

"We are the number one company which could attend to the needs of international tourist agencies and facilitate the safe and enjoyable transportation for their clients in Yemen."

our nation."

Director of Marketing Abdulkarim Al-Hatimi confirmed that the Yemen International Transport Co. Ltd. is the number one company which could attend to the needs of international tourist agencies and facilitate the safe and enjoyable transportation for their clients in Yemen. The company's large fleet is able to safely and comfortably



"For example, we have set up 40 buses to transport more than 2000 tourists to Aden and Taiz cities in one day during last month without affecting any of our usual trips," Al-Hatimi added. He mentioned that the company has good relations with renowned international tourism companies such as Universal Tourism, Al-Hakimi Company and has regular coordination

General Manager Mohammed Al-Khazrji:

"Through transporting tourists and ensuring their journey to their destinations is safe and comfortable we aim at contributing to enhancing Yemen's image and developing the tourism sector."

with the Ministry of Tourism. The Yemen International Transport Co. Ltd. is also the most prominent agent for international courier companies such as DHL, Genco, Fedex and is the official transportation for the General Postal Authority across the republic.

A connecting point Mohammed Al-Khazrji general manager of the company confidently said that the Yemen International Transport Co. Ltd. has become the connecting point between all Yemeni governorates around the clock. As well as a connecting point between Yemen and the gulf countries.

"In this regard, our company will play an important role in the Khaliji 20 football championship which will take place in Yemen, through transporting our guests across the country," said Al-Khazrji. He confirmed that the company has great ambitions to develop its services to the highest standards and provide

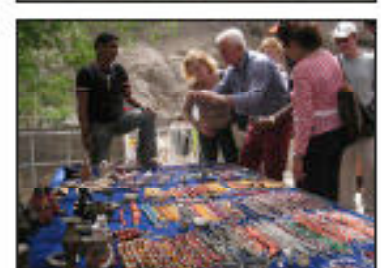
its customers with special tourism packages to activate the internal tourism industry. The company has also contributed to developing the local communities through its various community service oriented projects and sponsoring community based activities.



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Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (Part 1/3)

After Yemen and Saudi Arabia's success in eliminating Al-Qaeda as a local organization in 2003 and 2006, this organization is now back with cross-border operations reaching the US, and Yemen as its new base for its regional leadership. The last operation by Omar Farouk who tried to attack Detroit Airport has changed the concept of global security. This attack, adopted by Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, redrew security systems in the west and the world, and moved Al-Qaeda in Yemen to the forefront of world news and the major future threats to the world.

By: **Abdel Ilah Haidar Shae'e**
Extracts from a paper delivered at the Afif Cultural Foundation

Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula was first founded by Osama Bin Laden when he sent out a message in the mid nineties last century headlined with "expel the infidels out of the Arabian Peninsula".

The message was addressed to scholars, the National Guard, and the armed forces in Saudi Arabia. In this message, the first message which publicly declares Al-Qaeda's existence in the Arabian Peninsula, America was named as the enemy and Saudi Arabia was described as occupied by foreign forces. Osama Bin Laden compared Mecca and Medina to the Aqsa Mosque in Palestine and said that Saudi Arabia was under a crusader Zionist occupation.

This paper tries to provide a simplified perspective on the organization that has succeeded to appear on an international level, even after the Saudi authority managed to eliminate its different parts and structure and after the Yemeni authorities also managed to control its different units, arrest and kill major founders. Today after years of quiet, Al-Qaeda is back in both countries, as the strongest and most active base in the world.

Reality of Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula

There are two types of Al-Qaeda operating nationally and internationally. The first type is the leadership that has vital connections with the command center in Afghanistan. This type has an organizational structure and a strict decision making hierarchy.

The second operational type is the ideological system that is internationally known as the jihad movement that rejects every aspect of the western life and the

supreme control of international organizations. This system seeks to reestablish the Islamic caliphate according to the hadith by the Prophet Mohammad, and jihad would be the tool for it.

The ideological system is broader than the leadership where separate entities sometimes are established as in the case of Al-Basha'ir, a cell that was established and organized in Saudi Arabia in 2006 after the security authorities of Saudi Arabia managed to eliminate the first organization and its different concepts.

Another separate entity that has emerged from the original organization is the "soldiers of Yemen" that was established mid-2007 in Yemen and another organization in another emirate headed by another "amir" or leader at the same time and place.

Al-Basha'ir merged with Al-Qaeda a few months after their establishment after issuing an announcement that had an echo greater than its actual field operations. On the other hand, the "soldiers of Yemen" was ended when its leaders were killed in Tarim, Hadramout, in August 2008. One of its feature operations was killing Spanish and Belgium tourists and attacking residential complexes in Sana'a belonging to American oil companies.

The current status of the organization became officially known as Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula in January 2009 after Ayman Al-Dhawahiri, the second man in the organization, blessed the emirate of Nasser Al-Wahaishi, also known as Abu Baseer, describing him as the Prince of the Mujahedeen. The merge was considered by Al-Dhawahiri as a jihadist awakening in the Arabian Peninsula and was blessed by Mustafa Abu El Yazeed from the Major Commandos in Afghanistan in July 2009.

Definitions

There are many definitions for Al-Qaeda, some descriptive concluded from its role and some substantive. Studies from the



From left: Hurrayara Qasim Al-Raymi, Said Al-Shihri, Nasser Al-Wahaishi and Mohammed Al-Awfi. Picture taken in January 2009.

US and different policy research centers connect Al-Qaeda with terrorism and consider them the same. The definitions state that terrorism existed before Al-Qaeda and that Al-Qaeda follows its methodology. All those studies define terrorism deliberate violence with political motivations.

The Strategic Studies and Research Foundation of the US Defense Ministry defines the functional aspect of Al-Qaeda, dividing Muslims into four types: the fundamentalists, the traditionalists, the modernists and the secularists. The foundation considers Al-Qaeda as a fundamental movement refusing all western and democratic values, a movement that fights the West and the United States in specific and seeks to apply fascist kind of Islam.

Bruce Hoffman of Georgetown University, who provided the CIA with terrorism studies, describes Al-Qaeda in the following way: "Al Qaeda may have seventh-century ideas, but they have 21st-century acumen for communications."

Osama Bin Laden, the head of Al-Qaeda, defines Al-Qaeda in the first statement announcement on November 1998 as a global front that fights crusaders and Jews and seeks to apply Allah's judgment on earth and liberate the vulnerable from injustice.

Abu Mus'ab Al-Zarqawi expanded this definition and said that it is a global front fighting Jews, crusaders and apostates. Al-Zarqawi added the last point as an essential condition to pledge allegiance to Osama Bin Laden as an "amir," a leader in the organization.

Mustafa Abu El Yazeed says that Al-Qaeda is a group of Muslims who seek to

who was previously arrested and held in Guantanamo.

The organization's media section includes a television editing unit and a print journalism section that publishes a bi-monthly magazine called "Echoes of Epics" and works on marketing promotional works, official statements, research papers and studies issued by the other sections.

The military section has a specialized unit for military manufacturing. This unit creates highly developed military tools such as the bomb that targeted Prince Mohammed Bin Nayef and the one used in the bombing attempt at Detroit Airport on Christmas in December 2009.

The legislative committee held an intellectual forum to discuss the implications of targeting the US Embassy in Sana'a in September 2008. The commission also issued a descriptive study for the current situation in Yemen from a legitimate point of view, the study was called "Revealing the democratic system and breaking the tyranny of Yemen."

After the assassination attempt of Prince Mohammed Bin Nayef, the legislative committee sent out a message. Some wanted Saudis and Yemeni are members of the committee.

All the structural sections of the organization and its operations are well-known and publically announced but members' names are confidential. Those high in the command are the "amir," his deputy, the Military Officer and the Legitimate Officer while keeping the name of the media officer unknown as the other members

Strategic vision

The writer of this report in early December had the chance to meet most of the leaders of the organization and interviewed its amir who fully described to him the structure, future goals and his relationship with other people outside the organization.

Al-Qaeda is concentrating on the Arabian Peninsula, also is the west and the US.

The Arabian Peninsula has become, according to Carter's concept, within the US national security and the heart of the new empire due to its geographic location, the size of its wealth and rich resources, its religious sacredness as the place where the Angel Gabriel revealed Allah's messages to Prophet Mohammad and where Islam was first born, and it's the qibla of all Muslims.

If all foreign existence was banished from the Arabian Peninsula, a major power

in international policy would be eliminated and western dominance would vanish from the world, according to Al-Qaeda.

Al-Qaeda perceives the Arabian Peninsula, and as narrated by Abu Basir, amir of Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, as an important key for liberating Palestine. He concluded this based on the fact that during the first decades of Islam and, before liberating Jerusalem, Muslims cleansed the Arabian Peninsula from all the infidels.

He also said that NATO and the US campaign in Afghanistan, Iraq and Somalia are directed from land and sea military bases within the peninsula, and that the US, British and English troops in the Arab Peninsula are nothing but to protect the Jews in Palestine from the mujahedeen forces.

For this reason, from the Al-Qaeda's leadership's point of view, Yemen is an important strategic location and an essential pillar for its international program. Yemen, from an ideological perspective, is considered the land of Allah and a land from which, according to the Prophet Mohammad, 12,000 warriors would come to fight in the name of Allah.

Due to the country's geography of mountains and valleys, deserts and coasts, and due to the nature of its population with its Bedouin and tribal nature are also favorable to the organization. Providing strangers with shelter and protection as well as carrying weapons are all characteristics that match the requirements of Al-Qaeda.

This is what explains the increase of the Yemeni soldiers' existence at the forefronts of the different battles led by Al-Qaeda in different locations: in Nairobi and Dar Al-Salam in 1998, the attack of the USS Cole in 2000, 9/11, the war fronts of Iraq, Afghanistan and Somalia, and Fath Al-Islam in Lebanon in 2007.

After Madrid Bombings in March 2004, Al-Qaeda announced that Yemen would be the third front following Afghanistan and Iraq where NATO forces, led by the US, are being depleted.

This is why Al-Qaeda is working internationally on establishing four major armies moving in from the outside to the heart of Palestine: one army force is led from the land of Khorasan (currently known as Pakistan and Afghanistan), the next is from Iraq, the third from Yemen, and the forth is from the Levant as called for by Osama Bin Laden during the war on Gaza in January 2009.

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Yemen is emerging as a terrorist haven. Can the US cope?

By: Bruce Riedel
The Daily Star

The failed attempt by the Nigerian bomber, Omar al-Farooq Abdulmutallab, to blow up Northwest flight 253 near Detroit, Michigan, on Christmas Day has suddenly brought into the limelight another important link in the chain of global terrorism. That of ill-governed Yemen. The country has been on the Obama administration's radar since Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula emerged as a major threat.

The fact that Yemen is now at the forefront of the United States' counter-terrorism effort does not, however, mean the fight there is going to be easy. The country has always been one of the world's least governed spaces with the problems made worse by the fact that for several decades US-Yemeni relations have been poor. This has turned many Yemenis against the United States and sympathetic to Al-Qaeda.

Al-Qaeda has long been active in Yemen, the original home land of Osama bin Laden's family. One of the organization's first major terror attacks was conducted in the port of Aden in 2000, when an Al-Qaeda cell nearly sank the American guided missile destroyer the USS Cole. A year ago, Al-Qaeda franchises in Saudi Arabia and Yemen merged after the Saudi branch had been effectively repressed by the Saudi authorities, under the leadership of the deputy interior minister, Prince Mohammad bin Nayef.

The new Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula showed its claws when it almost assassinated the prince last August. The organization used a suicide bomber who passed through at least two airports on the way to his attempt to kill Nayef, wearing an explosive-packed underwear like the Nigerian on Northwest flight 253.

The same bomb makers who produced that device probably made the bomb that Abdulmutallab used to try to blow up flight 253. In claiming credit for the Detroit attack, Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula highlighted how it had built a bomb that "all the advanced, new machines and technologies and the security boundaries of the world's airports" had failed to detect. They praised their "mujahedin brothers in the manufacturing sector" for building such a "highly advanced device" and promised that more such attacks will follow.

Another Yemeni connection to come to light in recent days is the Yemeni-American cleric Sheikh Anwar al-Awlaki. He was in contact with the US Army major, Nidal Hassan, who killed 13 soldiers at Fort Hood in Texas on November 5 of last year. In an interview with Al-Jazeera released on December 23, Awlaki said that he had encouraged Hassan to kill his fellow soldiers because they were preparing to deploy to Afghanistan and were part of the Zionist-Crusader alliance that Al-Qaeda says it is fighting.

Yemen's emergence as a terrorist trouble-spot is relatively new, but the country has always been a lawless land.

Nominally part of the Ottoman Empire from the 1530s onwards, Yemen gained independence at the end of the World War I when the empire collapsed. After 1918, the northern part of the country was ruled by an almost medieval regime dominated by the minority Zaydi Shiites (who make up about 45 percent of the population), a uniquely Yemeni Shiite movement that is independent of the larger, mainstream Shiite sect that runs Iran. Yemen lost a border war with Saudi Arabia in the 1920s, which has left Yemenis angry towards Riyadh ever since. In 1962 a pro-Egyptian coup led to a long civil war and military dictators have ruled Yemen ever since. Recently, some Zaydi tribes called the Houthis, named for one of their late leaders, have again revolted.

The southern part of Yemen became a British colony in the 1830s. Actually, the British only wanted to control the port of Aden as a transit stop on the passage to India. The British were ousted by a communist guerilla war backed by the Soviet Union in 1968. When the communist regime in Moscow collapsed in 1990, the abandoned and bankrupt communist south had no choice but to merge with the north. The hero of unification was President Ali Abdullah Saleh who survived a Saudi backed southern rebellion in 1994 and has now been in office for 31 years. The south still seeks to break away from the north, however, and Aden is a hotbed of secessionism.

The Saleh government has ruled by both dividing and accommodating the

different power centers in the country. Saleh is himself a Zaydi Shiite, but he is also a firm Arab nationalist. He backed the Baathist regime of Saddam Hussein and Iraq in the first Gulf War in 1990. In response, the Saudis expelled a million Yemeni workers from the kingdom and backed the anti-Saleh southern insurrection in 1994. Saleh has permitted parliamentary elections, but the regime in fact oversees a police state, albeit a weak one.

The Saleh government's battle against Al-Qaeda has illustrated its inherent weaknesses. Again and again Al-Qaeda operatives have been captured by the government only to escape from prison. The current head of Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, Nasser al-Wahishi, broke out of the nation's number one prison in 2006 along with 30 other terrorists. His deputy, Said al-Shihri, is a Saudi released by the Bush administration from the Guantanamo Bay prison to Saudi Arabia. Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula's strongholds are mostly located in the south of Yemen, in the remote Sunni tribal provinces that have remained un-governed for decades.

US-Yemeni relations have never really recovered from the differences the two countries had over the 1990 Gulf War. All American aid was cut off in 1991 and only slowly resumed thereafter. After Al-Qaeda blew up the USS Cole in Aden harbor in 2000, the investigation of the attack only further embittered both sides as each claimed that the other was holding back key information.

The Bush and Obama administrations have rightly refused to send Yemeni detainees back from the Guantanamo facility, given the history of prison breaks in Yemen during the last decade. Yemenis rightly believe the US treats them like a poor cousin compared to their traditional Saudi enemy.

But there is no "made in America" answer to resolving the problem of Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula. Drones can kill key operatives if the United States has good intelligence on where they are located. But that primarily comes from the Yemeni authorities. Controlling lawless spaces where Al-Qaeda thrives must be a Yemeni mission. The US can and should help with military and economic assistance, but the Yemenis have to buy into the job. Despite years of bad relations between Riyadh and Sanaa, the Saudis and the Gulf Arabs have to provide the economic aid and jobs that are the only long-term solution to salvaging Yemen's anemic economy. Thankfully, Saudi Arabia and its regional allies seem to be recognizing that a failed Yemen will destabilize the entire Arabian Peninsula.

The Obama administration has offered the Saleh regime additional military assistance and has encouraged the government to strike hard against Al-Qaeda hideouts in the last few weeks. The attacks have killed some leaders of Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, however it is unclear exactly how serious a blow these efforts have inflicted on the group. The Al-Qaeda leadership has

vowed revenge for the strikes, which it blames on an alliance between the United States, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and the Saleh government. The fight promises to be a long and difficult one.

While fighting Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, the United States should bear in mind that the organization still takes its strategic guidance and direction from the Al-Qaeda core leadership that is located in Pakistan and Afghanistan. The merger between the Yemeni and Saudi factions of Al-Qaeda that created Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula last January was directed by Osama bin Laden himself. Yemen remains a vital battlefield in the war against Al-Qaeda, but the epicenter is still in Pakistan. The challenge the Americans must meet is to try to strengthen governance in three of the most ungoverned spaces in the world - Pakistan, Afghanistan and Yemen.

This will neither be cheap nor speedy. However, the only alternative is to continue living with a deadly threat.

Bruce Riedel is a senior fellow at the Saban Center for Middle East Policy at the Brookings Institution in Washington DC. He served for 30 years in the Central Intelligence Agency and has traveled extensively throughout Yemen. His 2008 book, "The Search for Al-Qaeda," will be published in paperback this spring. THE DAILY STAR publishes this commentary, which appeared in YaleGlobal Online Magazine, by permission from the Yale Center for the Study of Globalization.

Yemen asks for aid to ward off al-Qa'ida

By: Sarah Phillips
The Australian

Since the attempted bombing of the American passenger jet on Christmas Day was traced to al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula in Yemen, the Yemeni government has been trying to convince foreign donors that it needs extraordinary financial assistance to stay afloat in the face of the al-Qa'ida threat.

The Yemeni economy is in dire straits and this year, requests for aid have ranged from \$US1.2 billion (\$1.3bn) to a staggering \$US40bn over five years, or a little more than half of the country's current annual national budget per year.

Part of the rationale behind the government's requests is the growing fear that Yemen's collapse could usher in a Taliban-style regime and create a base for al-Qa'ida to further target the West.

As the Yemeni regime grapples with dwindling oil reserves, an on-again off-again insurgency on its northern border with Saudi Arabia, and a movement for secession that is spreading throughout the south, AQAP has smelled blood and has become more explicit about its own do-

mestic political ambitions.

In the 10th edition of AQAP's online magazine, Sada al-Malahim (published in August last year), one of the founding Yemeni members of the group called for skilled labourers to help "the mujaheddin" establish an Islamic state:

"The jihadi arena needs doctors, engineers and electricians. It also requires plumbers, builders, and contractors, just as it needs students, educators, door-to-door salesmen and farmers. It is searching for media specialists from writers and printers (to) photographers and directors. It also needs conscientious Muslim reporters and sportsmen, skilled in martial arts and close combat. By following your mujaheddin brothers with some of these qualities, it will accelerate the pace of achieving our great Islamic project: establishing an Islamic caliphate."

This is essentially a political manifesto. AQAP is attempting to rally sympathisers to embark on an ambitious state-building project, representative of the pious and directed by the mujaheddin.

AQAP is seeking to destroy the existing political system and establish its own.

While this prospect is deeply concerning, some perspective is necessary: al-Qa'ida operatives have found safe haven in some of Yemen's tribal regions but their goal of establishing an international caliphate conflicts with many local political realities, which potentially limits their ability to maintain this safe haven.

True, much of Yemen's periphery is without effective, formal, state-administered governance, but this does not mean that these regions are ungoverned - or there for the taking, particularly by outsiders to the area.

AQAP is not necessarily going to reap the spoils of the central government's retreat from some outlying areas in the longer term, and it is the tribes that are most able to rout AQAP if they see fit. If AQAP intends to include Yemen's periphery in its political experiment, it will need to work with the tribes inhabiting those areas.

Even if AQAP attempts to align itself discursively and operationally with the Yemeni tribes against the state, one of its broader objectives - establishing political control - consigns tribes to a subordinate status. This exclusion is likely to put AQAP in confrontation with the

tribes.

Furthermore, Yemen's tribal communities are motivated by considerably more than religious ideology; one's social responsibility within the tribe is, for example, an often-heard theme in Friday sermons in the country's tribal areas. It is also a theme that strongly contradicts al-Qa'ida's core message.

Al-Qa'ida's goal of establishing an international caliphate, its propensity for extreme violence against civilians, and its hard-line religious ideology conflict with local norms and weaken al-Qa'ida's appeal to the Yemeni people, including the tribes.

As pressure increases on the international community to commit to an assistance package to strengthen the Yemeni state, it is important to keep two things in mind. First, overt military Western intervention against AQAP, like the US-assisted air strikes in December last year, is likely to further entrench al-Qa'ida in the country by inflaming public grievances.

Second, greatly increasing development aid risks reinforcing a regime that is poorly equipped and poorly motivated to distribute the aid effectively among its people.

The current crisis in Yemen reflects a common dilemma for donors. The only real answer is initially unappealing to donors and the Yemeni regime alike because it offers no fast solution, and because it threatens to upend existing power structures.

The awkward truth is that Yemen's long-term stability ultimately requires a fundamental restructuring of the political system to become much more inclusive of its people, and that Westerners' chances of encouraging this process is questionable.

As was the case as Western states developed, negotiations over a viable and enduring political settlement is something that the Yemenis will determine for themselves.

Sarah Phillips is a lecturer at the Centre for International Security Studies, University of Sydney. Parts of this article were originally published in Carnegie Paper No 107, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2010 (available at the Carnegie Endowment's website)

Attacking Yemen would only help al Qaeda terrorists

By: John A. Farrell
Thomas Jefferson Street blog

In the frenzied overreaction to the attempted bombing of Northwest Flight 253, this morning's rant by Frances Fragos Townsend stands out. Townsend is a former assistant to President George W. Bush, who chaired the Homeland Security Council from 2004 to 2008. She should know better. But in the Washington Post, she opines that "the American people are understandably fed up" with Yemen, which harbors the terrorists that equipped Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, and she suggests that we go to war in yet another Muslim nation.

That would make three: Yemen, Iraq, Afghanistan. Four if you count our aerial strikes in Pakistan. Five if, as some suggest, we bomb Iran.

I don't know what type of war Townsend is demanding. She says we should give Yemen an "ultimatum" before the "international community" goes in to "clean it up." But in my experience, when the "international community" does its cleaning, it's generally the U.S. Marine Corps and Army grunts who lead the way. Donning her figurative body armor—since I don't expect that she is prepared to join the first wave of U.S. troops as they go ashore—she declares: "The time for polite diplomacy is long past."

We will get to how "polite" we are in a moment. But for now, let's look at this from al Qaeda's perspective. Hounded and pummeled, and unable to launch the kind of spectacular terrorist attack it used to be known for, an al Qaeda coven in a global backwater takes advantage of Western greed and laziness and gets a lonely, crazed Nigerian onto an airplane. He fails to detonate his explosive device, and sets himself on fire.

This frantic failure takes place some 10 days after a string of successful U.S.-aided aerial and ground attacks on terrorists in Yemen claim the lives of more than 50 terrorists and militants. It was a sorry bit of retaliation until, remarkably, Americans transformed this bungling—an embarrassment to any potent terrorist group—into an al Qaeda triumph.

Once again, we are snatching defeat

from the jaws of victory.

Fear is what the terrorists are after. And who is whipping up our fear? Americans! Overreaction is what the terrorists are counting on. And who is screaming for overreaction? The American media, and partisan commentators like Townsend.

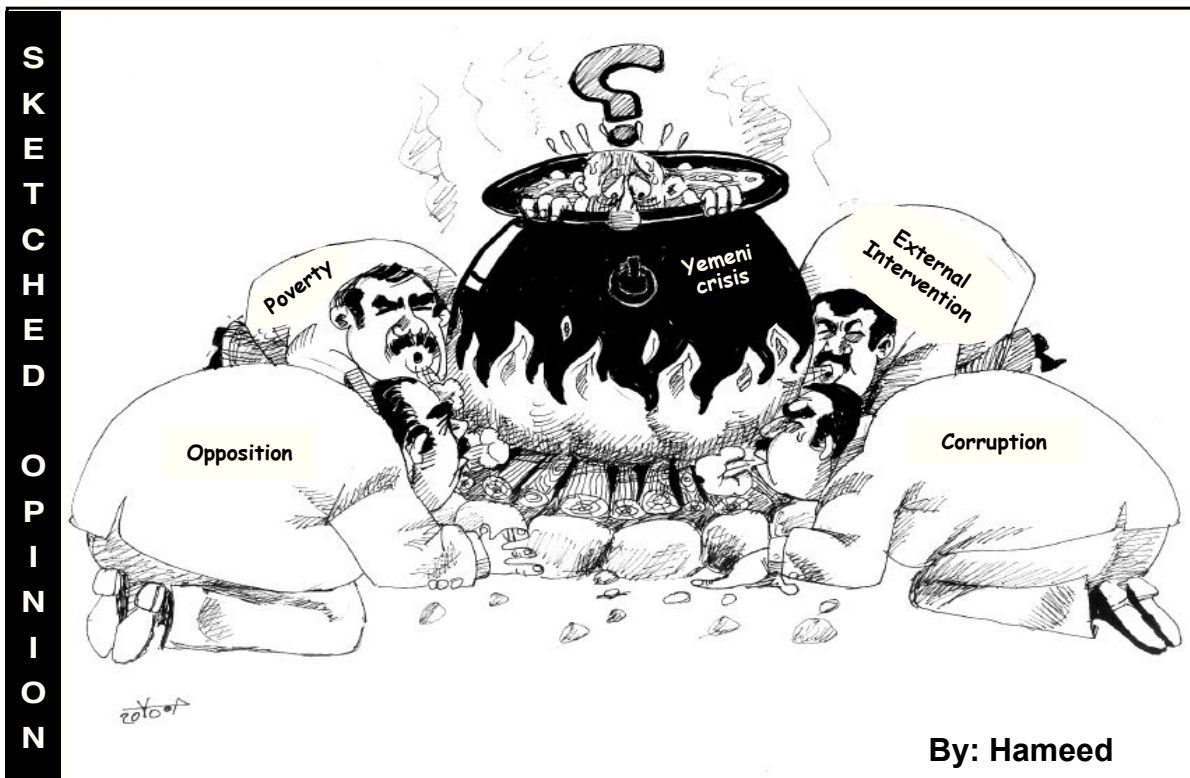
Has everyone forgotten that fine nest of al Qaeda terrorists that we just wiped out in Yemen? Or the good work that our spies and drones and special operation forces are doing in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Africa? Does no one comprehend how sources of intelligence and the quiet support of Arab regimes could be shut down by a Western invasion or bombing of a third Muslim nation? Or how many more crazed loners will rally to the side of radical Islam by the internationally televised spectacle of U.S. forces causing the unfortunate but required "collateral damage" in yet another Muslim civilian population?

Yemen is a wild, desolate country, with many ungoverned areas. Our "polite" strategy, in recent years, has been to enlist Yemen's government in the fight against al Qaeda. We give them money and military and technological assistance, and they help us find the bad guys, who we kill. It is what we are trying to do in Pakistan and Afghanistan, and what helped make the surge successful in Iraq. Can the U.S. apply more diplomatic pressure? Perhaps. But this is a delicate business since, unsurprisingly, the average Muslim citizen of these countries has a healthy suspicion that what the United States really wants is to boost Israel and control Middle East oil.

We are already fighting a war in Yemen—and in Pakistan, Sudan, and Somalia. It is a secret war that seems to be showing some signs of success and requires that we show discipline and shrewdness and intelligence. So by all means let's trash our success with a fit of vain, partisan chest-puffing.

Long ago, Osama bin Laden read us for the saps we sometimes are. The way to beat him is with brains, not empty ultimatums, or counterproductive "cleaning."

What kind of name is "Fragos," anyway? It sounds foreign to me. Has anyone seen her actual birth certificate?



By: Hameed

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What's really wrong with the Middle East

By: Magda Abu-Fadil
The Huffington Post

It's not a question. It's a statement of fact. Brian Whitaker spills the beans and explains why in his book of the same title, with an emphasis on "really."

One knows from the introduction that this is a writer willing to rattle a few cages, and he does it while documenting his claims, and proposing remedies for wrongs he feels can be rectified.

"The problems of the Middle East are always somebody else's fault. While the west blames dictators and extremists, Arabs often turn the tables, blaming centuries of foreign interference. Both sides are right, up to a point, but they both also ignore a large part of the picture," he wrote.

Whitaker said he aimed to prompt debate: among Arabs themselves, about change, and about western policy towards the Middle East.

It's no easy task, given the complications involved, the layers of history, the fractured geography, the countless conflicts, and the people in question.

For starters, the author didn't just rely on the usual cast of Western-based think

tank "talking heads," or local politicians and officials with their own axes to grind, but drew instead on interviews with "independent-minded" people who have formed their own opinion about what is wrong."

Whitaker also capitalized on his extensive experience as former Middle East correspondent and editor for the British daily The Guardian and his rich background in Arab and Islamic affairs.

The detailed and well-documented (but by no means definitive) 384-page book published by Saqi picks at sores like the lack of critical thinking - with the education system mostly reliant on rote learning - the stifling family hierarchy and tribal/feudal structures, the longevity of Middle East rulers, religion's hold on people and politics, and, hostility to globalization, to name a few issues.

Rote learning has advantages - as in foreign language vocabulary - but in Arab educational systems, "dominates to the exclusion of understanding, analytical thought, problem-solving and so on," Whitaker explained.

He added that it reflects the authoritarian tendencies of Arab society and regimes' desire to avert critical scrutiny.

Among others, Whitaker pointed to the late "modern" Palestinian-American

thinker Hisham Sharabi, who critiqued his own society, noting that social sciences didn't blossom as full-fledged disciplines until the 1960s and 1970s.

In a chapter entitled "States without citizens," Whitaker quotes American University of Beirut professor Karim Makdisi as saying: "The state represents something which is almost always negative, and this is something throughout the Arab world. No one looks up to the state as something positive. You survive, and you live, and you get through, in spite of the state. That's the relationship."

Makdisi, and Whitaker, put their finger on the reality that most Arab regimes lack legitimacy, and that the rare few that were freely elected, must justify their existence in a sea of other considerations.

"The typical Arab regime is both authoritarian and autocratic - authoritarian because it demands obedience and discourages questioning; autocratic because power is highly centralized and concentrated around the head of state," Whitaker said.

Another glaring fault line is the controversial issue of religion and how it has become known as the "Arab malaise," he wrote, adding that millions of

adherents find comfort and hope in a world of doubt and despair.

While Arabs are often quoted as saying that "Islam is the solution" to all problems, other religions have also been used as crutches when all else has failed.

"If the purpose of religion is to serve the spiritual and moral needs of people, it is reasonable to ask what purpose is served by states having a religion," Whitaker posited.

He doubted much thought was given to the matter when Arab constitutions were written, and that governments never imagined they would be in a battle for survival with "well-organized Islamist opposition movements."

On to "Vitamin W," a chapter on "wasta," loosely translated as connections or influence, or what the French often call "piston" in all its corrupt permutations.

Whitaker quotes Egyptian psychiatry professor Aida Saif al-Dawla as saying corruption is a top-down affair and that for corrupt senior level officials to ensure their survival, they must corrupt their underlings.

Another example provided by former European Commission director-general for development Dieter Frisch, the peak of perversion is when government

priorities are shaped in a way that generates the greatest personal gain for decision-makers - "as in the case of the Lebanese law that helped a minister sell fire extinguishers."

While Arab states come up with occasional anti-corruption drives, they're patchy, not systematic, and are often part of a political game, Whitaker mused.

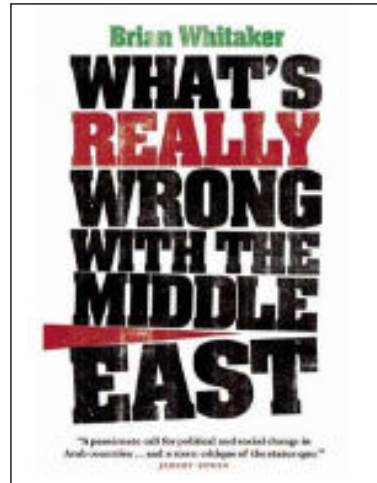
Besides all the wounds, self-inflicted or perpetrated from the outside, the region also suffers from an identity crisis.

The nomenclature "Middle East" is loose. Some people in the west have called the region the "Near East."

Others have included non-Arab countries and gone as far as Afghanistan to call it the "Greater Middle East," and yet others have thrown North African countries into the mix, although geographically, they're neither middle, nor in the east.

In the last chapter, "Escape from History," Whitaker turned his barbs to the west, noting that given the history of western powers' involvement in the Middle East, it is not surprising many Arabs view everything the west does with deep suspicion, and would rather they just backed off.

But he does not despair.



The author suggests assisting the development of freedom in depth - personal liberties, respect for human rights, equality of opportunity, etc.

"In order to have credibility, though, efforts to promote freedom in depth must pass the sincerity test, and so western countries have to be seen upholding the values they preach," he wrote.

Credibility also requires a balanced approach that does not discriminate between friendly and unfriendly regimes - their political practices or disrespect for human rights - by abandoning the old patron-client relationship.

Change is coming, he concluded, but there's no telling how long that will take.

Cars, bombs, and climate change

By: Bjørn Lomborg

For the better part of a decade, I have upset many climate activists by pointing out that there are far better ways to stop global warming than trying to persuade governments to force or bribe their citizens into slashing their reliance on fuels that emit carbon dioxide. What especially bugs my critics is the idea that cutting carbon is a cure that is worse than the disease - or, to put it in economic terms, that it would cost far more than the problem it is meant to solve. "How can that possibly be true?" they ask. "After all, we are talking about the end of the world. What could be worse - or more costly - than that?"

They have a point. If we actually face, as Al Gore recently put it, "an unimaginable calamity requiring large-scale, preventative measures to protect

human civilization as we know it," then no price would be too high to pay to stop global warming in its tracks. But are the stakes really that high?

The answer is no. Even the worst-case scenarios proposed by mainstream climate scientists - scenarios that go far beyond what the consensus climate models predict - are not as bad as Gore would have us believe. For example, a sea-level rise of five meters - more than eight times what the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change expects, and more than twice what is probably physically possible - would not deluge all or even most of mankind.

Of course, such a rise would not be a trivial problem. It would affect about 400 million people, force the relocation of 15 million, and imply costly protection of the rest. But it would certainly not mean the end of the world. Estimates show that the cost in terms of adapta-

tion would be less than 1% of global GDP. In other words, the price of unchecked global warming may be high, but it is not infinite.

According to the best global-warming economic models, every ton of carbon dioxide that we put into the atmosphere now will do about \$7 worth of damage to the environment. What this means is that we should be prepared to pay an awful lot to stop global warming, but anything more than \$7 a ton would be economically indefensible.

This idea is hard for a lot of people to accept. If we have a solution to a serious problem like global warming, they argue, how can we possibly say that it is too expensive to implement?

Well, we do exactly that all the time. There are many potential solutions to serious problems that we do not implement, or that we implement only partially, because the costs associated with them are greater than the benefits.

For example, traffic accidents claim an estimated 1.2 million lives every year. We have the ability to solve this problem completely, eliminating half a trillion dollars in damages, and sparing untold anguish. All we have to do is lower the speed limit everywhere to five kilometers per hour.

Obviously, we will not do this. The benefits of driving moderately fast vastly outweigh the costs. For a wide variety of social and economic reasons, a world moving at only five kilometers per hour would be utterly unacceptable to most of us - so unacceptable that we are willing to tolerate millions of accidental deaths if that is what it takes to keep us speeding down the highway.

Consider, too, homeland security. On the one hand, the more we spend on anti-terrorism measures (and the more inconvenience we are willing to tolerate), the safer we feel. On the other, even though everyone agrees that a suc-

cessful terrorist attack is unacceptable, there is clearly a limit to how much we are willing to spend (and how much inconvenience we are willing to put up with) to keep ourselves safe.

Why are we willing to calculate costs and benefits when it comes to traffic safety and terrorism, but not when devising policies to deal with global warming? Perhaps it is because we experience the downside of excessive traffic regulation or security measures every day, while the downside of bad climate policy is more of an abstraction. It shouldn't be, for the risks posed by bad climate policy deserve just as much attention as the risks of worse-than-expected climate impacts - maybe more.

Remember how biofuel requirements were supposed to help reduce carbon emissions? In fact, the artificially inflated demand for ethanol - and for the corn to manufacture it - wound up driving up food prices (which pushed

roughly 30 million poor people into the ranks of the malnourished).

It also ate up more arable land, which led directly to the destruction of rain forests and generally created a situation that will result in more CO2 emissions over the next hundred years.

The biofuel lesson is salutary. If we panic and make the wrong choices in response to global warming, we run the risk of leaving the world's most vulnerable people - those who will overwhelmingly experience the worst effects of warming - even worse off.

If we are to have a constructive dialogue about the smartest policy responses to global warming, we need to replace our fixation on far-fetched, Armageddon scenarios with realism about the true costs of dealing with this challenge.

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REPUBLIC OF YEMEN MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND POPULATION HEALTH AND POPULATION PROJECT (HPP) VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The Republic of Yemen (RoY) has received a Japan PHRD grant (TF093103) from the International Development Association (IDA) toward the cost of the proposed Health and Population Project (HPP).

The objective of the proposed HPP is to improve access to and utilization of a package of maternal, neonatal, and child health services in selected regions in Yemen by 2015. The project will contribute to the RoY's goal of achievement of Millennium Development Goal (MDG)4 (Decrease in Child and Mortality) and 5 (Improvements in Maternal Health).

The Ministry of Public Health and Population now invites Yemeni qualified applicants to indicate their interests in providing consultancy services for the positions of: (1) **Project Administrator**; (2) **Procurement Officer**; (3) **Financial Officer**; (4) **Accountant**; and (5) **Executive Secretary**. The key duties and responsibilities and qualifications for each of the above-mentioned positions are as follows:

1- Project Administrator:

Duties and Responsibilities:

The Project Administration Unit (PAU) Administrator reports directly to the Director General of Family Health (DGFH). He/she is responsible for the administration of the project funds under the direct supervision of the DGFH in compliance with the provisions of the Grant Agreement, the Project Implementation Plan and Project Implementation Manual. The Project Administrator will also administer the remaining period of the PHRD grant He/she is also responsible for the day to day management of the PAU and the satisfactory performance of its staff.

Qualification:

- Bachelor's degree in Business Administration, Management or related fields.
- Minimum of 5 years of professional experience in project administration/ management or in coordinating technical and development programming.
- Experience in international agencies is a plus.
- Health Sector Experience is a plus.
- Good understanding of international procurement, financial management and accounting procedures.
- Demonstrated ability to take a leadership position in a team-based environment
- Demonstrated ability to motivate and promote collaboration amongst diverse teams and team members.
- Proficiency in the use of computers.
- Fluency in both Arabic and English.

2- Project Financial Officer:

Duties and Responsibilities:

Under the general supervision of the Director General of Family Health (DGFH) and the direction of PAU Administrator, the Financial Officer (FO) is responsible for the financial management of the project in close coordination with the MOPHP Finance Department. He/she ensures that an appropriate financial management system is in place, with internal controls, records, and books of accounts; and that the procedures and reports are reliable, timely, and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and government regulations; and that financial and other reports as needed are maintained and prepared on a timely basis, communicated to the appropriate users, and properly filed at the PAU. He/she is also responsible for oversight of the accountant who will provide technical support to the FO.

Qualification:

- A minimum of a Bachelor's degree with at least Yemeni CPA/CA designation.
- A minimum of seven years of private and public sector financial management experience, preferably with an auditing or accounting firm.
- The ability to translate planned activities into concrete budgets, establish standard unit costs, and analyze and report them for the purpose of recommending improvements in operations.
- The ability to supervise accounting and other financial functions and report financial information usable to the various stakeholders; Government, World Bank, and auditors.

- The ability to supervise accounting work and motivate the Project Accountant to achieve positive actions and results.
- General understanding of procurement concepts.
- Good experience in implementing and managing the financial and accounting systems
- Familiarity with Government and World Bank/UN Agencies financial procedures;
- Proficiency in the use of computers, accounting and other software applications.
- Proficiency in both Arabic and English.

3- Project Accountant:

Duties and Responsibilities:

Under the supervision of the Financial Officer, the accountant is in charge of recording all financial transactions, retaining the supporting documentation, preparing the financial reports of the project as required by government regulations and the Legal Agreement, and preparing annual and interim project financial statements to reflect the financial position of the project and for auditing purposes. Key responsibilities include: processing invoices and preparing payment orders; collecting and filing all supporting documentation on all financial transactions of the project after issuance of payment; recording on a daily basis all the financial transactions after ensuring that they have been properly authorized and in accordance with the budget and the PAU procedures for internal control; preparing monthly reconciliation of project disbursement between PAU accounting records and Grant account as per World Bank Disbursement Summary

Qualification:

- A minimum of a Bachelor's degree in Accounting;
- A minimum of five years of accounting experience, preferably with foreign companies;
- 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
- Proficiency in Arabic and English.

4- Project Procurement Officer:

Duties and Responsibilities:

- Managing the project procurement through implementing all policies and procedures related to procurement activities and ensuring the Bank procurement guidelines are followed in all transactions. Developing procurement tools such as standard format for Terms of Reference (TOR), technical specifications, customized contracts for staff and other individual consultants.
- Organize the necessary bid advertisement and prepare call for expression of interests on periodic basis and update the General Procurement Notice (GPN) on annual basis. Assist the Bid Opening Committee as well as the Evaluation Committee prepare evaluation reports as well as providing necessary assistance and tools for conducting evaluation processes.
- Review and preparation of bidding documents; organization of bid evaluation and contract award. Conduct market research and update price lists in respect of relevant equipment. Develop and maintaining a database of suppliers and consultants to include their contacts, areas of expertise, relevant to project components.
- Coordinate with the PAU Financial Officer for regular preparation of Project Management Reports, as a part of the IDA financial reporting requirements.
- Maintain a coherent filing system for archiving all contracts, contract amendments including procurement preparation and contract management, correspondence, claims, reports, etc, and ensuring that all consultants' deliverables are properly filed and referenced.

Qualification:

- A minimum of Bachelor's degree in Engineering, or related fields;
- At least 3 years experience in handling procurement in general, including experience with Law No. 23 of 2007 for public procurement.
- Experience of having worked on World Bank financed procurement will be given a preference.
- Demonstrated analytical and problem solving and negotiating skills with ability to balance project objectives and procurements with client's needs.

- Good experience in selection and management of consultant contracts (especially international firms) is a plus.
- Familiarity with Government and World Bank/UN Agencies procurement procedures;
- Proficiency in Arabic and English languages.
- Strong computer skills.
- Demonstrated ability to work as a team member.

5- Executive Secretary

Duties and Responsibilities:

- He/She will assist the Project Manager in the preparation and coordination of weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual Project Management Reports, Progress Reports and other required Information System Reports with HPP. Assist in arranging reporting processes, and providing comments on the development of the legal and regulatory framework for the reports and other works given by the Project Manager.
- He/She will make proposals to the Project Manager when necessary to review/change/readjust related project time schedules, and will submit monthly progress reports at the end of each month and year summarizing the monthly and annual reporting and communication activities respectively.
- Provide administrative support including responding to telephone calls and requests for information. Prepare written communications, including memos, letters, distribution mailings, and other materials in line with oral instructions or written notes.
- Generate and process forms and reports (including timesheets, progress reports, fixture lists, etc), maintain file, follow up fixtures; order supplies, photocopy, and fax documents and organize their utilization for the PAU. Update calendars and contact lists and coordinate meetings, make travel arrangements, letters, and email communications responding where appropriate.

Qualifications:

- University graduate.
- Similar experience in international organizations or institutions.
- Excellent knowledge of English and Arabic Languages (Writing, Speaking, and Reading).
- Ability to type the ten finger system on typewriter and computer.
- Highly experienced in Windows, Microsoft Office programs.
- Humanistic, friendly and able to meet the needs in relations and communications established due to the position.
- Ability to set priorities, handle multiple tasks simultaneously, and work independently and as part of a team.
- Excellent organizational skills, attention to detail and follow through.
- Ability to take initiative and to deal successfully with short timelines, a heavy workload, and ambiguity.
- Ability to independently evaluate and assess problem areas, and provide recommendations for solutions.
- Must be resourceful, thoughtful, reliable, discreet, and detail oriented; able to handle competing priorities and deadlines; able to learn quickly, and willing to expand capabilities as required.

Interested applicants, who meet the above requirements, may submit their applications with their CVs and supporting documents to the address below by 1st of April 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.

Expressions of Interest must be received to the following address:

Attn: Dr. Majed Al-Gunaid
Deputy Minister for PHC
Ministry of Public Health and Population
P.O.Box: 299
E-mail: l.alaswadi@yahoo.co.uk
Tel: (967-1- 234377)
Fax: (967-1-252234)

Gas cylinders in Yemen: lighter, more dangerous

By: Mohammad Bin Sallam

Following repeated accidents involving children, women and restaurant workers due to faulty gas cylinders, the Yemeni Gas Company (YGC) who fills the cylinders and the Ministry of Interior have taken action.

In a recent report, they recommended that gas cylinders used in homes and in restaurants be collected and their owners compensated. They also suggested stopping to import gas cylinders for a while as a way to prevent any further accidents and to collect the gas cylinders unsuitable to function.

A medical study from the Jumhuri Hospital reported that of 200 people injured by gas cylinder, 31 people were seriously injured.

Sameer Abdullah, the head of the scientific investigation team at Al-Jumhuri Hospital in Sana'a, said that

in 2009 that hospital alone received 328 cases injured due to the explosion of domestic gas cylinders.

The report mentioned that over a fourth of the 16 million cylinders in circulation in Yemen are unsuitable for use. Most cylinders in use are over 25 years old, and they either need to be replaced or to have their valves changed.

Mohammad Ahmad Al-Bosani, the head of the technical department in the YGC said that Yemeni businessmen can import gas cylinders from 22 different countries. None of these undergo a test to see if they comply with safety standards.

Al-Bosani explained that over 4 million gas cylinders for domestic use are unsafe due to problems in the safety valves and failure to maintain them.

"The problem is becoming so critical that we at YGC have discussed the cases and the consequences of the problem with the Standardization, Metrology and Quality Authority in charge of importing the domestic gas cylinders," Al-Bosani said.

"The cabinet issued decrees to coordinate with the concerned authorities but the problem is that people in charge at the Standardization, Metrology and Quality Authority say that this are the laws of the open market and that they cannot do anything," he said.

It has been a long time since they have been asked to ban the invalid domestic gas cylinders, they said. The market is open and they should encourage people to import gas cylinders.

The Yemen Times asked Al-Bosani whether or not these merchants import the cylinders on the basis of how safe they are. He said no.

He said that the General Standards and Quality Au-

thority often does not make the effort to make sure of the safety standards of the cylinders.

"In fact, nobody makes sure of how many cylinders are safe," he said.

In the past, a government company in charge of importing cylinders from three countries used to check the valves of gas cylinders, according to Al-Bosani. The YGC used to work with the Ministry of Finance and the General Oil and Gas Corporation to import the gas cylinders according to international safety standards.

Now any businessman can import a gas cylinder without a quality test, he said.

Al-Bosani said that removing faulty gas cylinders from the market would be impossible for the YGC for many reasons that he did not explain.

"The only authority that can take back the cylinders is the Standardization, Metrology and Quality Authority because it is the only one that can grant licenses to merchants to import the cylinders into the country," he said.

He said that the YGC has sent more than one invalid gas cylinder to the authority as a way to tell them that they are importing invalid cylinders but they showed no reaction.

Misuse causes faulty valves

Fuad Saeed Nasher, director of the protection program at the Yemeni Standardization, Metrology and Quality Authority disagreed. He said that all gas cylinders imported into Yemen must be certified by a French company that controls the quality of gas cylinders produced by factories worldwide.

According to him, the problem lies in misuse of gas cylinders once they are imported, not in quality control of the cylinders when they first enter the country.

If consumers and employees at the gas filling stations throw the cylinders onto the ground, or on top of one another in the back of delivery trucks, then they will damage the valves, he explained.



YGC filling stations should refuse to fill faulty cylinders, he said.

To avoid gas cylinders being damaged when rolled home by children for example, he suggested that all consumers buy a simple trolley to transport the gas cylinder from home to the filling station.

He urged those who use the cylinders at home to slow open and close the cylinders each time they use them and to replace the O-ring between the cylinder and supply valve after each re-fill.

Al-Bosani said that the YGC had replaced some of the valves on cylinders in Yemen, but that more would be expensive.

"We replaced the valves of over 70,000 cylinders. However, the budget

is humble and we need a huge budget to maintain all the cylinders," he explained.

Inspecting filling stations

The filling gas companies most of the time fill gas cylinder with gas without making sure of their safety standards. Unfortunately, that carelessness may cause the death of many people, Al-Bosani added.

Regarding the weight of the cylinder, he said that each cylinder is supposed to weigh 11.5 kg of gas, but the filling stations reduce it by 2-3 kg under the pretext of safety.

He added that the YGC and the General Standards and Quality Authority are doing their best to conduct field visits to periodically check the gas cyl-

inders.

"We noticed that some of the owners of the gas cylinders buy them for a low price with less weight but sell them as if they were full to make more money," Al-Bosani said. "We report some violations to the prosecution."

He said that there are no statistics for 2009. Most accidents happen at homes due to carelessness and unawareness of the how to avoid explosions.

Al-Bosani concluded that the YGC has a project for importing lighter and safer plastic gas cylinders, but that people did not seem to like the idea.

"Instead, we decided to import the conventional gas cylinders, but from countries that produce them according to the international high standards of safety," he said.

عيد سعيد يأمي

21 - 26 march

happy
mother's
day

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لعيد الأم
من مركز صنعاء التجاري



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QATAR
الخطوط القطرية

Vacancy Announcement

Civil Society Organizations Network for Development is an implementation partner for the Good Governance Project of Oxfam GB Yemen and works on the national level. Comprising of 26 member organizations, the network works in partnership with the national government in preparation and monitoring the implementation of national plans for mainstreaming priorities of the poor.

The Network announces a vacancy for the post of "Coordinator", within the activities of the Good Governance Project - Oxfam GB, Yemen.

Job Title: Coordinator

Main roles:

- Enhance the institutional Building of the network.
- Enhance the role of the network in the preparation of the national plans, strategies, development policies, sectoral and local budgeting preparation, and in their monitoring.
- Ensure pro-poor planning through voicing the needs of the poor to the decision makers.
- Prepare networks annual, quarter and monthly plans and budget and ensure their implementation.
- Prepare annual, quarter and monthly activities report to the network management board and to other related institutes.
- Develop and maintain good relations among the members of the network, between the network and the concerned parties (Government, donors, other national, regional and international CSOs).
- Coordinate the activities of the different committees within the network.
- Perform any other task required.

Qualifications

- University degree in social sciences or any other relevant field.
- Minimum of 3 years work experience with civil society organizations; work experience with INGOs will be added advantage.
- Good understanding and practical experience in development field, especially issues of poverty and gender.
- Strong abilities in coordination, especially coordination between civil society, and government/donor/ private sector.
- Ability to work with others as part of a team and with little supervision.
- Experience in training and facilitation of workshops.
- Good monitoring and supervising skills.
- Good reporting skills.
- Fluency in Arabic and English.
- Computer knowledge.

To apply

Please send your CV to the following:

The chairperson of Civil Society Network for Development

Fax : 01480490

Email : nojoodywu@yahoo.com

The deadline for receiving applications is 25 March 2010

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 before 30th of March 2010. Applications received after the closing date will not be considered. Only short-listed candidates will be contacted for interviews.

Republic of Yemen
 Ministry of Electricity and Energy
 Public Electricity Corporation
 Power Sector Project
 Project ID (P088865)

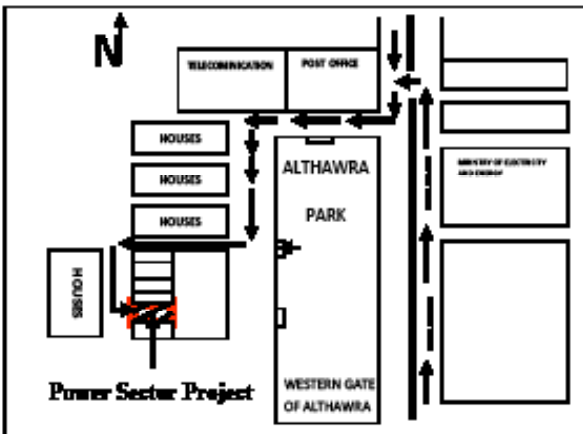
Supply and Installation of High Voltage Over Head Lines, High Voltage / Medium, Medium Voltage Substations
 Dhamar Area
 (Sana'a - Dhamar and Yarim)

- This invitation for bids follows the General Procurement Notice for this Project that was published in the dg Market on May 14, 2009 (updated on August 2, 2009) and in the United Nations Development Business (UNDB) Issue No. 656, dated June 16, 2009 (updated on August 4, 2009) on-line and print version Issue No. 658, dated August 31, 2009.
- The Republic of Yemen has received a Credit (No. 4172-YEM) from the International Development Association (IDA) toward the cost of the Power Sector Project, and it intends to apply part of the IDA proceeds towards the cost of the Contract for Supply and Installation of High Voltage Over Head Lines, High Voltage / Medium, Medium Voltage Substations.
- The Public Electricity Corporation now invites sealed bids from eligible and qualified bidders for the Supply and Installation of the following Bid:

Dhamar Package Sub Components:

- Lot 1:-**
 - 112kV Transmission Over Head line from Dhamar (existing) BSP 132kV substation to Hiyaz BSP 132kV substation (Sana'a).
 - Re-route existing 132kV Over Head Line (OHL) double circuit Dhamar/Dha into it out of new 132/132kV substation at Yarin.
- Lot 2:-**
 - Dhamar (existing) BSP 132/132kV substation extension.
 - Required modifications at Hiyaz BSP 132/132kV substation.
 - Dhamar (existing) BSP 132/132kV substation upgrading.
- Lot 3:-**
 - Yarin BSP 132/132kV substation 2x45 MVA.
 - Required modifications at Dhamar BSP 132/132kV substation (Dhamar/Tain-Yarin).
 - Required modifications at Tain BSP 132/132kV substation (Yarin-Tain).
 - Required modification at Ibb 132/132kV T-Off substation (Yarin-Ibb).
 - 33/11kV 20MVA Substation at Yarin BSP 132/132kV substation.

- Bidding will be conducted through the International Competitive Bidding (ICB) under International Development Association (IDA) procedures, and open to all bidders from Eligible Source Countries as specified in the IDA Guidelines.
- Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from and inspect documents at the address below during official working hours (08:00 hrs - 15:00 hrs) on any working day between Saturday through Wednesday.
- A complete set of Bidding Document in English may be purchased by interested bidders on the submission of a written application to the project address and upon payment of a non-refundable bidding fee of 150\$ (One Hundred and Fifty USD only) for the whole package. A Bidder can bid for one lot or more than one lot. Upon request the documents could be sent by courier to prospective bidders after transferring the stated amount to the Project Account No. (1105-12168) SWIFT Code: CBYEYBSAXXX at Central Bank of Yemen.
- The amount of the Bid Security as follow:-
 - Lot (1):- US\$500,000
 - Lot (2):- US\$60,000
 - Lot (3):- US\$120,000
 - For All Lots:- US\$680,000



Project address:-
 Ministry of Electricity and Energy
 Public Electricity Corporation (PEC)
 Power Sector Project (PSP)
 P.O. Box No. 178
 Airport Road, Western of Alhawra Park
 Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
 To: PEC - Managing Director
 Attn: Project Director, Project Management Unit
 Tel: +967 1 313 956
 +967 1 313 569
 Fax: +967 1 312 958
 E-Mail: pec.psp@pec.com.ye
 Web Site: WWW.PEC.COM.YE

- The deadline for selling Bids will be on 17.05.2010.
- Bids must be submitted in sealed envelope, delivered to the below address at or before 11:00 a.m. hours on 25.05.2010 and be clearly marked with the Bid Number and Bid Title. Late bids will be rejected.
- Bids must be valid for (120) days and accompanied by a bid security of the amount mentioned in the bidding document with validity period of (150) days.
- Bids will be opened on the closing date shown above in the presence of the bidders or their representatives who choose to attend in person at the address below at 11:00 a.m. hours on 25.05.2010.
- The address referred to under paragraphs 10 and 12 above is:

Public Electricity Corporation (PEC)
 The office of the Managing Director, Second Floor
 Airport Road
 Sana'a Republic of Yemen.
 Tel: +9671313569+9671312958+9671328445 Fax: +9671312958

الجمهورية اليمنية
 وزارة الكهرباء والطاقة
 المؤسسة العامة للكهرباء
 مشروع قطاع الكهرباء
 رقم المشروع (P088865)

إعلان مناقصة لتوريد وتركيب خطوط النقل الكهربائية ومحطات التحويل - (132 - 33 - 11 كيلو فولت) مكون (نمل - صنعاء - نمل - يريم)

- يطلب هذا الإعلان تقديم طلب شريطة العامة لمشروع قطاع الكهرباء المقدم في صحيفة إعلانية رقم P088865/05/24 (محدثتها في 2009/05/24) وفي صحيفة الأمم المتحدة أعمال التنمية لمدة رقم 856 بتاريخ 2009/06/16 (محدثتها في 2009/06/16) - 2009/06/16 - 2009/06/16 - 2009/06/16.
- حصلت حكومة الجمهورية اليمنية على قرض تمويلي رقم (4172-YEM) من هيئة التنمية الدولية (IDA) كجزء من تمويل اللقمة لمشروع قطاع الكهرباء وتهدف القرض جزء من عملية الترخيص المنع من هيئة التنمية الدولية مقابل تنفيذ المنحوتات المتضمنة أيضاً كعدد توريد وتركيب خطوط النقل الكهربائية ومحطات التحويل - (132 - 33 - 11 كيلو فولت) مكون نمل - صنعاء - نمل - يريم.
- تتوي المؤسسة العامة للكهرباء دعوة الشركات المحيطة بالمرحلة الرابعة لتقديم بطاقتهم والشؤون في توريد وتركيب المنحوتات التالية:-

- مكون مناقصة نمل يريم:-
- مجموعة التحويل:-
 - إشراء خط نقل ربط حوالي 132 كيلوفولت بين محطة تحويل نمل الواقعة بمنطقة تحويل حزين (مخمل).
 - تحويل وصل خط نمل - تتوي 132 كيلوفولت في دخول وخروج في محطة تحويل يريم الجديدة 33/132 كيلوفولت.
- مجموعة التحويل:-
 - توسعة محطة تحويل نمل الواقعة 33/132 كيلوفولت.
 - التحديتات اللازمة في محطة تحويل حزين 33/132 كيلوفولت.
 - تحديث محطة تحويل نمل الواقعة 33/132 كيلوفولت.
- مجموعة التحويل:-
 - إشراء محطة تحويل رئيسية في منطقة يريم 33/132 كيلوفولت 45x2 ميجا فولت أمبير.
 - إجراء التحديتات اللازمة لتنظمة التشغيل للمحطة بسبب المشروع (مثل أنظمة الاتصالات والتحكمات) في محطة تحويل نمل 33/132 كيلوفولت (نمل-حزين-يريم).
 - إجراء التحديتات اللازمة لتنظمة التشغيل للمحطة بسبب المشروع (مثل أنظمة الاتصالات والتحكمات) في محطة تحويل نمل الواقعة 33/132 كيلوفولت (يريم - نمل).
 - إشراء محطة تحويل فرعية في منطقة يريم 11/33 كيلوفولت 20x1 ميجا فولت أمبير.
- بم تكتم شروط برخصة برخصة الشركة المحيطة في المناطق التنموية لخطوط النقل وطرقها وشبكات هيئة التنمية الدولية ويتم المناقصة مع فتح كل من الشركات المحيطة من الدول التي تتوفر فيها الشروط المحددة في وثيقة المناقصة لخطوط النقل وشبكات هيئة التنمية الدولية بشرط توافرها.
- المصروف على مزيد من المعلومات عن وثيقة المناقصة من العنوان أدناه خلال فترة النسخة من الساعة 08:00 - 15:00 من السبت إلى الأربعاء.
- بم تكتم شروط برخصة برخصة الشركة المحيطة في المناطق التنموية لخطوط النقل وطرقها وشبكات هيئة التنمية الدولية ويتم المناقصة مع فتح كل من الشركات المحيطة من الدول التي تتوفر فيها الشروط المحددة في وثيقة المناقصة لخطوط النقل وطرقها وشبكات هيئة التنمية الدولية بشرط توافرها.
- وثيقة المناقصة بالقرود بعد فتح البروج فتمثل إليها في صباح المشروع رقم (1105-12168) سويتك CBYEYBSAXXX لدى هيئة المراسلة اليمنية.
- قيمة الضمان 600 الف دولار أمريكي تنطبق على النحو التالي:-

- المجموعة الأولى:- \$300,000
- المجموعة الثانية:- \$60,000
- المجموعة الثالثة:- \$120,000
- إجمالي المجموعات:- \$680,000
- شروط المشروع:-

وزارة الكهرباء والطاقة
 المؤسسة العامة للكهرباء
 مشروع قطاع الكهرباء
 رقم 178
 شارع المطار - غرب حديقة الثورة
 صنعاء - الجمهورية اليمنية
 مدير عام المؤسسة العامة للكهرباء
 تحية - مدير عام المشروع وحدة المشروع
 تليفون : 00967 1 313 956
 فاكس : 00967 1 313 569
 البريد الإلكتروني: pec.psp@pec.com.ye
 الموقع الإلكتروني: WWW.PEC.COM.YE

9- آخر موعد كبيع الوثائق هو تاريخ 17 / 05 / 2010م.
 10- يقدم القرض مقابلاً بكم وسلم إلى العنوان أدناه في موعد انتهاء الساعة 11:00 صباحاً بتاريخ 25/05/2010م موضحاً اسم ورقم المناقصة وأن يتناول في أي عناء بمل متأكد.
 11- يجب أن تكون طابقتك صالحة لفترة (120) يوماً ويوافق مع الطابقتك الأصلية مع فتح المناقصة في وثيقة المناقصة.
 12- سيتم فتح الطابقتك بتاريخ فتح الطابقتك المذكور أثناء حضور ممثلي الشركات في من وجوب عدم فتح الطابقتك في تمام الساعة 11:00 صباحاً 2010/05/25م.
 13- الطابقتك المثل إلى في الفترة 10 و 11 م :-
 مكتب مدير عام - شارع المطار - صنعاء - الجمهورية اليمنية
 فاكس : 00967 1 313 569 + 00967 1 312 958
 تليفون : 00967 1 313 956 + 00967 1 312 958

Will conflict be Muslim Vs Muslim?

By: Abdulkreem Al-Aawage

All actions, from the sectarian confrontations in Iraq, Lebanon, Afghanistan and Palestine to the sixth war of Sada'a, in Yemen, are but an evidence of an internal struggle between the Muslims themselves, especially the disputes between the scholars belonging to the Sunni and Shi'a sects, all over the Islamic world. Unfortunately, it seems that we are all easy preys and trivial victims for the

plots of others.

If look a little back into the recent history, we might learn a few lessons which will come handy in avoiding falling into the same traps again.

Take the example of the war in Afghanistan and the war of Iran, when America supported the sects and some other national and Islamic groups and parties against Taliban and the Al-Qaeda, considered as Sunni movements.

The same tactic was used in the invasion of Iraq, when the Shi'a and Kurdish sects were supported against the

regime of Saddam, which was regarded as a Sunni regime.

Another example is the conflict in Lebanon, between the supporters of the government, the supporters of the opposition, and Hezbollah, which again is a sectarian conflict, triggered by outside interference.

The recent war of Sada'a in Yemen, gives the same impression, that of a sectarian conflict rooted in interference of Iran and America.

All these catastrophes also mark a turning point in the nature of struggle

in the Middle East, where the struggle changed its course, from a conflict between the Arab Muslims and Israel and turned into a scary slaughter amongst the Muslims themselves.

However, one fact is seen to rise up through all these conflicts. The fact, that in all instances America has exploited the sectarian and political differences of the countries to achieve its targets, especially when the use of weapons failed to fetch results.

Domestic violence

By: Naji Gazali

When you are walking on eggshells to avoid upsetting your spouse, you are living in an abusive relationship. While you are busy yelling, blaming, denying, belittling, and making threats to hurt yourselves, children are the warning signs that must be taken notice of and scrutinized to avert a full-blown violence.

When hitting, beating, slapping and denial of rights starts to flare up in a household, be sure that the household is living under stress and can anytime explode into a state of violence.

Intervention is necessary at an early stage, to save, not only the impacted household from the consequences of domestic violence, but also to safeguard the society as a whole.

The seeds of domestic violence are sown in early childhood, when children are exposed to spousal conflicts which mark the beginning of the unending cycle of violence, pursued by these children as adults, later in their lives.

Therefore, attempts to avoid the children from becoming a target of violence, or of being exposed to violence within households, will greatly reduce the chances of these children resorting to violence, as adults.

In a society like ours, which does not allow future couples to get to know each other before marriage and where the girl's parents usually don't dare to ask too many questions about the groom, afraid that he might take offence and reject their daughter, marriage has become a very risky matter. In such circumstances, marrying one's daughter to someone based only on the 'looks' factor will hardly guarantee that

the girl will be taken care of.

The matter becomes even more risky, especially when poverty forces many families to marry off their daughters at the earliest and more so if the marriage promises to fetch some money to the family.

The story of the ten year old girl, in last week's Yemen Times, made me shiver. The little girl should have been playing, dancing, drawing, studying, instead of being burdened by wifely duties. I wonder if the law on minimum age of marriage has been passed yet. And I hope passing such a law will also be accompanied by clear mechanisms to ensure its implementation.

Fighting social evils such as domestic violence and early marriages, is not the responsibility of individuals alone and is more the collective responsibility of all Yemenis, to make our society is much better place.

We must, therefore, awaken our conscious onto a new level, to absolutely refuse to tolerate such social evils. But the awakening alone is not sufficient. It is equally necessary to denounce such practices publicly and advocate against them.

Most importantly, don't encourage any discrimination between girls and boys in your family. Stop your sons from hitting their sisters and inculcate in your children, since childhood, to respect each other. For as long as sons grow up to believe that violence against women is tolerated, women will never be safe.

As an advocate who sees women being abused in families, daily, I feel that the best way to combat this social evil is through educating families, raising their awareness and encouraging families to interact more with each other and communicate with each other.

Yemeni teachers and their mess

By: Suleiman Raise Ba-uzer

Al-aml-institute@hotmail.com

At the beginning of every semester or at the end of it, Yemeni students are just interested in one passion, which is going to teach them not they are interested in what subjects are going to study or what books are prescribed for them. A wide range of Yemeni students in colleges are nowadays suffering from their own home teachers, who are very proud with their certificates and their titles.

Those teachers, who the students are afraid of, not only because their perfectionism or their strong manners, although because of their exams, which

they intended to put in order to make students fail or get low marks, as well as they show off their students that they are strong, nevertheless those students work hard, but they astonished when those teachers say "you don't read well this exam is a piece of cake even my son will answer it" when some teacher said in the exam hall.

as a result the majority of them their motto is "just read" so how many books this teacher want us to read in spite of how many subjects.

Another thing, which made us afraid of, is even we read some books, but not like the teacher's ones which he/she has, and when most of us failed, got low marks one student asked the teacher if it would be possible to have a copy of

his book "I don't believe in handouts nor books, I need you to understand" the teacher ended, although how about the one which he explains to us every lecture.

On the other hand, some Yemeni teachers are fundamentalists to their cults, so they don't respect other students' ones, those teachers we see them especially in the Islamic Culture subject- which is taught in some of Yemeni colleges.

thus when exams come for this subject each student put his own ideas, knowledge or even his/her interested thoughts, but I swear on God that a friend of mine, got low marks in the last year previous term in this subject, because there were some questions about the Wahabee cult so according to his information about this

group he wrote it, but the teacher needs some thing else then I found out that the teacher is Anti-Wahabee so the whole class follow his ideas just to get high marks in his exam of the second term.


Despite Yemeni teachers perfectionism of some teachers that they are genius and know every thing in their specialization or as "encyclopedias," I am the best teacher you have ever had. I challenge any other teacher in Yemen to perform the job like me "Reference: Yemen Times' Article by ex-journalist Saeed Al-batati.

In English Department colleges for instance, and especially in literature part we find some teachers are really strange some of them they need the same words, which written in the text book, while others bring fill in the blanks or choose the right answer, Is not this strange? in subjects such as drama or novel, rather than criticize, discuss or comment. I conjecture if they are economical with the technical knowledge which they have!!

Of course I don't mean all of the Yemeni teachers or those who from abroad such as Indians or Africans who are the best example among our colleges in Yemen they are hard workers, having good

Through The Mind's Eye

By: Maged Thabet Alkholidy
maged_thabet@hotmail.com



Motorcycles, positive or negative (Part I)

Though recently, a significant increase in the number of motorcycles is observed, especially in the main cities, two categories of people, having two completely different mindsets are predominantly observed, when it comes to acceptance of motorcycles as a means of commuting: the daily commuters who like to hire motorcycles and those who prefer not to.

Interestingly, both these categories of people, have very strong reasons of their own, for their preferences, which only shows how, this means of commuting is perceived, differently, by different people. In this article, I will present the advantages of motorcycles, as effective means of commuting.

One of the utmost advantages of motorcycles, is they are a perfect solution to the ever growing problem of traffic jams, which is consuming all our main cities. In a crowded city like Sana'a, one can himself stuck in a traffic jam, losing one or even two valuable hours, in a day.

Where, in the past, during the days when buses were used for public transport, people would quickly hail a taxi, and fast save themselves of the ordeal, of getting caught in a traffic jam, today, motorcycles are popular.

When taxis are often caught in traffic jams, people find it extremely convenient to stop a motorcyclist, hop onto the motorcycle behind him, and zooming their way out of the endless maize of cars, becomes just a matter of seconds, and more so because in Yemen, motorcycles don't have to follow the traffic rules.

And if one compares the cost of hiring a motorcycle to that of hiring a taxi, hiring motorcycles is much cheaper. Where hiring a taxi, from Tahrir street to Hadda street, will cost YR 500 YR, the motorcyclist charges only YR 200, and at the same time offers a faster mode of commutation.

Not only are the motorcycles more economical modes of communication, they also reduce the unemployment in the country, simply because buying a motorcycle and earning a livelihood out of it by catering to the needs to the daily commuters, is definitely more within the means of lower income people. It's actually a great opportunity for the poor people to improve their income, especially for those working in government jobs. These people, who work only for one shift in their government jobs, can easily earn an additional income, after completing their duty.

Moreover, businessmen in Yemen, have started investing in motorcycles. This is what they do. They buy a number of motorcycles and give them on rent. A friend of mine bought about 10 motorcycles and gave them on rent at YR 600 a day. By this, he earns YR 6,000 per day, which amounts to YR 90,000 a month and YR 1,080,000 a year!

These are the most common advantages of motorcycles. And there might be many others, which I am sure you will be able to identify. Next week, we will look at the disadvantages of this phenomenon.

Maged Thabet Al-Kholidy is a contributing opinion writer from Taiz. He holds an MA in English, and is the former editor of Taiz University's English-language magazine.

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معهد بالي ت: ٤٤٨٠٣٩-٤٤٨٠٣٩/٢/٤-٤٤٥٤٨٢ فاكس: ٤٤٨٠٣٧
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بكالوريوس في هندسة الكمبيوتر و علومه-كلية الهندسة - جامعة عدن - الترتيب الأول على الدفعة - خبرة في هندسة وإدارة الشبكات - صيانة الحاسوب والبرمجة. يبحث عن عمل في مجال التخصص. للتواصل: ٧٣٣٩٢٤٦٩٠ - ٠١/٢٤٥٦٠٦

نصر سليم - المعهد التقني الصناعي (الحوبان) تعز - تحكم الكتروني صناعي. للتواصل: ٧٧٧٠٧١٤١٥

كمال اسماعيل - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - دبلوم عالي في الترجمة المهنية - كمبيوتر - خبرة ست سنوات في التدريس - خبرة طويلة في الترجمة. للتواصل: ٧١١٤٢٣٩٣٣

شوقي - بكالوريوس محاسبة - دبلوم سكرتارية كمبيوتر - دورات لغة إنجليزية - مستوى جيد في المحادثة والكتابة - خبرة في مجال المخازن (أمين مخازن - مراقب مخازن - متابعة مشتريات) لمدة عشر سنوات. للتواصل: ٧١٢٣٦٠٦١٠ - ٧٣٣٤٠٩٦٥٢

خليل العتواني - درجة البكالوريوس في هندسة الاتصالات -جامعة دمشق - ممتاز في اللغة الإنجليزية والإنترنت والكمبيوتر. للتواصل: ٧٣٥٢٦١٠٩٨

بكالوريوس هندسة كمبيوتر -فلسطيني الجنسية - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية وبرامج الكمبيوتر - قدرة ممتازة على التعامل مع الآخرين - مديرسابق لمعهد لغات - يرغب في العمل الإداري في الشركات أو المصانع أو المعاهد أو المدارس أو السفارات وفي أي مكان للتواصل: ٧٣٣٨٠٣١٩٤

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فلبينية الجنسية - بكالوريوس انجليزي - ترغب في إعطاء دروس لمادتي الإنجليزي والرياضيات في الفترة بعد الظهر ومستعدة ان تستقبل أطفال في منزلها . للتواصل: ٧١١٤٢٣٥٢٣

سيارات

للبيع: سيارة صالون أوبودي - موديل م٨٩- لوئين - عداد السرعة ٤٣٠٠٠ - السعر: ٣٥٠٠٠. للتواصل: ٧٣٣٧٧٨٤٨ - ٧٧٥٦١٢٣٤

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مهندس ناشر - مهندس في تقنية المعلومات - جامعة دمشق - جيد جدا في اللغة الإنجليزية. للتواصل: ٧١٤٣١٢٢٨

مهندس ناشر - مهندس في تقنية المعلومات - دورات تدريبية في مجال صيانة وبرمجة الكمبيوتر في أكثر من شركة - شهادات شبكات CCNA - CISCO شهادة +A من مركز NEW Horizon- اللغة الإنجليزية جيداً. للتواصل: ٧٣٤١٣١١٧١

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9 صباحاً إلى 11.30 ظهراً ومن الساعة
5 ظهراً إلى الساعة 8 مساءً ت: 204550

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مكتب مبيعات الزبيري
ت: 999600

مكتب مبيعات بير عبيد
ت: 609902

مكتب مبيعات نخوب
ت: 365169

الدوام من الساعة 8 صباحاً إلى 9 مساءً ماعداً الخميس
من الساعة 9 صباحاً إلى 12.30 ظهراً ومن الساعة 5 مساءً إلى 8 مساءً

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