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Thursday, 23 September, 2010 • Issue No. 1401 • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf • www.yementimes.com Price 40 Yemeni Riyals

Inside:  **2** Yemen seizes waste dumping ship and foils pirates attack

 **5** Dr. Ali Mohamed Shatibi: "If we can't protect our wildlife, let us at least document it before it becomes extinct."

 **12** Matari coffee at risk

Court tries four for preparing suicide operations

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

SANA'A, Sept. 20 — The trial of two Yemenis, a German, and an Iraqi accused of damaging foreign interests and attacking military targets in Yemen started on Monday at the Specialized Criminal Court in Sana'a.

Badr Al-Hassani, 22, Rami Hens, 16, Abdullah Al-Rawi, 16, and Saddam Al-Raimi, 22, stood accused of "participating in criminal acts, damaging foreign interests in the country, damaging military establishments, facing the state in the Marib governorate, training with weapons, forming secret cells and being ready to commit suicide operations."

State news agency Saba and the Ministry of Defense's website in June associated Hens with the failed suicide attack on the British ambassador in Sana'a last April, however, no mention of this attack was made in the official charges.

In the court session attended by the Yemen Times, Hens, Al-Raimi, and Al-Rawi denied all charges against them.

"The accusation is completely wrong," said Al-Raimi, who represented himself at the trial. "What was said is fabricated."

"I deny the charges in all their details," agreed Hens, who did not have legal representation either. "I did not say that, I was blindfolded. They asked me to sign and

give my fingerprint in the anti-terrorism unit, and at the prosecution I didn't say anything."

Al-Rawi, who was represented by lawyer Faisal Al-Majidi, also denied the charges.

Al-Majidi told the Yemen Times that the trial should be held at the Juvenile Court, not the Specialized Criminal Court, because Hens and Al-Rawi are under 18 years old.

Al-Hassani, who had no legal representation, said that the prosecution's report lacked important points, including the fact that Political Security knew about his activities.

He demanded that the court bring Ghalib Al-Qamish, the head of Political Security, and Abdallah Al-Ashwal, a colonel in Political Security to testify in court.

Al-Hassani was previously detained by Political Security for two years and three months. There he met Othman Al-Sulwi, the 22-year-old who died in the suicide attempt against the British ambassador last April. Al-Sulwi was released without a trial, according to Al-Hassani. Al-Hassani was released after two years and three months although he was supposed to remain in prison for three years, he told the court.

"Political Security pressured me to work with them and I gave them all the information," he said.

"I called Ghalib Al-Qamish before I went to Marib to train the others, and I told

him what's happening and he was the one who asked me to go, and they sent me YR 50,000 for transportation," Badr said.

Al-Hassani said that he never expected to be referred to trial because of his connections to Political Security in the country.

Weapons, films of jihadists in Afghanistan and Iraq, and wills were found in the houses of the accused and taken as evidence, according to the prosecutor. In Al-Rawi's house they found a will encouraging others to be jihadists. In Hens's house, they found a paper entitled "When will my words drink my blood?" and 12 CDs about suicide operations, a USB stick, and three phones. The prosecution said that they found two Klashnikovs at Al-Raimi's house.

"There is no Yemeni house without weapons," Al-Raimi told the judge in his defense. "Why does it matter that I have any? It's a normal tradition in our country."

The prosecution's investigation report said the accused had met each other at a health club where Al-Hassani was a coach after he came out of prison. Later, they trained in Saba'een park in Sana'a.

Hens, who is German from a Yemeni Mother, demanded that the German Embassy get him out of prison and send him to Germany to meet his father whom he has never met in his life.

The next session will be on October 3.



An Al-Qaida member talks with his mother in Sanaa, capital of Yemen, Sept. 20, 2010. A Yemeni state security court began a trial for four Al-Qaida members, including a German and an Iraqi, who are charged with planning attacks on foreign, government and military interests, the state-run Saba news agency reported Monday.

Yemeni journalist sentenced to extra month in prison

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, Sept. 22 — The Specialized Criminal Court on Wednesday sentenced detained Yemeni journalist Abdullah Haidar Shayi' to an extra thirty days in prison so that the prosecution can collect evidence against him.

Shayi' was abducted from his house by Yemeni intelligence on August 16, according to his brother.

On Wednesday, the court released cartoonist Kamal Sharaf, a close friend of Shayi' who was detained by intelligence on August 17.

Abdulkareem Al-Shami, a friend of Shayi' detained with him on August 16, was also sentenced to an extra 30 days in prison, according to his brother, Salah Al-Shami.

"He is well-known to be a good citizen and, as far as we know, he has done nothing," he said.

The three friends were detained by intelligence and put in an underground

cell for more than one month, and then transferred on Sunday Sept. 19 to the prosecution, according to Abdurrahman Al-Barman, a lawyer and human rights activist at the National Organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms also known as HOOD.

Shayi' has interviewed Al-Qaeda figures including, he previously told the Yemen Times, leader of Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, Nasser Al-Wahaishi, and US-wanted jihadi Anwar Al-Awlaqi. He is also often interviewed by the international media about Al-Qaeda. Before his detention he worked for the state-run Saba News agency.

The prosecution last Sunday accused Shayi' of "planning sabotage acts" and of "providing media support to Al-Qaeda in Yemen."

Marwan Dammaj, the secretary General of the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate who attended the prosecution's interro-

gation of Shayi', told local newspapers that he saw that one of Shayi's teeth was broken and that his chest was bruised from the assault when he was abducted.

At the time, Dammaj demanded that a doctor be brought to document Shayi's injuries after he was forcibly detained, and that those who inflicted them be brought to justice. No doctor was called.

On Tuesday, the three detainees — Shayi', Sharaf, and Al-Shami — were brought together from the jail to the Specialized Criminal Court by the prosecution. The prosecution asked the judge to extend their detention so more evidence could be collected. On the following day, the court ordered that the detention of Shayi' and Al-Shami be extended, and ordered that Sharaf be released.

Majid, Sharaf's brother, told the Yemen Times that there were no charges against his brother and that thus the court ordered him to be released.

The continuation of the detention of Shayi' is illegal as Yemen's constitution states that any detention beyond 24 hours without charges being laid is illegal, Abdurrahman Al-Barman, the lawyer from HOOD told the press on Monday.

He spoke at a press conference organized by the Sixth of Ramadan Alliance to support detained journalists, an alliance that was created by eleven civil society organizations after the abduction of Shayi' on August 16, or Ramadan 6 in the Islamic calendar.

Al-Barman said that reasons for de-



The Specialized Criminal Court on Wednesday sentenced journalist Abdullah Haidar Shayi' (left) to 30 more days in prison to enable the prosecution to collect evidence against him. The court ordered the release of cartoonist Kamal Sharaf (right). He had been detained without charges for over a month.

taining Shayi' are illegal as the charges against him are merely based on meetings and interviews with wanted men from Al-Qaeda.

"The journalist has the right to meet anybody to access information," he said, giving the example of Abdulbari Atwan, a journalist based in London, who has met Bin Laden and never been detained.

During his detention, Shayi' has eaten nothing but dates and water as he refused to eat jail meals, according to Barman.

A board member of the Yemeni Journalist Syndicate, Fatima Mutahar, said at the same press conference that the president's speeches negatively influenced security against journalists.

Mutahar said that this was the government's way of dealing with journalists. She said that Shayi' and Sharaf were not the first journalists assaulted and would not be the last.

Ahmed Al-Zurqa, a Yemeni journalist, said at the conference that the accusations against Shayi' are just a fabrication, like in the cases of many other journalists previously detained.

"The government always detains journalists and charges them with threatening public safety to scare them from covering news about Al-Qaeda in Yemen," Al-Zurqa said.

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Yemen seizes waste dumping ship and foils pirates attack

SANA'A, Sept. 18 (Xinhua) — Yemen's coast-guard forces seized a Malta-flagged ship on Saturday after the ship dumped radioactive waste into the Gulf of Aden of Yemen's territorial waters, according to official media.

"A Malta-flagged ship carrying petrochemicals dumped nuclear and radioactive waste off the southern Yemeni coasts in the Gulf of Aden following its departure from Yemen's city port of Aden," Saba quoted Colonel Abdulrahman Mousa as saying.

"The ship dumped around 25 barrels, each containing 20 liters of prohibited nuclear and radioactive materials, at about 30 nautical miles away from Aden city port off the Yemeni province of Lahj," he added.

He said the coast-guard forces tracked down the ship which then sailed towards the west to the Red Sea, and seized it.

"The ship's crewmembers were being questioned for probing the motivations behind such unprecedented illegal, dangerous act," the official told Saba.

"If the crewmembers were found guilty, they would be put on trial in Yemen and may face heavy fine for their act in polluting the Yemeni territorial waters," the official added.

The country has dispatched experts to the spot to try to control the spreading of the radioactive materials and make a report on the affected area, said Saba.

Similarly, the day before on Friday Yemen's coast-guard foiled an attempt of Somali pirates to hijack a foreign merchant cargo ship in the strategic Red Sea Strait of Bab al-Mandab, the country's Defense Ministry said.

"Four Somali pirates onboard a high-speed boat tried to seize a foreign merchant cargo ship off the Yemeni island of Meion in Bab Al-Mandab,"



A Somali pirate is escorted by Yemeni Navy officers at the port of Mukalla, Yemen, on April 27, 2009. The pirate was among those arrested after Yemeni Special Forces recaptured a hijacked Yemeni oil tanker in the Gulf of Aden on Monday. In the operation three pirates were killed and several pirates on board were captured, a government official said.

the ministry's website said.

"The Yemeni coast-guard forces, who were in charge of escorting the sailing cargo ship when passed through the Yemeni regional waters, fired hail of bullets towards the pirates and forced them to flee the scene," it added.

The ministry did not reveal when the botched hijack attempt occurred or identify the nationality of the ship.

Bab Al-Mandab Strait is located between the waters of Yemen and Somalia.

On August 29, Yemen said it raised alert level and tightened security along the country's coastline and the Gulf of Aden for fears of hijack attempts by Somali pirates or possible

infiltration of Somali al-Qaida militants to Yemen, according to state media.

The impoverished Arab country also said it increased its coast-guard patrol boats deployed along the Yemeni coastline and the Gulf of Aden to prevent any hijacking attempts in the Yemeni waters or possible infiltration by the Somali extremists into the Yemeni territories.

These tighten security measures have been adopted by Sanaa government since the Somali-based al-Qaida wing Harakat al-Shabab al-Mujahideen announced its intention to support the Yemeni-based branch of al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) earlier this year.

Farmer training for food security

By: Malak Shaher

SANA'A, Sept. 22 — On Saturday, the ministry, the World Bank and various donors including Japan, Germany and the US, discussed how to ensure food security in Yemen through strategies in agriculture.

The two-day workshop in particular aimed at training 50 participants from the concerned agencies and civil society organizations to educate farmers on farming techniques in order to increase their production.

The workshop targeted the governorates of Sana'a, Mahwit, Hajja, Hodeida, Dhamar, Taiz, Ibb, Lahj, Abyan, Shabwa, Hadramout and Sa'ada, according to Mansoor Al-Aqel, director of agriculture guidance at the ministry.

According to the Ministry of Planning, 32 percent of Yemenis are food insecure. In other words, almost one third of Yemenis, or 7.5 million people, are hungry and do not have enough food.

According to a World Food Program survey in Yemen in 2010, there are more food insecure families in the rural areas. The food-insecure are concentrated in Al-Dhale', Amran, Ibb and Raima.

Al-Aqel told the Yemen Times

that a follow-up workshop would be held on Monday with the donors at the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation.

The workshop on Saturday focused on discussing the priorities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to implement its food security program, which will be financed by the World Bank at a cost of USD 51 million.

Al-Aqel pointed out that the program would focus on marketing agricultural products, and on educating farmers about sustainable irrigation so as not to waste Yemen's water resources.

About 90 percent of Yemen's water is used for irrigation, of which 30 percent is used for irrigating qat.

According to a report published in June 2010 by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), to maintain its current level of food production, Yemen should sharply reduce its qat consumption.

However, measures to reduce qat consumption may be met with sharp resistance from the Yemeni people and an awareness campaign will have to be launched to gather the people's support, according to the report. Policymakers must serve as good examples and abstain from

consuming qat themselves, wrote the authors of the report. The report also suggested a tax on qat to reduce its consumption and grow more food crops.

This June, the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation in cooperation with the National Food Security Committee set itself three goals. These included cutting food insecurity by one-third by 2015, reaching moderate food security levels by 2020, and reducing child malnutrition by at least one percent a year.

Several ministries are acting in their specific fields to achieve food security, including the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and the Ministry of Industry and Trade. The latter is to set up 11 industrial zones in the main cities of Aden, Hodeida and Lahj.

"Food security is one of the main challenges facing the government," the Saba news agency has reported the Minister of Industry and Trade Yahya Al-Motawakkel as saying.

True food security only exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life, according to the World Food Summit in 1996.

Correction

The article entitled 'Kick-start to new Soqatra administration,' on Monday Sept. 20 contained the following inaccuracies:

- The workshop was discussing the proposal of a new administrative set-up not an administrative region.
- UNESCO was not present at the workshop. It was fully coordinated by the UNDP.
- The Minister of Local Administration was not present at the workshop. He was represented by the Deputy Minister, Ja'afar Hamed.
- In the third paragraph, the three main objectives are not in cooperation with UNESCO, but rather conditions needed to be fulfilled in order to remain listed on the World Natural Heritage Sites List.
- The person quoted under the local scepticism heading was Eissa Abdullah Saidahi, Secretary General of Qalansia and Abdulkuri district and not Abdul Hakim Mohammed Abdullah.
- "The new administrative system" will not report directly to the president, but to the prime minister.

An updated and corrected version of the story can be found on our website.

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EXTERNAL VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT 08/2010

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Duty station: Sana'a
IMIS #: 64149

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- 1) Contributes to the development of advocacy and communication strategy by coordinating appropriate audience research and scanning the national media (Arabic and English) and assists in launching Advocacy and social mobilization initiatives
- 2) Assists in developing and maintaining close collaboration with mass media, as well as with groups and organizations (including private sector) whose support is essential to the achievement of results for children as envisaged in the country's programme of cooperation and advocacy and communication objectives and awareness creation among families and communities
- 3) Assists in drafting and editing advocacy articles, press releases, human interest stories and other advocacy/information materials for both web-based and traditional media, as appropriate.
- 4) Prepares background communication and promotional materials for briefings and visits of media, goodwill ambassadors, donors, national committee representatives and other special interest groups. Assists in the planning, logistic and administrative arrangements for them at the national and governorate level (in close collaboration with field offices)
- 5) Helps organize and generate public support for special events and activities to promote country programme goals and corporate advocacy objectives and assists with inter-agency collaboration in the area of information, education and communication (IEC)
- 6) Monitors the public perception of UNICEF in the country and recommends appropriate action to maintain a positive image for the organization.
- 7) Follows up on the production and dissemination of communication for development materials (C4D), of advocacy and communication materials. The incumbent will be responsible for assisting the communication section in production and overseeing the dissemination of communication material covering films, video, audio-visual, and printed material, aspects of production, (e.g., quality control, translation, review of layouts and graphic design). Monitors their impact periodically.
- 8) Monitors Section budget for cash & supply assistance to partners using financial management tools (Proms and Rover reports), follows up on implementation of activities, liquidation of CAGS and does periodic end user monitoring of supplies
- 9) The incumbent will be responsible for supporting C4D work based on systematic and evidence based information at the national and field level working particularly in the five governorates of Hodeidah, Ibb, Lahj, Dhala and Taiz.

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- Two years of professional work experience in communication, print and broadcast media or interactive digital media, at either the national or international level including NGO's
- Experience in advocacy, social mobilization and behavioral changes and communication.
- Fluency in English and Arabic language is required.
- Computer skills, including internet navigation and various office applications required
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Interested and qualified candidates should send their application along with their CV to the yemenhr@unicef.org. Applications received after September 29, 2010 will not be considered.

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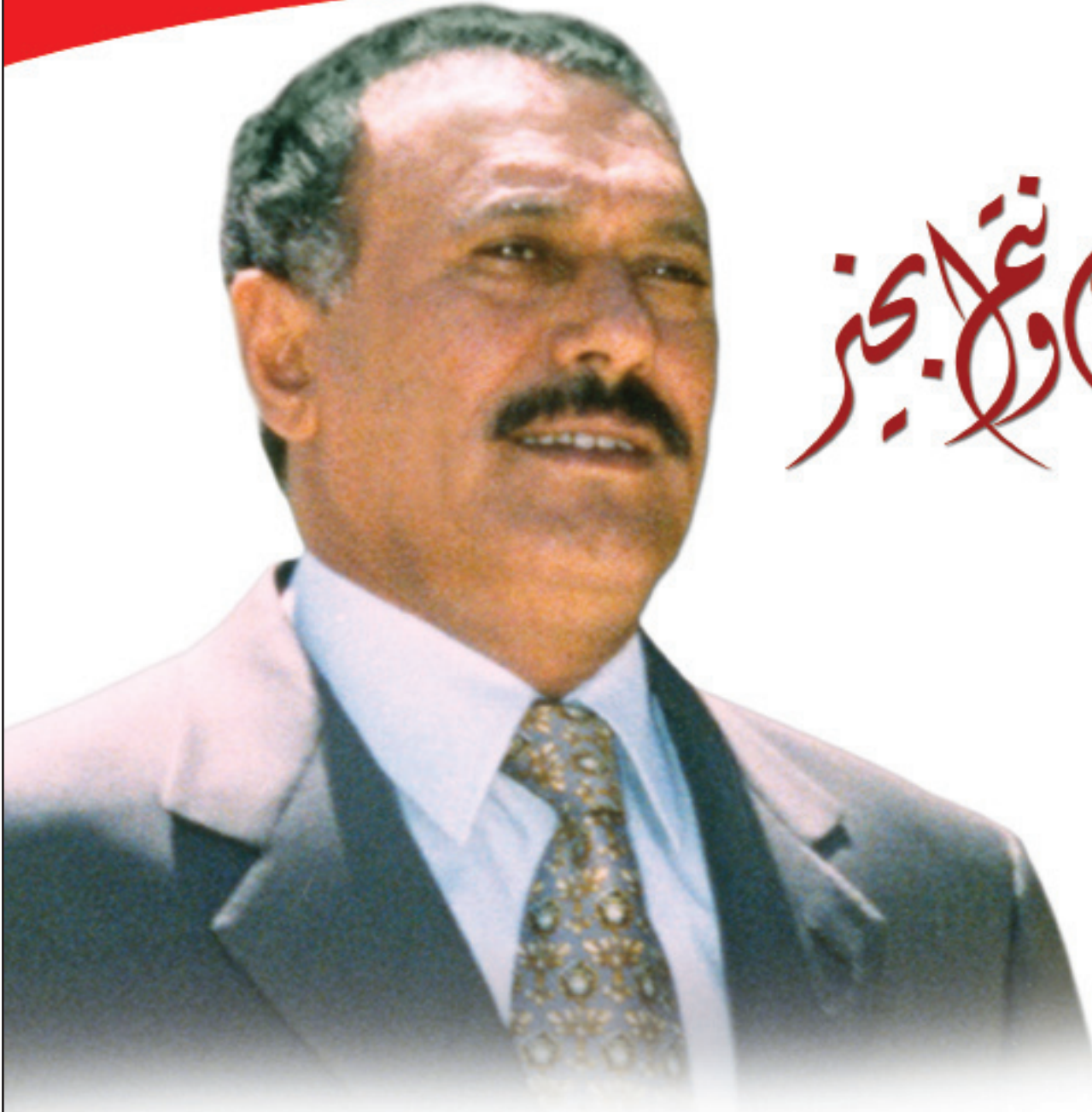
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Dr. Ali Mohamed Shatibi founder of veterinarian practice in Yemen:

“If we can’t protect our wildlife, let us at least document it before it becomes extinct.”

Dr. Ali Mohammed Shatibi was one of the very first Yemenis who received a formal higher education in the late sixties. He is also Yemen’s first professional veterinarian with a medical degree from the former USSR in Kiev Ukraine. He continued his education there and received his masters in veterinarian studies at the veterinarian medical college in Kiev in 1971, and then another masters degree also in veterinarian studies from the United Kingdom in 1979.

He is the first doctor ever to work at the Ministry of Agriculture as a vet and the first to found a veterinarian practice in Yemen. He has been practicing for more than 30 years.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf interviewed Dr. Shatibi to talk about his career and the story of veterinarian practice in Yemen.

YT photo by Nadia Al-Sakkaf



Dr. Ali Mohammed Shatibi is Yemen’s first professional veterinarian.

He was one of the 26 students in the second batch of graduates from the Al-Ahmadi Agriculture Institute. The institute was part of an entity called the Agriculture Revival Body which in today’s terms could be described as the Ministry of Agriculture. The Institute was named after Imam Ahmed and was run by his son Al-Badr.

At the time, Yemen had strong relations with the USSR and received 40 scholarships annually for its distinguished students. Five students from the institute received scholarships and Shatibi, who had not even been outside of Sana’a, was one of students selected whose lives would be changed forever.

“I was a bright student, and loved to interact with nature. In my childhood I loved taking care of animals and was influenced by one of my teachers who taught me a thing or two about domestic animals,” remembers Shatibi.

Since there was no formal education in Yemen such as granting high school diplomas, students had to spend one and a half years completing high school before they joined a college. They studied Russian for six months and were then given a competency test to identify which of them would study to become doctors and

such for this sort of specialization. So I dug up my certificate from Al-Ahmadi Agriculture Institute and was employed as the first vet in the Ministry of Agriculture. My late friend Al-Fusaiel was less lucky, so he joined the Ministry of Health and worked at the slaughter authority supervising fresh meat quality,” recalls Shatibi.

The first task Shatibi had was to create a sort of entity through which professional veterinarian services would spread to other governorates in what was then North Yemen.

He started in a small shed in the backyard of the Ministry of Agriculture with 22 cows. The shed was actually created by Egyptian vets who were working in Yemen during the late sixties but who then had to leave. The cows were just sitting there, so Shatibi decided to turn the small shed into a cow farm. He made use of some of the men who had assisted the Egyptian vets years ago. He hired them and then trained them as his assistants.

He started a systematic training and inspection program to visit all governorates. In each place his team visited, they would help cure sick animals and leave knowledge and medicines with the locals as much as they could.

“The hardest time was when Yemen

“We had funding and technical support from Great Britain, who helped establish this five-year program which eventually was extended to become a 13 year one.”

The project accepted any student for the courses. The only condition was that they could read and write. Eventually they had to go through exams before they were given certificates. Some graduated to become vet assistants and others who were less qualified became vet guides.

Through this project Shatibi and his team surveyed the country again and vaccinated animals, helping to cure the ones they could.

wealth of animals. Can you believe that currently nine of the 187 vets are unemployed? There is a problem in recognizing the importance of this field and how it positively impacts the national economy and protects the wildlife and flora,” says Shatibi.

Feeding science into traditional knowledge

Yemenis have always depended heavily on their livestock and have a strong relation with their animals, even to some extent in the cities.

“Traditionally most families who owned animals would keep the ground floor for their livestock such as cows and sheep, the first floor for grains and cere-

als and the rest of the house for the family. Women are the first caretakers of both animals and people and were sort of the link between floors,” explained Shatibi.

When something went wrong or the animals were sick, the owners would seek the help of specific people in the village who had some traditional ways of healing animals. Many times this wasn’t enough and the animal would die or have to be killed.

Traditional ways of healing included searing, cupping, or for skin diseases placing tar or henna on the animal’s skin. For polio Yemenis used to cook animal bones, dry them, grind them into a powder, then sprinkle this on the animals’ food as a sort of calcium supplement.

As Shatibi arrived with modern medical science to the various areas of Yemen, he started training local practitioners and improving their knowledge.

“We were greatly welcomed by the local practitioners. They did not perceive us as a threat, in fact they came to us and demanded we teach them what we knew. Soon they became our people in these areas and part of the larger team,” said Shatibi.

With the help of the locals, the project was able to document the breeds and dynamics of livestock in the country.

“There is a fascinating marketing mechanism for livestock in Hodeida. First the owner brings his sheep or cows or even camels to the market closest to his home and sells whatever he can. Then he sells the remaining to a known person who acts as a sort of transporter who carries the remaining animals to a further market and so on. We documented 13 main markets in Tihama alone through this amazingly efficient network,” explained Shatibi.

Horses as a national heritage

As the structure and presence of veterinarian practices in Yemen became established, Shatibi found himself a new mission – research.

His education included wildlife and flora in addition to veterinary science and public health. So he started paying more attention to the wildlife and flora of Yemen and carried out several studies researching and documenting these.

Much of his work is done jointly with regional or international bodies. With the UAE Bird Research Center he did research on Arabian Bustard which are close to extinction in four Yemeni governorates.

But nothing has really captured his heart like Yemeni horses. He has studied horses since 1979 up until 2007. In those years he co-founded an Association for Yemeni Horses, which grew into the Yemeni Horses Union which gave birth to the Yemeni Horse-riding Club.

In 2003, Shatibi produced an extensive study on Yemeni horses and how to maintain the different breeds. “We have five main breeds of horse in Yemen. Today almost none of the existing horses are pure breeds because we allowed inter-breeding. It is possible to recover our pure breeds but we need to start working on it immediately,” he urged.

In 2006, Shatibi learned how to use the Internet and started putting much of his work online. He decided knowledge is better if it is shared and this is what he has been doing through his website. He also places recommendations for concerned authorities in his online space.

“Many students and researchers come to me for answers, so I decided it would be best to share my knowledge and make it available online. It is also a good way to keep track of the wealth we have here. At least, if we can’t protect our wildlife let us document it, before it becomes extinct,” he concluded.

4U

To visit Dr. Ali Al-Shatibi’s website go to: <http://alshatibi.net/>



Yemeni women interact directly with animals inside and outside homes, and hence are the most vulnerable to contracting diseases from them.

which would go into vocational education.

Eventually the 17-year-old from Sanhan village on the outskirts of Sana’a was one of 13 who passed the test.

“When they asked what I wanted to study I asked them if there was any discipline that had to do with animals. And hence I was the only person in my batch to join the Ukrainian Agriculture Academy to become Yemen’s first veterinarian,” Shatibi said.

Establishing a veterinarian practice in Yemen

In 1971, Shatibi returned to Yemen holding his degrees in one hand and aspirations in the other. He returned with a colleague, Hassan Al-Fusaiel, who graduated with him in veterinarian medicine in the same year. Al-Fusaiel was lucky to be one of the first Yemenis to obtain a Yemeni high school certificate after the revolution in 1962, and hence managed to graduate from college in the same year as Shatibi albeit from another city.

“When we returned we applied to work as vets in the Ministry of Agriculture. But they refused us because we had a medical certificate not an agriculture one and at that time there was no department as

was struck by a cow plague in 1978. We were losing animals left and right, and in less than two months the plague had claimed the lives of 300,000 cows,” he said.

In order to mitigate the situation, Yemen called on Arab countries to help and provide vets. Vets were arriving from Sudan, Egypt and Iraq. Shatibi took advantage of this opportunity and requested his old friend Al-Fusaiel be transferred to the veterinarian unit to assist Shatibi with his work.

“We launched a huge vaccination campaign and travelled in two cars to villages everywhere. We found local people who were interested in this field, so we trained them and made them our focal points in the main districts,” he said.

Soon a more institutional structure was created at the ministry and a project for veterinarian studies was created. It included an animal health unit, a veterinarian laboratory as well as a residence for teachers and students, and of course an animal farm.

By the end of 1978, the hostel could accommodate 30 students who went through a six course training program and graduated as veterinarian assistants or guides.

“You can say we had a primitive form of mobile clinic. We travelled in two cars and carried with us a power generator, medicines and a simple medical kit. The first real mobile clinic we had was in 1982,” he said.

Gradually the science of veterinarian practice was established and spread across Yemen. By the early eighties the ministry had 32 veterinarian units with qualified staff spread across the whole country, but concentrated in the areas where there were large livestock populations, mainly Tihama in Hodeida.

In 1977 there were only four veterinarians including one woman, Dr. Ihsan Al-Munaibari. Today there are 187 veterinarians and centers exist in all 21 governorates. There are also units in the main districts, consisting of a doctor and four to eight assistants depending on the district’s size.

Veterinarians are recognized members of the Physicians and Health Practitioners Syndicate and are also members of the Yemeni Physicians Association. Dr. Ali Shatibi currently heads the syndicate and is deputy of the monitoring committee at the physicians association.

“Unfortunately there is a great need for vets in Yemen because we have a huge

Government of Yemen Inter Ministerial Program Committee WATER SECTOR SUPPORT PROGRAM Coordinating Secretariat

Expression of Interest: ESMF and RPF Short Term Consultant

Background:

The Water Sector Support Program (WSSP) is a multi-donor initiative designed to support the implementation of the National Water Sector Strategy and Investment Plan. WSSP will provide US\$340 million on a Sector-wide basis over a five year period (2009-2014). The program will be financed from the Government of Yemen and its Development Partners (WB – Germany – Netherlands) resources.

The Sector-wide Environmental and Social Assessment (SwESA) performed during the preparation phase of the WSSP determined that the WSSP triggered important environmental and safeguard policies. In order to mitigate potential environmental and social impacts determined by SwESA and, also as condition for WSSP appraisal, the GOY prepared Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). The ESMF and the RPF outlines policy principles and provides mechanisms for identifying, assessing, and mitigating potential environmental, social, and economic impacts of WSSP subprojects on the environment and livelihoods.

Objective and Scope of the Work

One of the responsibilities of the Coordination Secretariat is to ensure that WSSP subprojects are fully complying with policy principles and guidelines stated in the ESMF and the RPF. The ultimate goal of the ESMF and RPF is to mitigate economic, social, and environmental risks that may result from WSSP subprojects’ operations which may lead to a variety of unacceptable impacts if left unmitigated.

Under the leadership of the Chief Technical Advisor of the WSSP/CS, the ESMF Advisor is responsible for: a) ensuring baseline data collection on each subproject, b) conducting environmental and social screening, c) developing tools for identifying likely environmental and social impacts, d) identifying appropriate environmental and social mitigation measures and managements, e) identifying and addressing institutional capacity building and training needs, f) cultivating and cementing partnership arrangements with institutions in charges of implementing environmental and social safeguard policies and, g) developing and applying appropriate assessment tools for conducting: the social context of affected communities, the role of community level organizations and, the role of traditional leaders.

Tasks and Responsibilities of the Short Term Consultant

Under the supervision of the ESMF Advisor, and in line with policy principles and guidelines stated in the ESMF and RPF, the ESMF/RPF short term consultant shall assist in carrying out preliminary assessment of: i) environmental and, ii) social or involuntary resettlement impacts of WSSP subproject(s) in the targeted Governorate.

While assessing environmental impacts of WSSP subproject(s), the short term consultant shall: (a) assess and determine the increase use of chemical, (b) determine the consequence of increased use of chemicals on the environment, (c) assess safety and noise concerns, and (d) suggest appropriate mitigation measures to prevent environmental, social and economic impacts.

While assessing social impacts (Involuntary Resettlement aspects) of WSSP subproject(s), the short term consultant shall: (a) determine whether the subproject works will require land acquisition and property expropriation that will adversely impact livelihoods, (b) assess how much land areas are required by subproject, (c) identify persons who will be affected and document land and property ownerships, (d) if the subproject requires state-owned land, document if the land is subject to customary claim, squatters, or encroachers, (e) document how the private, customary and state-owned land is currently used by persons who will be affected by subproject, (f) provide with the rough estimate of resettlement impacts to result from land acquisition for subproject, (g) If the subproject is in legally designated park or protected area, find out if persons living inside or around the park will be restricted access to the park and, h) suggest appropriate measures to prevent environmental, social and economic impacts on livelihoods.

Those qualified candidates with relevant experience in Environmental Social Assessment works can express their interest to carry out the required work in writing to:

Dr. Abdul Wahed Mukred,
Chief Technical Advisor,
WSSP, CS
West ring road: opposite to MAM show room (old residence of Dr Abdul’ karim Aleryani)
Tel. +967 1 467581 / 208045
Email: wssp-cs@yemen.net.ye

Only short-listed candidates will be contacted.



YEMEN LNG COMPANY 2011 SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

28 SCHOLARSHIPS TO FRANCE

To further support Yemen in building its human resources, Yemen LNG Company is pleased to announce the availability of 12 undergraduate scholarships and 16 postgraduate (Master degree) scholarships to France for Yemeni youth and professionals who intend to continue their education. This is a fair opportunity where scholarships are awarded on a competitive basis.

Undergraduate Degree (12 Scholarships in French)

Majors

- ▶ Marketing
- ▶ Tourism – Hospitality
- ▶ Agriculture
- ▶ Logistics (deals with procurement and scheduling - manufacturing and mass retailing)
- ▶ Transportation (Deals with road rail, air, and inland water transport)
- ▶ Accounting
- ▶ Law

Engineering

- ▶ Civil Engineering
- ▶ Electrical Engineering
- ▶ Electronics Engineering
- ▶ Chemical Engineering
- ▶ Industrial Engineering
- ▶ General Engineering
- ▶ Mechanical
- ▶ Prevention and Safety
- ▶ Production Control
- ▶ Quality
- ▶ Telecommunication

Eligibility

Candidates must meet the following conditions:

1. Must be a Yemeni national residing in Yemen
2. Must be aged between 17 and 21
3. Must have a grade average of 85% or higher - Science section
4. Must have a secondary school certificate from the Yemeni Ministry of Education
5. Must commit to attend intensive French language training to be able to pass the DELF B1/B2 exam.
6. Must have a TOEFL score of at least 450

Final selection of the scholarships recipients will be based on passing the DELF exam, receiving university admission and the secondary school results.

Requirements

The below should be included in the application for the scholarship program:

1. Completed scholarship application form
2. A copy of the DELF/DALF certificate (If available)
3. A copy of your birth certificate
4. A copy of your CV
5. A copy of the secondary school certificate

The students should further:

6. Meet the university/institution's admission requirements
7. Pass the medical examination
8. Commit to return to work in Yemen after completion of the program

APPLY BEFORE **09**
OCTOBER
2010

APPLICATION PROCESS

Applications can be downloaded online from our website at www.yemenlng.com, or picked up from head office. The application along with the required documents listed above should be submitted in a sealed envelope no later than **9 October 2010** to either of the following:

- ▶ Yemen LNG Head Office, Hadda Street, Sana'a, Or
- ▶ By mail to: Yemen LNG Scholarship Program, P. O. Box 15347, Sana'a, Yemen

Postgraduate Degree (Master)

(8 Scholarships in English, 8 Scholarships in French)

Majors in French language (8 scholarships)

- ▶ Public Health
- ▶ Public Administration
- ▶ French Language
- ▶ Agriculture
- ▶ Engineering
 - ▶ Civil Engineering
 - ▶ Electrical Engineering
 - ▶ Electronics Engineering
 - ▶ Industrial Engineering
 - ▶ General Engineering
 - ▶ Mechanical
 - ▶ Prevention and Safety
 - ▶ Production Control
 - ▶ Quality
 - ▶ Telecommunication
- ▶ Transportation
- ▶ Accounting
- ▶ Law

Eligibility

Candidates must meet the following conditions:

1. Must be a Yemeni national residing in Yemen
2. Must be aged 26 years old or less
3. Must have earned their Bachelors (BA/BSc) degree with a minimum grade average of "very good" certified by the Ministry of Higher Education.
4. Must have at least one year work experience in Yemen
5. Must have a TOEFL score of at least 550 or IELTS score of 7.0 (for majors in English).
6. Must have a working knowledge of French (completed level 6 at the French Cultural Center) (for majors in English).
7. Must commit to attend intensive French language training to be able to pass the DELF B1/B2 exam.
8. Must pass the DELF exam (for majors in French)
9. Must have a TOEFL score of at least 450 (for majors in French).

Final selection of scholarship recipients will be based on passing the DELF B1/B2 exam (for majors taught in French) or TOEFL / IELTS score (For majors taught in English), receiving university admission and past academic performance

Requirements

The below should be included in the application for the scholarship program:

1. Completed scholarship application form
2. A copy of the DELF/DALF certificate (if available), or TOEFL / IELTS (for majors in English)
3. A copy of your CV
4. A copy of your birth certificate
5. A copy of the university degree and transcript

The students should further:

6. Meet the university/institution's admission requirements
7. Pass the medical examination
8. Commit to return to work in Yemen after completion of the program

الشركة اليمنية للغاز الطبيعي المسال
Yemen LNG Company



Job Vacancies

The Yemen LNG project involves the operation of a gas pipeline, a harbour and a liquefied natural gas processing plant at Balhaf on the Gulf of Aden which will export 6.7 million tons of LNG per annum. The project offices are based in Sana'a and it has an anticipated lifespan of over 20 years.

All candidates applying for these posts must be Yemeni nationals

1 Job Title: Heavy Vehicle Supervisor - Ref. No. 192
Department: Operations/Maintenance & Inspection
Work Location: Balhaf (Rotational)

Main Duties & Responsibilities

- Supervises and coordinates activities of garage administrator, mechanics, electricians and workers.
- Analyzes and resolves equipment problems, and assists mechanics in resolving equipment problems; using special diagnostic tools or device using or referring to technical manuals & drawings.
- Trains workers and demonstrates repair and maintenance of vehicles.
- Plans work procedures, following the IMS software using charts, technical manuals, and experience.
- Prepares work reports using IMS software, as directed by the BSS Manager.
- Assigns mechanics to performance expectations including but not limited to the following actions:
 - inspects and drives repaired vehicles to verify repairs;
 - raises vehicles, using hydraulic jack or hoist, to gain access to mechanical units bolted to underside of vehicle;
 - removes unit, such as engine, transmission, or differential, using wrenches, portable air hoist, and transmission jack;
 - disassembles units and inspects parts for wear, using micrometers, calipers, and thickness of gauges;
 - repairs or replaces parts, such as pistons, rods, gears, valves, and bearings using mechanics handtools;
 - overhauls or replaces Diesel engine, generators, Transmission, gearboxes, brake system, pneumatic system, Hydraulic system electrical system, starters, and alternators, etc...

Qualifications Required

- Qualified professional experienced in H/D mechanic, supervising the manpower and mechanical garage
- Minimum 6 to 10 years as foreman or supervisor position with 5 years experience on Toyota, Mercedes-Benz (ACTROS), MAN, JCB, JLG and Nissan vehicles like pick ups, land cruisers, Man Lifts, HIABS etc.
- Automotive Service Excellence endorsement of supervisory or technical courses, or making positive progress towards earning said endorsement
- basic skills and knowledge of computer program applications
- Good command of written and spoken English.

2 Job Title: Instrumentation Process Senior Technician - Ref. No. 193
Department: Operations/Maintenance & Inspection
Work Location: Balhaf (Rotational)

Main Duties & Responsibilities

- Receives assignments from the process instrumentation supervisor and liaises closely with production personnel whilst performing the job.
- Provides work direction and guidance to junior instrumentation technicians, obtains work permits and ensures the work is executed in accordance with Company safety rules and procedures.
- Carries out installation, maintenance, disassembly, cleaning, calibration, change and repair work on a variety of instrumentation equipment related to the installation by using a variety of tools and test equipment. Reports back on condition as found, time spent, work carried out, as left, material used, and any further action required for each job undertaken.
- Equipment includes among others pressure, temperature, flow, level, Ph and density sensors, switches, transmitters, controllers, indicators, solenoid valves, I/P & P/I, F&G instruments and any other kind of instrument.
- Participates in instrumentation equipment tests and ensures correct operation of the systems.
- Performs troubleshooting to check for faulty systems. Examines faulty instrumentation equipment, establishes requirements and completes fault finding to board level and changing out of faulty elements as required.
- Uses CMMS as a tool to plan and execute work, and update technical information for analysis and continuous improvement.
- Ensures up-to-date technical documents (P&IDs, cause and effect diagram, circuit drawings, etc).
- Maintains good housekeeping at work site and ensures tools and equipment are kept in good, safe operating condition. Replaces and stores tools in orderly and tidy manner.

Qualifications Required

- Higher Diploma, or equivalent, in a relevant technical discipline with professional experience in the Oil & Gas Industry plus formal training in control systems.
- 8 to 10 years' specific Maintenance experience in the oil refining, gas or petrochemical industry.
- High level of knowledge and specialized on instrumentation equipment (pressure, temperature, flow, level, Ph and density sensors, switches, transmitters, controllers, indicators, solenoid valves, I/P & P/I, F&G instruments, etc) maintenance.
- Experience in LNG would be preferable but not a must.
- Good command of written and spoken English.

3 Job Title: Network & Systems Engineer - Ref. No. 191 | Department: Finance/IST | Work Location: Sana'a

Main Duties & Responsibilities

The Network & System Engineer's role is to plan, organize and coordinate appropriate staff to ensure the stable operation of YLNG's IT infrastructure. This includes developing, maintaining, supporting, and optimizing network infrastructure, server configurations and data communications. The role will also include scheduling and execution of activities to resolve hardware and software problems in a timely and accurate fashion. Main activities and tasks include but are not limited to :

- Assess business requirements and plan, execute and control IT infrastructure activities within the IST department to ensure reliable IT infrastructure services for the company.
- Create work plans and prioritize scheduled tasks and projects to ensure timely delivery.
- Develop preventive maintenance plan for IT infrastructure systems.
- Create and maintain documentation relating to network and systems configuration, network mapping, processes, and service records.
- Develop, implement and maintain policies, procedures, and associated training plans for network and systems administration, usage, and disaster recovery.
- Lead the interaction and negotiation with vendors, outsourcers, and contractors to secure network and system-related products and services.
- Lead the design and deployment of company LANs, WANs, and wireless networks, including storage devices, servers, routers, L3 & L2 switches, firewalls, UTMs, WAN optimizers, load balancers and other hardware.
- Lead the design and deployment of new applications and enhancements to existing applications, software, and operating systems.
- Design and manage all network and industrial systems security solutions including firewalls, IPS, antispam, web filtering, antivirus and operating system updates.
- Design and perform server and security audits, system backup procedures, and other recovery processes in accordance with the company's disaster recovery and business continuity strategies.
- Monitor and test network and systems performance and provide performance statistics and reports.
- Integrate and manage servers, including active directory, database, e-mail, proxy, print and back-up servers and their associated OS software into Company's systems.
- Plan the required training and development of peers in the IT infrastructure team.

Qualifications Required

- University degree (B.Sc or M.Sc) in Engineering or Computer Science. • 5 years experience on Windows NT System Administration and MS Exchange.
- Supervisory experience in network engineering would be a plus • The job holder must have an updated working knowledge of the following technologies :
 - MS Windows 2008 Server - MS Windows 2003 Server including Active Directory. - MS Virtualization knowledge or similar virtualization environment - HP Proliant Servers and Blade Servers management. - HP SAN Management. - MS Exchange server. - Symantec Backup Exec. - GFI Mail Security, GFI Mail Essential and GFI end point security.
 - HP Systems Insight Manager - NOD32 Anti Virus Enterprise edition, MS Forefront or equivalent. - ISA Server. - Cisco CCNA level of knowledge is essential. - Cisco Firewall Management.
 - UTM Firewall Management.

APPLICATION PROCESS

- Visit Yemen LNG's website at (WWW.YEMENLNG.COM).
- Go to Careers, then to Vacancies to enter our Web Application System.
- Register your personal and professional data in order to log in and apply.

- Do not make duplicate applications by fax, etc.
- Yemen LNG Company will contact the selected candidates for interview and further assessment.
- Applicants who are not contacted have not been successful but can still apply for future positions.

What it means to be a Houthi

The divided house of Zaydism (part 1/2)

By: Paula Mejia and Atef Alshaer
The Majala

The Yemeni government currently faces serious opposition from the Houthis, a rebel group whose origins coincide with the socio-economic and political grievances that have been growing in the country. The Houthis are particularly interesting because of their relationship to Zaydism, the role of their former leader, Houssein Al-Houthi, as well as the conflict's potential ties to influential neighbours, most notably Iran and Saudi Arabia. These multi-dimensional factors associated to the conflict hold the key in providing a clear picture of who the Houthis are, and what their presence implies for Yemen.

Tell me how this ends

On January 17, 2002 a mass of Houssein Al-Houthi's followers stood outside the Great Mosque in Sana chanting "Allah Akbar, Death to America, Death to Israel, Damn the Jews, Victory to Islam." The "cry", as it came to be known, was really an "outcry in the face of arrogance" according to Houssein Al-Houthi, the leader of the rebel movement at the time. Having given a lecture to followers earlier that day on the perils of American tyranny, and the disgrace from which the Arab and Islamic peoples suffer, Al-Houthi urged his followers to present his message in the capital at the Mosque where the President of Yemen could be found that day.

The conflict taking place today in Yemen between the government and rebel forces, known as the "Houthis," has many causes, but the origin of the modern conflict begins outside the Great

Mosque in the country's capital. Since 2004, five rounds of fighting between the government and the Houthis have created over 160,000 internally displaced people in the country. Numbers that large cannot express the humanitarian impact that they represent for a country where already 15 percent of the population lives under one dollar a day. Naturally, those caught between the fighting ask themselves how could this possibly end? The government led by President Saleh has given an answer: Operation Scorched Earth.

The ominous title of the latest campaign between the rebels and the government is illustrative of how much the conflict has marred the stability of a country that has been historically recognized for its peacefulness, for its ability to bring together difference, for cross-sectarian harmony in a region that is generally weakened by such demographic configurations. These traits have earned the country the title of "The Happy Yemen." Yet today, socio-political and religious tensions have undermined the title that Yemenis are so proud of.

While the conflict in Sa'ada has not received much international attention, other than its framing by the Yemeni government as yet another safe haven for Islamist terrorist groups, the conflict is in fact quite significant for its potential impact on Yemen, and the region more generally. The conflict is a reflection of not only the internal tensions that have been building up in Yemen over religious, socio-economic, and political strains. Rather, the conflict also represents the greater geopolitical and historic context that has developed around and within Yemen.

Consequently, understanding who the Houthis are, how they came to be and

what they are fighting for is essential for understanding how Yemen is gradually becoming unhappy. The short answer to this question is that the Houthis are Zaydis, the most moderate of the Shia groups and closest to Sunni Islam. But more than that, the Houthis are a revivalist Zaydi group who believe that the Zaydi identity is threatened by the Sunni or Salafi identity. This sense of threat experienced by the Houthis is grounded in their historical role as leaders in Yemen. The Houthis are also Zaydi Hashemites, who ruled over Yemen for 1,000 years, before the country's revolution in 1962. This revolution marked the end of the Northern Yemeni Imamate and the beginning of the economic and political demise of the Zaydis which opened the window for the development of factors that have instigated the current conflict in Saada.

The flower and the rock

Yemen comprises an old religious mosaic which includes Muslims, Christians and Jews. However, the majority of Yemen's residents are Muslims who belong to two doctrines, Sunni Islam or Zaydi Shi'a. Though the Sunni Muslims of Yemen are the majority, which totals approximately 60 percent of Yemen's population of 22 million, they are not the sole holders of authority in Yemen. Ali Abdallah Saleh, the President of Yemen since 1978, is Zaydi by origin. Yet, the current conflict between the Houthis and the Yemeni government makes the question of Yemen's religious makeup interesting, particularly since the Houthis are Zaydis by origin. To distinguish the Zaydis from the Houthis it is important to stress that not all Zaydis are Houthis.

Zaydism is a religious strand of

Shi'ism; it is different from the mainstream Shi'i Twelfth Imamite doctrine which mainly resides in Iran. However, modern political conditions in Yemen created divisions among the Zaydi community and made some of the Houthis closer to the Shi'a of Iran than the Zaydis were originally. The political ambitions of Houssein Al-Houthi, the leader of the Houthi movement in Yemen, coincided with the interests of Iran in the region. Increasingly, Houssein Al-Houthi became closer to the Shi'a of Iran than to the original Zaydism, which theologically is close to Sunni Islam. Some literature on the Zaydis and Houthis in Yemen refer to him and his followers as belonging to the Twelfth Imam's strand of Shi'ism. Here in lies the presence of what author Adel Al-Ahmadi refers to as the "Flower and the Rock" in Yemen's religious configuration. The rock, or the hardliners are the Houthis of Yemen who have shifted their religious alliances and positions to benefit their political interests which coincide with Iran. The other Zaydis, the Flower, who are not Houthis, have remained allied with the government of Yemen and condemned the Houthis as a group of heretics who resourced the interests of Yemen to outside powers in return for political vetting. The conflict in Yemen today, is founded mainly in the differences that exist between the Flower and the Rock of the Zaydi tradition.

The Believing Youth

The notion of the Flower and the Rock highlights that despite its religious undercurrent, the conflict in Yemen is grounded on a political struggle for power as well. When the 1962 revolution ended the Northern Imamate, it was accompanied by an alteration in the social order that

had dominated Yemen in the past. Since then, the region inhabited by the Zaydis has undergone systematic political and economic marginalization. Various analyses of the conflict relate this to the fact that while the end of the Imamate saw the rise of republicans to power as well as growing consensual identity between the two largest religious sects – Zaydi Shiism and Shafei Sunnism – there continued to be exceptions. The most important of which was the emergence of Salafis, who maintained ties to Saudi Arabia, and marginalized Zaydis in Yemen for their alleged links to Jaafarism (the dominant Shiite sect in Iran and Iraq). Consequently, Zaydi revivalists, particularly the Houthis, have been mobilized by the rejection of Salafi influence in Yemen. More importantly, it has led the Houthis to perceive the republic as fundamentally anti-Hashemite and anti-Zaydi.

However, to understand the Houthi's commitment to their rebel cause, one must first delineate the role that Houssein Al-Houthi had in creating this militarized group. Houssein Al-Houthi is in many ways at the source for understanding the current conflict taking place in Yemen. Al-Houthi was a parliament member in Yemen prior to the separatist movement that broke out in the country in 1994. Up until that time, Houssein Al-Houthi had been a member of the Al-Haqq party – a sectarian party established by the Zaydi people. This party had created for the Zaydis an important means of political expression. However, during the separatist movement, the Al-Haqq party supported the Yemeni Socialist Party against the General People's Congress, the current party in power led by President Saleh. This created problems for the Al-Haqq party, which motivated Houssein

Al-Houthi to flee to Syria and Iran. After his return he resigned from the Al-Haqq party and, in 1997, created the Believing Youth, a group seeking to revive Zaydi activism through education and proselytizing.

At this point, Houssein Al-Houthi's importance multiplied. He was able to create a following of idealists, who gradually turned the group into a type of crusade. The Houthis then founded the group on a platform grounded in anti-US, anti-Israeli, and at times anti-Jewish ideas. However, the actual demands of their agenda remain vague. What is known about the Houthis is that the arrest of Houssein Al-Houthi was called for by the government for instigating people not to pay the zakat; for breaking into mosques; and for promoting ideas that undermined the government.

These factors led to calls for his arrest in 2004, and ultimately attempts at arresting Al-Houthi became full-scale confrontations between the government and his followers. The first conflict in Sa'ada resulted in his death, although not in the death of his legacy in Yemen's conflict. The government was highly criticized for how it handled the conflict, leading to growing support in favour of the rebels. By the fourth confrontation support for the rebel movement has evolved. Today, very few supporters are genuinely in favour of the slogan that has been as close as the Houthis have gone to identifying an agenda. In addition, the participants in the fighting are no longer a homogenous group. They do not carry a specific ideology. Instead, the battle has extended to other members of the tribal community. People who had never heard of Houssein Al-Houthi are participating in the fighting.

Focus on Yemen, not Israel-Palestine

By: Aymenn Jawad
Cross-Post

As summer draws to a close, much speculation has arisen in the media on the upcoming direct Israeli-Palestinian peace talks, which the Obama administration hopes will bring about a lasting agreement and a viable Palestinian state within a year. Meanwhile, news has just come out concerning the start of Qatari-mediated talks between the central government of Yemen led by Ali Abdullah Saleh and Shi'a Houthi rebels based in the north of Yemen.

Although these talks are unlikely to receive anywhere near the same level of attention as the direct Israeli-Palestinian peace talks, the US should, in fact, act as a mediator in the Yemeni peace talks, and concentrate on urging the Houthi rebels and the central Yemeni government to reach a worthwhile peace agreement, while leaving the Israeli-Palestinian negotiations alone. The reasons for why such a shift in policy is necessary are many.

First, although an eventual resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is something to be desired, it has little bearing on the present Middle Eastern Cold War. People in the Arab world are largely indifferent to the current round of negotiations. A recent survey conducted by the Al-Arabiya television network, for example, discovered that 71 percent of respondents had no interest in the upcoming Israeli-Palestinian peace talks.

Such an attitude of apathy is not at all surprising: Al-Arabiya conducted a similar large-scale survey in May 2005 and found that only 8 percent of respondents saw "the ongoing Arab-Israeli conflict" as the main obstacle to "development in the Arab world;" and only 10 percent regarded resolving the conflict

as "the fastest way to achieve development in the Arab world."

These data should put to rest the notion of "linkage," the idea that solving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is the key to dealing with the problem of Iran's goal of becoming the dominant power in the region.

Proponents of "linkage" argue that Iran is increasing its influence because it is playing on resentment about the ongoing conflict, but how can this be so when surveys from Al-Arabiya consistently illustrate a lack of interest amongst Arabs in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the peace process?

Second, as far as US security interests are concerned, the situation in Yemen is far more worrisome and urgent. At present, Yemen is the scene of a proxy war between Saudi Arabia and Iran, as Saudi Arabia backs the central government in its campaign to suppress a Shi'a Houthi revolt in the north – a rebellion, which began in 2004, now being supported by Iran. In the meantime, Saudi Arabia has conducted several indiscriminate airstrikes on Yemeni territory; these have killed scores of innocent civilians and have only stirred up more animosity among Houthis towards Ali Abdullah Saleh's central government, thereby creating a seemingly intractable cycle of warfare.

The situation is further aggravated in the south by an active separatist movement that has the declared support of "Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula" (AQAP). The AQAP has taken advantage of the destabilization of Yemen to gain a foothold from which to wage an insurgency campaign to overthrow the central government as part of Al-Qaeda's international jihad. Given that AQAP was likely behind the attempted Christmas Day bombing, the threat emanating from Yemen-based Islamist militants must be taken seriously.

Although the Houthis are Shi'a and

the central government mostly Sunni, the northern revolt is actually rooted in a rightfully perceived lack of sharing-of-power and oil wealth for the inhabitants of the north of Yemen, rather than as a religious dispute (several key figures in the Yemeni government, including Ali Abdullah Saleh himself, are Shi'a). The Houthis thus have legitimate grievances that can be easily addressed; hence, they need not serve as proxies for Iran in the Arabian Peninsula.

It follows that the US, as one of the Yemeni government's chief backers, can play a key role in reconciliation by assuaging fears that the Houthis are attempting to take over all of Yemen.

It is likely, therefore, that the goal of a lasting peace settlement will allow the Yemeni government to focus its efforts on the Al-Qaeda and the separatist movements in the south. In contrast, the Israeli-Palestinian talks will probably not progress very far, owing to a range of issues, including settlement construction as a precondition for negotiations; recognition of Israel's right to exist as a Jewish state, and the influence of hardliners in Fatah – despite the moderation of the likes of Salam Fayyad.

The required alteration of policy towards Yemen entails a number of recommendations. Above all, the US should persuade Saudi Arabia to stop conducting airstrikes in Yemeni territory: these only fuel the Houthi insurgency and tilt it further toward Iran.

In addition, the Obama administration would do well to put pressure on Ali Abdullah Saleh's government to stamp out corruption and thereby allow for a greater allocation of oil revenues to the north of Yemen. This might involve, for example, financial incentives for greater transparency, which could also alleviate to a certain extent the country's water crisis that is particularly affecting the south, and thereby garnering popular support for the south-

ern separatist movement led by former officials from the defunct Republic of South Yemen. Since 2005, Yemen has dropped further down Transparency International's "Corruption Perception Index" to a low, in 2009, of 154th out of 180 countries.

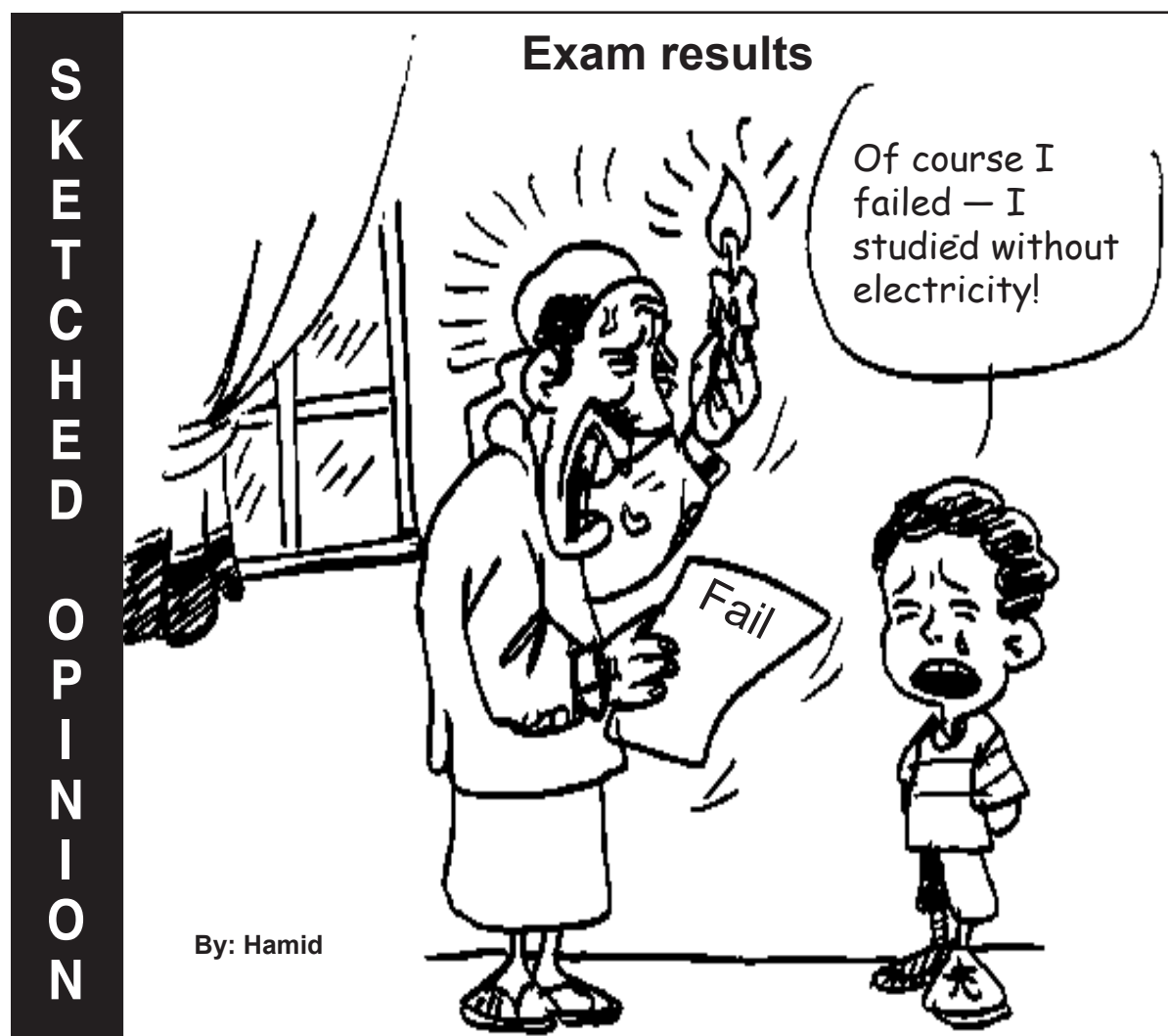
Finally, the US might wish to con-

sider urging the central government to grant semi-autonomy to the country's north, but should in any case halt drone attacks. As in Somalia, the US faces a situation where overt military intervention undermines its allies.

These changes in policy will not only contain Iran's influence, but also the

threat of Al-Qaeda in Yemen.

Concentrating on Israeli-Palestinian peace talks, however, which will at best be protracted over a much longer time, at the expense of neglecting the conflict in Yemen, only amounts to allowing potential destabilization across the south of the Arabian Peninsula.



SKETCHED OPINION

By: Hamid

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رئيس الجمهورية

بمناسبة أعياد الثورة اليمنية
26 سبتمبر و 14 أكتوبر
كل عام وأنتم بخير

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to H.E President

ALI ABDULLAH SALEH

on the occasions of the anniversaries
of the two Yemeni Revolutions,
26th September and 14th October."

Many Happy Returns



٢٦ سبتمبر ٤٨
١٤ أكتوبر ٤٧
٣٠ نوفمبر ٤٣



يتقدم كل من

Mr. Phil Milford
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&

Mr. Ali Mohammed Sohaiki,
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الرئيس و المدير العام
و

الأستاذ/ علي محمد السحيقي
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(14)

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قطاع (51)

و الإدارة العليا وجميع موظفي القطاعين
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علي عبدالله صالح (حفظه الله)
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Ali Abdullh Saleh

and the Yemeni people

On the occasion of

Eid Al-Fitr Al-Mubarak and the 48th

Anniversary of the

26th of September Revolution

Man Happy Return

On behalf of staff and employees of Yemen Airways
Captain AbdulKhalik Saleh Alkadhhi



٢٦ سبتمبر ٢٠١٠ نوفمبر
٤٨ سبتمبر ٤٧ سبتمبر



Yemenia  **اليمنية**
Yemen Airways الخطوط الجوية اليمنية

الضيافة العربية الأصيلة



Matari coffee at risk

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

It took me two hours to reach the coffee farms in Bani Matar, 60 km from Sana'a. Coffee farmer Mohsen Al-Matari, 48, drove me along a bumpy road to his large coffee farms.

Light rain fell for hours and the weather was very warm. The roadside was full of trees and small waterfalls, with people swimming in the small cold pools at the base of the falls. They resort to swimming after the hard work in the coffee farms that is described as 'complicated work' by most farmers there.

When we reached Al-Matari's farms, many other farmers were waiting for us and immediately started proudly showing us their Matari coffee.

"Matari coffee is the best in Yemen. It has a special flavor and is of high quality," said farmer Mohammad Al-Matari, 58, who has been working in coffee farming since childhood.

Farmers in Bani Matar said that many

foreigners and experts in coffee consider Matari coffee as the best coffee in Yemen. They do not know, however, when coffee farming started in the area.

"We were born and found that coffee trees surround us. Our fathers and grandfathers were working in coffee farming but we don't know exactly who started farming coffee," Al-Matari said.

Although Matari coffee has a good reputation among Yemenis and in foreign countries, this historical coffee is at risk due to water scarcity and the bad roads that limit the access to farms to 4WD vehicles, according to many Matari farmers.

Several farmers told the Yemen Times that the government doesn't support coffee farming in the area, explaining that there is support for coffee farming by the government, but it doesn't reach farmers who deserve and need this support.

They said that there is a strange kind of worm that affects coffee trees in the area. They have called on the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to help them

with this problem as they don't know what this worm is, how it infects the coffee trees or how to control it.

For many years, two thirds of the inhabitants of Bani Matar have worked in coffee farming, but in recent years many people have left the area for other governorates due to water scarcity, says 38 year old coffee farmer Abdulmalik Al-Matari.

Abdulmalik criticized Yemeni coffee trading describing it as 'random trading'. He said that Matari coffee doesn't receive what it deserves. He said that the government isn't interested in Bani Matar farms and farmers, although they are some of the oldest and most important farmers in Yemen. He is calling for the establishment of a strict system to organize coffee trading in addition to setting up a syndicate or association for coffee farmers.

"We have extensive land and many laborers but we have no water, which for us is the most important thing — although our Lord blessed us this year with

continuing rains," he said, explaining that most wells in the area have dried up.

He confessed that he replaced some coffee trees with qat trees, but expressed his opposition to this act saying that he was compelled to do so to live well.

"I cannot depend on coffee farming for a living. Growing the coffee trees is more costly than other crops and needs special care. I must take care of my coffee trees like my son, but this is impossible under these bad circumstances," he said.

Abdulmalik, who also grows qat, expressed his willingness to replace all the qat trees with coffee trees, on condition that the government provides him with water and a paved road. He confirmed that all the owners of qat trees in the area are ready to uproot them if the government cooperated with them.

Matari farmers harvest their coffee annually. Some families earn YR 500,000 (USD 2,300) annually from the coffee while others earned YR 1-2 million annually.

The Yemen Times also visited the large coffee warehouses in Bani Matar district that are owned by the Yemeni businessman Abdul Wahed Al-Hamdani, who exports Yemeni coffee to Gulf countries and other Arab and European countries.

Al-Hamdani said that there is no organized process to trade Yemeni coffee indicating that most Yemeni coffee farmers are poor and suffer severely from the lack of water and roads.

He has loaned many Yemeni farmers

money to support them, and criticized the lack of support coffee farmers receive from the government.

"I'm ready to make projects to develop coffee trading and help farmers, especially in the mountainous areas like Bani Matar," he said.

"Unfortunately, coffee trading in Ye-

men is getting worse during last two decades due to the lack of water and roads," he added.

According to Al-Hamdani, Yemeni coffee in the past was far better than these days. Now the springs have dried up and there are no serious projects for pumping water to irrigate the coffee trees.



Matari coffee farmers say that their coffee is the best in Yemen, but complain about lack of water.



Two Matari farmers pick their harvest after a year's wait. They can keep their coffee in the warehouse for more than 3 years.



About 1 million Yemenis work in coffee farming and trading.

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Job Title: Internal Auditor - Ref. No. 296
Department: Internal Audit
Work Location: Sana'a

Main Duties & Responsibilities

- Carry out audits as per the approved Internal Audit Plans
- Prepare Audit Planning Memos for each audit and establish materiality and design to select samples
- Prepare Audit Programs for all audits; or as and when required
- Prepare a flow chart of all functions/processes under audit to gain knowledge thereof and to document the process
- Carry out and document internal audit testing for each audit and report on any irregularities or deficiencies found.
- Analyze events and transactions and their impacts to achieve the internal audit objectives.
- Carry out all physical internal audit activities.
- Prepare draft reports of audit finding and recommendations thereto for all audits carried out.
- Carry out specific audits as and when required or requested by Management.
- Apply, in appropriate circumstances, knowledge of basis of Information System (IS) audit techniques.
- Follow-up of reported findings at appropriate intervals, as specified in the Audit Plan, and maintain a follow-up database/log for this purpose when and as required
- Assist in developing an internal audit plan necessary to perform effective audits on a continuous basis.
- Develop an awareness of the role of Internal Audit; and promote the best practices across the Company.

Qualifications Required

- Accounting/Finance degree or professional qualification.
- At least 3 years previous Audit and Control experience, preferably in oil & gas industry.
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- Good report writing skills.
- Good computer skills
- Fluent in both written and spoken English and Arabic

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Internal Audit Manager



Job Description:

Felix Airways is looking for an Internal Audit Manager. This person coordinates and manages the internal audit assignments; leads in planning and conducting reviews of the financial status and operating procedures of the organization; and prepares written reports on findings and recommends improvements in policies, procedures and internal controls. This person operates under minimal supervision, with regular review of completed assignments.

Essential Duties and Responsibilities:

- Review of business and risk management processes and controls
- Investigate frauds, whistle-blowing reports and complaints (if any). Recommend remedial measures and conduct follow up audits to ensure their implementation
- Ensure reliability and integrity of financial and operating information
- Compliance with policies, plans, standards, laws and regulations which could have significant impact upon operations
- Evaluate measures taken to safeguard assets, including tests of existence.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of organizational structures to achieve corporate goals and ability of Management to plan, organize, direct and control its function

For all assigned audits:

- Adequately plan each audit assignment prior to commencing fieldwork
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- Plan and conduct audit closing conference

The skills, experience, and knowledge required to be considered for this position include:

- B.A./B.S. degree in Accounting is required
- Public accounting experience is required
- CPA / CA is required
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- Minimum of three years internal audit experience on the same position is required
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Stories from Real Life

By: Nawal Zaid
For the Yemen Times

Stories of men who worked hard

Without his father's support, he struggled for an education

Ahmad Al-Shihab, 24, is unmarried and lives with his family in Sana'a. Ahmad was born in Taiz and then left to Sana'a with his family while he was a little boy. He enrolled in a public primary school. He has been a hardworking student.

As time passed, Ahmad finished his primary study and entered secondary school. His father forced him to study his lessons all the time and at the same time pushed upon him the responsibility of managing the house and family problems.

His father was always scolding him as he was the eldest son of the family. He denied him money under the pretext that he had become a man and thus had to depend upon himself. Ahmad was deeply affected by his father's conduct towards him but he did not let these feelings affect his study.

He studied hard and was always going to his friends to ask for their help. Every year he used to come first in his studies. When he enrolled in university, he chose the faculty of commerce. He needed a lot of money to study at university. His father did not give him enough money despite having enough to do so, but Ahmad kept any resentment inside him.

He decided to continue his studies at the university and at the same time work. He was attending lectures and returning home to have lunch. After resting for a short time, he left the house to distribute newspapers to bookshops and other places. He used to stay out working until midnight.

He then returned home and studied his lessons until dawn. Ahmad's father did not want him to work and told him off most of the time. But Ahmad did

not surrender and waited until his father was asleep to go out to work.

Then Ahmad started work at a company where he received only a small salary and was given inferior, difficult work. But despite all this, Ahmad studied hard and was able to manage his work and study at the same time as he endured his father's humiliations against him.

He was a hard worker and successful young man. He used his summer vacations to study English at a language institute and also took computer courses. He paid for his studies from his own pocket until he finished university obtaining a grade of excellent.

One day Ahmad's father had a stroke that rendered him unable to work and he had to stay at home. Doctors were unable to treat him and he was unable to walk or even talk and could only lie in bed. Ahmad became responsible for managing the affairs of the house, paying the rent and managing the care of his father and TB-afflicted grandmother.

As the eldest brother, he has to pay for the clothing of his brothers and sisters and for supplying their needs. Now Ahmad is looking for a better job that suits his certificate while continuing his difficult and inferior work.

Through humility and hard work, he attained success

Ali Naser, 40, is a government employee and has five children. He lives in Sana'a with his family. He started his difficult life whilst still a child at elementary school by helping his father sell qat.

Despite helping his father, he was a hardworking student and was distinguished among his friends. He excelled in primary school and attended secondary school, where he studied

even harder.

Although he was still a student in secondary school, his father decided Ali should marry. Ali himself was very happy to get married. A time after his marriage, his wife gave a birth to a son who they named Ahmad. All the family was very happy with the newborn's coming.

Only a year later, Ali's father told him to leave the house and search for another place for his family to live. Ali was shocked by this surprising news as he was still only a student and had no work other than helping his father sell qat and vegetables.

Ali went out to find a house but could not find one as he couldn't afford the high rent. His father decided to house him and his family in a room in the basement. The room had a bathroom and a small kitchen.

Ali moved into the room with his wife and child as he did not want to oppose his father's decision. He accepted the situation and continued working with his father selling qat and vegetables and at the same time studying at university.

Ali had to pay for the living costs of his family and also for his studies at university. His father was harsh with him and sometimes would cut off the electricity and water to his room. He would wake Ali up at daybreak to go with him to the market.

While he was only getting a little money from his father, Ali was patient and never uttered a word of complaint. His wife suffered a lot from having the water and electricity cut off. She had to go to their neighbors to get water to clean their dishes and clothes. She dried the clothes in front of the house on the street.

As Ali was watched these things, he felt very sad but kept this to himself and endured. The money he got from his father was not enough to support his family, to buy milk for his little

baby and other necessities.

But he had a good wife who was content and always satisfied with the little they had. She was used to a very humble life and only sought a quiet life with her husband and child without any problem.

Even as his responsibilities increased without support from anyone, Ali continued working with his father and studying hard until he finished his university studies. Then he started searching for a job that suited his university degree while working with his father and taking care of his family.

Finally, he found a very good job with a large salary, as his mother was praying for him because he was a good son to his parents and endured the difficulties of life.

A month later Ali moved his family to a better house while he started his new work and at the same time continued helping his father at the market.

When his financial situation improved, he thought to buy a spot of land to build a house. He bought the land and started planning a big and beautiful house. He worked hard and at the same time built his beautiful house that step-by-step became a large villa.

Then he bought luxurious furniture and moved with his family into their new home. By that time he had two children, Ahmad and Emad. His children started studying in their new home. His wife had three more children, Sheima'a, Jalal and Mohammad.

Now Ali lives a happy life with his family and helps his brothers and gives them money. He always gives good advice to people. Nor does he forget his parents and his sisters and always visits them and makes sure they are well.

A charitable man be-

comes an example to his sons

Yahya Mohammad Aziz, 50, is an employee in a government corporation. He is married and had seven sons. He lives with his family in Sana'a.

Yahya started his life as a child working with his father and uncle cultivating vegetables and fruits in Hadeen Al-Sabeen, Sana'a.

Later he got married and lived with his wife and his family. His mother was treating his wife ruthlessly and when his wife gave birth, the problems between his mother and his wife only increased. The mother decided to force him and his family out of the house with only the furniture from his room, two cups of tea, two spoons and two dishes.

He was sent to their old house which was out-of-use and in ruins. At that time Yahya started to look for work. He had no certificate to work and could find none. So he returned to agriculture and cultivated vegetables and other crops.

Later his father forced him out from the farm and deprived him from his source of living. He searched hard for work until his neighbor guided him to a government job at the Yemeni Corporation for Radio and TV as a truck driver to supply diesel.

He was always vulnerable to highway robbers and the dangers of difficult roads in the high mountains. Every trip was four or five days long, according to the distance to the governorate he had to drive to.

Upon returning to Sana'a, he always had to first complete his work at the corporation before going home. As the years passed, his wife gave birth to a second child, then a third until they eventually had seven sons. He expand-

ed his work despite the dangers of the roads to earn more money to support his family.

He eventually was able to buy a plot of land on the same street he lived on and then spent years saving the money to build a house. Ultimately he built a large and beautiful house and took his family to live there. He continued his hard work and endured its difficulties to earn more money.

He was kind to his mother and father and gave them money despite their past cruelties to him. He never treated them severely. He started building a second floor to his house, then a third and finally a fourth.

He allowed his wife to enjoy her life. He bought her everything she wanted, jewelry and clothes. He was also kind to his relatives, especially his female relatives. He used to give his sister, aunts and cousins money and clothes. He was also very kind to poor people, giving them money and food.

His brothers tried to humiliate him because they were envious. They were always accusing him of stealing the money that came from their father's lands. As the eldest son they accused him of stealing their money while he was working with his father. They even wanted to kill him to take his money.

Yahya was a struggler and a brave man. He was also good man with a good heart. He always helped the poor and needy and was also generous to his brothers and family. He always held feasts and invited his neighbors and relatives. Every Eid he used to distribute meat, clothes and sweets to the poor. Furthermore, he was always giving to charity.

Everyone who entered his house got a warm welcome and generosity from Yahya, and left the house happy and full. He was nice to others because he had lived a difficult life and always thought about others.

Long years passed and Yahya con-

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وأن يسكنه فسيح جناته
وأن يلهم أهله وذويه الصبر والسلوان
إنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون

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مستشفى السعودي الالمانى: ٠١ ٣٢٢٢٢٢
مستشفى ازال: ٠١ ٣٠٠٠٠٠
٠١ ٢١١٢٢٢٢/٠

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فندق ميكور صنعاء: ٠١ ٢٤٦٩٦٧-٦٦
عن: ٢ ٢٤٦٩٦٦-٦٦
فندق شمر: ٠٢ ٢٤٦٩٦٧-٦٦
فندق شيرتون: ٠١ ٢٣٧٥٠٠
فندق موفيميك: ٠١ ٥٤٦٠٠٠
فندق فرساي: ٠١ ٤٤٥٩٧٠/٢
فندق سينا: ٠١ ٢٧٣٣٣٣
فندق ريلكس ان: ٠١ ٤٤٩٨٧١
فندق لازوردي: ٤٤٥٠٢٠/٢
فندق تاج صيدلة زركيش: ٠١ ٤٢٣٠٠٠

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معاهد

معهد بالي: ٤٤٥٤٨٢/٣ - ٤٤٨٠٣٩
ف: ٤٤٨٠٣٧
معهد التي: ٠١ ٢٦٤٢٢٢
معهد اللغة الالمانية: ٢٠٠٩٤٥
المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر: ٢٢٢٢٢٢
ف: ٥١٤٧٥٥
معهد كاروكيس: ٥٢٢٤٣٤/٥
ف: ٥٢٢٤٣٦
معهد ايتك: ٥١٠٦١٣ - ٢٤٠٨٣٣
ف: ٢٥٥٢٧٧
معهد اكسيد: ٠١ ٥٢٧٨٧١
معهد مالي: ٠١ ٤٤٩٠٣٦
معهد هورايزن: ٠١ ٤٤٨٥٧٣

شركات للتأمين

المتحدة للتأمين: ٠١ ٥٥٥٥٥٥٥
الرقم المجاني: ٥٥٥٥ ٨٠٠
الوطنية للتأمين: ٢٧٢٨٧٢
ف: ٢٧٢٩٢٤
مأرب للتأمين: ٠١ ٢٠٦١١٣
الشركة اليمنية للإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين: ٠١ ٢٨٤٩١٣
عن: ٢ ٢٧٣٣٣٨
تعز: ٤ ٢٥٨٨٨١
شركة اليمن للتأمين: ٢٧٢٩٢٤/٤٢
٢٧٢٨٠٦
عن: ٢ ٢٤٧٦١٧
تعز: ٢٥٠٢٤٥
شركة أمان: ٠١ ٢٨٠٤١٢

مدارس

روضة واحة الأطفال: ٤٧٠٢٥٠
موبائل: ٧٣٤٥٣٣٣٤
مدرسة رينبو: ٠١ ٤٤٤٤٣٣ - ٠١ ٤٤٤٤٣٣
مدارس صنعاء الدولية: ٠١ ٢٧٠٠٩١/٢
ف: ٠١ ٢٧٠٠٩٢
مدرسة التزيك الدولية: ٠١ ٤٤٨٢٥٨/٩
مدرسة الماجد اليمني: ٠١ ٢٠٦١٥٩
مدرسة منارات: ٠١ ١٩٠٢٨٣

سفرات

قدس فلاي: ٠١ ٢٨٠٧٧٧ - ٠١ ٢٧٤٦٩١
سكاي للسفرات والسياحة: ٠١ ٥٣٥٠٨٠
عن: ٢ ٢٢٢٢٢٧
النسيم للسفرات: ٠١ ٢٧٠٠٧٠
العالمية للسفرات والسياحة: ٠١ ٩٨٥١١٤٤

مطاعم

مطعم ومخارية الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني): ٢٧٦١١٩
تلفون: ٠١ ٥٥٥٩٩٠ - ٠١ ٢٦٦٣٧٥

إرقام هاتفي هاتفي
IMPORTANT Numbers

طوارئ الكهربية: ١٧٧
طوارئ الشرطة: ١٩٩
الإطفاء: ١٩٤

للإشتراك في هذه المساحة الإتصال على: ٣٦٨٦٦٦ ٢١١

الشؤون الخارجية: ٢٠٢٥٤٤/٧	التهنئة: ٢٥٠٧١/٣
الهجرة: ٢٥٠٧١/٣	تعليم: ٧٤٢٢٢٢٧
الإذاعة: ٢٨٢٠٦١	التلفزيون: ٣٢٢٠٠١/٢
السياسة: ٢٥٤٠٢٢	الصلب الأحمر: ٢٠٣١٣/٣

مؤسسة الباصات للتقل داخل المدن: ٢٣١١١/٢

الوزارات

رئاسة الجمهورية: ٠١/٢٩٠٢٠٠
رئاسة الوزراء: ٠١/٤٩٠٨٠٠
وزارة الأشغال العامة والطرق: ٠١/٥٤١٣٢٢
وزارة الأوقاف والأرشاد: ٠١/٢٧٤٤٢٩
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي: ٠١/٥٣٠٢٦
وزارة الشؤون البلدية والتربية والثقافة: ٠١/٢٦٨٥٨٣
وزارة الخدمة المدنية والتأمينات: ٠١/٢٧٤٦٤٠
وزارة الدفاع: ٠١/٢٩٥٥٧٩
وزارة الزراعة والري: ٠١/٢٧٦٤٠٤
وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية والعمل: ٠١/٢٨٢٩٦٣
وزارة الشؤون القانونية: ٠١/٢٢١٣
وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان: ٠١/٢٥٢٢١١
وزارة الشباب والرياضة: ٠١/٤٧٩٩١٣
وزارة الصناعة والتجارة: ٠١/٢٣٤٦٢٢
وزارة العدل: ٠١/٢٣٦٥١٢
وزارة السياحة: ٠١/٢٢٠٠٥٠
وزارة المغتربين: ٠١/٤٠٢٣٥٤
وزارة النفط والعيان: ٠١/٢٠٣٠٩/١
وزارة شؤون الداخلية: ٠١/٨٨٥٧٧
وزارة النقل: ٠١/٢٦٠٠٠
وزارة حقوق الانسان: ٠١/٤٤٤٨٦١
وزارة الاتصالات وتقنية المعلومات: ٠١/٢٣٤٦٠٠
وزارة الادارة المحلية: ٠١/٢٢٢٤٢٤
وزارة الاعلام: ٠١/٢٧٤٠٠٨
وزارة التخطيط والتعاون الدولي: ٠١/٢٥٠٠١٠
وزارة التربية والتعليم: ٠١/٢٥٢٧٢٢
وزارة الخارجية: ٠١/٥٣٧٩١٤
وزارة الداخلية: ٠١/٢٣٣٧٠١
وزارة المالية: ٠١/٢٦٠٣٦٥
وزارة المواصلات: ٠١/٧٥٢٢٢٠٢
وزارة المياه والبيئة: ٠١/٤١٨٢٨٩
وزارة الكهرباء: ٠١/٣٣٦١٦٦

\$ البنوك

بنك اليمن والخليج: ٩٦٧-١٦٦-٨٢٣
ف: ٢٦٠٨٤٤
عن: ٢-٣٧-٢٤٧/٩
بنك التضامن الإسلامي: ٠١/٦٦٦٦٦٦
ف: ٢٠٣٧٧١
ت: ٢٧٧٢٢٤
ف: ٢٧٧٢٩١
مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل: ٢٦٤٧٥-٢٦٤٧٠٢
ف: ٢٠٦٤٢٢-٥٣٣٠٥٥
بنك اليمن الدولي: ٠١-٤٠٧٠٢٠

سوق العمل الخبرات: إشغلت سابقا في عدت مراكز تجارية وفي عدت مناطق في المبيعات / تعز - صنعاء - حجة. للتواصل: ٧٧٠٨٢٥٧٥٤ - ٧٣٦٢٣٦٩٦٠

أنا أجد اللغة الانجليزية وحاصل على شهادة الإعدايه فقط. للتواصل: ٧١١٤٧١٣٧

ماتيو جوفير - هندي الجنسية - ماجستير تجارة أكثر من ٢٠ سنة خبرة في مجال التجارة - إدارة - تسويق - مشاريع (مستويات عالية) ويفضل في مدينة تعز - عملي مستعد بالاتحاق حاليا في الشركات.

التواصل: ٧١١٤٤٥٣٥٤

عبدالباري أحمد محمد عبد الرحمن القباطي، دبلوم تقني عالي، تخصص هندسة تكييف وتبريد والتهوية، أجادة التعامل مع الكمبيوتر، حاصل على شهادات خبرة من شركة ناتكو المؤسسة العامة

تعلن مدارس الزهراء الحديثة عن حاجتها: مدرسين خريجي جامعات، سكرتيرة، وحارس مدرسة للتواصل: ٧٧٠٢٣٩٠٢٥ - ٧٧٠٦٤٣٦٩

عبد الرحمن القباطي، دبلوم تقني عالي، تخصص هندسة تكييف وتبريد والتهوية، أجادة التعامل مع الكمبيوتر، حاصل على شهادات خبرة من شركة ناتكو المؤسسة العامة للتواصل: ٧١١٤٤٥٣٥٤ - ٧٧٧١٩٦٧٤٩ - ٧٣٣١٣٣١١٤

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A master in martial arts

By: Ibrahim Aljaadi
For the Yemen Times

The saying goes "Jack of all trades, master of none," but Ali Dawood, 37, breaks all the rules. He has practiced Kung Fu, gymnastics, Tae Kwan do, Karate and kickboxing.

Ali Dawood's story starts in Saudi Arabia, where he spent most of his childhood and where first learnt the art of Kung Fu. In 1986, aged 13, Ali returned to his hometown of Hodeida in Yemen and began training in gymnastics. Over the next six years Ali participated in numerous competitions in Yemen, winning several medals.

"I always dreamt of being good at martial arts since I was a little kid," he told the Yemen Times. "That way I tried more than one martial art."

One day, while practising gymnastics at his local gym, Ali spotted a young man practicing a sport that looked like boxing in which he used both his hands and feet. He approached him, keen to find out what sport he was practicing.



Ali Dawood has won three gold medals, six silver medals, and four bronze medals in several martial arts.

The man, a German named Kay, told him that it was called kickboxing.

Kay had come to Yemen to work as an electronic engineer and during his

free time would go and practise at the same gym as Ali. He had won silver at a national kickboxing tournament in Germany and was soon helping Ali get

to grips with the basics of the sport. After just a few lessons, Ali had fallen in love with kickboxing and was eager to learn more. But unfortunately Kay, having finished his work in Yemen, had to return to his home country.

Ali continued to practise his gymnastics but, in his heart, he was still dreaming of kickboxing. In 1995 he received a scholarship to go and study Sport Sciences in Algeria where he specialized in gymnastics. In the 1990s this had been common practise in Yemen and any player who was part of a national sports team would be eligible for the scholarship under some conditions.

Ali was lucky to get a scholarship to study in Algeria because it was there that he found what he had been searching for. Kickboxing is a popular sport in Algeria with many clubs teaching this particular type of martial arts.

"One day, I went to a club to ask if they taught Tae Kwan do but the coach there told they only had kickboxing. When he told me that, I remembered my German friend and what he taught me about kickboxing so I joined the club without any hesitation."

Alongside his studies, Ali continued to practise his kickboxing. Soon he had turned professional and was participating in numerous competitions. He won gold at the Algeria National kickboxing Tournament three years in a row before competing in 1999 at the World Cup for Kickboxing held in Beirut where he took silver.

A kickboxing coach

Ali first began teaching kickboxing in Yemen at the Hilal Club, Yemen's first kickboxing club, during his summer

visits to Yemen but started his career as an official coach in 2003 in Algeria while still competing himself. Five years later he led the Yemeni kickboxing team, consisting of 3 players aged 19 to 23, to the Arab Games where they won 2 bronze medals.

Kickboxing is gradually becoming more popular in Yemen. Since the opening of the Hilal Club in 1995 some 19 kickboxing clubs have emerged across the country. Unfortunately most Yemeni Kickboxing competitors are unable to participate in international tournaments because the Boxing Association- of which the Yemeni Association of kickboxing is a part- refuses to fund them.

Ali Dawood experienced this first hand when, in 2010, the Boxing Association refused to help finance his participation in the Athens Challenge. It was only due to some last minute financial support he received from a security agency and a tourist company that Ali was able to participate at all.

"I'm very grateful for Griffin Security Agency and Murjan touristic company because I wouldn't have participated and won the Athens Challenge without their support."

The founder of a club

Last year, Ali established his own club,

the International Center for Fitness and Self Defense. There are currently around 50 males and 30 females of different ages enrolled at the club. Of the 30 females, the majority are young girls aged 13 and below. The club has specific times for men and women to train separately.

"I have a group of eight women who enrolled especially for kickboxing. They learn it for self defense and for fitness because kickboxing is a great sport for your health."

At the club he also prepares kickboxers for national and international tournaments.

Ali himself is currently preparing for an international challenge event to be held in Sana'a some time in January 2011.

Both Arab and non-Arab countries will participate in the challenge. There will be a fight for the title of Arab Belt for kickboxing and another for the international Belt. Ali will fight for the International Belt but his opponent is yet to be decided.

4U

If you would like to try kickboxing, call Ali Dawood on 733653886.

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camera: integrated 2 Mega Pixel Camera without software
LGE Back Cover: Red or Black
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Hard Drive: 320GB Serial ATA (5400RPM) Single HArD Drive 8X CD/DVD
Burner (Dual Layer DVD+-R Drive)
Battery: Primary 4-cell 32WHR LI-ION
Graphics: Intel Integrated GMA 4500MHD
Wireless: Wireless Label (Dell Wireless Cards) - Core 2 Duo
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