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Revolution's supreme coordination committee announces escalation plan

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

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SANA'A, May 11 – Serious escalation took place this week within Yemen's pro-democracy movement when protesters set themselves a 20 May 2011 deadline for their march on President Ali Abdullah Saleh's palace in Sana'a. Demonstrators hope that this march will mark the end of their revolution.

Recently, a revolutionary escalation committee was founded and tasked with designing escalation strategies that are effective but not destructive. The Supreme Coordination Council of the Revolution – which is a coalition of nearly 300 different pro-democracy groups - has published the committee's plans, so as to gain the attention of the international community, which has been distracted as of late by the killing of Osama Bin Laden.

Adnan Ahmed, one of the protesters at Change Square in Sana'a, told the Yemen Times that, "We know Saleh wants to lure us into using violence, so as to turn the international community against us and to make them think that we're just a bunch of armed hooligans. We have promised, however, to make changes within our country and we will do so by being peaceful and by escalating peacefully - via marches and civil disobedience campaigns."

The recently published escalation program urged Yemenis to send messages to diplomatic envoys in Sana'a and informed them of the increasingly popular option of marching on the Presidential Palace.

However, as rumors of a march on President Saleh's palace increase, the national security presence continues to proliferate. All government buildings including the ministries - are now surrounded by armored vehicles.

The escalation committee's program includes an initiative called "The March to Convince", which is a campaign intended to convince a larger audience of the revolution's methods and objectives. It also focuses on the potential for implementing civil disobedience in the capital – a strategy that has already proven highly effective in Aden and Taiz.

In addition, the program set a date upon which a national food strike will be announced at Change Square in Sana'a. All Yemenis living in the country or abroad will be encouraged to participate.

"The Vanguards of Victory" project is perhaps the biggest component of the escalation plan, as well as the one President Saleh's regime most fears. In essence, it is an open enrollment of all those protesters who wish to participate in the final march upon the Presidential Palace.

Because fear and a lack of trust have long been the two most significant stumbling blocks to launching a march upon the Presidential Palace, the Vanguards of Victory initiative has ensured that the revolution's 50 most visible leaders will be at the top of the list (and therefore the first to sacrifice themselves for the cause).

The march's front lines will also include representatives from all of the protest's main groups, including the largest opposition political parties, the Houthis, etc.

On Friday, there will be a call for all Sana'a residents to gather in Al-Siteen Street - and for all citizens living outside of Sana'a to gather in their main streets - so as to pray together and as one.

On Monday, the escalation plan calls for "eight million fasters" to begin refusing all food. According to the Islamic religion, Allah always satisfies the prayers of one who is fasting, and so the starving protesters will collectively pray for the regime's dismantlement.

At 9:00am on Tuesday, March 17th, the march to the Presidential Palace will begin, with protesters descending upon the building from four sides.



Anti-government protesters attend a protest in Saana, Yemen, May 6, 2011. Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh on Friday told a rally of his supporters that he would remain "steadfast" in resisting his opponents' demand of his immediate ouster. The government supporters called on Saleh to stay in office until his presidential term ends in 2013 in accordance to the Yemeni constitution. A few miles away, tens of thousands of anti-government protesters gathered near Sanaa University, repeatedly calling for an immediate end to Saleh's 33-year rule.

Amendments to GCC initiative satisfy Saleh, opposition reluctant

By: Mohammad Bin Sallam

sition Joint Meeting

of the initiative. He is only aiming to gain time and probably believes that he will bore the protesters in the squares and force them to leave."

Other sources within the JMP have points to the current initiative due to told the media that, "We do not think some criticisms brought up by Sana'a current GCC initiative is closed and the GCC initiative and emphasized Arab Emirates' Minister of Financial SANA'A, May 8th - Leaders within that the GCC countries will respond at President Ali Abdullah Saleh's re- nothing can be added or deleted. their longstanding demand that the Affairs, Ubaid Hameed Al-Tayer, to Saleh's pressure or manipulation quest, including a stipulation demand- President Saleh's insistence, however, current Yemeni regime be removed that, "We have added some names of ing "the signature of 15 persons from each party and on top of them all, Ali Saleh as the head of the GPC."

According to GCC officials, the Protesters expressed their refusal of conference shared with the United

immediately and made to face justice.

revolution announced on Saturday

that the movement is in its final stages

of its peaceful struggle and that it will

continue to oppose all attempts at re-

defining the crisis as one between po-

For his part, the Secretary-General

of the GCC, Abdul Lateef Al-Zayani,

said on Saturday that no amendments

Al-Zayani added during a press

had been added to the GCC plan.

litical parties.

The coordination committee of the

persons who will sign the agreement, which proposes a peaceful transfer of power.

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Parties (JMP) have confirmed that the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries have re-delivered their initiative intended to resolve the political crisis in Sana'a without any amendments.

"We continue to adhere to the initiative that we received from the GCC that Saleh refused to sign and we will not accept any amendments," said Mohammed Qahtan, spokesman of the JMP, to the Yemen Times on Sunday.

Well-informed sources said that the ruling party is attempting to create a new political plan, "So as to change it from an initiative by the GCC states into just an agreement between the General People's Congress (GPC) and the JMP."

On Saturday, a source within the JMP said that the GCC may add some

This source added that, "If amendments are made, they will turn the initiative upside-down. The opposition insists that the real foe in Yemen is President Saleh. The initiative might end up contextualizing the dispute as one between the ruling party and the opposition, or as a political crisis far removed from the concept of revolution."

may force a new stance.

On the ground, leaders within the youth revolution called for a nationwide strike that was to be implemented on 7 May 2011. The proposal of nationwide civil disobedience followed massive demonstrations in several governorates on Friday - nicknamed the "Day of Loyalty to the South" demanding the departure of President Saleh.

Demonstrations took place in Sana'a, Aden, Taiz, Hodeida and Ibb.

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He explained that communication is still ongoing with all of Yemen's political parties, with the aim of reconciling different ideas as to what the signing procedure should look like.

Al-Zayani expressed his optimism that President Saleh will sign the agreement himself, in spite of the latter having previously refused to do so.

"I'm optimistic, for there are many wise men from all of the parties within Yemen," said Al-Zayani. "If they ask me to come to Yemen, I will go."

He went on to say that, "The gulf countries are adherent to the GCC initiative, as it is the ideal solution to Yemen's crisis and it will stop all Yemeni bloodshed."

Al-Zayani added that the dispute regarding signing procedures will be discussed by the ministerial council of the GCC, the Secretary-General of the GCC and all Yemeni parties.



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Around the Nation



Five killed, 81 injured in Taiz

By: Imad Al-Sakkaf

TAIZ, May 10 - Yemeni security forces have opened fire on protesters outside government buildings in of Taiz, reportedly killing three persons and wounding at least 10 others Wednesday morning A medical official said the body of a protester shot dead had been received at the local hospital while dozens of injured people had been admitted, among them five with bullet wounds, one in a serious condition, the AFP news agency reported on Monday.

In the city of Taiz, traffic has been paralyzed due to a large deployment of security forces intended to disperse teachers protesting in Jamal Street - a vital thoroughfare close to the governorate's education office.

As the teachers demonstrated against the recent reduction of their salaries, security forces randomly fired live ammunition and tear gas. This terrified locals but failed to force the teachers from the street. Indeed, dozens of youth from Taiz's Change Square joined their protest and remain with the teachers today.

A medical source at the Al-Safwa Hospital told the Yemen Times that, "Security forces have dealt brutally with the protesters. They fired ammunition randomly and this resulted in the killing of five people. Among the dead is Khaldoon Ahmed Rashid, the owner of Ibn Khaldoon Bookshop, who was shot with a bullet to his right side while he was standing next to his shop at Al-Masbah Roundabout."

Around 81 people were injured by live ammunition and 400 were suffocated by the gas.

One eyewitness told the Yemen Times that security forces fired bullets into homes and parked cars, and pursued the youth into the neighborhoods.

arrested some youth, took their mobile phones and their pocket money, and then released them.

He added that security forces also

Ra'fat Mahyoub, one of the protest-

ing teachers, said, "We organized a sit-in opposite the education office, in protest against the massive reductions in our salaries. [These reductions] are illegal and have reduced our salaries by 80 percent, causing many of us to be absent from our work."

"We also implemented a strike last month," continued Mahyoub, "in response to an invitation by the teachers'

syndicate to practice our constitutional right. This kind of pressure by the regime to force us from the squares will only encourage us to stay until the regime has been removed.'

A security source told the Yemen Times that, "Teachers who belong to the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) have deliberately suspended education and have thrust students into political disputes.'

"We tried to forgive their absence in March and we did not deduct anything from their salaries, but after their continuing refusal to teach, the local authorities took action by reducing their salaries, so as to better serve education in the governorate," he added.

The source continued by saying that, "The expression of one's opinion and protest should be done in a civilized manner and not with road blocks or the harming of public tranquility.'

He confirmed that, "Protesters forcibly prevented students from completing their exams, closed commercial shops and attacked stop owners. For that, the security forces simply did their duty, to protect peoples' interests and prevent protesters from resorting to chaos. We have also only used tear gas."

He indicated that, "Some elements among the demonstrators are armed and have fired live ammunition at the soldiers, wounding 37 policemen."

Political analysts have warned against

Protest square

the regime's statements about the existence of armed elements amongst the protesting youth, as they may indicate the authority's intention of implementing further crackdowns and directing further violence against the protesters, so as to pull the country into a civil war.

Analysts also say that the regime has benefitted from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) initiative, which has given it the chance to stay longer and has made it stronger in the face of its opponents.

Security forces also stormed the teachers' protest in Jamal Street at six o' clock on Monday morning.

They used tear gas, sewage water and live ammunition to disperse the protesters – resulting in a terrified public and a stoppage of Taiz's traffic.

In a massive response to the violence directed against protesters, two separate demonstrations marched through Taiz on Monday, condemning the use of force against civilians.

Al Hudaydah Al Hudaydah, Yemen

Hodeida protests escalate amidst police violence

By: Ali Saeed

HODEIDA, May 11 - According to local sources, five people were injured in Hodeida Tuesday morning by live ammunition fired by police and plainclothes security personnel. In addition, 45 people were beaten with batons and over 500 were suffocated by tear gas.

The violence - committed by security forces against pro-democracy protesters who continue to demand an end to President Ali Abdullah Saleh's 33-year rule - came after approximately 8,000 demonstrators marched from Hodeida's Change Square to the main governorate building, demanding that the city's education office delay students' exams until President Saleh's departure.

"When protesters reached the area of the governorate building, the police and armed men fired live ammunition and tear gas at the protesters to disperse them," said Yahya Al-Qadi, an officer of the media committee at Hodeida's Change Square.

Al-Qadi explained that the protesters also clashed with armed men who were carrying batons.

Abdul Hafeedh Al-Hatami, a local reporter in Hodeida who has been covering the city's protests since the beginning of February, said that, "This escalation in Hodeida accompanies countrywide pressure by all protesters in all squares to accelerate Saleh's departure and to bring him to justice.'

On Wednesday, most of the streets in the city witnessed widespread civil disobedience and many public officers in the governorate were "empty of employees", according to Al-Hatami.

By marching from Hodeida's Change Square to the governorate's public offices, protesters succeeded in halting the city's traffic, which has already been crippled by Yemen's ongoing fuel shortage.

This is not the first time that citizens in Hodeida attempted to escalate their demonstration. On 15 April 2011, thousands of angry protesters marched through the city's streets, removing posters of President Saleh from shops and educational institutions.

"We want to cleanse the city of Saleh's posters because he is killing peaceful pro-

testers nationwide," said Khaleel Hassan, a university student who has been protesting in Hodeida for over two months.

It is common to see different sizes of posters bearing President Saleh's image in all Yemeni cities - posted on electrical poles, hung atop government buildings or within shops and banks.

In Sana'a, Taiz and Aden, one will never find posters of President Saleh where pro-democracy protesters have gathered, as they will have already been torn down months ago.

Now, in Hodeida, the same thing is taking place as President Saleh's posters are being torn apart by protesters all across the city.

According to Hassan, whenever the young protesters tear down one of the president's posters, they chant, "Eliminate the thug from our view!"

However, all escalation in Hodeida has been accompanied by violence from security forces and armed supporters of President Saleh.

On 18 April 2011, when protesters attempted to remove one of President Saleh's

posters from Hodeida's Higher Health Sciences Institute, security forces fired live ammunition and one 10-year old demonstrator was shot in the back.

an unknown assailant fired three bullets from the back of a motorcycle towards the city's Change Square, where some 15,000 protesters have settled. One man was shot in the chest, bringing the number of protest-related deaths in Hodeida up to three, according to political activist Baseem Al-Jinani

Al-Jinani explained that the protests in Hodeida started with just a few dozen people and that in the beginning, they were vulnerable to daily crackdowns by security forces and thugs loyal to the ruling party.

However, Al-Jinani indicated that after two protesters were killed in the city at the beginning of April, the demonstrations have gained momentum and have begun to expand.

Hodeida governorate has a population of approximately 2.5 million and is the poorest region in the country, with a high percentage of people living on less that one

Similarly, at 2:15am on 19 April 2011,

Sana'a St

Whenever protesters march out of the square, they are valunerable to violence by the police to prevent them reach public institutions

US dollar per day.

Al-Jinani added that the area has traditionally been known as, "The governorate in Yemen that is almost 100 percent loyal

to Saleh's regime. But the Tunisian and Egyptian revolutions have inspired people to break their silence and to revolt against their ruler.'

Governorate building

Yemen participates in UN conference development conference

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

ISTANBUL, May. 11 - The Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) began last Monday in Istanbul, Turkey, with the participation of leaders of civil society organizations and political heads from 48 of the world's least developed countries

The conference aims to help the world's poorest countries by empowering them to develop new economic strategies for growth and development

The Yemen Times was invited to take part in the conference.

Yemen, one of the world's 48 least developed countries, lives in a critical and difficult economic state due to political unrest, civil disobedience and more than three months of anti-government protests demanding the ouster of president Saleh. "It is time to change our mind-set regarding these poverty-stricken nations and see them as lands of opportunity. Investment in LDCs (least developed countries) is an opportunity for economic growth that can also bolster the global economic recovery," UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon told delegates to the

Fourth UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

"It can also help to relieve the world's most vulnerable people of the burdens of poverty, hunger and needless disease," said Ban Ki-moon.

Encouraging delegates to deliver a new ten-year program of action in their respective countries, The Secretary-General asked them to be ambitious and forwardlooking.

Leaders of the LDCs in Istanbul stressed the need for measures to improve productive capacity, including trade and investment, domestic reform and internafional aid.

"What makes this decade's conference quite remarkable is the scale of participation of the business community," said Ban.

"The international community has grown to recognize the important role the private sector can and must play in sustainable development." He added.

"Governments must do everything they can to stamp out corruption and pursue peace," he said. "Doing so will give businesses the confidence to invest for the long-term.'

Towards a world without LDCs



Need for business engagement

UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon stressed also last Monday the significance of private sector engagement for development when he launched the largest Private Sector Track in UN conference.

Ban Ki-moon also indicated that there is increased interest by the business community to join in public-private partnerships with the aim of reducing poverty in the LDCs through investment in local communities and job creation.

The Civil Society Forum's global report towards a world without LDCs, launched at the UN Fourth LDC Conference in Istanbul, recommended strengthening the domestic economies of the LDCs partly by giving democratic ownership and control of resources and sustainable extraction.

It recommended also taking bold steps to solve the debt crisis, transform the international financial system and improve global governance.

The LDCs conference will end its events and activities next Friday.

No factual evidence of Somali refugees participating in Yemeni protests

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

SANA'A, May 8 - The Somali ambassador to Sana'a, Mukhtar Mohammed Hassan, told the Yemen Times that injecting Somali refugees into Yemen's current political crisis would be both a dangerous act of escalation and a violation of the refugees' basic rights.

Some opposition sources have recently claimed that Somali refugees are being recruited by the government to fight as mercenaries against the growing pro-democracy movement that is demanding the resignation of President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

"These are irresponsible allegations," said Ambassador Hassan. "These allegations have been concocted by Islah party members - especially by MP Insaf Maio – and we don't know why. As far as we're concerned, it's just another attempt at incrimination between the opposition and the government."

The ambassador said that he called for an investigation after these allegations had been made, but that they could not be proven true.

The Yemen Times also recently spoke with Maio. He said that he has no factual evidence regarding Somali refugees' mobilization as mercenaries, but that there have been some evewitness accounts of government officials encouraging Somali "thugs".

When asked what information he had to conclude that these alleged officials were in fact encouraging thugs, Maio was unable to respond.

"You should go and investigate it yourself," he said. "I have told you all [know.'

Indeed, Maio was even unable to prove that the alleged thugs were Somali.

A presidential committee was formed with the cooperation of the Red Cross so as to investigate Maio's claims.

Ambassador Hassan also insisted that the Somali refugees who have come to Yemen are seeking security that they don't have in their own

country. If refugees were interested in participating in "terrorist movements", Ambassador Hassan said that, "There are many parties in Somalia that are willing to recruit them, so why would they come to another country to seek recruitment?

Mohammed Adam, chairman of the Somali refugee community in Sana'a, told the Yemen Times that a committee has been formed to raise awareness regarding the dangers associated with refugees participating in Yemen's political affairs. He said that information is being broadcast via two London-based Somali television channels, in the hopes that the larger Somali diaspora will encourage its brothers and sisters in Yemen to refuse taking a position on Yemen's unrest and to avoid being near any of the country's sit-ins.

'We are guests in this country," said Adam. "We have to respect Yemeni affairs and not interfere in any way. We have to remain neutral."

Adam also said that the Somali refu-

gees who do happen to live near the capital's various protest centers have not faced any problems whatsoever.

Adam accused the opposition's various media outlets of lying about the Somali refugee community so as to sell more newspapers.

In addition, as Yemen continues to weather its prolonged gas shortage, Adam confirmed that Somali refugees are facing just as much trouble as Yemenis themselves.

"It Yemenis buy gas as expensively as we do, and if Yemenis cannot find gas just as we cannot find gas, then it's the same with all of us. There is no specific trouble that refugees in Yemen face alone. Their suffering is the same as everybody else's, so we can't complain," said Adam.

Mohammed Dorai'e, chairman of the Somali refugee community in Aden, said that in the Basateen Camp alone, there are over 400,000 refugees. Not one of them has been reported as having participated in either the progovernment or the pro-democracy protests

"The only thing that has been reported," said Dorai'e, "is that some armed people took over the Al-Mzare'e district – which is close to our camp – and some refugees were shot in the leg. We never managed to find out who shot them.'

He also said that the economic crisis has affected Somali refugees just as much as it has affected Yemenis.

"Just as Yemenis have lost their jobs. Somali maids and car washers have faced problems. There is no freedom of movement [to and from their jobs]," explained Dorai'e.

As for the gas shortage, Dorai'e insisted that Somali refugees have suffered even more than the average Yemeni, as they are living on far lower incomes.

"If we can't find gas, we use firewood," he said. "Although the local council officer has supplied us with enough gas to meet the needs of about 2,000 refugees."

Due to Yemen's political upheaval, the activities of the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) have been impacted. Counseling, monitoring and the processing of asylum claims in Aden all remain difficult due to ongoing restrictions in movement.

Moreover, despite record numbers of incoming refugees (estimated at around 22,000 in March 2011 alone), transporting new arrivals to and from reception centers remains a significant challenge.

In the north, UN agencies are lobbying for increased access and are discussing the modalities of food distribution, assistance and the protection of internally displaced persons.

Due to a complete lack of access to Mandaba at the northern tip of Sa'ada governorate, UNHCR officials in Riyadh were recently obliged to conduct a visit via Saudi Arabia, so as to assess and assist some 4,000 displaced Yemenis.

Feature

Yemen, Saudi Arabia and US violate Yemeni human rights

By: Ali Saeed

YEMEN IME

recent report released by the Yemeni Human Rights Network has confirmed that the Yemeni government, Saudi Arabia and the United States have all committed human rights violations while conducting Yemeni counterterrorism operations over the past two years.

The report, which was distributed to journalists and human rights activists on 9 May 2011, explained that, "2009 and 2010 witnessed huge external interventions in Yemen by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the USA, which developed into direct military action that killed Yemeni citizens, all under the pretext of fighting Al-Qaeda and curbing the Houthi movement."

In November and December 2009, the armed forces of Saudi Arabia launched several air raids in Sa'ada governorate against Houthi rebels. According to the report, one of the biggest raids, which took place on 13 December 2009, struck a public market in Razeh district, killing 70 innocent civilians.

Between the beginning of 2009 and the end of 2010, various countries' armed forces have killed more than 113 Yemeni civilians in operations intended to target Al-Qaeda. The most significant incident occurred in Abyan's Al-Ma'jalah district, where 41 civilians were killed, including 14 women and 21 children.

The report made clear that the Al-Ma'jalah operation was carried out by a US drone on 17 December 2009 and that, "The Yemeni authorities announced that the attack had targeted a military training camp for terrorists."

A subsequent parliamentary inquiry determined that the attack had involved the launching of five cruise missiles, and resulted in the killing of 14 members of the Al-Haidarah family and 27 members of the Al-Anboor family alone.

"The parliamentary inquiry said in



In November and December, Saudi Arabia involved in direct military airraids against Sa'ada in which dozens of civilians reported killed, according to the report.

its report that when it approached the place of attack, it found all of the houses burnt, along with the furniture," said the Yemeni Human Rights Network report. "Nothing remained except the victims' blood, a number of holes left by the strike and unexploded bombs."

The Yemeni parliament later discussed the findings of its inquiry on 3 March 2010 and called upon the government to open a judicial investigation, so as to bring to justice those who were responsible for the killing of Al-Ma'jalah's innocent civilians. According to the report, however, such an investigation has yet to take place.

Arbitrary arrests and forced disappearances

Two of the top human rights violations that were detailed in the report are forced disappearances and arbitrary arrests. Three security bodies within Yemen are responsible for such violations - the Yemeni intelligence service (also known as National Security), Political Security and the Yemeni police (also known as the Central Security Forces).

All instances of forced disappearance that were reported between 2009 and 2010 involved Yemeni citizens who had been accused of supporting or sympathizing with the southern separatist movement or the Houthis in Sa'ada governorate. Journalists reporting on these issues were also subject to targeting.

According to the report, in all of the aforementioned cases, "The Yemeni government only recognizes the existence of victims long after their disappearance."

The report also noted that, "Accurate statistics pertaining to forced disappearances are still impossible [to procure], as victims' families often do not report incidents to human rights organizations or the courts, for fear of the security bodies and ignorance regarding legal action that can be taken."

Arbitrary arrests were also largely confined to people who had - or were thought to have had – links with the southern separatist movement, the Houthis or Al-Qaeda. One again, journalists reporting on this issues were

also subject to arrest.

Article 47 of the Yemeni constitution stipulates that, "Any person temporarily apprehended on suspicion of committing a crime shall be presented in front of a court within a maximum of 24 hours from the time of his detention."

The article also says that, "The judge or public prosecutor shall inform the detained individual of the reason for his detention and questioning shall enable the accused to state his defense and pleas or rebuttals. The court then gives an order justifying the release of the accused or extending his detention."

"In all cases," continues the constitution, "the prosecutor is not entitled to continue detention of the accused individual for more than seven days, except with a judicial order."

However, the Yemen Human Rights Network report says that, "All of these guarantees are being case aside when it comes to suspected persons or the regime's opponents.'

"Some of the arbitrary arrests are being made without prior permission from the prosecution," continues the report. "In other cases, the prosecutor issues an order of arrest after a person has already been in custody, with a fake date of arrest attached to that order."

The report then explains that in the case of Al-Maqaleh, a Yemeni journalist who was arrested for six months because of his writings on the war in Sa'ada between the Houthis and the Yemeni government, "The attorney general confirmed that there was no order of arrest from the prosecution to arrest the journalist Al-Maqaleh."

"But Political Security denied that it was detaining Al-Maqaleh," explains the report. "When they finally brought him to court three months after his disappearance, an order of arrest was included in his file, marked with the date 16 September 2009 - one day ahead of his disappearance. This means that the order was extracted later."

The Yemen Human Rights Network indicated that the detention facilities in

which arbitrarily arrested people are held are illegal and not compliant with either national law nor the international conventions that Yemen has signed.

"According to information reported by people who were arrested, some detention facilities were not even official, as some detainees were confined in private jails," says the report.

"The journalist Al-Maqaleh had been disappeared for four months and ten days to a house on the outskirts of a village south of the capital Sana'a, in a small 6-by-4 meter room with no windows," it continues.

Conclusion

The human rights report also tackled the recent crackdowns on Yemen's protests and "peaceful assemblies" by different bodies within the Yemeni security apparatus. It explained how activists and protesters were arrested, as well as how, "Security forces have been using force to disperse protesters and end demonstrations."

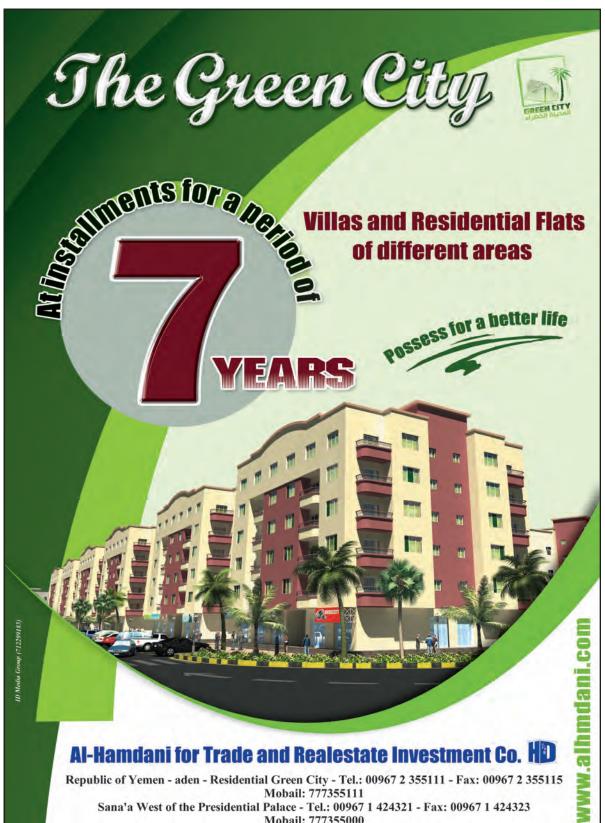
These pro-democracy protests are part of a countrywide uprising calling for the end of President Ali Abdullah Saleh's 33-year rule.

Mohammed Al-Maqtari, Executive Officer of the Yemen Monitor for Human Rights - an NGO that contributed to the human rights report - said on Monday that, "Yemen nowadays is experiencing difficult times. Because of this, all human rights bodies should work hard to protect and enforce human rights in the country."

Ali Al-Dailami, the regular chairman of the Yemen Human Rights Network, stressed to the Yemen Times on Tuesday that, "All of these violations will be brought to the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva in the coming weeks."

As for the US and Saudi Arabia's human rights violations in Yemen, Al-Dailami said that there is an ongoing international campaign being led by Amnesty International that is trying to raise the issue with the UN.





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Vinsues in 1997 by Law No.10 (D.com/bureeffectively in the implementation of state plans in both the social and economic fields. Due in the constant development of the operational and administrative operations, SFD is currently seeking to recruit highly qualified and imperionced Vemerals to join its head office. team in Sana'a. Delaitte was commissioned by SFD to assist in the establishment and development of the HR Unit for its headquarters in Sana'a. SFD currently has the below racancies.

HR Manager

Main duties include developing strong partnerthips with service stakeholders, working with them on all employee: and legal maillers and delivering HK missions that drive commercial success. Responsibilities of the role include inating the HB function by providing strategic support on a who range of areas including repuirment, payoul, genformance management, rewords and employee relations, as well as learning and development; and talent management. The successful candidate with ensure the nevelopment and imprementation of policies and protectures that reflect management philosophius, while working to improve communications and strengthen operations. Other responsibilities include developing the muripower plan and budget with the department heads in line with pusiness objectives and the complete strategy. This exciting opportunity targets candidates who are people oriented with demonstrated. strengths in leadership and problem solving. Strong communication and presentation skills with the ability to milluence others are also necessary. Applicania should have a Master's degree in business administration or an HR degree from a leading unwriting with 10 years of experience minimamesources including five years in asupervisory role with a leading institution. Huency in Anithic and English is a must.

and benchmark required stalling levels to improve the effectiveness of the business process and to produce greater profitability. The successful candidate will prepare the annual workforce plan in coordination with the unit's fread, but in place a falent attraction strategy. and design and implement a strik tured and sophimizated requirement process to ensure effective. hiring of the pest relent in line with the competency. framework. Strong organization and negotiation skills with the ability to influence and persuade others are also necessary. Applicants should have a business. administration of HR degree from a leading university with stillyears of experience including three years in a supervacity role with a leading institution. Flaency m Anabic and English is a must

Team Leader, Training and Development Section

Main runies include working in conjunction with coamleaders and department heads to analyze and identity skills gaps and make recommendations as to whether these should be filled by development and training of existing staff of by strategic and targeted recruitment The successful handidate will identify individual and organizational training meeds, establish a realistic training and development plan and budget as well as develop an integrated management development training scheme for professional staff (mough) external/internal resources and in-house training seminars. The incumber i will also oversee the appraisal. system, develop the twin's competency transwork and update policies and protodures as necessary. Strong organizational analytical and time management skills are essential. Applicants should have a business administration of HR degree from a leaping university. with a minimum of six years of experience in the training and development field, including three years in a supervisory position with a leading mentional

Applications

interested candidates meeting the above requirements are invited to send their devares CV quoting the job title by 15th May 2011 to meloos@ideloitte.com and a copy to hm@isto yemen.org. Only shortlisted candidates /// be contacted.

vice us at www.gold the.com/mercanors & Dekätte & Touche (IAE.). All rights reserved. **By: Carlos Latuff**



SKETCHED OPINION



With Bin Laden's death, Yemen threat comes into focus

By: Brian Levin For the Huffington Post

stunning news that Osama bin Laden has been killed by American Navy Seals in a daring attack in Pakistan yesterday is a tremendous blow to al Qaeda. The radical movement he created, however, even in a debilitated form, remains a serious threat to Westerners around the world. and to America in particular. The original branch of al Qaeda will now most likely be led by 59-year-old Egyptian pediatrician Ayman al Zawahiri, who combined his own organization, Egyptian Islamic Jihad, with bin Laden's in 1998. In recent years Zawahiri was much more prolific in released statements, particularly videos, than was bin Laden, who often was relegated to taped

al-Awlaki, the American-born radical cleric operating out of the tribal region of Yemen. While the tribal regions of Pakistan and Afghanistan still produce religious fighters, Yemen has in many ways eclipsed the region in operational importance.

Yemen, a country of 24 million on the southern tip of the Arabian peninsula, is bin Laden's ancestral home and has been a hotbed of Jihadist radicalism in recent years. In 2000, 17 American sailors were killed in the bombing of the USS Cole while it was docked in Aden, Yemen. The nation is in a state of flux as a compromise to end the 33-year regime of President Ali Abdullah Saleh, an American ally appears to be near collapse. Recent mass protests against Saleh have caused the United States and Saudi Arabia to push for a negotiated settlement to end his rule, so as not to create a vacuum that will allow AQAP an opportunity to flourish in the midst of political chaos. Just over the weekend seven Yemeni troops were shot to death as part of the continuing instability that has gripped the small nation for the last

two months.

As American policymakers assess al Qaeda's next move to avenge the death of its original spiritual leader, they are very much keeping an eye on its newer ones. Anwar al Awlaki's operations and the political situation in the nation he currently resides in hiding is a primary focus of counterterrorism analysts. Al Awlaki, who could never claim the mantle as founder from bin Laden, has nonetheless created the al Qaeda branch with greatest operational capacity against American interests. Al Awlaki's knowledge of the United States. his birth country and his command of English has made him a sought-after individual for radicals, including alleged Fort Hood shooter Nidal Hasan, wouldbe Times Square bomber Faisal Shahzad and "underwear bomber"Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, who attempted to blow

Inside the mind of a Yemeni

By: Hesham Hussain

en Ali, the president of Tunisia, has fled the country." Less than a month later, "Mubarak of Egypt forcibly stepped down." What did just happen? Presidents of two powerful regimes that maintained control for decades have all of the sudden evaporated! Something that no one has even thought of has just occurred.

Perhaps it was a dream? No, it is real. Everyone is talking about it. The world's media outlets confirm that two revolutions led by the people succeeded in dissolving two aging regimes. Well, I am here in Yemen; things are different from Tunisia and Egypt. The Yemeni government has not been restricting the practicing of my religion, like in Tunisia, and there is no emergency law in place as it was in Egypt. Poverty does exist, but it is a common phenomenon in most of the world. Yemeni government is in a good standing and the regime is good enough.

Wait a minute!

The regime is good enough? How is that? The same person has been ruling Yemen for over three decades with full control and unlimited powers. That alone makes the regime not good, especially when the regime always brags about implementing democracy, ruling by the law, and following a legitimate constitution. A side from all of its flaws, the current constitution has been amended many times just to extend the presidency term. It would have been better if President Ali Saleh declared himself a king, and ended this joke about democracy. This would have saved a lot of money spent on fabricated elections and empty propaganda.

Majority of my friends and relatives have now been rallying and demonstrating in the streets, motivated by the successful revolutions in Tunisia and Egypt. Some of them have been quite and not sure what to do. The rest of them are standing on the side of the regime and its head, Saleh. Listening to both sides of the argument and loving each one of my friends and relatives, I will have to take a stand and determine which side I am in.

The regime opposing side argues that under the management of the current regime, Yemen has been known for its corruption; poverty; dictator-

ship; instability; poor infrastructure; depleting natural resources of gas, oil, and water; high inflation rates; high unemployment; weak education system at all levels; impoverished human development; gender discrimination according to world standards; security threat by al-Qaeda; secession movement in the south; and a broken health system. According to my humble observations, these are factual points that certainly do exist. Even our national soccer team is not doing well and is the worse team in the region.

That's it. I am against the regime and I want positive change now. But, wait! To be fair, I have to listen to the other side's argument then make a decision. Okay, let's see:

As the former regime of North Yemen, the current regime unified Yemen in 1990. Great, but the regime of South Yemen back then should receive some credit for that as well. The previous regime of the south gave up the presidency seat, and handed over the south's natural resources for the sake of a unified Yemen. Why doesn't Saleh give up the presidency seat for a better Yemen now? The 1990 unity is questionable because a war erupted in 1994 with efforts to break unity. Add to that, in the last few years, there have been calls for secession of the south.

Hold on, let's be fair and not try to doubt the accomplishments of Saleh's regime. Let's list Saleh's accomplishments:

The current regime represented by Saleh unified Yemen; constructed bridges in the capital; paved roads connecting most of Yemen's cities; rebuilt the great dam of Mareb; built schools everywhere; allowed for the establishment of private universities; allowed for the establishment of political parties; allowed for the freedom of expression in criticizing the president and the government; ended the disputes over the boarders with neighboring countries; maintained good relations with world powers; and maintained control and stability over Yemen after a period of chaos in the 70's.

Even though these were established during Saleh's reign, I can't help but question them. In regards to unification, Yemen needs to be reunified to dissolve all of the movements that are taking place in the south, north, and east. When it comes to the construction projects, most of them if not all, have been funded by foreign countries like the Gulf States, China, USA, and European countries. The schools and

universities that were built are nothing but a structure without a core. Regarding the existence of political parties, they are only part of the socalled democratic system that Yemen has. Concerning the freedom of expression, being able to talk and joke about the president can change nothing about the country's poor condition. Additionally, ending the disputes with bordering nations is a must if they are providing Yemen with financial aid. The same goes for having good relations with world powers. Lastly, maintaining a stable country is the most basic duty of the president, there is nothing special about it.

• Even if I take what Saleh established as sound accomplishments, I can't praise someone or give credit to a person who is just doing his job. He has ruled for too long, and it is time for him to go.

• Bottom line, this regime has expired. Add to all of his inadequate management of the country, the violence that the peaceful demonstrators have been confronted with. I really don't see why I shouldn't be in the change square. If I get injured by one of the regime's thugs, poisoned by the security forces, or shot by a Republican Guard sniper, I will at least feel at ease that I stood up for the truth and for my right.

• I am 42 years old and I graduated from college with honors, but never had a professional job. My father sold his land to be able to afford the expenses of my marriage. I live in my parents' small house with my 6 siblings and my 3 children. I am a taxi driver in the day time and waiter in a restaurant during the evening. Life has been tough. I see that the quality of education I used to get back in the 80's is stronger than it is now. I have tried many times to migrate to another country to earn a living, but was unsuccessful. Recently, my main goal has been trying to secure a visa for my older son to migrate to one of the Gulf States or America, to a place where he can work and help me with the financial burden I am carrying. My life revolves around one objective, being able to feed my family at the end of the day.

• Oh Change Square of Sana'a, here I come. Just like the rest of the Yemenis, I will leave my weapon at home and demonstrate peacefully until real positive change happens. If I get shot, then I have a least tried to secure a better future for my children and the Yemeni people.

voice messages.

More disturbing, however, is the continued activity of one of al Qaeda's regional offshoots, Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), under the stewardship of 40-year-old Anwar

up Northwest flight 253 on Christmas 2009. Al Awlaki is also being sought by the United States who, like bin Laden, has him on a kill list. This next operation might very well be even more important than the one that silenced bin Laden.

Different fingers in one hand

By: Hanan Mohammed

very single organ in our body stands for a great message; heart stands for love, eyes for a clear vision and hands which have different fingers in length and size stand for beauty. Here take a moment to mediate about the difference of the fingers in one hand. If we suppose that they are the same, they will be useless, ugly. So the purpose of difference has wisdom behind it but we don't realize it. View-

ing nicely, the people in this life have different thoughts, ideas, concepts and belief, and parties but we still have the beauty of their differences. But, unfortunately, these day s each one looks at others as an enemy not only because they are there a real enemy but they have different thoughts. What happens these days in Yemen is the best example for this picture. The picture that is drawn on the hatred, blood, and killing represents horrible view for each Yemeni. Each one starts to hurt the other in one society. They try to forget that

they are different fingers in one hand, if we hurt one of the fingers, the whole hand will feel pain.

Here, I would like to send a warmly message with sadly tears, and bloody heart to whisper into the all Yemen's ears quietly, lovely, stop, ... stop... please love each other ,huge each other, we are all Yemeni. Whatever the fingers are different from each other, but they still help each other, love each other, feel the pain together because they are in one hand ;my beloved Yemen.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Embassy of Italy in Sana'a informs that a selection procedure has been opened to recruit a

TRANSLATOR/INTERPRETER

Job aim: to support Embassy's various activities, particularly in the Commercial field, providing timely and accurate oral/written translation in the following languages: Italian/ Arabic/English

Essential competences and skills:

- Excellent written and oral communication skills in Italian, Arabic;
- Preferable good knowledge of English
- Flexibility and capacity to work in a dynamic environment;
- Ability to interact with people;
- Administrative skills;
- Good knowledge of informatics' main tools;
- Secondary school degree or higher;
- Yemeni citizenship or foreign nationality with at least 2 years of residence in permit.

Candidates can obtain a reference model for their application form contacting the Embassy of Italy in Sana'a. For a detailed job description and any other inquiries please contact the Italian Embassy in Sana'a - Haddah Street 131 PO Box 7269 Tel 01 432584.

Closing for applications is within 15 days from the publication date.

The Italian Embassy in Sana'a is committed to a policy of equal opportunity and welcomes applications from all sections of the community.

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TIMES

International

Joe Biden, Hillary Clinton note 'vigorous sisagreement' over human rights as China dialogue begins

rights."

By: Andrea Stone For the Huffington Post

s the United States opened two days of talks with China Monday, Vice President Joe Biden lauded the growing political ties between the world's two largest economies but emphasized that the Obama administration remains deeply concerned about continuing human rights violations in China.

"We have vigorous disagreement in the area of human rights," Biden said as the third annual U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue got underway. "We have to be honest with each other," he added, noting the recent arrests and disappearances of Chinese journalists, human rights lawyers, bloggers, writers and artists. Biden allowed that many Chinese people consider America's preoccupation with human rights in their country to be an "intrusion" into internal matters that "rankles" the country's leaders. Yet, he insisted, "no relationship that's real can be built on a false

foundation." Secretary of State Hillary Clinton also spoke out about the "candid discussions" she and other U.S. officials intend to have over the next two days about human rights, as Chinese Vice Premier Wang Qishan and State Councilor Dai Bingguo looked on silently from the stage of the Interior Department auditorium.

As the officials spoke, about two dozen protesters chanted "Shame on China!" and held signs outside the

building that read "China -- Stop Military Crackdown in Ngaba, Tibet!"

"We know over the long arc of history that societies that work toward respecting human rights are going to be more prosperous, stable and successful," Clinton said. "That has certainly been proven time and time again, but most particularly in the last months" as calls for more freedom and democracy have erupted across the Middle East.

Dai downplayed any friction, recalling that this year marks the 40th anniversary of "Ping-Pong Diplomacy," and the start of improved U.S.-China relations, which had been severed for more than 20 years after the Communist takeover of China.

Advertisement

"I welcome more American friends to

week's summit.

"History encourages modest expectations about the fruits of U.S.-China dialogue on human rights," he wrote. "The Chinese see this as an issue to be dealt with domestically and managed internationally, not as one where they need to accommodate foreign complaints."

This week's talks are the result of an agreement in 2009 between President Barack Obama and Chinese President Hu Jintao. More than a dozen U.S. agency heads will meet with their Chinese counterparts, including Treasury Secretary Timothy Geithner, Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke, Commerce Secretary Gary Locke, and Labor Secretary Hilda Solis.

The summit also features the first high-level military-to-military talks

between the two countries, with China sending two top generals as well as non-uniformed military leaders to engage with their counterparts at the Pentagon.

Obama is scheduled to meet with leaders of the Chinese delegation later Monday, when he is expected to raise the subject of human rights and particular cases of activists being arrested or disappearing.

But Douglas Paal, who directed Asian Affairs on the National Security Council staffs of Presidents Reagan and George H. W. Bush and is now Vice President for Studies at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, expects Chinese officials will want to talk about other things.

"The Chinese will say we just discussed that, let's move on," he said.

Assad continues crackdowns on Syria protesters

yrian security forces arrested hundreds of activists and anti-government protesters in house-to-house raids across the country Monday, part of an escalating government crackdown aimed at stamping out a revolt engulfing the country.

The government's punishing response triggered new international sanctions Monday, as the European Union imposed an arms embargo. The measure, which followed U.S. sanctions, also prohibits 13 Syrian government officials from traveling anywhere in the 27nation EU and freezes their assets.

President Bashar Assad has dispatched army troops and tanks to crush the seven-week uprising that has posed the most serious challenge to his family's 40-year rule. Assad's regime appears determined to crush the uprising by force and intimidation, despite the rapidly growing international outrage and a death toll that has topped 630 civilians since the unrest began, according to rights groups.

Monday's arrests, which zeroed in on the protests' organizers and participants, were focused in four areas – the central city of Homs, the coastal city of Banias, some suburbs of the capital Damascus and villages around the southern flashpoint city of Daraa, said Rami Abdul-Rahman, director of the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights.

He and other activists said the crackle of gunfire could be heard in the Damascus suburb of Maadamiyeh.

Activists said security forces redeployed in the town Monday after a brief withdrawal the day before, closing all roads leading in.

The area, scene of large demonstrations in past weeks, was without electricity, communication or water, the activists said on condition of anonymity for fear of reprisal. Residents also reported house-to-house raids and arrests and said several tanks were stationed in the town.

By early afternoon, scores of women

were demonstrating in Banias, demanding the release of hundreds of detained men who were being held at the city's soccer stadium, Abdul-Rahman said. He added that security officers promised the women that all men over the age of 40 would be freed.

In an indication that the regime shows no sign of folding, Assad was quoted as saying in comments published Monday that "the current crisis in Syria will be overcome and that the process of administrative, political and media reforms are continuing." The report, in the private daily Al-Watan, which is close to the government, did not elaborate but said Assad made the comments while receiving a local delegation Sunday.

The European Union said Monday it was banning the shipment to Syria of "arms and equipment that could be used for internal repression."

In an attempt to increase the pressure on Assad's regime, the United States has also imposed sanctions. Those penalties target three senior Syrian officials as well as Syria's intelligence agency and the Revolutionary Guard in Iran, a key Syrian ally.

visit China to see and feel for your-

selves the friendship of the Chinese

people and the importance of China-

U.S. relations," he said through an

interpreter. "You may learn firsthand

the enormous progress China has made

on various fronts, including human

But Jeffrey Bader, a China expert at

the Brookings Institution, said nervous-

ness over the Arab Spring uprisings

and fears of similar upheavals at home

U.S. officials "took a thoughtful ap-

proach of stressing issues of concern

to Chinese people and groups, miti-

gating the risks of appearing to be im-

posing U.S. customs and norms on a

suspicious China," Bader expects few

concrete results to emerge from this

Despite recent discussions in which

have spurred recent crackdowns.

Abdul-Rahman said that more than 250 people had been arrests in Banias, which home to one of Syria's two oil refineries. Special forces backed by tanks entered the city Saturday.

Among those arrested was a leading organizer of the demonstrations, along with his father and three brothers. Security forces also detained Firas Khaddam, nephew of former Vice President Abdul-Halim Khaddam, who has been living in exile since he left Syria in 2005 and called for the overthrow of the regime, Abdul-Rahman said.

Meanwhile, the Al Baath newspaper of Syria's ruling Baath party said "cautious calm" has been restored to Banias. It said the showdown in the city "will end within a few hours." The Al-Watan newspaper said Banias has been under the full control of the Syrian army after "fierce" battles with "armed terrorist" groups. It said the groups used heavy weapons and mortar rounds.

Syrian officials and state-run media have tried to portray Banias as a hotbed of Islamic extremists to justify the crackdown there. The state news agency SANA said the army and security forces were pursuing fugitives in Banias and were able to arrest a large number of them and confiscate their weapons.

SANA released photos showing displays of weapons it said were seized, including shotguns, assault rifles, ammunition, clubs, knives and nunchakus. There has been no independent confirmation that protesters have armed themselves or opened fire on security forces.

A resident who fled Banias two days ago told The Associated Press Monday that among those detained were mosque imams, the head of the municipality and members of leading families in the city such as Khaddam, al-Masri and Sahyouni. He spoke condition of anonymity for fear of government reprisals.

Monday's raids come a day after

army backed by tanks moved into different areas in the country including the central city of Homs, Syria's largest, and three villages near Daraa.

The unrest gripping Syria was triggered by the arrests of teenagers caught scrawling anti-government graffiti on walls in Daraa, a southern city near the border with Jordan. Despite boasts by Assad that his nation was immune from the kind of uprisings sweeping the Arab world, protests against his rule quickly spread across the country of 23 million people.

Assad, who inherited power from his father in 2000, has blamed "armed thugs" and foreigners. The regime has hit back at protesters with large-scale military operations, including an 11day siege in Daraa that killed about 50 residents.

Syria has also banned foreign media and restricted access for reporters to many parts of the country, making it difficult to independently confirm witness accounts of the violence.

unicef

unite for children ANNOUNCEMENT FOR CONSULTANCY WORK External Vacancy No. 08/2011

UNICEF Y	Yemen	Country	Office,	Sana'a	seeks	highly	qualified	Yemeni	candidates	to	conduct	Nutrition	
capacity m	napping	for the N	Jutrition	Cluster	r partn	ers.							

Duration of work: 2 months

Location: Sana'a with limited travel to emergency sites

Specific Tasks

geographic, strategic, institutional and individual capacity gaps, as well as the available in-country resources to meet these gaps in addition to identifying the gaps that will require external support.

Expected background and Experience

To achieve these objectives; the capacity mapping consultant needs to be able to work with a broad range of people and agencies. Fundamental skills: the ability to gather, consolidate, and share information in a way that is easily understood by cluster members and other stakeholders. The consultant should also have the ability to present ideas through graphic means, maps as well as tables and charts in addition to technical

The capacity mapping consultant will work with the Nutrition Cluster Coordinator and UNICEF Nutrition Specialist to develop a comprehensive map of the existed capacity to deliver timely nutrition interventions through undertaking the below main activities:

- 1. Review the existing contingency plans to ensure that both definition of risks and the planned responses are well captured.
- 2. Map the existing nutrition capacity (government, UN, national and International NGOs) in terms of who, what, where, and how and develop a comparison matrix to identify geographic and thematic gaps and needs.
- 3. Map the current technical capacity of individuals working in nutrition in relation to activities and interventions and identification of their training needs in terms of technical capacity to deliver emergency humanitarian and coordination responses; this will help in development of a detailed and a comprehensive capacity development plan.
- 4. Review nutrition cluster partners' preparedness and scale-up plans to assess their capacities to respond, implement and outlining what institutional and/ or individual capacities should be filled.
- 5. Adapt the already existing general nutrition capacity mapping template to the national specificities. The new template will capture details on:
 - a. The 3 Ws, mapping of agencies' capacities to undertake nutrition assessment, prevention and management of malnutrition including micronutrient deficiencies disorders/ diseases; this will include: field operations and geographic coverage, their specific interventions and the estimated caseloads, the potential to expand, operational plans for 2011 and institutional long term planning capacity.
 - b. The existing strategic plans by partners, government, and the nutrition cluster to scale-up capacity development activities, which actors have plans in place, details on how, when, how long, additional vs. available resources, institutional capacity and potentials for resources mobilization.
 - c. The existing preparedness and contingency plans and structures in place for further improvement in terms of streamlining cross-sectoral issues, addressing quality control of services and leveraging.
 - d. Mapping in-country technical capacity, both in terms of technical skills and knowledge gaps as well as the existing capacity for in- service and pre- service training opportunities.
 - e. Introducing emergency concepts and importance of preparedness, capacity mapping and possible scenarios to all nutrition stakeholders involved in coordination and implementation of intersectoral activities. (Through attending various national forums at national level or by facilitating specific meetings to address this purpose).
 - f. Facilitate consultative review of the capacity mapping tool with nutrition stakeholders.
 - g. Sharing capacity mapping questionnaires, accompanied by the necessary guidance (partners should be given at least one week to fill in the required info.).
 - h. Collect existing contingency and preparedness plans from various agencies and cluster partners.
 - i. Based on the generated information; consultant to develop a country level capacity profiles detailing

writing skills.

Education and qualifications

Postgraduate degree in nutrition and / or public health degree.

Professional experience

- At least 10 years' experience in field work and coordination with international agencies and organisation in the field of nutrition in emergencies which should include experience in surveys and data analysis
- Knowledge of the UN system and NGO humanitarian community and cluster approach.
- Knowledge of main nutrition guidelines and practices is necessary (assessment, treatment, monitoring and prevention).
- Experience in information management and knowledge management.
- Experience in humanitarian needs assessments, surveys, monitoring and evaluation.
- Proven statistical and analytic skills.

Managerial and Coordination Skills

- Good communication and interpersonal skills.
- Must be able to work with many different functions from high level decision makers to technical specialists to nutrition experts and program managers.
- Able to manage and work in or with a multidisciplinary team of nutrition practitioners.
- Good written and oral presentation skills in Arabic and in English.

Technical Skills

- Good understanding of nutrition programming in general and emergency nutrition response through GNC mechanism in particular.
- Strong knowledge of databases, software and reporting tools.
- Understanding GIS, map generating processes and ability to collect and organize data.
- Ability to present information in understandable tables, charts and graphs.
- Data analysis and report writing skills are critical.

If you meet the requirements stated above, please write in confidence enclosing comprehensive curriculum vitae, duly completed United Nations Personal History form (which can be downloaded from <u>www.unicef.</u> <u>org/employ</u>) stating telephone number, email address and detailed contact address <u>quoting the vacancy</u> <u>number</u> to: <u>yemenhr@unicef.org</u> <u>not later than 10 days from the date of this publication</u>. For additional information on UNICEF, please visit our website: <u>www.unicef.org</u>

UNICEF, a smoke-free environment, is an equal opportunity employer. *Qualified females are encouraged to apply.* Only short listed candidates will be contacted.

Health

This weekly column disseminates health information to readers in Yemen and beyond. Dr. Siva currently works at Aden Refinery Company Hospital. Lifestyle, diseases and cancer prevention are his special interests.

Complementary medicine and naturopathy are his passions.

episode, and second, how to treat

the cause and prevent future strokes.

1. Causes of the TIA. Whether

a patient goes to the emer-

gency room or schedules an

appointment after the TIA,

the doctor will probably do

one or more of the following:

Check the patient's blood

pressure to make sure

it's within normal range

sound to see whether the

carotid artery is blocked

Test for atrial fibrillation, a

condition that can cause blood

clots to form in the heart

Schedule a CT or MRI scan

ultra-

Order a carotid

HEALT WATCH

Diabetic? Forget pills, pop almonds

As India grapples with a major public health problem, being home to an estimated 50.8 million diabetic population, the largest in the world, experts say "consuming a few almonds daily can help combat the lifestyle disease."

ating almonds has a positive effect on reducing low density cholesterol and also

improves insulin sensitivity; so it does help in pushing diabetes away," says Ritesh Gupta, head of clinical operation at Fortis C-Doc Hospital.

"It is a healthy source of fiber, protein and calories and has been found to have a positive effect in reducing bad cholesterol and improved insulin sensitivity," Gupta told.

Diabetes is caused when there is deficiency of insulin hormone, which controls blood sugar level. Its symptoms include fatigue, excessive thirst and frequent urination.

"With an estimated 50.8 million people living with the disease, India has the world's largest population of diabetics in the world, followed by China with 43.2 million," says the World Health Organization (WHO).

The number in India is expected to go up to 87 million - 8.4 per cent of the country's adult population - by 2030.

With India staring at a major public health threat due to diabetes and other lifestyle diseases, almond is now being hailed as the health nut.

"Indians are more prone to lifestyle diseases like diabetes. The increasingly sedentary lifestyle and fast food double up the risk. Almond, which has traditionally been part of our diet, is a high source of nutrition and helps push these diseases away," says Anoop Misra, director of Diabetes Foundation



By: Dr. Siva

(India).

"A handful of almonds contain 164 calories and 7 gm of protein, which helps in fighting hunger pangs and helps you control what you eat. Almonds also help growing children in developing strong bones," he adds.

A study done by scholars from the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, West Chester University, Pennsylvania, and Loma Linda University of California, all in the US, and published in the Journal of the American College of Nutrition also confirms that the nut can control diabetes if consumed regularly.

"A diet consisting of 20 per cent of calories as almonds over a 16-week period is effective in improving markers of insulin sensitivity and yields clinically significant improvements in LDL-C (low density lipoprotein cholesterol) in adults with pre-diabetes," the study said.

"We have made great strides in chronic disease research, from evidence of effective treatment to evidence of effective prevention," said Michelle Wien, assistant research professor in nutrition at Loma Linda University's School of Public Health.

She was also the principal investigator for the study, which was conducted at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey.

"Low density cholesterol is the cholesterol which blocks the arteries. According to the study, the intake of almonds had a significant effect on reducing the levels, along with improving insulin sensitivity," said Karen Lapsley, chief scientific officer of the Almond Board of California, which was an associate in the study.

"It's also very easy to consume, one can have it any time, so it merges well with the hectic lifestyle," Lapsley said

Gupta, however, adds that indiscreet consumption of almonds alone will not help and it should be seen as a percentage of total calorie intakes.

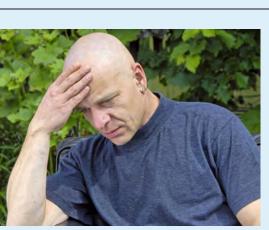
"It is not that one can eat anything and pop five almonds. It has to be seen as a percentage of total calorie intakes. The rest of the diet is as important," he added.

TIA: A wake-up call for a Stroke on the Horizon

ast week, my friend Farooq brought to my clinic Mr.Mohsen, who is a retired employee in my organization. Mohsen has high blood pressure for which he is under medication. On that day, his daughter found him lying unconsciously in the bath room. He had his normal routine and had no problem whatsoever. He recovered spontaneously, after ten minutes.

Mohsen came walking to me recognized me. He said, he did not remember anything which happened immediately after he recovered but later, everything became clear. To me, he looked confused. He did not show any signs of serious problem. I concluded that he had a Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA)

A CT scan of the brain revealed a few infarcts (cell death due to oxygen



loss).

What is a TIA?

called a "ministroke" is a brief episode of stroke symptoms. Unlike an actual stroke, a TIA doesn't result in serious brain damage and the symptoms clear up completely. The official definition of a TIA is an episode of stroke symptoms that disappear within 24 hours, but most last for less than ten minutes.

a stroke, it's important to watch out for the symptoms of a stroke or TIA. Although it may be tempting to ignore a TIA once the symptoms disappear, the attack is a warning sign that a fullblown stroke may be on the horizon. In fact, one out of three people who experience a TIA will go on to have an actual stroke.

Ischemic strokes and TIAs occur when a blood vessel carrying blood to the brain becomes blocked, causing the blood flow to a particular area to slow or stop. This usually happens in one of three ways:

- A blood clot forms in a blood vessel in the brain and blocks the vessel.
- A blood clot that formed elsewhere in the body breaks loose and travels to the brain, blocking a vessel.
- A major artery carrying blood to the brain, such as a carotid artery, becomes blocked.

In a TIA, the symptoms disappear

because the blockage is cleared before the brain suffers serious, permanent damage. But even though the symptoms don't linger, some brain injury may have occurred. When a person has multiple small strokes, the damage may add up to vascular dementia; a progressive loss of memory, judgment, and the ability to think and communicate. That's why it's so important that TIAs be taken seriously and treated

The symptoms of TIA and ischemic stroke are the same. As with a stroke, the symptoms depend on the area of the brain affected. Your family member probably won't experience all of the symptoms associated with a TIA. And even if she had a TIA or stroke earlier, a second TIA might not cause the same symptoms. Here's a list of the warning signs of a TIA or ischemic stroke.

- Sudden numbness or weakness of the face, arm, or leg -- especially on one side of the body
- Sudden confusion, trouble speaking or understanding Sudden trouble seeing in one or
- both eyes
- Sudden difficulty walking, loss of balance or coordination, dizziness

Make a note of the exact time when the symptoms began. This information can be extremely helpful to the treating doctor.

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earlier, a second TIA might not cause the same symptoms. The doctor will focus on two sepa-

rate issues: First, what caused the

to look for brain injury Check for heart disease Check blood pressure and cholesterol levels Treatment of the cause and 2. prevention of future strokes. The type of treatment the doctor recommends will depend on the cause of the TIA. The doctor may prescribe medication to control blood pressure, lower cholesterol, or slow blood clotting. If tests reveal a blockage in the carotid artery,

your friend or family member may need to undergo a procedure to remove the blockage or increase blood flow.

Regardless of how the TIA is treated, the patient will need to take steps to prevent a future stroke. The doctor will help you and her come up with a plan to reduce the risk. We will know about other practical tips in the forthcoming issue of 'Yemen Times'.

Although the possibility of a stroke may leave you feeling overwhelmed and frightened, there's actually a bright side: You and your family member have been given the gift of a wakeup call. By seeking medical advice, getting the appropriate treatment, and making lifestyle changes, your family member may be able to avoid a serious stroke.



The Board of Directors Approves the Financial Statements for the Fiscal Year ending December 31, 2010

high levels of credit rating, whereas the Bank's assets increased by 3.6% and the balances of domestic investment by 9.6% and owners' equity have grown up by 12.4 higher than 2009. The Bank also maintained a high proportion of the Capital adequacy of 67% compared with the requirements of the Central Bank of Yemen and the requirements of Basal Committee amounting to 8%.

General Director also mentioned that the prot

tained its rating of the Bank to "BB" with regard to the financial strength and solidity of the Bank. This is considered as the highest rating given to any bank in the Republic of Yemen.

This was explained by Director General in his speech that in the framework of the strategy aiming at expanding the customer and dealers with the Bank base and attraction of new segment and category of clients, the management of the Bank in 2010 developed new and variant products and services to meet the actual needs of different customer segments, in addition to developing and modernizing the channels of delivering these services by using modern and advanced techniques through the completion and operation of the new information technology, capable of upgrading the level of services and enhancing Bank's customers and dealers satisfaction; in addition to pay greater attention to stimulate the employees in the tasks to exert more efforts in order to maintain their high level of professional performance on their jobs and upgrade continuously the level of products and services of retail banking and acquire of a greater share of this activity and expand our market share from it. The Bank will continue to provide a full range of banking services and financing of all sort of activities and commercial and industrial projects to meet the needs of this segment of customers and confirm of the Bank's leading role in many banking activities. On the other hand, the Director General pointed out that the National Bank of Yemen works in a large competitive business environment and therefore, the Bank works within annual work plan based on long term strategy. In addition to profitability, the Bank is endeavoring to provide services and products that commensurate with the requirement of customers, job creation, social responsibility towards the local community to increase the market share of the Bank through the expansion of services and channels expansion and confirming the strengthening of its financial position through a clear strategy of action by application of modern technology in all Bank's activities which are equivalent to the techniques used in the



resources and providing opportunities for good education and training at the various administrative levels of the Bank.

Director General concluded his speech, adding that despite the expectations that 2011 will be full of variants and challenges on the domestic and international level, but we are confident on the Bank's ability to achieve more success on all aspects of the banking activities both during perpetuates products and services that keep pace with the aspiration of our customers or through continued growth and financial distinctive performance.

appropriately. A transient ischemic attack (TIA) also

If your family member is at risk for

GENERAL MANAGER

he Board of Directors of the National Bank of Yemen held its annual meeting on Tuesday corresponding to 10th May, 2010 in the presence of all of its members and the participation of the executive directors of the Bank to approve the financial statements of the Bank for the financial year ending on 31 December 2010, and the hearing of the report of the independent auditor/Messrs Dahman and his partners RSM for such statements.

The meeting started with a speech delivered by Brother Esam Ahmed Alawi Al-Sakkaf, Director General, on behalf of brother acting chairman of the Board of Directors in which he indicated the distinction of the year 2010 due to the multiple achievements made in 2010, of which the NBY is proud to realize, the most important of these achievements is the maintaining of the quality of its assets and their strength and the increase of the owners' equity which led to the raising of the capital adequacy ratio to become one of the best bank in the world with such capital adequacy, and consolidate the financial strength of the Bank and to achieve

it for the year 2010 rose by 44.3% more than the year 2009; the basic earnings per share amounted to Riyals 219 in the year 2010 compared with Riyals 164 in the year 2009 i.e. at an increase of Riyals 55; in addition to the high return on assets from 1.4% in 2009 to 1.9% in 2010, and the high return of average owners' equity to 17.0% in 2010 compared with 12.8% in 2009.

He added saying that outstanding achievements which have accompanied the progress of the Bank in the last years and during the year 2010, the was due to the fact the international rating agency "Capital Intelligence" indicated in a report issued in November, 2010, on maintaining the rating of long term liabilities of the National Bank of Yemen to "B", and that the rating reflected to the strong financial performance of the Bank and improvement of the quality of assets backed by strong liquidity and excellent Capital Adequacy enjoyed by the Bank. Capital Intelligence Institute also expressed in its report on the outlook as 'stable' thus reflecting the expectations that the Bank would continues to strengthen its position in the market and the maintaining of its solid position. In addition to that, the Capital Intelligence Institute mainadvanced banks. The Bank also works within clear objectives and specific action plan which include strategies for their achievement where the assets and liabilities of the Bank are managed in a balance manner and try focusing on the preservation of the owners and customers' rights in line with the laws and regulations of the Central Bank of Yemen.

In this regard Director General pointed to the most important concentration of the work plan of the Bank for 2011 which includes the continued diversification of the banking services and their development and the focusing on providing a full range of conventional and Islamic products and services compared to the best local and international banks; the application of the new organizational structure of the Bank and best practices in the bank of risk management, which will allow the Bank to follow up and monitor credit risks, market risks and operational risks, the application of the new banking system, which will replace the current system and which will be more in line with development new banking technology and organization of the Bank; and the development of the principles of corporate governance in the Bank and continued improvement of the performance of human

Dr. Bassam Dahman Awadh Dahman - Independent Auditor/ read his report, which showed the Financial Statements of the Bank for the year ending December 31, 2010 were fair.

Finally, the Board of Directors extended its sincere thanks and appreciation to HE President Ali Abdulla Saleh, President of the Republic of Yemen for supporting the march in the national economy, and to the Yemeni Government for their support and encouragement of the economy and banking sector in Yemen.

The Board of Directors also extended thanks and appreciation to HE, the Minister of Finance and HE, the Governor of the Central bank of Yemen and all their staff for their sound guidance and continued support to the Bank.

In addition, the Board of Directors also extended their immense thanks to the Bank's customers for their confidence which has always been a place of gratitude and pride; and thanks and gratitude to the Executive Directors of the Bank and all staff and employees in the Bank for their loyalty, efforts and professionalism in the performance of their duties.



12 May, 2011

- بكالوريس محاسبه إجادة اللغه الانجليزيه بشكل جيد كتابة ونطقار دبلوم سكرتاريه كمبيوتر خبره ٧ سنوات في المحاسبه. ٧٣٣٤٠٩٦٥٢
- بكالوريس إعلام من جامعة عدن قدراتً مختلفه في مجال العمل الاعلامي يرغب في العمل لدى أي موسسة إعلاميه.

٧٣٥٨٦٩٥٥٤

faceboo..com/alrapee

 حاصل على دبلوم برمجه حاسوب بتقدير جيد جدا دارس شبكات سىسىكو ČČNA - شىبكات مايكروسىوفت (+MCSE+(Server

> وحاصل على دبلوم تسويق وعلاقات عامه+مساعد إداري ،خبره سنتين شبكات ومسئول غرفه التحكم

> > للتواصل:٥٩٥٩٧١١٤

• فهد أحمد - ليسانس أداب إنجليزي - دبلوم تسويق (سنتين) -دبلوم سكرتاريه + مراسلات تجارية(إنجليزي + عربي)

للتواصل:٥٩٥١٥٩ ٧٣٤-٥٢٨٧٨٩

Noha714@yahoo.com

• جمال، بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية ، دبلوم تسويق ، دبلوم سكرتارية في الكمبيوتر ، خبرة أمين صندوق، يبحّث عن أي عمل في مجال التخصص

للتواصل:٧٧٧٠٠٤٤٢٠٧

 حاصل على شهادة بكالوريوس نظم ومعلومات إدارية من مودرن أكاديمي وشهادة معادلة بكالوريوس من جامعهة القاهرة، دبلوم في هندسة الشبكات MCSE_MCSA ودبلوم COMPTIA Network، مهارات فر ال Microsoft office، اللغة الإنجليزية متوسط ، أود الإنضمام بفريق عمّل فيّ أي شركة تجارية أو بقطاع النفط ،

للتواصل:٥٣٥٧٧٥٧٧

 حاصل على بكالورس E تربية + ليسانس أداب E لَدية سهادات خبرة في مجال العمل الإدارة والمراسلات التجارية والترجمة يرغب في العمل لدى منظمة أو

للتواصل:٧٧١٩١٣٠٩٩

• توفيق- بكالرويس محاسبه-محاسبه وتكاليف-مبيعات تسويق في الشركة الوطنية لصناعة الأسفني . والبلاستيك -دورات النظام المحاسبي دوره في التنمية البشريه– دُوره فوتوشوب - دوره في مجال التسويق الإداره - دوره في التخطيط.

للتواصل: تعز-٥٩٩٦٥٩٧٧

 بكالوريوس تسويق وإدارة إنتاج جامعه العلوم والتكنولوجيا - تعز معهد جيد مرتفع - خبرة خمس سنوات في البحوث التسويقية والترويج وإعداد الخطط الترويجية والتسويقية في مجموعة هائل سعيد أنعم.

للتواصل: ٧٧٧٧٦٥٣٠٩

 سودانی، بکالوریوس محاسبة خبرة وأسعة في حسابات الشركات

شركة تجارية أو شركة نفطية أو سفارة وشركات المقاولات + بكالوريوس لغة أو منظمة أجنبية إنجليزية. للتواصل: ٧٧٧٩٩١٢٤٨

V170..017

 خبرة عشرون سنة سائق في شركة أرمكو والسفارة الامريكية في السعودية، وفي اليمن في مشاريع مياه الريف الممولة من البنك الدولي يجيد سنت في مرمي الإنجليزية.

للتواصل:٧٧١٩٦٥٦٨٩ ٧٧ - ٤٠٨٨٢٨ / ٤٠

 عالمة الصوفى – خريجة شريعة وقانون جامعة صنعاء ٢٠٠٧م دبلوم مَحاسَبَة - كَمِبيوتر - طالبة وظيفة سكرتيرة أو أي عمل إداري.

للتواصل: ٧٠٠٣٤ ١٥٨٧

 مدرس متخصص في تدريس
 اللغة العربية والإنجليزية – خبرة في مجال التدريس والإشراف التربوي، يرغب في إعطاء دروس خاصة الصف التاسع والثالث الثانوي وبأسعار مناسبة وعلى من يرغب الإتصال على العنوان التالي : رقم التلفون: ٤٥٤٩٥٥٥٧٧

 عبدالله محمد مسعود، تمهيدي إ ماجستير لغة إنجليزية –جامعة صنعاء - ٤سنوات تدريبية في مدارس ومعاهد لغات.

> للتواصل: ٤٤٦٤٤ ٧٧٧ -VTTEAJOAV

• سائق ذو خبرة أكثر من ٣٠ سنة خارج البلد يرغب في العمل في أي هيئة محلية أو أجنبية. للتواصل:٧١٤٦٦٣٤٠٢

• إنجليزية ممتازة - خريج كلية الهندسة (حاسوب) خبرة أكثر من محمس سنوات : تسويق مع فريق امريكي - إدارة الرحلات (شركات نفط وغاز)- الفيز والإقامات - استخدام

الإنترنت والتدريب أون لاين. للتواصل: ννιτλονοτ-νψελλτνεε

esaam79@yahoo.com

• بكالوريوس محاسبة + إجادة المحادثة والكتابة بشكل جيد للغة الإنجليزية + دبلوم سكرتارية + خبرة ٧ سنوات محاسب

> للتواصل: ٧٧٠٧٩٩٦١٤ أو VTTE . 9707

• بكالوريوس علوم حاسوب / جامعةً سباء – شُهادة مايكروسوفت في + CCNA دورة mcp + mcsa الصيانة + ألشبكات مع مهارة في أنظمة التشغيل + إجادة اللغة الإنجليزية

للتواصل: ٧٧٧٠٠١١١٩

 معاذ عبدالجبار القباطي،
 تخصص تكيف وتبريد- تقني يرغب بعمل في مجّال تخصّصه

للتواصل: ٧١٣١٦٥٣٣٥

 بكالوريوس علوم وهندسة الحاسوب خبرة في تقنية المعلومات وصيانة الأجهزة والشبكات لمدة طويلة يرغب في العمل فى مجال التخصص للتواصل: ٧٧١٨١٨٤٢٠

 بكالوريوس ترجمة (جامعة صنعاًءً) حَبرة في مَجال المراسلات التجارية الخارجية-الإعتمادات البنكية-الأعمال الإدراية أرغب بالعمل لدى

مزارة حقمق الأنسان

إعلانات مبوبة

بكالوريوس تقنية معلومات من الجامعة اليمنية بتقدير جيد جداً حاصل على خبرة في البرمجة + الصيانة

+الشبكات + تصميم مواقع الإنترنت بلغة

البرمجة php+Asp + قواعد البيانات حاصل على شهادة في اللغة من معهد

جامعة صنعاء لدية القدرة على استخدام

حاجت إلى مدرسين برنامج أوتوكاد +

معماري لتدريس والتدريب على المواد

شركة من لديه الكفاءة يرجى إرسال السيره الذاتية على فاكس:٥١/٤٦٨٢٧٣

YALI المستوى الثامن.

للتواصل: ٥٠ ٧١١٥٩٧٠

للتواصل: ٧٣٥٣٨٦٥٦٤

وظائف شاغرة

• يعلن المعهد الفنى للمساحة عن

التدريس للتواصل: ٤٧٢٩٣٦ -

• مطلوب مهندسین مدنی أو

Lend, Autocad 2d

للتواصل: ٤٧٢٩٣٧ / ١

• مطلوب محاسب للعمل لدى

• للبيع ماركة / هونداى

طراز المركبة / سينتنال

اللون اسود/ رصاصی

سنة الصنع / ٢٠٠٥

للبيع سيارة سوناتا أجرة

۷۷۷۹۵۵۵۰۸

للتواصل: ٧٠٠١٩٨٨٧٤-

للبيع سيارة هيلوكس موديل

للتواصل:٧٧١٥٣٣١٨٧

۹۷ م غمارتين رقم...../۰۲ بسعر ۲٫۳۵۰٫۰۰۰ ريال قابلة للتفاوض

للبيع سيارة دوج لون أبيض موديل ٢٠٠٩ مللتواصل:٧٧٠٣٠٣١٧٦-

سوَزوكي فيتارا لون أبيض موديل ۲۰۰۹

وصالة وحماميين ومطبخ في حده اول

FedEx.

UPS DHL

ARAMEX

شارع الخمسين بعد بريد حده.

للتواصل:٧١٤٦٦٣٤٠٢

رقم التلفون/٧٣٥٢٢٩٢٢٩/

VT0TT9TT9/V1E1EEE1E

برنامج لأند ومن ذوّي الخبرة في

بكالوريوس هندسة مدنية

البرامج الهندسية.

VTT70..2.

· 1/ EVY97E

للتواصل

مودیل ۲۰۰۶

VV117177

للبيع سيارة الأسطورة

عقارات

• شقتان مكونه من ثلا غرف

3

التاليه :

See.

AMANI FAISAL NAJI SALEH & MEME FAISAL NAJI SALEH have lost their American passports and urge anybody finds them to call 711331050 or deliver the passports to the US embassy

VVVEEXTIV - VTTTETVT.

- في الدور الثاني شقه للإيجار مكونه من خمس غرف, حماميين, مطبخ, صالة, بالأضافه الى فتحتين دكاكيين في الدور الأول. VTTTVVAEA-VVVT. ۱. V۹
- أرض عشاش حدة مساحة البنه عشاري على شارع ١٢م بصمة الشرق معمدة أوراقها في السجل العقاري ومسورة ومبوبة. صنعاء-شارع ٥٤ المسمى شارع اللواء محمد عبدالله صالح

VTTTVVAEA-VVVT. ۱. V٩

 منزل مكون من ثمان لبن في شارع الزراعه والسعر مغرى. للتواصل: ٧٧٧٧٢٦١٧٦

 باص ۷ راکب نقل ۲, سعر مناسب قابل للتفاوض وهو في حاله

جيده موديل ١٩٩٧م.

للتواصل: على عبد الغيل

ت: ۷۷۱۵۳۳۸۱۷

 شراء هيلوكس غماره جديد وفي حاله جيده خالص من الجمارك وبسعر معقول ومناسب للتواصل: محمد أحمد الطلوفين, ٧٧٨ ٣٣٥٥ ٧٧٧

 للإيجار شقه خلف البنك التجاري بشارع الزبيري عباره عن ثلاث غرف وصاله كَبَيره مسلح دور ثاني وبسعر مناسب.

> للتواصل: محمد شرف VV. YOELOE - VTTL.L.NV

- شقة في الدور الثاني مكونه من خمس غَرف + حمامين + مطبخ صالة بالإضافة إلى فتحتين دكاكين في الدور الأول.
 - للبيع أرض في عشاش حدة
 مساحة ٣٠ لبنه عشاري على شارع
 ٢١ جهة الشرق معمدة أوراقها في السجل العقاري ومسورة ومبوبة
- للنواصل :۷۳۳٦۷۷۸٤۸ –۷۷۷۲۰۱۰۷۹

• للإيجار فله شبه مؤقتة تصلح سُكِّن طَّالبات أو لبعَّتْه أجنبية في حدة مقابل فندق حدة

٢- مطلوب سائق حارس وشغالة للعمل لدى أسرة

للتواصل / ٧١٢٨١٢٣٣٠

• للإيجار شقه خلف البنك التُجاري بشارع الزبيري عباره عن غرفتين وصاله كبير مسلح دور أول وبسعر مناسب للتواصل: ٤٥٨٤٥٢٧٧ VTTA.A.AV-

الإماراتية

لإثيوبية الألمانية (لوفتهانزا)

التركية

القطرية

لسعودية

المصرية

العربية للطيران م طيران الخليج

فندق ميركيور صنعاء

فندق شمر

فندق شيراتون

فندق موفمبيك

فندق فرساي

فندق ريلاكس ان

. فندق تاج صيدة رزدينس

مكات

الشهاب لخدمات الترجمة:(عربي- إنجليزي)(إنجليزي - عربي)

معاهد

تلفون: ٧٧٧٧٦٢٢٠٢ أو ٧٣٣٠٠٨٦٨٦ - فاكس:

sts.yemen@gmail.com : إيميل: ٤٢٠٦٥٧/٠١

فندق لازوردي

معهد يالي

معهد التر

معهد اللغة الألمانيه

فندق سبأ

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نلفون : ۱۰ ۵۷۳٦٦۲ م ۱۰ ۹۲۵۰۰ فاکس : ۹۱٦٧٦۲	ï



Yemen's first and most widely-read English-language newspaper



Chipping away at the gender barrier one piece at a time

A recent survey among Yemeni university students showed that perceptions of women and men's roles and rights has changed considerably in favor of gender equality although much is yet to be improved.

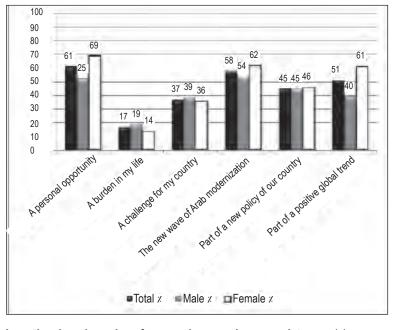
By: The Yemen Times Staff

round six hundred university students between 16 and 34 mostly in their early twenties and half of which were women were asked 134 questions to compare their gender perceptions.

The questions were about education, gender roles, culture, leisure, family, health, career and ambitions. The study called "Fair Share in Yemen" supported by the OPEC Fund for International Development in cooperation with Women Without Boarders organizaion. The results of the survey demonstrate that although the gender gap in education is narrowing, this cultural norm remains dominant, even in the more educated segments of Yemeni society.

Some results of the survey show the female respondents report more strongly that they feel high expectations to succeed, possibly reflecting the fragility of their opportunity to study at the university level, which is not permitted to most Yemeni women.

Meanwhile, the male respondents reveal a stronger desire than their female counterparts to continue their studies and to travel abroad for studies, reflect-



I see the changing roles of men and women in our society as... (x)



ing the ease with which men can maneuver and the limited space available to women.

When it comes to reading materials, the study shows that Yemeni men are also more interested in politics, an area from which society has effectively excluded nearly all women. While women prefer to read crime thrillers, men read newspapers because they are engaged in politics and the public sphere. Men spend their free time on predominately public activities like meeting friends in public places or going to internet cafes, while women are confined to domestic pursuits like watching television, spending time with their families, chatting on their mobiles, and sleeping.

The IFES/IWPR survey reports that young people generally consider their homes depressing, so females constrained to these quarters for most of the day and night use technology to escape or simply succumb to sleep. The report also notes that Yemeni youth devote their leisure time to socializing in qat sessions, which the respondents to our survey do not mention.

The survey responses indicate that most of the female respondents, despite unusual access

to education, come from families with traditional Yemeni values.

They are more concerned than their male counterparts with their families' wishes and they agree more that family plays a strong role in their decisions. These tendencies are not surprising, given the protective role that families and especially male relatives play in the lives of female family members.

Nonetheless, it is encouraging that many of the women who responded to our survey expressed a desire to achieve more independence and openness in their lives and more control over their decisions.

A solid majority of women report that they study at the university because their parents expect them to (the same goes for men) and more women than men reveal that their parents chose their major for them.

However, a majority of women also see their education as a path to independence. On questions of gender equality, they hold more liberal views than their male counterparts, reporting high accordance with statements such as, "Men and women should be equally educated on their rights," "I am happy that more girls attend university," "We need progressive men" and "Only men and women together can make positive changes.' The female respondents also look for role models in different people than the males. In the category of people known personally, men look up to their fathers more than anyone else, but women look up to their teachers. This difference in choice of role models reflects a deeper divergence about the values and qualities that men and women aspire to. It may also explain why more men than women want to raise their children the way they were raised, and more women than men prefer to raise their children differently than the way they were raised. Finally, this study reveals the vital role that young men can play in advancing progressive ideas such as gender equality. Yemen's traditional, maledominated society empowers men over women and creates the moral framework to justify that supremacy. It is no surprise then that the male respondents hold more conservative views on nearly all the statements regarding gender in our survey.

Over half of the male respondents feel that allowing women to work undermines their religious practices, and significantly fewer men than women think that women need to be more visible in politics and government.

However, a majority of both men and women see changing gender roles as an opportunity (52,2% of males, 68,7% of females) and part of a new wave of Arab modernization (53,7% of males, 61,6% of females).

The respondents also present progressive and tolerant views on cultural issues. They desire to connect with young people in the West and they reject the positions that their culture should not change and that uneducated men have more power than educated women.

Though women are clearly out ahead of men on these issues, it is encouraging that there is majority support among the men. The topic of family planning may be particularly instructive in understanding this dynamic. Women prefer to have fewer children and an equal number of boys and girls, while men prefer more children and more boys.

High birth rates and gender preference in favor of boys are major chal-

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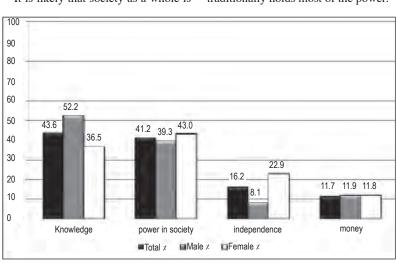
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lenges in developing countries like Yemen which the international development sector seeks to combat. These lessons seem to have reached many women but many fewer men. It is likely that society as a whole is moving towards a more progressive understanding of gender roles, but more attention in gender-focused development initiatives should be paid to men, the fifty percent of the population that traditionally holds most of the power.



Education is a means to achieve...(x)



