

**Inside**:



**Renowned activist and press** freedom advocate Tawakul Karman speaks to the Yemen Times





## **Taiz peace convoy moves to break blockade on Al-Dhale'**

#### By: Mohamed Bin Sallam

SANA'A, June 16 - On Wednesday in the early morning, a peaceful convoy of politicians and social leaders raising white flags left Taiz by car and bus, and drove to Al-Dhale' to break the government's ongoing blockade of the area.

The MP and leader from the Yemeni Socialist Party and a leader of the Movement for Justice and Change in Taiz, Sultan Al-Samee, told the Yemen Times that the convoy left Taiz at eight o'clock.

"We are on our way to Al-Dhale', raising white flags to break the oppressive siege on Al-Dhale'," Al-Samee told the Yemen Times in a telephone interview Wednesday morning.

"We will meet the sons of Al-Dhale' in a big gathering in one of the city squares," he said.

Participants in the convoy numbered around 70 and included politicians, social leaders, human rights activists, and journalists, according to Al-Samee.

When they reached Al-Dhale', he told the Yemen Times on Wednesday evening, they were welcomed by the locals who celebrated them.

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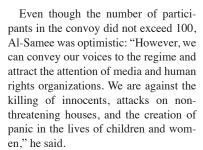
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The convoy is a moral and humanitarian duty towards people in Al-Dhale' and expresses a refusal to use force against civilians or in resolving conflicts, according to Al-Samee.

The convoy does not carry any kind of aid and aims only to break the blockade.

But Al-Samee said that this convoy is an introduction to others that will carry humanitarian assistance.

On Tuesday, four supporters of the Southern Movement were wounded during a crowded funeral for four people killed during last Monday's attack.

During the attack five people were killed and 15 others were injured, among them one citizen from Ibb governorate, which is in northern Yemen.

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A local source in Al-Dhale' said that the four Southern Movement supporters were wounded in clashes with security forces and the army.

"A group of youth tried to take down the republican flag near a military site in Dar Al-Haid in an incident that led to clashes with the security forces and army who are guarding the area," the local source told the Yemen Times.

Four citizens were also wounded during the same clashes, according to the local source.

According to the source, the governor of Al-Dhale', Ali Qasim Taleb, has instructed the security leadership in the governorate not to harass the funeral.

In the Al-Habeelain area of Radfan district in Lahj governorate, one person was killed in clashes between security forces and an armed group.

Local sources said that the clashes took place near Al-Habeelain city, the capital of Radfan district.

Recently, the elements of the Southern Movement started to clash with security forces after the police used excessive force against their peaceful demonstrations

In a similar incident, on Monday and Tuesday, police in Lahj who have been suspended and replaced by members of the army because of the war in Sa'ada blocked the main road between Sana'a and Aden for some hours, demanding equal rights with their colleagues who received their full pensions.

Most of the suspended police forces who blocked the road during the past two days, demanding their rights, are from the Central Security Forces of Sa'ada.

The number of police suspended because of the war in Sa'ada reached 800 in Radfan. Most of them were redistributed in different military units outside Sa'ada by a presidential committee headed by Brigadier Jawas.

Some were paid their salaries for seven months during their suspension, but some of them are still struggling to recover their rights.

Those whose situations are still unresolved threaten to reclose the road if their rights are not recovered.

In a related incident, the Faculty of Arts at the University of Aden refused to carry out a verdict which would end the suspension of the journalist Wael Al-Qubati, who is still studying at the university.

Al-Qubati is one of many students who have been suspended from their studies at the University of Aden because of their participation in activities for the Southern Movement.

The verdict, from Sira Primary Court in Aden, states that Al-Qubati should be

able to enter the final term examinations for this year that begin on June 16.

The minister of higher education has directed the rector of the University of Aden to tackle the issue of how to deal with students who were suspended for their journalistic articles, among them Al-Qubati.

The minister said that this issue should end and that the suspended students should be allowed back into the university, as they are included in the president's amnesty for political prisoners on May 22.

## Human rights and democracy deteriorating in Yemen, says report

#### By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, June 16 - Human rights violations and attacks on democracy have increased in Yemen since 2007, according to a report prepared by the Yemen Observatory for Human Rights launched on Tuesday. The report said that the right of freedom of assembly was the most violated among other rights that are indicators of democracy and human rights preservation.

have declined from 535 in 2008 to 308 in 2009, according to the report.

Over the last year, the government in Yemen has been struggling to contain conflict in the north of the country with the Houthis and violent demonstrations by the Southern Movement calling for secession in the south.

were detained in 2009 alone, bringing the total of political detainees in Yemen to 2,273 detainees.

The report said that the deterioration of human rights in Yemen during the three last years has led to political tension between the ruling party and the opposition and aggravated both the changed the Southern Movement from a peaceful movement into an armed group and extended the war in Sa'ada to include four governorates, the report said.

Regarding the violation of the right of freedom of assembly, 2009 was a bad year for journalists in Yemen, ac-



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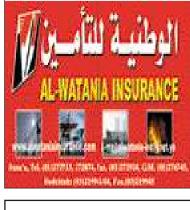
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### MURJAN HOLIDAYS YOUR WORLD AROUND WITH

## **TURN!!**

Because of using force by the police against peaceful gatherings, political associations in the whole of Yemen





During the three last years, 63 people were killed and 373 were wounded in peaceful gatherings, especially in the south, 49 out those who were killed and 271 of wounded reported to be in 2009,

> according to the report. Participants in peaceful assemblies are vulnerable to being killed, arbitrary arrests and disappearances, physical and psychological torture and unfair trials, according to the report.

The number of prisoners of political conscience held in Yemen's prisons has also increased. Up to 1,279 people



conflict in Sa'ada and protest in the south.

Excessive use of force against protesters in the south, sometimes leading to their death, has given fuel to the Southern Movement's call for separatism from the main state. Similarly, detaining Houthi supporters without trial has prolonged the conflict in Sa'ada.

"The deterioration of human rights in Yemen constitutes an effort by the ruling party to hold the monopoly over power," reads the report, alluding to the government's repression of protesters and closing down newspapers.

The violation of freedom of assembly has consequently led to the violations of other rights such as the human right to life, physical safety, and personal security, according to the report.

Four exceptional courts were established in 2009, in addition to the state security court in the capital, to target people participating in peaceful assemblies protesting over the southern issue or objecting the war in Sa'ada, according to the report.

Three of the new four courts are similar to the one in the capital and were located in Aden, Hadramout, Hodeida and the fourth is the press court that was set up in May 2009, according to the report.

Politicians and opinion writers that were victims of such courts reached 223 people in 2009 with an increase of 129 compared to 2008, the report noted.

The report explained that the elimination of some parties from power, especially in the south, has led to such a crisis in human rights and exacerbated conflict in the country.

Oppressing peaceful demonstrations in the south and north has gradually cording to the report.

In 2009, around six private newspapers were closed down and number of journalists were arrested, detained and tried for publishing articles on violence in the south, the Sa'ada conflict or opinion articles against the regime, according to the report.

Human rights violations have increased as the Yemen Observatory for Human rights recorded 1,179 cases more cases of violations in 2009 than in 2008 when there were 3,582 cases recorded.

Human rights and democracy in Yemen 2009 report is the fifth of its kind prepared by the Yemen Observatory for Human rights. The report basically aims to call the people in power to take action to protect human rights in Yemen.

Politicians, academics, and parliamentarians attended the Tuesday workshop to launch the report and commented on the report.

Dr. Abdulbari Dughaish, parliamentarian from the ruling party, thanked the Yemen Observatory for Human Rights for publishing this report saying it will enhance the culture of human rights in Yemen.

He demanded that the army and the media be neutral and not affiliated to a specific party to enable them in serving all Yemenis without discrimination.

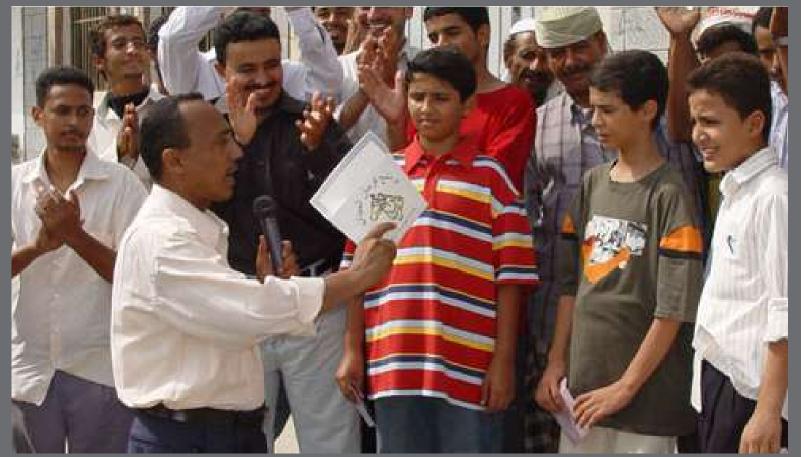
Dughaish called the air raid in Abyan last December that targeted Al-Qaeda but also reportedly killed 42 civilians as illegal.

"Victims of those raids are women and children, and Al-Qaeda members are individuals who can be arrested without having such attack that kills innocents," he said.

### **Around the Nation**



## Yemen says goodbye to Yahya Allaw



Yahya Allaw (left) was loved for his Ramadan show "Knights of the Field."

#### By: Ismail Al-Ghabri

SANA'A, June 16 – Last Monday in Sana'a, Yemen lost one of its most well-known television show presenters, Yahya Allaw.

The presenter of the Fursan Al-Maidan show passed away at age of 48, after a long battle with renal cancer.

Thousands of people from differ-ent governorates flocked to attend the

graveyard in Sana'a.

Allaw worked as a television show presenter and editor in 1990. In 1995, he worked as a senior director for presenters and preparers.

He was well-known for his love of presenting television shows and refused to occupy high positions in the Ministry of Information

He was also well known of his televi-

funeral on Wednesday in Al-Ahmar sion shows that presented Yemeni biodiversity to his viewers

Allaw studied the Holy Quran and Islamic Jurisprudence in Taiz and Ho-deida, before leaving for Saudi Arabia to study television and broadcasting media. He graduated from King Abdul Aziz Bin Saud University, with mention "excellent."

When he returned to Yemen, he worked as a television presenter.

He presented many programs like "Alam Ajeeb," or "A Wonderful World", "Kash Kool," or "Miscellaneous," "Qadhaya Siyasiyya," or "Po-litical issues," and "Mahattat," or "Stations.

Allaw, who was married with 12 children, was popular in and outside Yemen for his show "Fursan Al-Maidan," or "Knights of the Field," screened every Ramadan for 15 consecutive years.

#### **By: Mahmoud Assamiee**

SANA'A, June 16 - The Ministry of Electricity and Energy and a Korean company on Sunday discussed building the first wind power plant in Yemen.

Minister of Electricity and Energy, Awadh Al-Soqotri, and chairman of the board of the Shinhan Engineering and Construction Ltd, Choon Wan Kam, agreed to start construction of a 60megawatt plant in Makha, Taiz, during the next two months.

Economists have said that Yemen's oil reserves will run out in the next decade. The country is exporting some of its natural gas, and leaders have looked to renewable energy for generating future power in the country.

The new renewable energy deal comes in the context of continued power cuts nationwide, especially after armed tribesman repeatedly attacked and damaged the recently-opened Marib 1 gas power station last month.

The investment project is expected to cost approximately USD 130 million. Minister Al-Soqotri directed the company to prepare the treaties regarded on the process of buying the energy from the company within two weeks.

The project will not be for Makha or Taiz but it will join the national electric network to boost its output.

According to Minister Al-Soqotri, the ministry will buy the energy from the company on the basis of the treaties to be signed by the ministry and company next two weeks.

He said that the project will be accomplished within the period of 18 months according to agreement with the company.

"The project will be finished on December 2011," he said."This project comes within the government keenness on including private sector in generating electricity to boost the national electric network."

Yemen to construct first

wind power plant

"We have also other resources of generating energy like generating by heat," he added, referring to the future project to be constructed in Dhamar, which is rich in this type of source of energy.

According to Manager of Renewable Energy Project Jamil Thabit, the ministry is going to build another project of wind power plant in Makha, with output of 60 megawatt.

"The project will be constructed five kilometers away of the first plant," he said. "The studies are being made now to start the project in the near future." 'Difficult to protect Marib 1'

Over the current situation of electricity and protection of Marib Gas Power Station, which local tribes have repeatedly attacked, Minister of Electricity and Energy Awadh Al-Soqotri said the attacks against the station have stopped.

But he said it is difficult to protect 600 electric towers extended across the road from the station in Marib to Sana'a.

"The protection of these towers needs cooperation of all form the people and the government," he said.

Over the current shortage of electricity despite operating Marib station or Marib 1, he said the demand of electricity has increased by the advent of summer and due to increasing demand of people in hot areas in summer.

"We gave directions not to cut electricity from people in hot areas," he said.

"If Marib 1 had not been working, the situation of electricity in this summer would be miserable," said Al-Soqotri.

He explained that by operating Marib 1, the shortage have been reduced this summer by nearly half, last year was 280 and now 150 megawatt. This shortage is added to the 100 megawatt yearly increasing demand.

The total supply of energy in Yemen is 1300 megawatt in addition to 341 megawatt generated by Marib 1.

### School students to spread awareness about safe reproductive health

#### **By: Malak Shaher**

SANA'A, June 16 - Yaseen Qaed, a father of eight, has encouraged his daughter Abrar, 17, to be one of the 20 female school students to spread awareness about reproductive health in schools this July.

"I do not mind my daughter participating in such campaigns, because she will help her society to be aware of health issues," he told the Yemen Times

Abrar is taking part in a campaign for the Yemeni-German reproductive



would be able to influence their friends and help them to be aware of the possible dangers facing them if they marry at a young

"My parents are aware of my joining the campaign. We should work collectively to spread awareness among our peers who married at a young age and even among people older

## National center calls on Yemenis to donate blood

#### By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA'A, June, 15- Abdullah Al-Mansoor, 50, used to donate his blood to patients every six months. He is very enthusiastic about blood donation because he thinks that even the small amount of blood he gives may contribute greatly to the health of patients.

"I feel very active and comfortable," Al-Mansoor told the Yemen Times while giving blood on Tuesday morning. He called for all people to be blood donors, assuring them that the practice s safe



other governorates, blood donations are

"We have had some cases in which people faint when they see their blood, but these are rare, and some blood donors experience problems only because they start working hard immediately after donating," he said.

#### Courageous female donors

Buthaina Ahmed, the echnical director of the center, told the Yemen Times that she wished more women would come to the center to donate.

health program organization run by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), the Ministry of Public Health and Population, and the Egyptian youth initiative Life Makers Foundation.

The project has begun in 10 schools in Sana'a and will extend to include schools from all of Yemen's governorates. In July, Abrar and the other student volunteers will be trained for six days so that they can talk to their peers about safe reproductive health. Although the program has been running since 2009, it is the first time that students are participating as trainers.

Abrar Al-Dhobaibi, 17, who like Abrar, studies at the Zainab School in Sana'a, expressed her excitement at being a member of the awareness campaign. Both will address pupils at their respective schools.

As part of the project, young volunteers will distribute six illustrated booklets about reproductive health to students above the age of 16. The booklets



are the second edition of booklets already distributed by the program in the country's schools. Through cartoons, these will discuss family planning, marriage, pregnancy, delivery, adolescence, and sexually transmitted diseases.

However, deputy director of youth at the Ministry of Health and Population, Hadheya Al-Zoom, told journalists that despite the project's benefits to society, some parents had opposed the initiative.

"Some parents refused that their children be educated about reproductive health," she said.

GTZ representative Safia Al-Eryani agreed with Al-Zoom that some parents refused to help them in their project.

> "Some even refused to allow their children to fill out a query form at school intended to investigate how much students know about reproductive health" she said.

She explained that high schools said that their students are more likely to understand the importance of safe reproductive health because they are still young. She added that they

than us," Abrar Alsmilingly Dhobaibi

Afaf Al-Saqqaf, a member of the Life Makers Foundation, said that this project is

the first of its kind.

It is the first cooperation between the foundation, the GTZ, the ministries of Health and Population, Sports, and Youth and Endowments.

said.

She added that some schools did not allow the awareness campaigns to be conducted with students under the ninth grade because the students are not supposed to know about reproductive health at a young age.

Although some people reject listening to issues regarding reproductive health, assuming that it is against the principles of Islam to do family planning, Sheik Jabri Ibrahim explained that this was a misconception.

He said that it is against Islamic principles to endanger the lives of mothers and their children when pregnancies occur too frequently.

Up to 1,649 trainers had visited 115 high schools and distributed booklets to students by the end of 2009. Campaign trainees managed to persuade students who were planning to marry and drop out of school to instead finish their education

By now, the campaigns' six booklets have been distributed to more than 700,000 people in all of Yemen's governorates. They were distributed through schools and universities, as well as international and local organizations.

As Yemen celebrated World Blood Donor Day last Monday, the National Blood Transfusion and Research Center called on more people at the Police Of-

> ficers Club to donate their blood. "More blood donors are coming every day," Dr. Fawzi Baraheem, the head of the National Blood Transfusion and Research Center, told the Yemen Times.

Baraheem said that there is growing awareness about the benefits of donating blood in Yemen, although there is still a need for more donors.

They currently have 50 to 70 donors a day on average, whereas they would ideally like 200 to cover the demand for blood, according to Munir Al-Zabadi, information officer at the center.

Patients such as those suffering from kidney failure who need dialysis need blood continuously, and sometimes there is lack of matching blood types for patients, according to Baraheem. Cancer patients and the victims of traffic accidents also need blood.

Baraheem said that the hospital is distributing blood to hospitals and patients upon request for free, and that blood donors are tested to ensure that the blood is safe.

The center examines the donor before they donate and tests the blood afterwards, he said.

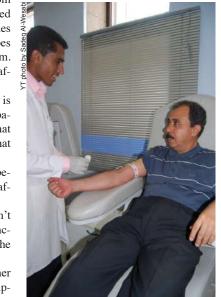
"Unfortunately, some hospitals don't examine the donors well and they accept anyone without examinations," he said.

"We have a plan to expand into other governorates, but we need more support from the government," he said. In made directly to blood banks in hospitals, but not to national centers like the one in Sana'a.

Blood is stored for a maximum of 40 days at a temperature of 2 to 6 degrees Celsius with special equipment. When the electricity is cut off, a generator kicks in after 40 seconds to keep the blood cold.

Fear restricts many people from donating their blood, although the center takes only 8 percent of the total amount of blood in the human body, which is equivalent to 450 ml. The body contains about 5 liters of blood, according to Baraheem.

"There are some medical students who are afraid of blood donation," Baraheem said.



"Women are more courageous than men in blood donation, but we cannot reach out to them unless we go to them in their universities," she said.

She said that when the center erects a tent for blood donation in universities, everyone notices that most donors are female students.

But, she said, Yemeni women are sometimes too light to donate.

"The weight of most Yemeni women is under 50 kilos, and this is incompatible with blood donation prerequisites," she said.

The donors must be fit and free from disease, and they must stop chewing gat 12 hours before donation and avoid smoking for one hour before and after donation. The age of donors must be 18-55 and their weight more than 50 kg. Donors must bring an identity card. According to the center's brochure, pregnant women cannot give blood.



If you want to donate blood, you can call the National Blood Transfusion and Research Center at 01- 263 411. The center is near the Saleh Mosque, and is open for donations from 08:00 to 18:00. If you need blood, you can collect

it from the center 24 hours a day, seven days a week.



### **Around the Nation**

### In Brief

#### SANA'A

#### Trial of Marib criminal gang that targeted officials opens

The Specialized Penal Court in Sana'a started on Tuesday the trial of Salel Salim Daleel and Mubarak al-Shabwani accused of having links with Al-Qaeda and forming an armed gang that targeted army and security leaders in Marib Province.

In the first sitting chaired by Judge Muhsen Alwan, the court heard accusations against the two read by the prosecution.

They included that the suspects formed an armed group to kill military and security officials, attack governmental facilities, fight and resist the authorities and distrub the public security in Marib.

The suspects had weapons including explosives and communication to carry out their attacks, the prosecution said, adding that some policemen were killed on hunting the two while committing and trying attacks against the security forces.

After reviewing arguments, evidence and confessions of the two suspects, the court convicted them of having ties with al-Qaeda and committing crimes.

Daleel and al-Shabwani were arrested in December last year.

#### Plastic bags manufacturing machines to be confiscated

The Board of Directors of the Cleaning and Improvement Fund in the Capital Sana'a approved on Monday the confiscation of machines manufacturing plastic bags, which are harmful to the environment.

The Fund's decision obligates the manufactures and suppliers to comply with the specifications set out regarding the thickness of the plastic bags and add the material that decomposes in the soil.

#### Germany to continue supporting development in Yemen

German ambassador to Yemen Michael Klor-Berchtold affirmed

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#### here on Monday the Keenness of Germany to continue to support the development and stability in Yemen.

During his meeting with the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation Abdul-Karim al-Arhabi, Klor-Berchtold noted to the progressive development in the two countries joint cooperation relations, which focus on the partnership concept.

He also referred to the keenness of the German government to enhance its cooperation aspects with Yemen.

Al-Arhabi hailed the level of Yemeni-German existing cooperation, affirming Yemen's commitment to promote mutual cooperation.

#### Int'l conference over Islamic architecture wraps up

Works of the international conference over the Islamic Architecture and Arts concluded here on Sunday organized by the Federation of the Universities of the Islamic World (FUIW) with the participation of academics and researchers from the Islamic world over two days.

The participants called for the importance of the Islamic architecture and arts as they are a source of the Islamic civilization, urging for promoting such thought in media and the academic and school study, in addition to encouraging researchers to present scientific researches in this regard.

They also affirmed the significance to hold this conference periodically every two years in one of the Islamic universities which are members in the FUIW.

They pointed out to the need to coordinate among the official and civil authorities and associations interested in aspects of the Islamic arts and unity efforts of documenting related knowledge.

The participants affirmed recommendations of the 1st conference which was held in the Egyptian capital, Cairo, to be activated and implemented

### **Their News**

### In the annual Teachers Syndicate conference, SABAFON honors 1,000 teachers

Under the patronage of President Saleh, SABAFON and the Yemeni Teachers Syndicate held a ceremony last Sunday in the Orphan Foundation hall to celebrate the efforts of teachers on the 20th anniversary of establishing the syndicate. The celebration comes within the context of inaugurating the works of the syndicate's fifth conference.

During the celebration, which was financed by SABAFON, 1,000 teachers from Sana'a and other Yemeni governorates were honored. Parliamentarians, representatives from Arabian embassies and civil society organizations, along with a large number of teachers, attended the ceremony.

Tareq Al-Haidari, SABAFON Executive Manager, said that the company believes in the key role that teachers play in improving society.



Thus, the company enjoys honoring teachers every year.

"Teachers improve their nations and help them to excel in comparison with other countries, which is why the company allocates part of its budget to

sponsor educational projects by the Al-Saleh Foundation,» he said.

It is worth mentioning that SABAFON also participated in honoring 999 teachers last year. SABAFON has also sponsored educational functions and activities. It sponsored ceremonies in schools and universities, the last of which was a graduation ceremony for 12 groups of students in the Faculty of Arts at the University of Sana'a.

### **Al-Geel Al-Jadid Organizes the 3rd Mass Wedding Ceremony & Honors its Employees s**

#### Prepared by: The media correspondent

Amid joyful atmosphere and under the slogan (the chastity of youths is a protection for society), Al-Geel Al-Jadid Group organized the 3rd mass wedding celebration last Thursday 10 June 2010 at Al-Somo hall for 26 bridegrooms and brides.

This social activity is one of the many social activities being organized by the Group in order to facilitate marriage and help its employees get married. This activity has become an annual tradition that the Group is proud to organize it for the 3rd time.

Mr. Ali Salim Al-Khadami, governor of Rimah, Dr. Saleh Al-Sanabani, member of the parliament, Mr. Ibrahim Ahmed Al-Muzalem, member of the parliament, Mr. Mohammed Tawaf, deputy of the Ministry of Education and a number of social figures and businessmen attended the wedding celebration.

Mr.Mohammed Abdullah Al-Anisi, director general of Al-Geel Al-Jadid Group, said that honoring employees is a recognition of the role played by human resources and employees are the really resource of any institution that aspires development and advancement. He added that this event should be a motivation to exert more efforts for the sake of the Group and to achieve its mission and objectives. The 3rd mass wedding ceremony is part of the Group's social support for its employees. He also requested other businessmen to organize such events that help protect youths.

Mr. Mohammed Abdul Wahab al-Anisi, director of human resources, on his part said that honoring employees is considered a real interpretation of their achievements. It is also considered as the most important factors that enhance employees' loyalty to their organizations. It should be a motivation for them to exert more effors.

Mr. Mohammed Al-shoraghi delivered a speech on behalf of the employees in which he expressed their thanks to the Group for organizing such events.

poem recited by Mr. Ibrahim Al-Alili thrilled the audience.

At the end of the event judge Abdullah Ahmed Al-Anisi, chairman of Al-Geel Al-Jadid Group, Mr. Abdul Wahab Ahmed Al-Anisis, vice chairman and Mr Mohammed Abdul Wahab Al-Anisi, director of human resources honored Mr. Mohammed Abdullah al-Anisi, the director general, in recognition of the efforts he had exerted to improve work in the Group.





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- Support the collection of past disaster impact data from a range of information sources for the past 30 years utilizing the DesInventar methodology for the past 30 years
- VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) invites Yemeni Nationals to apply

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A number of songs as well as a

- Undertake field missions as required to governorates, cities administration, etc.. to collect local data and validate information on disasters' history
- Validate the data and ensure its proper entry into the DesInventar system

for the following position with its "Disaster Management Programme"

- Liaise with UNISDR on the technical aspects of the database development and seek guidance where required
- Explore the potential for the technical expansion of DesInventar to be used as a tool for national 'post disaster' assessments
- Institutionalize DesInventar (country specific applications) within partner government agencies
- Coordinate efforts and activities of national UN Volunteers during the data collection, validation and entry exercise.
- Provide guidance to national UNVs and national actors on data sources, data quality and the disaster inventory methodology as required.
- Analyze disaster trends via the DesInventar methodology and subsequently share them with policy and decision makers, under the guidance of the host institution, UNDP and UNISDR
- Support the adaptation of the DesInventar methodology into country
- specific context

#### **Qualifications:**

Education: University degree in a discipline relevant to Information Technology or environmental Science, or disaster management and/or development studies.

Experience: Three years experience in a humanitarian or development field in information or knowledge management. Working knowledge and familiarity with information systems, databases in support of disaster risk management, development issues, emergency preparedness or other related area is an asset.

Language skills: Arabic as native speaker, fluency in oral and written English will be an asset

Computer skills: Working knowledge of Databases, SQL for one or more of the following databases: SQL Server, Oracle, MS Access, Prostgres or MySQL, Minimal proficient in HTML, JavaScript, and some experience with Photoshop or similar would be a plus. Proficient in Windows (XP or 2003).

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> Response will only be made to short listed candidates The deadline for receiving applications is July 1st, 2010

Mr. Mohammed Abdullah al-Anisi, director general, Mr. Mohammed Abdul Waha Al-Anisi and Mr. Amin Hazae, the general coordinator, honored the distinguished employees with certificates and bonuses.

We have to say that the Group has honored during its annual meeting in March 2010 departments directors and directors of subsidiaries offices and sections.

On the other part, Mr. Farish Al-Saqaf, director of the General Book Authority, Mr. Abdullah Abu Horiah, director of School Books Printers and Mr. Mohammed Abdullah Al-Anisi, director of Al-Geel Al-Jadid group inaugurated the 2nd discounted books exhibition on Tuesday 8 June 2010 in Al-Tahrir area under the slogan (Reading for All). The exhibition was organized by the Group.

Mr. Al-Sagaf expressed his happiness for participating in the inauguration of the book exhibition. «the fruitful cooperation between the GBA and Al-Geel al-Jadid Group aims in the first part to support the acquisition of books and introduce knowledge into readers as easily as possible» he said. Mr.Al-Saqaf added the publishing of books is considered the secret behind the development and advancement of nations and that if we take care of books our nation will move forward and achieve great achievements. He also indicated that the exhibition comes in coincidence with our celebration of the anniversary of the Yemeni unification.

on his part, Mr. Abdullah Abu Horiah, director general of SBP



revealed they are planning to announce the SBP as a publishing house.

Mr. Mohammed Abdullah Al-Anisi, director general of the Group, emphasized that spreading knowledge among society is one of the Group's priorities. «we are organizing the 2nd book fair at cheap prices for this purpose» he said. The fair will last until the 27th of this month.

On the occasion of celebrations of the Yemeni unification, Mr. Mohammed Al-Sirmi, deputy of Sana'a municipality, Mr. Faris Al-Saqaf, director of GBA, and Mr. Mohammed Abdullah Al-Anisi inaugurated the Group's 14th branch office on 19 June, 2010.

During the inauguration ceremony Mr. Al-Sirmi expressed his pleasure and consider that inauguration as a new step in development and investment on the part of Al-Jeel Al-Jadid Group which is the first library in Yemen. Mr. Al-Saqaf, on his part, stated that al-Jeel Al-Jadid Group is a modern sample for supporting books, authors and researchers. The Group is presenting a modern picture despite the contest from the internet and satellite channels.

Mr. Yasir Al-anisi, the commercial director at the Group, said «this inauguration comes in the context of the group's plan to provide the needs of customers under one roof. As a result our customers expressed good impression»

He added «we are going to open a branch in Aden and another one in Taiz. We hope that these new office will provide the service needed by customers».

The inauguration ceremony was attended by Dr. Mohammed Rajeh Nijad, director of supply and provision at the Ministry of Interior, brigadier Abdul Karim Al-Odaynee, chef of Al-Najdah police and a number of bankers, businessmen and directors in the Group.

The Group will soon inaugurate its retail office at Queen Arwa street in Aden in addition to its whole sale office.

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IFC Advisory Services is seeking to recruit an Access to Finance (A2F) Operations Analyst/Associate Officer to be based in Yemen. He/she will be responsible for assisting the A2F team to manage and implement all A2F initiatives in Yemen in addition to provide support towards the implementation of all A2F interventions in the MENA region. He/she will work with the Yemen team as well as work in multi-cultural teams across the region. He/she will report directly to the Operations Officer, based in Cairo, Egypt, with co-supervision from the Yemen Country Officer. The position is based in Sanaa for an initial period of one year, with possibility of extension.

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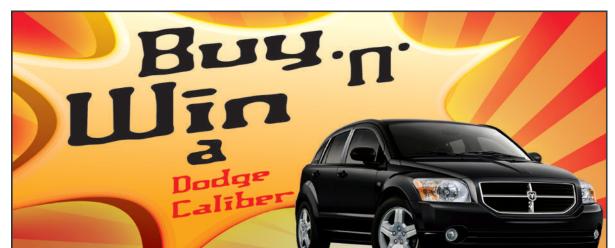
- Build and manage relationships with local partners.
- Monitor and report on key development and project indicators to the project transaction leader - on a quarterly basis (e.g., project supervision reports, etc.).
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- Assist in selecting and supervising local consultants delivering services.
- Provide support to the Senior Operations Manager, the Operations Officer and the different programs in the implementation of various tasks, including but not limited to, quality assurance of internal documentation, procurement, developing M&E frameworks, portfolio review exercise, communication strategy and materials.

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The right candidate would have a Master's Degree in either Business Administration, Economics, Management or a related field; in addition to a 5 to 10 years of relevant experience in project management and business development services with a minimum of 2 years of experience in the financial sector.

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### Interview

### Renowned activist and press freedom advocate Tawakul Karman to the Yemen Times: **"A day will come when all human rights violators pay for what they did to Yemen."**

She believes that peaceful advocacy and struggle without public demonstrations and sit-ins is useless. This is why she is the leader of the protest every Tuesday on "Freedom Square" in Sana'a. She advocates for change on many fronts, and takes up the defense in support of almost every cause. Although she is very much visible in the internal arena through her work, her recognition came from abroad as she was awarded the International Woman of Courage in March 2010.

She is one of only 13 women members on the Shura Council of the Islah opposition party. She is a journalist, an activist, a freedom fighter, a wife and a mother of three.

#### Interviewed by: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

YEMEN

ince May 2007, Tawakul Karman has been leading demonstrations and sit-ins in front of the cabinet to defend human rights. In Yemen's male dominated conservative society, women do not have much presence in the public sphere. However, those who do participate in public life, especially in politics, have earned their place 110 percent. Gradually women activists created alliances while keeping space for specialization and individuality. This is why perhaps when it comes to taking to the street. the first name that comes to mind is Tawakul Karman.

#### The journey has just started

"We will continue our protests every Tuesday without fail until oppression ends in Yemen and people are free to enjoy their human rights," says Tawakul passionately. This is a big promise to make, yet she feels that she and her supporters in and outside the Women Journalists Without Chains organization that she established in 2005, will be there to ensure Tuesday demonstrations happen without fail.

Women Journalists Without Chains (WJWC) is a non-governmental organization that works towards promoting civil rights, particularly freedom of opinion and expression, and democratic rights. "We also promote utilizing different media outlets to promote education, culture, thought and comprehensive community development by focusing on firstly women's issues, children's issues and promote principles of good governance and anticorruption."

Although the organization was created for the defense of journalists and media rights initially, it quickly expanded its scope to include all rights. As she puts it, "you cannot separate one right from another." However, her actual confrontation

with the state took place when the Ministry of Information refused to grant WJWC license to issue their publication. Now Tawakul is not only demanding a paper, she has also added a radio station to the list of demands.

As expected she received threats and temptations from state authorities in order to get her to back off. "I was threatened through phone calls, letters, and other means of communication. I was threatened to be imprisoned and even killed. So far, the threats have not been fulfilled although I consider that taking away my right to expression is worse than any form of physical violence," she says.

Tawakul's organization had started an sms service to mobile phones through which her organization sends news on human rights in the country. Soon after this service became popular the Ministry of Information ordered the Ministry of Telecommunications to cancel the permission, and so WJWC could no longer tell people through mobile phones the human rights news of the country.

In the meantime, the state seems to use the carrot and the stick approach and according to Tawakul she has also been promised much. She was promised a position in government as well as financial compensations to which she said no.

Her dream is for Yemen to become a democratic, free, and prosperous country where everyone enjoys equal rights.

And her struggle with the govern-



ment, especially the Ministry of Information, seems to be eternal.

"It is not only my struggle with this ancient ministry. It is every Yemeni's problem. One look at the Yemeni Satellite Channel and you know why. The old ideology of worshiping the ruler is persistent in the minds of our official media leaders and not much progress in the media will happen until the mentality of its leaders change," Tawakul insisted.

She blames the Ministry of Information for the creation of a special court for the persecution of the media which was established in 2009 and is dedicated to trying journalists and newspapers. The ministry is also proposing a draft bill for broadcast media such as radios, television and websites.

Tawakul does not have a very favorable opinion of this bill and has called it a tool for manic control on media and expression.

"What I don't get is, how does the Minister of Information believe he can control the media in a time where hundreds of satellite channels reach Yemeni televisions across the country without needing permission from the ministry?" she exclaimed.

Through close scrutiny of the bill, Tawakul discovered many odd articles such as one that allows the minister to take out 10 percent of the revenues coming to the Ministry of Information through license and registration fees of visual and audio media. According to the article, the ten percent go to a special fund controlled by the minister. And she argues that this is a direct violation of the financial legislation of the ministry which dictates that all revenues must go to the ministry's account at the central bank.

Other articles in the bill allow the minister to penalize and carry out actions against any media organization without needing to go through the legal system or through a judiciary verdict.

But what strikes Tawakul more in her reading of the proposed bill, is the astronomical fees required for the licensing of any television channel, radio station, or even website.

"Can you believe that if a new media website is to be created they have to pay more than USD 100,000? Which journalist has that kind of money considering Yemen's conditions?" demanded Tawakul.

#### International recognition

In March this year, Tawakul Karman was invited to New York in the US to receive the International Women of Courage Award, along with another nine women from all around the world. US State Secretary Hillary Clinton and First Lady Michelle Obama awarded Tawakul her exceptional leadership and courage in the area of women's rights and equality.

Although she is not doing what she is for personal gain or propaganda, she appreciates the recognition and takes pride in it. She would have wanted her own country to appreciate her and her government to work with her for the sake of the whole country's development.

"Yet to think about it, had my country appreciated me I would not have gone to the streets demanding change and would not have received this award," she laughed.

She was recognized for her courage. Perhaps one of her most daring actions was when she put up a black list of the names of the most "anti-free press" people in Yemen.

"I promise all those people who used their position to unjustly hurt others and prevent people from exercising their rights that one day they will be tried in front of the law and made to pay for their wrong doings," she said.

She put the list in banners and stuck them on walls and high buildings and on the list were the names of the Minister of Information, the Political Security director, the National Security director, the Minister of Interior, and others. She promises an updated list to come out soon with more names.

In her acceptance note, she thanked all her supporters and especially her father Abdul-Salam Karman, a wellknown politician and activist. It is because of him that she has become the conscious activist she is today. And she refers her legal and rights based education to her father who used to be Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs. She also is grateful to her husband and three children who support her work and her brothers and larger family.

"I thank my family for supporting me and believing in me, without them I would not have been able to do anything," she said.

#### Taking off the veil

Tawakul started her public activities as a veiled woman as many Yemeni women cover their face regardless of their occupation. With time, she decided the "niqab" is not helping her to be as effective in communication as she wanted to be. One day she was presenting a working paper on human rights in a conference in 2004 when she simply took her niqab off and went to the podium with her face uncovered for the first time of her adult life in public.

"I discovered that wearing the veil is not suitable for a woman who wants to work in activism and the public domain. People need to see you, to associate and relate to you. It is not stated in

my religion [Islam] to wear the veil, it is a traditional practice so I took it off," she explained.

Although she admits it was a difficult decision, she has accepted it and moved on and does not regret it at all. She even calls other women and female activists to take theirs off.

There are many Yemeni women who are active in the public and political sphere and, according to Tawakul, they are more sincere than the men because they have to be twice as good in a patriarchal society.

The problem is that active women undergo double oppression as a woman and as an activist, because our society does not accept women to lead in public life or to be visible.

"As it is being part of the democratic process is very difficult for both men and women, especially if the position the activist or politician takes is against the state or influential bodies. So imagine what it would be like for women who are already oppressed just because they are born as women?"

This is why she advises all activists, men and women, to never give up and to work together so that they are able to make real change. Encouraging freedom of expression, she sees, is the first and far most important way to achieve change in a society.

She called on those in media and activists to take to the streets and not just sit there in their offices. They should demonstrate and protest and not feel afraid because "fear paralyzes us and we need to get moving."

Her special advice for women is not to wait for permission before they demand their rights. There is a large number of educated women who are qualified and capable and they should participate in the public and political life.

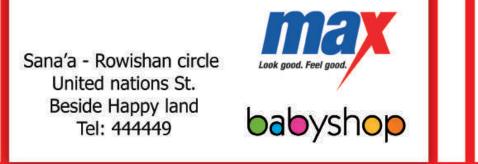
"Women should stop being or feeling that they are part of the problem and become part of the solution. We have been marginalized for a long time, and now is the time for women to stand up and become active without needing to ask for permission or acceptance. This is the only way we will give back to our society and allow for Yemen to reach the great potentials it has," concluded Tawakul Karman.





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ووسسة بن ثابت للتحارق



### Threats to Yemen prove America hasn't learned the lesson of history

#### **By: Patrick Cockburn** The Independent

We are the Awaleq Born of bitterness We are the sparks of hell He who defies us will be burned This is the tribal chant of the powerful Awaleq tribe of Yemen, in which they bid defiance to the world. Its angry tone conveys the flavour of Yemeni life and it should give pause to those in the US who blithely suggest greater American involvement in Yemen in the wake of the attempt to destroy a US plane by a Nigerian student who says he received training there.

Yemen has always been a dangerous place. Wonderfully beautiful, the mountainous north of the country is guerrilla paradise. The Yemenis are exceptionally hospitable, though this has its limits. For instance, the Kazam tribe east of Aden are generous to passing strangers, but deem the laws of hospitality to lapse when the stranger leaves their tribal territory, at which time he becomes "a good back to shoot at".

The Awaleq and Kazam tribes are not exotic survivals on the margins of Yemeni society but are both politically important and influential. The strength of the central government in the capital, Sanaa, is limited and it generally

confederations, tribes, clans and powerful families. Almost everybody has a gun, usually at least an AK-47 assault rifle, but tribesmen often own heavier armament.

I have always loved the country. It is physically very beautiful with cut stone villages perched on mountain tops on the sides of which are cut hundreds of terraces, making the country look like an exaggerated Tuscan landscape. Yemenis are intelligent, humorous, sociable and democratic, infinitely preferable as company to the arrogant and ignorant playboys of the Arab oil states in the rest of the Arabian Peninsula.

It is very much a country of direct action. Once when I was there a Chinese engineer was kidnapped as he drove along the main road linking Sanaa to Aden. The motives of the kidnappers were peculiar. It turned out they came from a bee-keeping tribe (Yemen is famous for its honey) whose bees live in hives inside hollow logs placed on metal stilts to protect them from ants. The police had raided the tribe's village and had damaged hives for which the owners were demanding compensation. The government had been slow in paying up so the tribesmen had decided to draw attention to their grievance by kidnapping the next

avoids direct confrontations with tribal foreigner on the main road and this turned out to be the Chinese engineer. Yemen is a mosaic of conflicting authorities, though this authority may be confined to a few villages. Larger communities include the Shia around Sanaa in the north of the country near Saada, with whom the government has been fighting a fierce little civil war. The unification of North and South Yemen in 1990 has never wholly gelled and the government is wary of southern secessionism. Its ability to buy off its opponents is also under threat as oil revenues fall, with the few oilfields beginning to run dry.

It is in this fascinating but dangerous land that President Barack Obama is planning to increase US political and military involvement. Joint operations will be carried out by the US and Yemeni military. There will be American drone attacks on hamlets where al-Qa'ida supposedly has its bases.

There is ominous use by American politicians and commentators of the phrase "failed state" in relation to Yemen, as if this some how legitimised foreign intervention. It is extraordinary that the US political elite has never taken on board that its greatest defeats have been in just such "failed states" not least Lebanon in 1982, when 240 US Marines were blown up; Somalia in the early 1990s when the body of a US helicopter pilot was dragged through the streets; Iraq after the overthrow of Saddam Hussein; and Afghanistan after the supposed fall of the Taliban.

Yemen has all the explosive ingredients of Lebanon, Somalia, Iraq and Afghanistan. But the arch-hawk Senator Joe Lieberman, chairman of the Senate Committee on Homeland Security, was happily confirming this week that the Green Berets and the US Special Forces are already there. He cited with approval an American official in Sanaa as telling him that, "Iraq was yesterday's war. Afghanistan is today's war. If you don't act pre-emptively Yemen will be tomorrow's war." In practice pre-emptive strikes are likely to bring a US military entanglement in Yemen even closer.

The US will get entangled because the Yemeni government will want to manipulate US action in its own interests and to preserve its wilting authority. It has long been trying to portray the Shia rebels in north Yemen as Iranian cats-paws in order to secure American and Saudi support. Al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) probably only has a few hundred activists in Yemen, but the government of long time Yemeni President Ali Abdulah Salih will portray his diverse opponents as somehow linked to al-Qa'ida. In Yemen the US will be intervening on one side in a country which is always in danger of sliding into a civil war. This has happened before. In Iraq the US was the supporter of the Shia Arabs and Kurds against the Sunni Arabs. In Afghanistan it is the ally of the Tajiks, Uzbeks and Hazara against the Pashtun community. Whatever the intentions of Washington, its participation in these civil conflicts destabilises the country because one side becomes labelled as the quisling supporter of a foreign invader. Communal and nationalist antipathies combine to create a lethal blend.

Despite sectarian, ethnic and tribal loyalties in the countries where the US has intervened in the Middle East, they usually have a strong sense of national identity. Yemenis are highly conscious of their own nationality and their identity as Arabs. One of the reasons the country is so miserably poor, with almost half its 22 million people trying to live on \$2 a day, is that in 1990 Yemen refused to join the war against Iraq and Saudi Arabia consequently expelled 850,000 Yemeni workers.

It is extraordinary to see the US begin to make the same mistakes in Yemen as it previously made in Afghanistan and Iraq. What it is doing is much to al-Qa'ida's advantage. The real strength of al-Qa'ida is not that it can "train" a fanatical Nigerian student to sew explosives into his underpants, but that it can provoke an exaggerated US response to every botched attack. Al-Qa'ida leaders openly admitted at the time of 9/11 that the aim of such operations is to provoke the US into direct military intervention in Muslim countries.

In Yemen the US is walking into the al-Qa'ida trap. Once there it will face the same dilemma it faces in Iraq and Afghanistan. It became impossible to exit these conflicts because the loss of face would be too great. Just as Washington saved banks and insurance giants from bankruptcy in 2008 because they were "too big to fail," so these wars become too important to lose because to do so would damage the US claim to be the sole superpower.

In Iraq the US is getting out more easily than seemed likely at one stage because Washington has persuaded Americans that they won a non-existent success. The ultimate US exit from Afghanistan may eventually be along very similar lines. But the danger of claiming spurious victories is that such distortions of history make it impossible for the US to learn from past mistakes and instead it repeats them by fresh interventions in countries like Yemen.

#### By Sheila Carapico The Middle East Channel

emenis and Americans who once imagined that Barack Obama's administration would pressure the country's longtime ruler, President Ali Abdullah Saleh, to respect freedom of the press, stick to a regular elections schedule, respect human rights, and abide by the rules of war have had their hopes dashed. Washington has seemingly rewarded arbitrary arrests of journalists reporting from two domestic war zones, indefinite postponement of elections, brutal tactics against protesters as well as armed rebels, and a wave of heightened repression during the past 12 months in the name of counterterrorism. The United States seems to be backing the Saleh government with military assistance not only in its war against a few hundred al Qaeda militants, but also in its suppression of the popular uprising in the former South Yemen as well as the al-Huthi rebellion in the North. This short-term approach will only harm U.S. interests and values in the long run.

Until December, when Yemen was carried into the American publicity limelight as a new haven for al Qaeda terrorists, the United States treated Yemen to stretches of benign neglect punctuated by moments of contempt. South Yemen's independence struggle against Britain and North Yemen's civil war between royalists backed by Saudi Arabia and republicans fighting with Egyptian support in the 1960s were barely a blip on the U.S. radar screen. In the next two decades when independent South Yemen's ruling Socialist Party inclined toward the Soviet Union, anti-communist North Yemen (host to only a small USAID mission) was regarded as a Saudi sphere of influence. Unification in 1990 and the political opening of multiparty competition it introduced attracted little attention from either the American press or the State

Ŵashington did notice when Yemen's U.N. ambassador, who happened in 1990 to occupy the rotating chairmanship of the Security Council, refrained from voting for the U.S.-led military campaign to dislodge Iraqi invaders from Kuwait, however, and cut off the paltry \$30 million to \$35 million per year or so heretofore doled out in USAID project assistance. In the intervening two decades, assistance gradually crept up to about that level again in military and development aid combined. Terrorism emanating from Yemeni soil is evidently the only thing capable of attracting U.S. attention. As Washington's concerns about al Qaeda

Department.

in the Arabian Peninsula mounted, the total more than doubled to over \$60 million. But even as U.S. support for the Yemeni regime grew, that government suspended an electoral schedule in place since 1990, waged indiscriminate battle against two homegrown insurgencies, and clamped down on the press. This year, security-related aid is expected to top \$150 million.

Special operations in Yemen

This is not the first time that terrorism has driven the U.S. agenda toward Yemen. Even before an amateur underwear bomber tried to ruin last Christmas in Detroit, the United States had occasionally taken the war on terrorism to Yemen. Detectives and FBI agents swarmed Aden after the attack on the USS Cole in the harbor there in 2000, looking for clues and suspects. In November 2002, a remote-controlled Predator drone fired on a vehicle in the eastern province of Marib, killing the accused mastermind of the Cole attack, an U.S. citizen, and several others traveling with him -- one of the first salvos in what would become a signature feature of the global war on terror in both the Bush and Obama administrations. The week before Christmas 2009, in another remotecontrolled operation, President Obama authorized the use of U.S. firepower and targeting for what was said to be a Yemeni attack on an al Qaeda encampment in Abyan. This operation, which

reportedly killed 34 suspects, sent a double message, warning al Qaeda that America will locate and fire on its hideouts and signaling to anti-government protesters in Abyan and the rest of South Yemen that the United States supports Sanaa's military. While the view from Washington was of a successful strike, internally it seemed like part of Saleh's army's use of disproportionate force and extralegal tactics against insurgents, demonstrators, opponents, and even journalists reporting on legitimate grievances concerning rampant unemployment, poverty, corruption, and negligence. The Nigerian who attempted to set

off explosives aboard a plane on Dec. 25 had not only gotten al Qaeda training in Yemen, but had also been in contact with the same Yemeni-American radical cleric, Anwar Nasir al-Awlaki, who had corresponded with the Fort Hood bomber, Maj. Nidal Hassan. The day before Christmas, the Yemeni air force had reportedly bombed a location in Shabwa province, also in the South, where Awlaki was thought to be; he was not among the dead. Since then, most recently on April 13, the United States has made clear its intention to target him, whereas even the Yemeni government has insisted that it has a warrant for his arrest but no court order for his execution. The response has primarily focused on supporting counterterrorism and security forces, rather than on

## Terrorism lurks in Yemen

#### **Bv: Keith Goodrum Community Voices**

The Daytona Beach News-Journal Recent occurrences in the world of terrorism opened Pandora's box and exposed the pernicious world of the Republic of Yemen.

On Christmas Day 2009, a 23-yearold Nigerian national boarded a Northwest Airlines flight at Amsterdam Schiphol Airport, in the Netherlands, bound for Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County Airport, with an explosive device that he concealed in his underwear.

As the A330-223E aircraft approached the Detroit Airport, the miscreant tried to ignite the bomb, which caused a fire but did not explode. A very attentive passenger subdued the person while others extinguished the fire. Had the bomb exploded, it would have had the potential for killing many people in the aircraft and many more on the ground.

It was later ascertained that this young Nigerian had ties with al-Oaida in Yemen and received training and instructions from that source. Law enforcement officers expeditiously arrested the Nigerian after the aircraft had landed; he was taken into local custody in Detroit.

In the light of recent potentially disastrous terrorist events and recent threats by Islamic Yemeni clerics to pursue iihad against the United States and any other foreign country that would intervene in their internal affairs, it is patently obvious that al-Oaida has a very firm

can be destroyed. The British, with all of their history of military superiority, could not overcome the hit-and-run tactics of the cowardly terrorists.

Yemen is a parallel to the Afghanistan/ Pakistan situation where the insurgents vent their vitriol by deadly excursions into areas of vulnerability, blending back into their natural habitat without reprisal or discovery.

If the United States general staff, with all their wisdom and experience, even remotely contemplate a military expedition to find the al Qaeda training camps and hide-outs, they are without a reasonable doubt, courting disaster.

From 1963 to 1965, I served with the Roval Air Force in the then British Protectorate of Aden (Yemen), which at the time was designated a war zone for the whole of the British military tenure, which incidentally, was formally requested of the British government by the loyalist federal government, to protect its population and strategic facilities from continuous terrorist insurgencies.

Today, as then, the strategies of the minorities confounded the tactics of the majority, which ultimately led to a protracted military confrontation in and around the protectorate.

To engage an adversary in his own backyard is futility in itself; ask the Russians who were in Afghanistan. Then ask the British and again the Russians, as both were engaged in military conflict in Yemen, with lives lost on both sides. There is an answer to the seemingly impossible, imponderable conundrum, but it is too extreme to contemplate. However, in my opinion, anything is acceptable to protect the lives of our servicemen and women and to ensure the security of the U.S. To invoke the Geneva Conventions to placate the American people is to obfuscate the reality of the situation. If anyone considers waterboarding torture, I will happily and willingly conduct a visit to Yemen for the pacifist liberals who dog the effective mechanism of democracy. If they could see the atrocities committed by the scurrilous Islamic radicals, their attitude might take an about-turn. Cutting off heads is the norm. Castrating their antagonists is the norm. Mutilating their captives in extremely diabolical ways is the norm. Unless you fight fire with fire, you surrender to evil. The only thing a terrorist understands is a good thrashing; he will then think twice about any form of retaliation or vengeance.



addressing the human rights, democracy, and governance shortcomings of the Yemeni state.

A policy dictated by the punctuated, unpredictable rhythm of terrorism is not likely to create a long-term, stable Yemen that aligns with U.S. interests or values. The United States has not been a patron of Yemeni democratization. Nor has it been a major donor of socioeconomic or humanitarian aid to combat grinding poverty or catastrophic ecological degradation. To the contrary, America has turned a blind eye to both human rights and human needs. The current policy of ignoring acute social, economic, and political problems while bolstering special operations forces, offering satellite surveillance, and rationalizing extrajudicial executions might possibly net a few terrorist suspects but will not stabilize the country, encourage the democratic opposition, or advance the rule of law.

Sheila Carapico is professor of political science at the University of Richmond and the American University in Cairo.

hold on the internal workings of the current administration in Yemen.

A fleeting visit in recent weeks by the secretary of state to Yemen's capital Sana'a, for a day or so, to talk with the pretenders of government, created an illusion and belies fundamental Islamic terrorism. Gullibility is a human frailty and one that is not given to Ivy League scholars alone. Many members of Congress have visited the area and come away with a false sense of acceptance of a very complicated situation.

Yemen is a vast country where the mountains and valleys extend for hundreds of miles and are for all practical aspects, impenetrable. So obscure is the topography that thousands of dissidents can be hidden in a very small area of the hinterland without detection.

UAVs (unmanned aerial vehicles) can scout the terrain and not locate one human soul; however, the eyes of the hunter can be observed from various vantage points on the ground and with properly trained personnel, using ground-to-air weaponry, which is readily available from many foreign sources,

Goodrum, a retired aeronautical engineer, lives in New Smyrna Beach.

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## **Job Vacancies**

RTI International, a US-based not-for-profit organization, is one of the implementing partners of the Yemen Responsive Governance Project (RGP). RGP is a USAID-foreign assistance project endorsed under Assistance Agreement by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation to promote long-range economic and social development in Yemen. RTI is seeking qualified Yemeni candidates to fill fulltime positions based at the RGP Headquarter Offices in Sana'a but subject to travel within Yemen for up to 40% of time:

#### **Senior Governance Manager**

The Senior Governance Manager will provide overall technical leadership on governance, accountability and transparency program activities and will oversee initiatives that strengthen public financial management and government procurement capabilities. S/he will provide regular visits to all implementing sites and provide technical support to technical officers. S/he will identify training needs and design training programs for Yemeni officials in public financial management, procurement, audit and other accountability-related disciplines and will assist in the development and compilation of monthly, quarterly and annual work plans, budgets and reports, will participate in reviewing and developing training manuals, protocols and operational procedures for national accountability institutions and staff. Applicants should have a Master's degree in public administration, law, political science or other related field, CPA or Bachelor's degree in auditing, accounting or finance and at least six (6) years experience in public sector auditing and accounting experience with supervisory and managerial responsibilities. S/he should have skills in planning, budgeting, supervising and training of staff in addition to good interpersonal communication skills and willingness and ability to work around the country. Good knowledge of English language (written and spoken) is required.

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The Finance and Administrative Manager will lead and direct the Finance and Administration duties for the Policy, Decentralization and Accountability activities. S/he will ensure the RTI interventions are managed in accordance with RTI and USAID policies and procedures. S/he will ensure the integrity of the financial data and systems to ensure all costs incurred are reasonable, supportable and allocable. S/he will ensure compliance in payroll, banking, financial reporting and cash management. Will prepare and submit monthly financial statements including expenses, receivable and payables and will ensure timely submission of expense reports, supporting documentation bank reconciliations and wire transfer requests to corporate headquarters. S/he will prepare monthly, quarterly and annual expenditures and prepare pipeline estimates for the project as well as biweekly cash requirements, monitoring cash flow and reconciles cash accounts in order to maintain appropriate cash balances. Applicants should have a Chartered Accountant/Certified Public Accountant and an MBA is desirable with a minimum of ten (10) years working experience in the accounting/ finance field. A previous experience of working in USAID-funded projects is desirable. Applicants must be proficient in MS Excel and working knowledge of accounting software is preferable. QuickBooks proficiency would be a plus. Applicants must be able to communicate in both native language and English languages (written and spoken).

#### **Program Assistant**

The Program Assistant will provide a wide range of administrative and support duties for the RGP Policy, Governance and Decentralization Teams. S/he will independently respond to extensive and diverse inquiries and should have capabilities to deal with work issues when multiple courses of action are required. The Program Assistant will provide operational support for field offices including supporting logistics, program implementation and coordinating personnel actions of regional staff. S/he will coordinate and track travel logistics for staff and consultants including air tickets, hotel reservations, airport transfers and other travel requirements and will be responsible for coordinating internal and external meetings for the program. Applicants should have vocational training in Business Administration or a Bachelors degree in related field and a minimum of two (2) years experience in administrative support. Applicants should have typing skills using a computer and demonstrate ability to function independently and carry out routine responsibilities with minimal supervision. Basic requirements include excellent interpersonal communication skills, ability to maintain confidentiality and basic knowledge of English language.

Qualified and experienced candidates could apply, including copy of their resumes, to RGP-jobs@rti.org Deadline for accepting applications is 2 weeks from the date of this advertisement.

RTI International has worked for more than 30 years in over 120 countries. Our work focuses on policy support, applied research and analysis, strategic planning, institutional development, and training in international health, international education policy and systems, democratic governance, financial systems, information and communication technology and international environmental management.

## UNDP EXPRESSION OF INTEREST



UNDP hereby solicits Expressions of Interest for Electrical and Network Cabling in the UNDP office.

UNDP invites qualified potential suppliers to express their interest in supplying the above services. The expression of interest should specify the name and address of company, contact person, relevant supply experience (not less than 5 years), Classification certificate (class 1 or 2 are accepted), financial statement, list of professional staff, list of equipment and at least three reference letters/contract and must be received by UNDP no later than **July 08, 2010**. It should be noted that UNDP is not obliged to invite to participate in the subsequent bidding process any particular potential supplier who had expressed interest in this project.

Only vendors prevailing from past experiences delivering the above will be considered. Interested potential suppliers should forward their expressions of interest, labeled "EOI Civil work" including the documentation listed above to the UNDP OFFICE.

Invitation to Bid (ITB) and any subsequent purchase order will be issued in accordance with the rules and procedures of UNDP.

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UNDP "EOI Electrical and Network Cabling" P.O. Box: 551 Off sixty road, near Alawqaf complex Sana'a, Yemen Attn: Ms. Samira Al-Farah E-mail: <u>procurement.ye@undp.org</u> or <u>registry.ye@undp.org</u> Tel: + 967 1 448605 Fax: + 967 1 448841

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

## VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

The objective of the proposed HPP is to improve access to and utilization of a package of maternal, neonatal, and child health services in selected regions in Yemen by 2015. The

project will contribute to the RoY's goal of achievement of Millennium Development Goal (MDG)4 (Decrease in Child and Mortality) and 5 (Improvements in Maternal Health). The Ministry of Public Health and Population now invites Yemeni qualified applicants to indicate their interests in providing consultancy services for the positions of: (1) Project Financial Officer; (2) Project Accountant. The key duties and responsibilities and qualifications for each of the above-mentioned positions are as follows:

#### 1. Project Financial Officer

#### **Duties and Responsibilities:**

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

#### **Qualification:**

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

Project Accountant to achieve positive actions and results.

- (f) General understanding of procurement concepts.
- (g Good experience in implementing and managing the financial and accounting systems
- (h) Familiarity with Government and World Bank/UN Agencies financial procedures;
- (i) Proficiency in the use of computers, accounting and other software applications.
- (j) Proficiency in both Arabic and English.

#### 2. Project Accountant

#### **Duties and Responsibilities:**

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

#### **Qualification:**

- (a) A minimum of a Bachelor's degree in Accounting;
- (b) A minimum of five years of accounting experience, preferably with foreign companies;
- (c) The ability to operate accounting software, keep updated accounting records and books of accounts, and generate project financial statements and other reports as needed by the Project management; and
- (d) Proficiency in Arabic and English.

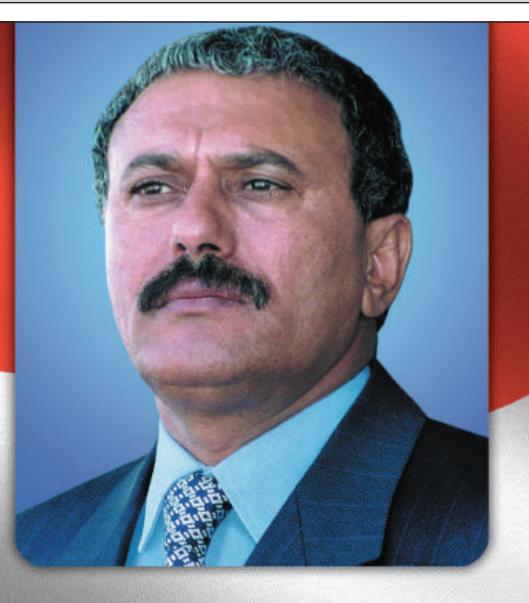
Interested applicants, who meet the above requirements, may submit their applications with their CVs and supporting documents to the address below by 30th of June 2010. Selection will be processed in accordance with IDA (World Bank) guidelines for selection and employment of consultants and the IDA Financed Project Management Units (PMUs) Guidelines for Establishment and Operations.

Expressions of Interest must be received to the following address:

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

### **Advertisement**





## On the occasion of

# Yemen LNG Inauguration Ceremony on the 5th of June of the year 2010, Yemen LNG wishes to congratulate H.E. President of Yemen, Ali Abdullah Saleh,

and the people of Yemen on the success of this major project.





Yemen LNG takes this opportunity to extend its sincere appreciation in particular to the following in recognition of their outstanding contribution to the success of the Yemen LNG Project

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- Mr. Ahmad Daris
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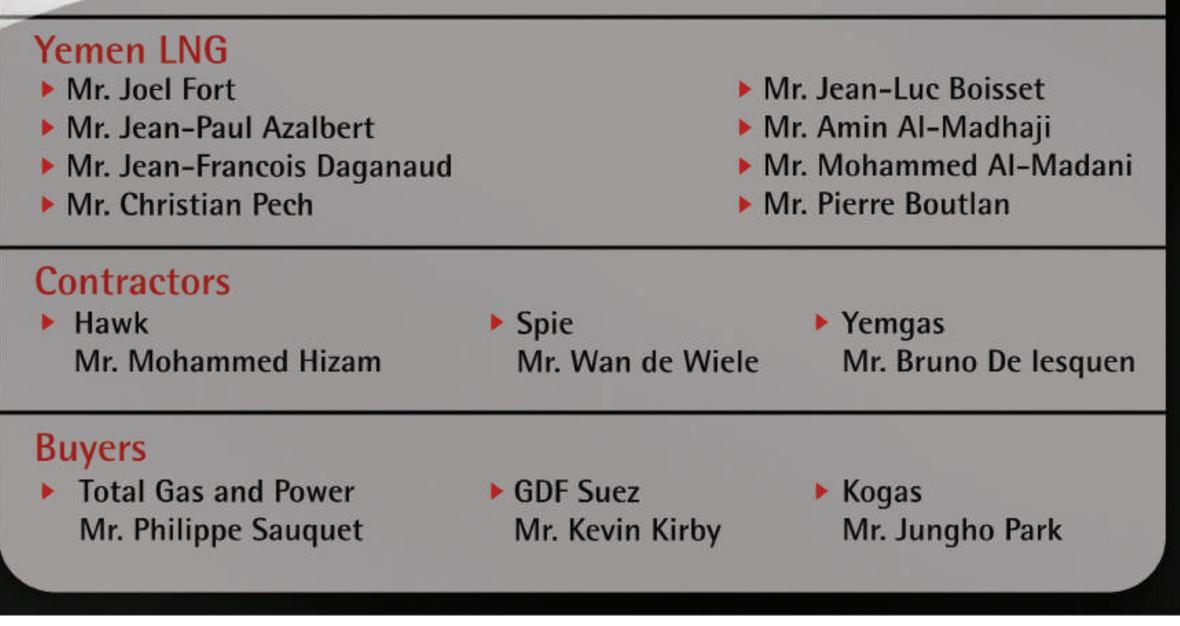
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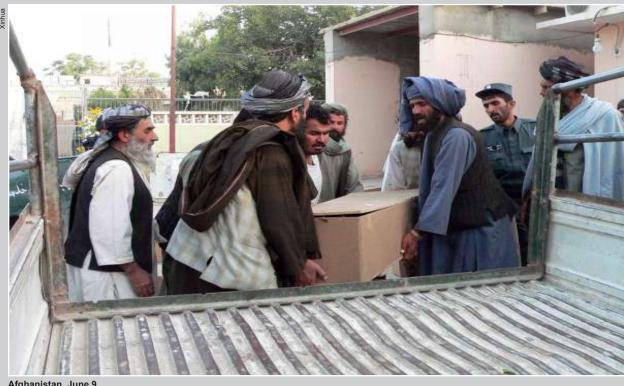


### **Around the World in Pictures**





Japan, June 11 Japanese Prime Minister Naoto Kan gives a speech in the Japanese Parliament in Tokyo, Japan



#### Afghanistan, June 9

Citizens of the troubled city of Kandahar in southern Afghanistan, transport bodies onto a truck after an explosion at a wedding on Wednesday night killed 39 and injured 73 others.





France, June 14

Chinese Ambassador to France Kong Quan (center) visits the International Defence Exhibition in Europe in Paris. The show features over 1,300 companies from over 50 countries and regions, offering the latest high-tech weapons and military equipment.



China, June 8 A heat wave gripping the city of Harbin, capital of the Heilongjiang province in northeast China. On the same day, the tempera-ture reached 36 degrees centigrade.



China, June 16 Dragon Boat racing in Foshan city in Guangdong, south China



South Africa, June 10 Chairs for the photographers in the football stadium in Cape Town, South Africa, on the launch of the Football World Cup 2010.



Egypt, June 11 Two of the nearly 250 peace activists belonging to "Du'a Al-Salam" hang a banner on a bus at the Rafah crossing. On the same day, they transported this humanitarian aid from Cairo to Rafah.



Pakistan, June 11 Policemen on motorcycle search the city of Karachi, Pakistan. On the same day, an explosion killed one person and wounded 3 others.

## Ibrahim Afellay: Little big man in a team of giants

Holland or Morocco, Europe or North Africa -Ibrahim Afellay had to make a tough choice. He decided on "Oranje" and is now living his dream: playing in the European Cup. André **Tucic profiles the young footballer** 



nly a brief hesitation between the Moroccan and Dutch squads: Ibrahim Afellay is playing in orange at Euro 2008 | Born in Utrecht to Moroccan parents, Ibrahim Afellay was only two vears old when Holland last won the European Cup with their current coach Marco van Basten. Twenty years have passed since then, with Afellav growing up into a world-class footballer.

The boy's done so well that he's now

wearing the number 20 on his orange shirt at Euro 2008 and smiling away on sticker number 267 in the official Panini album.

He's living the Dutch dream of winning the second major cup in the country's football-crazy history. And it may well be more than just a dream, with Holland playing their way to ecstasy over the past few days.

Afellay, though, has been mainly watching from the sidelines. But even being on the team is a huge honour for the midfield player from PSV Eindhoven - the only PSV player on the Dutch squad.

Afellay has spent a total of nine minutes on the Euro 2008 pitch so far, substituted for Dirk Kuijt in the first match. And he almost scored – if only the ball hadn't hit the blasted bar. The next game saw Afellay back on the reserve bench though, and he's been there ever since.

#### The call of a forgotten mother countrv

But that's no shame in the Dutch team - which beat World Cup champion Italy hands down 3:0 and gave second-place France a similar 4:1 drubbing.

He faces tough competition in the midfield, with stars like Wesley Sneijder, Arjen Robben, Dirk Kuijt and Rafael van der Vaart vying for a place on the pitch. So for the moment "Ibi" will just have to lean back and enjoy the ride, hoping to play a part here and there.

Even the B-team is too good for Europe: Imbrahim Afellay (front, centre) with the Dutch team just before their 2:0 win against Romania Afellay is still at the start of his career on the national team, with just under ten games for Holland. But things could well have looked very different, as "Ibi" was also selected for the Moroccan squad.

That was after the 2005 U-20 World Cup, where he first donned an orange shirt and played in two remarkable games against Japan and Australia, before sustaining an ankle injury. That certainly set off alarm bells in the Moroccan camp.

Afellay hadn't yet played on the Dutch A-team, so he was still eligible to opt for Morocco. But unlike the

North Africans, Holland made a conscious effort to woo the promising right-footer.

He was nominated for the Dutch A-team shortly after the U-20 World Cup, but didn't come to play. So the Moroccans would still have been in with a chance to turn him around - in theory, at least.

#### **Dynamic power**

But all attempts came too late; Afellay had already made his mind up. January 2007 saw his first appearance in the Dutch squad, debuting in the Euro 2008 qualification round match against Slovenia. And his qualities came to play in this very first game.

Experts rate him as a powerful and dynamic player who can really speed up the action on the pitch. But he's often impulsive and gets the odd yellow card now and then for complaining. It's hard to believe he could be that explosive.

With his big brown eyes and only 70-kilo bodyweight he looks rather harmless. That was no different in his younger days, but he's always won out over taller and heavier players because of his brilliant ball skills. And it was those skills that took him from the amateur side USV Elinkwijk Utrecht to Eindhoven in 2003.

#### **Talent of the Year**

Only weeks later, Afellay played his debut in professional football, at the tender age of 17. His final breakthrough came two years later, and he has been a permanent fixture in PSV games ever since.

He was event voted Dutch Talent of the Year last year. Not surprising, seeing as he's one of the driving forces of the Dutch title-holder in the central or right midfield, helping PSV to win three championships in a row.

Despite interest from all the big-name clubs, Afellay has extended his contract up to 2011. He should have the opportunity to develop and grow in Eindhoven, gaining regular Champions League experience. Maybe that will score him another spot in the 2010 World Cup sticker album - and more time on the pitch for Holland.

André Tucic

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Ministry of Education (MoE) **Expressions of Interest** Secondary Education Development and Girls Access Project Project Administration Unit (PAU) (Cr. No. 4401 YEM, Grant No. TF 94223, KfW Grant No. 2007-65-404

This request for Expressions of Interest follows the General Procurement Notice for this Project that appeared in the UND Business and Dg Market dated of April 13. 2009. The Ministry of Education (MOE). Republic of Yemen has received a credit from the International Development Association (IDA) and Multi-Donors towards the cost of the Secondary Education Development and Girls Access Project and intends to apply part of the proceeds of this to payments under the contract for the consulting service mentioned below.

The Project Administration Unit now invites eligible consulting Firms/institutes to indicate their interest in providing the service for conducting Technical Assistance (TA) to design training materials for English Language Inspectors and Teachers at the Secondary Education level and to train Master-Trainers.

The objective of the proposed technical assistance is to assist the MOE staff to improve the quality and the English Language Teacher classroom practices and related Inspection, leading to improve the student achievement in the English language. Interested Consulting Firms /institutes must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services profiles, description of similar assignments, experience in similar work in Yemen or other countries.

The selection of the Consulting Firms will be in accordance with the procedure set out in the World Bank's Guidelines: "Selection and Employment of Consultants by World Bank Borrowers, May 2004" Interested consultants may obtain further information during working days Sat.-Wed. From 08:30 AM to 03:00 pm at the address below to which the expression of interest must be delivered by July 3, 2010.

Project Administration Unit (PAU) 60 m Southern Rd. - Bait Meyad Tel: 00967-01-619163/4, Fax: 00967-01- 619219 or to Email: The project Director: a.al-arashi@y.net.ye Email: SEDGAP Coordinator: anaalhomam1@gmail.com

anck Ribéry, football

genius | Every week the

instinctual soccer player

A portrait by André Tucic

Ribéry's days as a soccer player appeared to be numbered. Instead of the training grounds he marched at daybreak to the construction site.

and he quit.

For the time being at least. Then at the age of 20 he became unemployed. Nothing was happening anymore. No money for rent, not to mention for the wedding planned with the woman who is his wife today, Algerian Wahiba. Then came the turning point that not even Hollywood could have staged better. Ribéry received an offer from third division team Stade Brest, signed a contract, and within a short time awakened the interest of first division team FC Metz, where trainer Jean Fernandez recognized his potential. But here there was also trouble. First Ribéry demanded a higher salary, then he started a brawl in a disco. Unacceptable for Metz. Galatasaray Istanbul saw it all in a different light and lured the unruly genius to the Bosporus. But this too would not prove to be a long liaison. After only 14 games and less than a year Ribéry sued the club for owing him several

death group C: Romania, the Netherlands, and world champion Italy.

Some hope lies in the fact that Ribéry at a European Championship practice game in Paris scored an eleven-meter penalty kick to obtain a 1:0 victory against Colombia. This is one of the moments in which he covered his face with his hands and sent a prayer to the heavens: "Always believe in God" is the life philosophy of the Muslim converted to Islam in 2002 and father of two daughters.

#### Scars, teasing, mental strength and iokes

Whether it was the car accident that converted Ribéry and turned Franck into Bilal remains unknown. The reality is that this event is still inscribed in his face today. As a two-year-old he was accompanying his father who was working as a chauffeur. The child who today has become a top soccer player was sitting in the backseat without a seatbelt when the car accident occurred and he was thrown through the windshield. His face was ripped by shards of glass. Even an immediate skin transplant could not prevent scars from forming. But a working class boy is not the type for plastic surgery: "It wasn't easy. I was often teased. But that just made me tougher," recalls Ribéry. Nevertheless he refuses to look back in bitterness, and is regarded as a cheerful soul with a predilection for practical jokes. In the training breaks he cuts up the socks of his Munich colleagues or smears toothpaste under the doorknobs of the rooms at a luxurious golf hotel. When necessary, his colleagues - as Oliver Kahn recently experienced receive a shower from a 10-liter bucket of water

him. And Ribéry says he is happy with the team: "Here I can be who I am, have my fun and play soccer." And how he can play soccer will be seen in the upcoming European Soccer Championship.

André Tucic © Qantara.de 2008 Translated from the German by Nancy Joyce



SIPC is a subsidiary of SINOPEC. SINOPEC is rated as the 19<sup>th</sup> largest Company in the world. SIPC has 3 exploring blocks as an operator & 1 development block as a partner in Yemen. SIPC invites you to apply for the position of

#### **Drilling Engineer (2 Positions)**

"Always believe in God"

# Franck Bilal Ribéry:

Franck Ribéry has never been in better shape,

and there is a good chance he could be named

player of the tournament at Euro 08. Yet things

have not always been so rosy for Ribéry, a

devout Muslim and former construction work-

er; not everything in his career has come easy.

wows the Bundesliga anew. The short-statured king of dribbling has not only been showered with superlatives in Germany. Thierry Henry recently called him the "nightmare of every defense" and Zinedine Zidane as the "jewel of French soccer". An accolade for the man from Boulogne-sur-Mer in northern France – a structurally weak region on the shore of the English Channel with an oppressively high rate of unemployment. Only soccer saved Ribéry from becoming a welfare case, so it seems.

But several years passed before he pocketed a salary of eight million euros and showed the world how unconventional soccer can be played. Exactly this is what Ribéry values, because he has had hard times behind him: "We professional players have everything: we earn a lot and train at the most twice a day" - a bed of roses compared to what Ribéry himself has experienced.

#### A stony path to the top

Just five years ago Ribéry was laboring with his father as a construction worker. Before that much had gone awry. At the age of 13 OSC Lille enrolled him for a youth boarding school to cultivate his talent as a soccer player and sports trainer. His school performance was unsatisfactory, and he was thrown out and played for a fourth division team for 150 euros a month. An ignominy for the highly talented 17-year-old. His demand for higher wages was ignored



Passing it on: Ribéry is seen by many as Zinedine Zidane's true heir | Today the 25-year-old is married, lives in a villa in Munich, and has nearly 30 international matches under his belt. And at l'Èquipe he is regarded as the head of the midfield as well as Zidane's legitimate successor. Whether he can push open the gateway to usher the "Grande Nation" into the quarterfinals of the European Soccer Championship is questionable. After all, the "les Bleus" have landed in

#### "A joke, a joke!"

During a recent interview with the prestigious German daily Süddeutschen Zeitung he opened the conversation saucily with the statement, "I heard that your colleagues claim that I'm not a 'nice guy', accompanied with an insulted look. When the journalists looked shocked and embarrassed, he

explained with a laugh: "A joke, a joke; I was just pulling your leg!"

That is apparently just one comical anecdote from his everyday life, but it shows what a genial contrast Ribéry is to the sallow German professionals who have adapted to the point of selfdenial. Thus the man from Boulognesur-Mer is not only a soccer attraction but also a human enrichment.

His teammates at FC Bayern like

#### <u>Responsibilities are but not limited to:</u>

- Planning & implementation of drilling and related operations on contractor drilling units and Sinopec operated production installations.
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- Prepare detailed cost estimates and track actual costs.
- Continually analyze day-to-day operations to ensure drilling program is implemented inline with the well plan and highlight any possible modifications to the plan to ensure efficient operations.
- Capture lessons learnt and ensure best practices are shared with other operations.
- Continue to remain up to date with emerging technology which could benefit Sinopec's drilling operations.

#### **Qualifications and professional requirements:**

- Technical University Degree, Petroleum Engineering preferred
- Min. 5 years of international on- and offshore drilling experience
- Self motivated team player and highly developed communications skills
- Ability to innovate, to interact and to execute
- Fluent in English, Chinese is advantageous
- Readiness to travel

Interested, please send your C.Vs and covering letter to: The following E-mail: <u>Recruitment@sipcyemen.com.ye</u> Note (only Short listed will be contacted for the interview) Deadline for applying is 30 / 07 / 2010



### **Turkey expands economics ties with the East**

The first cargo cart will soon leave Turkey for Pakistan along the Trans Asian Railroad, a sign of Turkey's increasing economic ties with its eastern neighbors

By: Adam Gonn The Media Line

tarting August 1, 2010 cargo traffic will run regularly between Turkey and Pakistan via Iran, the official Iranian news agency Press TV reported, the latest sign of Turkey's increasing economics ties with the East. "We will start working on developing our trade and investment relations with Iraq by putting our Iraqi Working Group into action," Ümit Boyner, chairwoman of the Turkish Industrialists' and Businessmen's Association was quoted in Turkish media as saying, following the recent visit to Turkey of Massoud Barzani, the leader of the Kurdish region in Northern Iraq. Boyner said the improved trade ties between Turkey and Syria is an example of what could develop between Turkey and the Kurdish region. In 2008, the two countries decided to scrap visa requirement for travel and cut tariffs, which during its first year resulted in Turkish exports to Syria rising from \$1.1 billion to \$1.4 billion.

"That's the dynamic right now," Hugh Pope, Turkey/Cyprus project director of the International Crisis Group told The Media Line regarding Turkey's shift towards the East.

"Turkey is trying to make the Middle

East more prosperous to have access to more markets, but it's still not as easy as entering the European market," he said.

Under the European Union all the member states function as one market; after entering one country you have access to the others, without having to go through additional bureaucracy associated with cross-border trade.

"There has been a gradual shift in orientation of Turkey, but it's quite opportunistic the economic ties Turkey has with the European Union," Pope said.

Combined with higher trade among

them, the future of emerging economies

"The key is the end of the Cold War," he said. "In the 1980s to 90s one quarter of Turkey's trade was with the Middle East; it then fell to 10 percent 10 years ago."

While trade to the Middle East is back on the rise again, Pope still remains skeptical. "We'll see if they will succeed," he said. Robert O'Daly, Senior Editor/Economist with the Economist Intelligence Unit and an expert on Turkey told The Media Line that the European Union is still Turkey's number one trade partner.

"Turkey is still oriented towards the

European Union," O'Daly said.

"Turkey has been developing political ties with its neighbors and trade is one part of it," he said, adding that this is more economic than political.

"The economy in the European Union is not doing well at the moment with demand being weak," O'Daly explained.

"The Middle East is doing better than the European Union market, which is expected to be sluggish and Turkey is putting a major effort into consolidating ties with markets to the East," he said.

## Can emerging markets save the world economy?

By: Mohamed A. El-Erian and Michael Spence

> ver the past two years, industrial countries have experienced bouts of severe financial instability. Currently, they are wrestling

with widening sovereign-debt problems and high unemployment. Yet emerging economies, once considered much more vulnerable, have been remarkably resilient. With growth returning to pre-2008 breakout levels, the performance of China, India, and Brazil is an important engine of expansion for today's global



economy. High growth and financial stability in emerging economies are helping to facilitate the massive adjustment facing industrial countries. But that growth has significant longer-term implications. If the current pattern is sustained, the global economy will be permanently transformed. Specifically, not much more than a decade is needed for the share of global GDP generated by developing economies to pass the 50% mark when measured in market prices.

So it is important to know whether this breakout growth phase is sustainable. The answer comes in two parts. One depends on emerging economies' ability to manage their own success; the other relates to the extent to which the global economy can accommodate this success. The answer to the first question is reassuring; the answer to the second is not.

While still able to exploit the scope for catch-up growth, emerging economies must undertake continuous, rapid, and at times difficult structural change, along with a parallel process of reform and institution building. In recent years, the systemically important countries have established an impressive track record of adapting pragmatically and flexibly. This is likely to continue.

With government policy remaining on course, we should expect a gradual strengthening of endogenous domestic growth drivers in emerging economies, anchored by an expanding middle class.

is one of reduced dependence on industrial-country demand, though not a complete decoupling. Distribution as well as growth matter. Emerging economies still need to manage better their growing domestic tensions, which reflect rising income inequality and uneven access to basic services. A failure on this front would derail their strengthening domestic and regional growth dynamics. This is better understood today, with distributional aspects of growth strategy being firmly placed on emerging countries' policy agendas. While emerging economies can deal with the economic slowdown in industrial countries, the financial-sector transmission mechanism is more challenging. Today's low interest-rate environment is causing a flood of financial flows to emerging economies, raising the risk of inflation and asset bubbles. The hiccups in Western banks have served to disrupt the availability of trade credits, and, if amplified, could destabilize local banks. These risks are real. Fortunately, several emerging economies continue to have cushions and shock absorbers. Having entered the 2008-2009 crisis with sound initial conditions (including large international reserves, budget and balance-of-payments surpluses, and highly capitalized banks), they are nowhere near exhausting their fiscal and financial flexibility - and hence their capacity to respond to future shocks.Overall, emerging economies are well placed to continue to navigate successfully a world rendered unstable by crises in industrial countries. Yet, again, the decoupling is not complete. A favorable outcome also requires industrial countries' ability and willingness to accommodate the growing size and prominence of emerging economies. The risks here are significant, pointing to a wide range of potential problems.

The flow of knowledge, finance, and technology that underpins sustained high growth rates in emerging economies is closely linked to an open, rule-based, and globalized economy. Yet this global construct comes under pressure in an environment in which advanced countries have stubbornly high unemployment and bouts of financial volatility. The location of growth in the global economy comes to be seen as a zero-sum game, leading to suboptimal reactions.

As a result, the continued openness of industrial-country markets cannot be taken for granted. Political and policy narratives are becoming more domestic and narrow, while the international agenda and the pursuit of collective common global interests are having greater difficulty being heard.

These challenges will grow in the years ahead. And then there is the issue of global institutions and governance.

Managing a growing and increasingly complex set of transnational connections is an even bigger challenge in a multi-speed world that is being turned upside down. Such a world requires better global governance, as well as overdue institutional reforms that give emerging economies proper voice and representation in international institutions.

In the absence of such changes, the global economy may bounce from one crisis to another without a firm hand on the rudder to establish an overall sense of direction. The result is what economists call "Nash equilibria," or a series of suboptimal and only quasi-cooperative outcomes.

#### Where does all this leave us?

Emerging economies will be called on to play an even larger role in a multi-speed global economy characterized by protracted rehabilitation of over-extended balance sheets in industrial countries. Left to their own devices, they are up to the task. But they do not operate in a vacuum. Emerging economies' ability to provide the growth lubrication that facilitates adjustment in industrial countries is also a function of the latter countries' willingness to accommodate tectonic shifts in the operation and governance of the global economy. Let us hope that these global issues receive the attention they require.

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As a woman's right to decide about

the right to seek an end to an unsuccess-

ful marriage. To provide for the stabil-

ity of the family, however, and in order

to protect it from hasty decisions under

temporary emotional stress, certain steps

and waiting periods should be observed

by men and women seeking divorce.

Considering the relatively more emo-

tional nature of women, a good reason

for asking for divorce should be brought

before the judge. Like a man, however,

a woman can divorce her husband with-

out resorting to the courts, if the nuptial

More specifically, some aspects of

Islamic law concerning marriage and

divorce are interesting and are worthy

contract allows for this.

of separate treatment.

## Women in Islam – Part 2

By: Faris Mohammed Al-Shoaebi

farismohammed2010@gmail.com

or the rest of this article I will explain, point by point, the true view towards women and also the position of Islam regarding the status of women in society from its various aspects: spiritually, socially, economically and politically.

#### The spiritual aspect

The Quran provides clear-cut evidence that women are completely equal with men in the sight of God in terms of her rights and responsibilities.

The Quran states, "Every soul will be (held) in pledge for its deeds." (Quran 74:38)

It also states, "So their Lord accepted their prayers, (saying) I will not suffer to be lost the work of any of you whether male or female. You proceed one from another." (Quran 3: 195)

Women, according to the Quran, are not blamed for Adam's first mistake. Both were jointly wrong in their disobedience to God, both repented, and both were forgiven. (Quran 2:36, 7:20 - 24) In one verse, (20:121), Adam was specifically blamed.

In terms of religious obligations, such as the daily prayers, fasting, alms, and pilgrimage, women are no different from men. In some cases indeed, women have certain advantages over men. For example, women are exempted from daily prayers and from fasting during their menstrual periods and forty days after childbirth. They are also exempted from fasting during pregnancy and when nursing a baby if there is any threat to their health or that of the ba-

by's. If missing fasting is obligatory, a woman can make up for the missed days whenever she can. She does not have to make up for prayers missed for any of the above reasons. Although women can, and did, go into the mosque during the days of the Prophet, attendance at Friday congregational prayers is optional for them while it is mandatory for men.

These are clearly the tender touches of Islamic teachings for they are considerate of the fact that a woman may be nursing her baby or caring for them, and thus may be unable to go to the mosque at the time of prayer. They also take into account the physical and psychological changes associated with her natural female functions.

#### Social aspects

#### Children and adolescents

Despite the social acceptance of female infanticide among some Arabian tribes, the Quran forbade this custom and considered it a crime like any other mur-

alive - is questioned, for what crime she was killed." (Quran 81:8-9)

Criticizing the attitudes of such parents who reject their female children, the Quran states, "When news is brought to one of them, of (the birth of) a female his face darkens and he is filled with inward grief! With shame does he hide himself from his people because of the bad news he has had! Shall he retain her on (sufferance) and contempt, or bury her in the dust? Ah! What an evil (choice) they *decide on?*" (Quran 16: 58-59)

Far from saving the girl's life so that she may later suffer injustice and inequality, Islam requires kind and just treatment for her. Among the sayings of the Prophet Mohammad in this regard

are the following, "Whosoever has a daughter and does not bury her alive, does not insult her, and does not favour his son over her, God will enter him into paradise." (Ibn Hanbal, No. 1957)

"Whosoever supports two daughters till they mature, he and I will come in the day of judgement as this (and he pointed with his two fingers held together)"

A similar hadeeth discusses the man who supports two sisters (Ibn-Hanbal, No. 2104).

The right of females to seek knowledge is no different from that of males. Prophet Mohammad said, "Seeking knowledge is mandatory for every Mus*lim*" (AlBayhaqi). Muslim as used here includes both males and females.

The Quran clearly indicates that mar-

riage is sharing between the two halves

of society, and that its objectives, be-

sides perpetuating human life, are emo-

tional well-being and spiritual harmony.

Among the most impressive verses

"And among his signs is this, that he

According to Islamic law, women

about marriage in the Quran is the fol-

Its bases are love and mercy.

#### Wives

lowing,

"And when the female (infant) buried

created mates for you from yourselves that you may find rest, peace of mind in them, and he ordained between you love and mercy. Lo, herein indeed are signs *for people who reflect.*" (Quran 30:2 1) cannot be forced to marry someone without their consent.

> Ibn Abbas reported that a girl came to the Mohammed and reported that her father had forced her to marry without her consent. The Prophet gave her the choice between accepting the marriage or invalidating it. (Ibn Hanbal No.

2469)

In another version, the girl said, "Actually I accept this marriage but I wanted to let women know that parents have no right (to force a husband on them)." (Ibn Maja, No. 1873)

In addition to other provisions for her protection at the time of marriage, it was specifically decreed that a woman has the full right to her Mahr, a marriage gift, which is presented to her by her husband and is included in the nuptial contract, and that such ownership does not transfer to her father or husband. The concept of Mahr in Islam is neither an actual or symbolic price for the woman, as was the case in certain cultures, but rather it is a gift symbolizing love and affection.

The rules for married life in Islam are clear and in harmony with upright human nature. In consideration of the physiological and psychological makeup of men and women, both have equal rights and claims on one another, except for one responsibility, that of leadership. This is a matter which is natural in any collective life and which is consistent with the nature of man.

The Quran thus states, "And they (women) have rights similar to those (of men) over them, and men are a degree above them." (Quran 2:228).

This refers to the natural difference between the sexes which entitles the weaker sex to protection. It implies no superiority or advantage before the law. Yet, man's role of leadership in relation to his family does not imply a husband's dictatorship over his wife. Islam emphasizes the importance of taking counsel and mutual agreement in family decisions. The Quran gives us an example, "if they (husband and wife) desire to wean the child by mutual consent and (after) consultation, there is no blame on them" (Quran 2: 233).

Over and above her basic rights as a

wife comes the right which is emphayou" sized by the Quran and is strongly recommended by the Prophet, kind treatment and companionship. her marriage is recognized, she also has

The Quran states, "but consort with them in kindness, for if you hate them it may happen that you hate a thing wherein God has placed much good." (Ouran 4: 19).

Prophet Mohammad said, "The best of you is the best to his family and I am the best among you to my family"

"The most perfect believers are the best in conduct and best of you are those who are best to their wives" (Ibn-Hanbal, No. 7396)

"Behold, many women came to Mohammad's wives complaining against their husbands (because they beat them) - those (husbands) are not the best of

## A letter to the Minister of Electricity

By: Abdulkareem Al-Sharhee

alsharhee@gmail.com

f you are in the Yemeni countryside, you have to be satisfied with what you have. You cannot study and learn well because of the daily blackouts, which really drives me crazy. It shocked me to such an extent that I thought I might die.

In this regard, I want to inform the Minister of Electricity and Power that I am a student in the university, so I need to read and memorize many texts in order to excel. Otherwise, I will fail my courses. When I want to remember my lessons, I do not have a chance

Vacancy Announcement

to carry out that wish because of the blackouts. How can I be creative and talented? This situation makes me feel very sad.

Dear Minister, Dhamar governorate, represented by Gahran district, suffers from daily blackouts in which students in both the university and secondary schools cannot read or write, for the sake of the nation's conservation of electricity. So, I invite you to share in the responsibility for these blackouts, which have reached such an extent that we cannot afford it. The electricity is off from morning till midnight: this is like having no electricity at all. We need renewal in the Electricity and Power Ministry, and this change can be implemented by the Yemeni people themselves, who love their nation. Dear Minister, if you love your



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- Compose and type routine correspondence, document, and memos.
- Make copies, collate, and staple materials as required.
- Perform other duties as required

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- Min. 5 years experience as secretary and receptionist in the oil and gas field.
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- Ability to innovate, to interact and to execute.
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15

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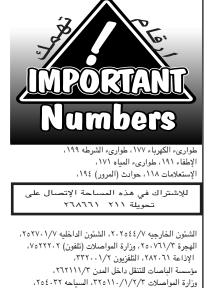


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## Yemeni students fly off to Germany



#### By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

ine Yemeni students from three schools will represent Yemen in Germany next month. These three schools are members of the German PASCH- initiative that aims to connect students from all over the world.

They will stay in Berlin and Hannover for 20 days during which time they will meet youth from the 1,000 schools worldwide participating in the program, either online or at youth camps.

Yemen Michael Klor-Berchtold met students on Wednesday to listen to their opinions about traveling.

"We chose those students because they the best in our school," said Fatima Al-Zuhairi, the principal of the Rabi'a Al-Adawiyya School in Sana'a. "I hope the students will learn a lot about the culture and the language."

"I'm very happy to go to Germany and to meet students and people from different cultures," Said Mona Badawi, 15, from the same school.

"I will make friends in Germany and convey to them a positive image of Yemen, I will strengthen my German language there," she told the Yemen Times.

Before this trip, Mona had an image of Germany as a developed and civilized country.

wice Weekly

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"We are now preparing for a Yemeni corner in Germany to promote our civilization, history and culture, and we will try to do our best to make it distinctive," she added.

She also dreams of becoming an engineer and becoming fluent in German.

"This is golden chance for me," Haneen Al-Shaer, 16, told the Yemen Times. "This trip will be a turning point in my life."

"We will show our fashion, cooking, and our customs to the people in Germany," she said "We will also

our traditions to other people."

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"When I heard about this trip I agreed immediately because this will give me a better chance in the future," said Sumaya Motahar, 15, from the Rabi'a Al-Adawiyya School.

"My ambition is to obtain a schol-

organize a Yemeni wedding to explain arship to study in one of the German universities," she said.

(این البه

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"The image of Yemen needs to be improved," said Zakaria Al-Abdali, 17, from the Belal Ben Rabah School for boys in Sana'a. "My dreams came true when I heard that I would travel to Germany."





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