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Yemen fighting a 'guerrilla war' in the south

By: Tom Finn and Mohammed bin Sallam

SANA'A, Oct. 20 — Yemeni troops are locked in a 'guerrilla war' with Al-Qaeda militants sheltering in villages in the south of the country, a commander said on Tuesday.

"We are engaged in what amounts to a guerrilla war with Al-Qaeda," the deputy head of security in the Abyan province town of Mawdia, Colonel Mohamed al-Khodri told AFP on Tuesday.

"So far we have not managed to win the battle and are facing difficulties as most of the fighters are drawn from among the towns' residents," Khodri said.

Faced by an increasing number of attacks on its security personal and mounting pressure from the US, the Yemeni government has, in the last few days, become more aggressive in its attempts to root out Al-Qaeda militants in the south of the country.

After evacuating 350 people from the village of Thaoba in Mawdia district, Abyan province, Yemeni authorities on Sunday unleashed a series of airstrikes on suspected "Al-Qaeda hide outs" in the surrounding mountainous regions.

Hundreds of Yemeni civilians have fled from Mawdia, which lies around 150 miles southeast of Sana'a, according to the Yemeni Organization for Human Rights and Freedoms.

Local sources say the offensive may still be ongoing.

"The attacks are still happening," said Khaled Al-Abd, a journalist from the city of Mawdia, on Tuesday afternoon. "Locals told me today they saw military helicopters circling Thaoba and heard four huge explosions."

"A fighter jet-plane launched an attack on Thaoba on Tuesday sending no fewer than eight rockets, some falling on homes," said Brigadier N. A. of Abyan.

He added that the targets of the airstrikes are jihadis, who had returned from Afghanistan in 1994, to support the state war against the socialists at the time. "They had been under the government's protective wing until now," he said.

According to the brigadier, the jihadis include other nationalities, mainly Saudis. However, they have merged with Yemeni society and married into Yemeni tribes from Abyan and Shabwa.

"Six militants, maybe more, have been killed so far in our operations," Muhammad Al-Khadher told local press on Tuesday. "Militants are using women and children as human shields in the areas of Thauba and Al-Fahtani in Lawder and Modya," he added.

The deputy governor of Abyan denied any civilian deaths, saying residents had evacuated the area. But a doctor at Loder hospital told Asia Times on Tuesday that a disabled senior citizen, Fajaa Ahmed Mus-saad, had been killed and his wife and three children badly wounded in Sunday's raid.

A bloody week in Abyan

The strikes follow a bout of intense violence in Abyan, a province in southern Yemen which has become a centre of protest against the government and the site of frequent attacks against security forces.

The past week was no exception. The director of security in Mawdia, Abdullah Al-Baham and the governor's brother, were murdered on Thursday in a suspected Al-Qaeda attack. Later the same day the provincial governor of Abyan survived an assassination attempt as he arrived to inspect the scene of the murder, local security officials said.

Despite the government pointing fingers at the southern movement and Al-Qaeda, as of yet, no organization has claimed responsibility for any of last weeks attacks.

Despite the repeated violent incidents in Abyan, which some political analysts claim the rebels are already controlling, President Saleh, in his welcome speech to the participants of the third International Oil and Gas conference, belittled the influence of terrorists in Yemen.

"Terrorism is international and it is present in many countries around the world, said the president. "I was in Paris a week earlier and they had an emergency situation after receiving intelligence that terrorists might attack the subway or some tourist locations. Even then life went as normal and the trains operated on schedule and none of the tourist locations closed down."



Yemen air forces strike Al-Qaeda targets in Abyan, hundreds of local people have been displaced.

receiving intelligence that terrorists might attack the subway or some tourist locations. Even then life went as normal and the trains operated on schedule and none of the tourist locations closed down."

"This is Al-Qaeda fighting the government, not the other way round. Al-Qaeda is initiating all the attacks while the government is simple reacting. They [the govern-

ment] don't have a strategy or a vision they are just trying desperately to defend themselves."

Sieges in the south
In last two months Yemeni security forces laid siege to two other towns in southern Yemen, with heavy clashes reported.

In September, Yemeni troops, armed with tanks and heavy artillery, occupied the town of Hawta in Shabwa province, reportedly besieged by Al-Qaeda militants. Tribal chiefs, who said a truce was negotiated and that the army entered the town without fighting once the militants had left, rebutted claims by Yemeni officials that the militants were "chased into the mountains".

Yemen is struggling to break an increasingly fierce al-Qaida offshoot and wrest control of lawless areas in the south from powerful tribes, some of which are sympathetic to al-Qaida and other Islamic militants roaming the region.

Early this month Al-Qaeda's military chief in Yemen, Qassim al-Rimi, announced the creation of an "Aden-Abyan Army" aimed at toppling the government of president Saleh, in an Internet audio tape.

Al-Raimi described Al-Qaida's confrontation with Yemeni forces as a "war of attrition and exhaustion," saying the purpose of fighting is distraction "in order to build ourselves and destroy our enemy."

Delayed homecoming for IDPs

SANA'A, 18 October 2010 (IRIN) — Despite calls by government officials for people displaced by fighting in Yemen's northern Saada Governorate to return to their homes, humanitarian workers believe full-scale return is unlikely to begin soon.

With a ceasefire in February bringing a formal end to six months of fighting between the government and Houthi-led Shia rebels, Ahmed Kohlani, head of the government department responsible for internally displaced persons (IDPs), said it was time for the displaced to leave the camps they have been sheltering in.

Yemen has 10 IDP camps in all, six of them in Saada Governorate.

"The road is clear and there is nothing that might stop them from going to their houses and farms," he told IRIN. Kohlani added that in the next few weeks, IDPs from Haradh (district in Hajjah Governorate where three IDP camps are located) would begin returning to their homes, reiterating a call by Saada Governor Taha Hajar for people to rebuild their lives.

But aid workers have painted a more cautious picture. Country Director of the World Food Programme (WFP) in Yemen Giancarlo Cirri said he was "moderately optimistic" that the rate of IDP returns would increase soon.

"The first thing displaced persons want is to go back home," he said. However, "they need some guarantees that living conditions are acceptable, espe-



Queuing at the WFP distribution on 14 November, 2009, this elderly lady said she has been sleeping in the open outside Haradh since fleeing with her family of 14 following the Saudi offensive near her village on the border.

cially from a security point of view."

Referring to the results of a recent IDP survey by the Norwegian Refugee Council and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), Cirri said: "Even within the group of IDPs that intend to return, they do not intend to do so in the short term, because their view is that the conditions are not yet there for this to happen."

Over 300,000 Yemenis have been displaced by six rounds of fighting since 2004 between the government and

Houthi forces, demanding autonomy for their community. Qatari-mediated talks have been ongoing since the February ceasefire, but the truce remains shaky.

Security obstacles
IDPs interviewed by IRIN in the capital, Sana'a, expressed a strong desire to return home, but cited security and economic obstacles that prevent them from doing so.

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Al-Mahra fishing stocks threatened by illegal fishing nets

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, Oct 20 — Local fishermen in Al-Mahra governorate, 1,300 Km to the east of Sana'a, have told The Yemen Times that some non-Yemeni fishing companies in the governorate are using illegal meshes that destroy fishery wealth.

Yemeni fishery exports contribute to 40 percent of non-oil exports. Yemeni fish is well respected among foreign markets according to Dr Saeed ba Naymoon, the head of the commercial committee in the chamber of commerce in Haddramaut. In 2006, Yemen exported almost 90 thousand tons of fish, with a total value exceeding USD 259 million.

"They [fishing companies] are not just destroying our income source, they are destroying Yemen's fishery wealth," Yasser Al-Asad, a local in Al-Mahra told the Yemen Times.

Fishing laws state that the opening of the mesh should be at least 55 mm and fishing companies are using nets that are 10 mm, according to fishermen in the governorate.

"When the mesh opening is too small, it traps small and new born fish in the net. Fishing companies later throw dead unwanted fish into the sea killing millions of fish without exploiting them, local fishermen said.

"The sea in Al-Mahra is turning to be just a place for rather than a sea that contains fishery wealth, because of bad fishing by companies," one of the fishermen said.

Abdullah Abo Al-Fotooh, general director of protected areas told The Yemen Times that security officials from the local authority in the governorate have seized large Egyptian boats carry-



Yemeni fishermen have complained that non-Yemeni fishing boats use illegal fishing techniques, threatening their livelihoods.

ing illegal fishing nets.

The boats were seized while fishing in protected areas from Bayr Ali until Ras Al-Darba, along Yemen's border with Oman.

Saleh Al-Asad, a local fisherman in Al-Mahra said that there are many non-Yemeni companies in Al-Mahra that fish with illegal meshes.

"When they throw the steel nets in the sea, the nets destroy the breeding sites of fish, leading to the scarcity of fish that is our main source of income," Al-Asad said.

Around 90 percent of the population in Al-Mahra depends on fishing for their income, according to the fisherman.

He added that the Ministry of Fish Wealth licenses such companies without checking their fishing equipment.

"The Ministry of Fish Wealth gives licenses to non-Yemeni fishing companies in Al-Mahra without examining their fishing equipment to see if they are consistent with the law or not," he

said.

The law states that fishing companies should fish only 400 miles away from the coast, but in reality they fish just 50 miles away from the coast, according to locals.

Al-Fotooh complained that the ministry should enforce fishing regulations more rigorously. He claimed some monitors in Al-Mahra choose not to report violations and instead take bribes from companies, at the expense of the environment and the livelihood of fishermen.

Fishermen in Al-Mahra demand that the Ministry stop licensing non-Yemeni fishing companies. They suggest that if there is to be foreign investment in fishery wealth, it should be in canning and exporting, not in fishing.

"Non-Yemeni fishing companies do not care about Yemen's interest, they are only interested in how much they catch without considering the environment," said Saleh Al-Asad.

Parliament gives children the right to citizenship

By: Malak Shaheer

SANA'A, Oct.20 — Nadia Abdulaziz, a 33 year-old Yemeni national, was horrified when she was told by the security authorities she had to leave her 4 year-old daughter Aya at the airport because she was not a Yemeni citizen.

There are many Yemeni women, like Nadia, married to foreigners whose children can only obtain Yemeni citizenship after a complicated and lengthy process.

"I felt I had no rights to my own daughter just because she wasn't a Yemeni national," said Nadia.

Following new legislation passed on October 19, for the first time, Yemeni women can transfer their nationality to their children.

"Children born to Yemeni women can now obtain Yemeni nationality automatically, without presenting a proposal to the minister of interior," said parliamentarian Sadeq Al-Ba'adani.

On Tuesday the Parliament approved legislation, giving children with Yemeni mothers but foreign fathers, the right to Yemeni citizenship.

Previously children born with a foreign father would not automatically be granted Yemeni nationality and women struggled to gain citizenship for their children. In April 2009 the Yemeni parliament amended article 3 of the Citizenship Law giving Yemeni women the right to transfer their nationality to children of mixed marriages.

Despite the new legislation children of mixed marriages have not, until now, had the right to Yemen citizenship. Prior to October 19 applications for Yemeni nationality had to be presented by mothers along with official documentation, proving the mother's citizenship. Their birth certificate had to be approved by the Yemeni consulate and the ministry of foreign affairs and a citizenship

Photo by Judith Spingal



approval form, according to the nationality law issued in 1994.

Yemeni expatriates are allowed to hold dual nationality with their country of residence and still pass on their Yemeni nationality to their children.

The new law means Yemeni children, born outside Yemen to foreign fathers have the right to use their Yemeni nationality both inside and outside Yemen.

Restrictions to marry Yemeni women

The government imposes certain restrictions for non-Yemenis who want to marry Yemeni women. Single Muslims have to gain permission from the Yemen embassy to marry a Yemeni woman, according to Judge Ahmad Al-Qabalani, general manager of the department of documentation and registration at the Ministry of Justice.

The Yemeni government stipulates that any non-Yemeni, who wants to marry a Yemeni woman, has to obtain the approval of

the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Justice.

In 2009, the Yemeni Ministry of Justice referred 12 judges to judicial inspection for issuing marriage contracts between Yemenis and foreigners without the approval from the Ministry of Interior, according Al-Qabalani.

He added that the ministry imposed such restrictions for security reasons.

"Sometimes, foreigners marry Yemeni women because they come to Yemen to do illegal jobs such as drug-dealing. They use their wives as excuses to be in Yemen," Al-Qabalani said.

In addition, foreign nationals, married to Yemen women require legal residency in Yemen, and a clean health. Men also have to prove they have sufficient funds to provide for his wife.

Unknown babies born in Yemen of unknown parents are automatically granted Yemen citizenship.

Security detains striking refinery workers

By: Shadha Al-Harazi

SANA'A, Oct. 19- Thirty workers from the state-owned Yemeni Company for Refining Oil in Marib are languishing in jail after they were detained for striking to demand more pay.

Forty-seven of the strikers were detained by Central Security on Monday at 2 a.m. They were among 52 of the company's workers who had ceased working and demanded that they receive the same salary as the employees of state-owned oil company Safer, also working in the area.

In 1998, the prime minister signed

a resolution to ensure equality in pay between workers of Canadian Hunt - now called Safer - and the workers of Yemeni Company for Refining Oil, according to Al-Mahabibi.

The workers of the Yemeni Company for Refining Oil that works in the same area as Safer, first went on strike in August 2009.

According to Salah Al-Mahalabi, a worker representing those being detained in Sana'a, workers returned to work in August 2009, based on promises they received from the Marib governor, the deputy minister at the Oil Ministry, the General Chairman of the

Yemeni Company for Refining Oil, the director of Marib's security forces and the head of Labor Union. They had promised they would find a solution within a month.

In January 2010, the company's administration changed. It approved a salary raise for the workers, but then the state's General Establishment for Oil and Gas that supervises the company rejected the salary raise. This triggered the second strike.

One of the workers detained on Monday who asked to remain anonymous told the Yemen Times that when he and the other 46 workers were de-

tained by Central Security, they confiscated their mobile phones and switched off the electricity in the area, possibly damaging the oil refinery's machines.

On Tuesday the detainees started a hunger strike to put pressure on the authorities, according to the worker.

On Wednesday morning, he was taken out of jail with 16 other workers. The company tried, by force to make seven of these workers, including him, to go back to work. He said that he successfully protested but that he hadn't slept since they had been detained.

He said that didn't know what happened to the other ten workers, most of

whom were members of the branch of the National Labor Union at the company. The 30 others remain in detention, according to his knowledge.

Those still detained are expected to be released on Thursday morning, the detained workers' representative Al-Mahalabi told the Yemen Times.

Al-Mahalabi, with the National Organization for Defending Freedom and Rights (HOOD), presented an official complaint to the parliament on Wednesday morning.

"They have utilized all legal resorts to reach equality [in pay], but until now nothing changed," said Al-Mahalabi.

HOOD who is representing the workers sent a letter to the president Ali Abdullah Saleh seeking equality in pay and condemned security throwing the strikers into jail.

The HOOD statement mentioned that laborers have the right to strike according to article 29 in the constitution and article 40 according to the Trade Union Act.

HOOD demanded the local authority and the leaders of the Oil Ministry release the detainees immediately and regularize the situation of the workers according to the law and resolutions signed by Yemen.

Officials reassure safety of Similac Milk despite controversy

Officials in the Standardization, Metrology and Quality Control Organization affiliated with the Ministry of Health have assured consumers that the Similac brand of milk distributed in Yemen is safe. The announcement followed controversy in the media and among consumers after the milk was alleged to be infested with insects.

By: Azzah Ahmed Khalil For the Yemen Times

SANA'A, Oct. 15 — Consumers of Similac baby formula, an American owned company, were concerned after reading in the press earlier this month that the milk contains insects that could cause harm to their children.

The news came to Yemen through the Consumer Protection Association which heard about this allegation through the internet.

"We found a warning online issued by the Saudi Food and Drug Administration. The warning said that Abbott Company, owner of the product, is recalling a certain production of Similac Formula. The company suspected that it could contain larva," said Saleh Ghelan, Assistant General Secretary of the association.

The association then issued a press release calling on the relevant authority in Yemen - the Standardization, Metrology and Quality Control Organization - to investigate the issue and prevent a shipment of the milk from entering Yemen.

The organization in return confirmed the safety of the mentioned product, based on a statement from the company's agent in the gulf and Yemen.

"We received memos from the com-

pany and its branches in Ireland where the formula found in Yemen is produced and from the mother company in the US guaranteeing the soundness of the product," said Ahmed Al-Basha, General Director of the organization.

Al-Basha said, in an interview with an official newspaper, that consumers in Yemen should not be afraid of buying the product. However, he mentioned that consumers should look up the product lot code of the milk they buy on the company's website.

Consumer's concern

Despite assurances, the Consumer's Protection Association is still suspicious, especially since in effect no testing of the available product has taken place.

Ghelan warned that if a product defect was indeed discovered, the association would sue the government authority on behalf of its consumers.

More so, regular consumers who heard about the news need more than the authority's assurance to feel comfortable with the product again.

"I heard that Similac milk is polluted, so I stopped buying it for my baby fearing for his health. Now I buy another kind of milk," said Salma a mother of three children living in Sana'a.

"Before, we were selling at least



three cans of this milk a day but after the controversy about it, sales dropped to one per day or even none. There are government announcements in the media assuring the milk's safety. But concerned consumers are still reluctant," said Sharaf Hamood Amer, a pharmacist working in Al-Dairy Street.

But according to Khaled Al-Qubati, another pharmacist working in Sana'a, he is unaware of the controversy and so are his customers, who seem not to have noticed and are continuing to buy it as usual. "We did not receive any warning from any authority about this milk," he said.

This is an alarming indication that a number of locals may have no idea about the issue and its potential hazards.

Ghelan said that there are certain websites that inform consumers know more about the safety of products. However, he admitted that only few have the ability and access to do a search online, as most Yemeni consumers are not educated or skilled enough to do so, especially the women who are the ones who make the purchase and feeding decisions in the family.

The American Abbott Laboratories said on its website on Sept. 22, that it initiated a voluntary, proactive recall of 5 million cans of certain Similac-brand Powder Infant Formulas.

This happened following an internal quality review which detected a remote possibility of the presence of a small common beetle in the product produced in one of its manufacturing facilities.

Abbott said the United State Food and Drug Administration had determined that, while the formula containing these beetles, it posed no immediate health risk. There is a possibility that infants who consume formula containing these beetles or their larvae could experience symptoms of gastrointestinal discomfort and reluctance to feed.

4U

If you are a consumer of Similac milk and wish to verify the product sample go to:
<http://recall.similac.com/lookup.aspx>

Invitation for Expression of Interest

The World Bank Office in Sana'a is announcing its need for Arabic-English and English-Arabic contractual translation and interpretation services.

Qualified individuals and translation firms are requested to submit their Expression of Interest in sealed envelopes clearly marked "Translation Services" no later than October 31, 2010 to:

**Office Administrator,
P.O. Box 18152, Hadda,
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Sana'a, Republic of Yemen**

The package should include: (i) full credentials, (ii) samples of previous translation experiences (2 pages of written translation to and from both languages with the original text for evaluation), (iii) three verifiable references, and (iv) quotes for expected remuneration (per page and per hour of interpretation services). We do not stipulate the ability to provide both services by an applicant, though it would be an advantage.

Applications not complying with the above requirements or applications received by fax/e-mail will not be considered. Only short-listed applicants will be contacted.

Their News

Yemeni-Turkish Commercial and Investment Forum

The Sana'a Chamber of Commerce organized in partnership with the Turkish Confederation of Businessmen and Industrialists (TUSKON) the Yemeni-Turkish Commercial and Investment Forum.

The forum explored the possibility of the Turkish companies to invest in Yemen in various areas, particularly in roads and housing at the Taj Sheba hotel in Sana'a between Oct 19-20, 2010.

Mohammed Abdu Saeed chair of the Yemeni Federation of Chambers of Commerce, welcomed the Turkish guests and promised that new prosperous business deals are sure to result from the forum.

Rizatur Meral chair of TUSKON, agreed and also said that this is yet another step forward in the economic relations between Yemen and Turkey.

More than 50 Turkish businesses attended the forum and an equal number of Yemeni businesses was also present to study investment opportunities.

Yemeni businessman Hameed Al-Ahmar invited the whole Turkish delegation for lunch at the Sheraton Hotel as a display of Yemeni hospitality on the second day of the Forum.

During the lunch, Al-Ahmar welcomed his guests and thanked the



Yemeni Chamber of Commerce for organizing this event and TUSKON for their interest to invest in Yemen.

"Turkey is a great country in the world not because of its nuclear power but because the Turkish person was able to reinstate Turkey's position in the business world. This is a true great civilization," he said.

He urged Yemeni businessmen to

learn from the Turkish experience and called on the Yemeni Ministry of Trade to facilitate Turkish business in Yemen.

Moreover, many Turkish businesses will be launched in March 2011 in Yemen, representative of the Turkish businessmen Sadeq Yildiz said prior to the forum during his meeting with Minister of Industry and Trade Yahya

Al-Mutawakel.

Yildiz explained that the launch of such business coincided with the visit of the President Ali Abdullah Saleh to Turkey.

In the presence of Turkish Ambassador to Yemen Mohammed Donamaz, Al-Mutawakel discussed with Yildiz the means to strengthen the Turkish investments in Yemen.

Al-Mutawakel talked about the possibility of marketing the Turkish products in the neighboring markets, making reference to the facilities provided by the Yemeni government to foreign investors in taxes and industrial zones.

He pointed to the industrial survey being conducted currently, saying that the aim of the survey is to create an

economic database for those who are interested in investing in Yemen.

For his part, the Turkish ambassador said that Turkish capital should benefit from the merits of Yemen. He said the investment and economic partnership was very important to the two countries.



Egyptian Embassy celebrates national victory anniversary

On October 6, 1973, Egyptian forces launched a successful surprise attack across the Suez Canal to rid of the Israeli army that had expanded to Sinai province of Egypt. It was the fasting month of Ramadan, and for Israel it was Yom Kippur. The crossing of the canal, an astounding feat of technology and military acumen, took only four hours to complete. The crossing was code-named Operation Badr after the first victory of the Prophet Muhammad, which culminated in his entry into Mecca in 630.

This victory if one of the most important highlights of Egypt and Arab history. The Egyptian embassy in Sana'a celebrated this occasion hosting a number of VIPs and social



figures last Tuesday at the military attache's residence.

"We are proud to mark this significant event for the Egyptian army here in Sana'a with our friends in Yemen," said Sharif Abdullah, the Egyptian Military Attaché at the embassy.

The newly appointed Egyptian Ambassador, Ashraf Aql, praised the welcoming environment in Yemen, and emphasized on the long history between the two countries. In fact, he reminded the audience that the Syrians carried out an attack on Israel at the same time. And that there was support from other Arab countries.

He added "It was not only the war of Egypt; it was a war of all Arab

countries to retrieve their occupied lands."

The celebration was held in the Military Attaché's residence in Sana'a. Diplomats, military attachés, government officials, and key figures in the society were invited to this celebration.



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Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés

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Title of Post:	Senior Field Clerk	Date of Entry on Duty:	01/01/2011
Position Number:	10012471	Duration:	31/12/2011
Category & Level:	GL 5	Closing Date:	31/10/2010
Location:	Mayfa'a		

Duties AND Responsibilities

Under the direct supervision of the Assistant Field Officer in Field Office Mayfaa, the incumbent is expected to perform the following duties, guided by the humanitarian principles and values of the United Nations, and adhering to the UN Code of Conduct:

1. Travels as needed to assist field officers in the accomplishment of their responsibilities.
2. Act as interpreter in the exchange of routine information, contributes to related liaison activities and responds directly to routine queries
3. Record data and assists supervisor in the provision of evaluations and information on various developments in the reception center.
4. Translate documents and correspondence as and when necessary.
5. Provide support and assistance to convoys as needed and maintain contact with relevant organisation/ NGO.
6. Assists implementing partners in matters pertaining to the assistance and well-being of mixed migrant / refugees.
7. Intervene with local authorities and take appropriate action to uphold the rights of refugees and mixed migrants in contact with law.
8. Provides logistical/administrative/financial assistance to the Assistant Field Officer for the smooth running of the field office activities
9. Performs other duties as required.

Qualification Requirements

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- APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AFTER THE ABOVE MENTIONED CLOSING DATE WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, YOU MAY CONTACT THE ADMINISTRATION SECTION OF UNHCR.
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The company constantly invests in terminal infrastructure, facilities and people working closely with customers and business partners to provide quality services today and tomorrow, when and where customers need them.

In taking customer centric approach, DP World is building on the established relationships and superior level of service demonstrated at its flagship Aden Container Terminal.

In 2008, DP World handled more than 46.8 million TEU (twenty foot equivalent container units) across its portfolio from the Americas to Asia - an increase of 8% on 2007. With a pipeline of expansion and development projects in key growth markets, including India, China and the Middle East, capacity is expected to rise to around 95 million TEU over the next ten years.



MARKETING MANAGER

Dubai Port World - Aden invites qualified Candidates to apply for the post of MARKETING MANAGER to be based in Aden Container Terminal. Incumbent must be a qualified graduate preferably in Business / Marketing with minimum of 3-10 years experience in a similar role with wide exposure to marketing / research in either trade management with a shipping line or agent. This position reports to General Manager and the main purpose of the role is to implement the marketing plan & strategy and contributing to the business performance.

Key accountabilities will include:

- To implement marketing plan and strategy, contributing towards our business development & sales efforts, monitor achievements and control deviations by suggesting corrective actions against weaknesses to top management
- MIS reporting – develop comprehensive reporting tools & structures for capturing business performance. Tools to cover reporting comparisons as against the budget, year on year, year to date etc on weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual basis
- To prepare monthly & periodical analysis report on business variations, highlighting areas of concern and reasons behind it for discussion and decision making
- Market intelligence : To compile market size & opportunities for DP World Aden for all cargo types & leading commodities seeking improved strategies
- Maintain good customer relationship with Local Traders
- Assist management in regular forecasting, annual volume & revenue budgeting
- Contribute to the Terminal business by providing commodity reviews & key sectors of growth
- To conduct contract pricing modeling & tariff revisions by analyzing cost benefit analysis, competing terminals, impact on customers, operational complexity, contract duration and exemptions
- To provide a weekly update on potential business opportunities / new revenue streams for business development
- Monitoring daily market watch to ensure relevant information is updated for marketing research
- Candidate must possess good communication skills both English and Arabic
- Must possess valid driving license.

HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGER

Dubai Port World - Aden invites qualified Candidates to apply for the post of HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGER to be based in Aden Container Terminal. Incumbent must be a qualified graduate preferably in Human Resource Management with minimum of 5-10 years experience in a similar role. This position reports to General Manager and the main purpose of the role is to implement the various functions in HR namely recruitment, training, administration, payroll, employee relations and benefits through structured training and development plan.

Key accountabilities will include:

- To obtain an understanding of DP World, the mission and values and contribute towards departmental goals and objectives
- To functionalize the recruitment function by participating in the recruitment process namely, short listing, interviewing and selecting candidates to meet operational requirements
- To functionalize the HR general administration procedures namely Leave Processing, Medical Insurance Claim Processing, Issue of Identity cards, Medical Cards, Payroll and related benefits
- To gain sufficient knowledge of the Talent Management – Development / Performance Management function in relation to training need analysis, various training programs, workshops & training institutes
- To understand the duties and responsibilities in relation to employee relations by assisting in employee grievance, employee satisfaction survey and other related functions
- To obtain an understanding of compensation and benefit related activities namely job analyses, job evaluation, salary increments, promotions and review of performance appraisals
- To develop key competencies namely Teamwork, flexibility, creativity, commitment and innovation to effectively meet learning objectives
- Must have worked in an organization where 500 or more employees are employed
- Must have worked in a computerized environment
- To study the existing HR automation process and suggest improvements wherever necessary
- To complete learning logs for performance review and identification of additional training

Remuneration and Employment benefits:

We are committed to the development of our people and aim to retain talent by investing in ongoing training to improve performance and provide career development opportunities. In addition, we offer competitive base salaries in comparison to the markets in which we operate. The employment benefits package is consists of:

- Basic salary
- Housing, Transportation and Meal Allowance
- Medical coverage for self, spouse and maximum of two kids
- Yearly Bonus as per the Company's policy



Interested candidates who meets the requirements for the above mentioned position should send their CV's along with a covering letter to the following email address : hrrecruitment@dpworld.com

The final date for the receipt of CV's is 15 days from the date of advertisement.

Fawzi Al-Zioud, officer in charge of IOM in Yemen, to the Yemen Times: “IOM, through its cooperation with the EU, strives at empowering the government of Yemen and Civil Society to address many of the unique migration challenges Yemen faces today.”

Fawzi Al-Zioud is the officer in charge at the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Sana'a, Yemen. He is Jordanian. He holds a master's degree in Psychosocial Animation in War Torn Societies from the Lebanese University, and one in Development Management and Poverty Reduction from the University of Birmingham in the UK. He has a higher diploma in Counselling and Guidance and a bachelor's degree in Psychology and Population Studies from the University of Jordan.

Interviewed by: Yasser Al-Ariqi
For the Yemen Times

Could you briefly tell me about IOM in Yemen? When did it start and what are the key areas?

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) was established in 1951. Working closely with governmental, inter-governmental and non-governmental partners, IOM is the principle international organization addressing global migration challenges. In 2010, 127 countries were members of IOM with 17 holding observer status, with an annual programme budget exceeding USD 1 billion. IOM is dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of origin and host societies, as well as migrants and their families. Approximately 7,000 IOM staff serve in over 100 countries, implementing more than 2,000 programs.

The Government of Yemen joined IOM in 1999 and signed a cooperation agreement in 2001, making it a full member state of the organization. IOM has opened a main office in Sana'a with a sub-office in Aden, and operates throughout the country.

Currently our activities focus on five key areas:

1. The first area is technical cooperation on migration and border management, funded by the European Union, to increase the capacity and empower Yemen's government and civil society to address mixed migration. With the support from its donors, IOM established an Inter-Ministerial Policy Task Forces to enable the government to articulate and enhance migration and border management policies. IOM is also actively engaged in building the government capacity to manage migration through training and workshops on border management and documentation examination for coast guards and Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Other training workshops include specific and targeted training for airport management staff, the Department of Migration and Passports, the Customs Department, the Ministry of Planning, and others. We anticipate providing Yemen's border authorities with equipment to better manage the migration challenges in a holistic manner. All of these actions build the 40 recommendations we identified during our border management assessment.

2. Secondly, IOM works on labor migration and we are hosting a regional conference with the Arab Labour Organization in Sana'a from November 27-28—the first of its kind ever in Yemen. Under the auspices of the prime minister, it will involve the high-level Cooperation Council for Arab States in the Gulf (GCC) countries and governments and labour ministries who will discuss policies and strategies to manage labour migration. We also anticipate a regional conference in Djibouti this December involving key regional players from Somalia and Ethiopia to advance the regional conversation about how to manage the ongoing challenges of labor migration, notably in Yemen. Under this labor migration program, we are establishing processing centres to assist migrants and provide necessary support.

3. IOM is also involved with assisting the government of Yemen with the voluntary and dignified return of migrants to their countries of origin.

4. IOM has been a major actor in the fight against human trafficking. To date, IOM has implemented over 500 related projects in 85 countries and directly assisted over 20,000 victims of trafficking. Today, IOM's well-established Mission in Yemen is cooperating closely with civil society and UN agencies to support the Government of Yemen's effort to address emerging challenges. In 2010 - in line with national priorities - IOM will continue to assist key government entities through complementary and varied activities focused on the "4Ps" prevention, protection, prosecution, and partnership building.

5. In addressing internal migration challenges, IOM has also been active

in the field of emergency and post-conflict response management in Yemen. In 2008, IOM engaged in provision of emergency assistance to families displaced by the 2008 flooding in Hadramout and is currently actively engaged in assisting people displaced as a result of protracted conflict in the troubled northern province of Sa'ada.

6. Finally, a recent IOM initiative aims to strengthen the government's capacity in responding to community priorities through dialogue and the implementation of small grants.

What are the main issues of migration in Yemen?

Each year, tens of thousands of migrants and asylum seekers make the hazardous journey from their places of origin in the Horn of Africa towards Somalia (particularly Puntland) and Djibouti, and onwards across the Gulf of Aden. This trend has persisted for the past 16 years, despite dangerous conditions and a rising death toll. From 2006 to 2007 the number of arrivals in Yemen increased from 22,000 to 26,000; in 2008 the numbers reached an alarming 50,000. Movement to Yemen is composed of around 60 percent Somali, 30 percent Ethiopian and 10 percent Eritrean and other nationals. While Somali and Eritrean nationals primarily move seeking refugee protection, Ethiopians primarily move to search for employment opportunities and a better life in the Gulf States.

It causes many difficulties because Yemen is still in the process of developing the necessary support networks and absorptive capacity to adequately assist these people in accordance to internationally recognised and accepted standards. The continued, unorganised influx of migrants creates a huge challenge for the government, putting it response capacities at continuous test.

IOM's mandate entrusts the organization in encouraging other countries to receive Yemeni migrants and provide them with equal rights as well as equal access to livelihood opportunities and other such integration mechanisms. Regional dialogues and workshops on international conventions are some of many initiatives organised by IOM. It is important to highlight that the IOM Constitution recognizes the link between migration and economic, social and cultural development, as well as to the right of freedom of movement. This applies for Yemeni migrants abroad and migrants in search of a better opportunity in Yemen.

How long have you worked with IOM Yemen, and have you worked with the organization in other countries?

I have been an IOM official since 2004, I served for our mission in Iraq. Subsequently I was transferred to IOM Kuwait in 2007, and I have been serving in Yemen since November 2009.

How do you compare the issues of migration in Yemen to those in the other countries?

Every country, including Iraq and Kuwait, face unique migration challenges. Yemen is no exception. Given the geographic location of Yemen, in addition to its demographics, migration is an increasingly important notion, not short of challenges. Every year Yemen witnesses a large influx of men, women, and children from a number of countries. However, the vast majority of immigrants landing on Yemeni shores arrive from the Horn of Africa, notably from Somalia, Ethiopia, and Djibouti. Under the current circumstances, Yemen is not able to provide for all the migrants' needs, posing a threat to its stability and security which in turn has a number of implications on its neighboring countries. Inadequate infrastructure, such as reception and processing facilities, in addition to legal frameworks and integration schemes, often means that migrants don't receive the necessary support or attention. This unfortunately makes migrants more destitute and vulnerable than before, especially women and children who are prey to violence and possibly exploitation. IOM, through

its cooperation with the EU, strives at empowering the government of Yemen and Civil Society to address many of the unique migration challenges Yemen faces today.

Yemen is becoming increasingly aware of its demographic potential: over 40% of the population is estimated as being under the age of 15 and slightly more than half are between 15 and 64, thus considered of working age. Accordingly, the potential for labour migration schemes is not indifferent and can play an important role in the region.

What are the key projects IOM has carried out since its establishment in Yemen?

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. In Yemen IOM works to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced people.

As outlined above, in Yemen IOM is working at addressing internal migration, external migration, mixed migration, migration policies, laws, as well as developing preventative measure on the negative aspects of migration.

Do you ensure the participation of authorities and citizens within your activities?

Migration services are by default addressing the needs of people through the promotion of international migration law, policy debate and guidance, protection of migrants' rights, as well as direct assistance to migrants. IOM's EU-funded program specifically empowers government and civil society to address migration challenges. Government and civil society partners are instrumental if any change and advancement is to happen in Yemen. I found a very good level of cooperation and support from the government and Yemeni officials. They support our efforts in numerous ways, and facilitate our visits to land, sea and air borders. They also encourage continued dialogue with border officials. They share important information, data and statistics relevant to our work. I wish to take this opportunity to thank the government of Yemen including H.E the president, the prime minister, and all Yemeni border officials for their continued support to IOM in Yemen. The Yemeni ambassador in Geneva, H.E. Mr. Haffid Alsemah, has also been instrumental in promoting the migration agenda at international fora. Our level of cooperation with all the ministries is commendable, especially with the ministry of labour, ministry of foreign affairs, ministry of migrant affairs, ministry of interior. So is our cooperation with our non-governmental partners.

As part of our direct assistance to migrants, IOM strives to best meet the needs of migrants through dialogue, regular interaction, advising them on various issues, and ensuring they make informed decisions on their future.

What are the key components of the EU project?

IOM is implementing the EU IFS funded project: Empowering Government and Civil Society in Yemen to Address Mixed Migration. The overall objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Yemen to safeguard national and regional security and to protect the rights of all persons involved in migration, including victims of trafficking. In particular, this action will support to government of Yemen's effort to address an emerging security and humanitarian issue: the massive influx of highly vulnerable migrants and asylum seekers who travel the Gulf of Aden route and arrive along the Yemeni coast, a significant number of whom may be actual or potential victims of trafficking. The project has been launched officially on January 12, 2010 under the patronage of the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Project purposes include:
1. To assist in the development of an enhanced policy, legislative and administrative framework for migration management and more effective operational procedures for border security;
2. To enhance control of mobility



Fawzi Al-Zioud

and deter illegal entry by further building human, technical and infrastructural resources at select air, land and sea ports;

3. To strengthen the capacity of frontline law enforcement officers to identify and assist victims of trafficking and vulnerable persons amongst migrants arriving in or transiting through Yemen; and

4. To enhance the capacity among civil society organizations and Government agencies to support and assist

vulnerable migrants, including victims of trafficking.

What are the challenges IOM faces in Yemen? And what are your aspirations?

IOM is here to enhance the humane and orderly management of migration and the effective respect for the human rights of migrants in accordance with international law. To achieve this, IOM offers expert advice, technical cooperation and

operational assistance to its members in order to build national capacities and facilitate international, regional and bilateral cooperation on migration matters. Yemen is a relatively young country when it comes to addressing migration management, provision of services to migrants and internal migration trends to name a few examples.

We are in Yemen in support of Yemen and Yemenis in addressing such challenges through practical programmes, sharing information and spreading best practices, as well as facilitating development-focused solutions.

The conflict in Sa'ada combined with the recent instability in the south of the country make it is very difficult to travel to certain areas in the country. From our experience, instability is exploited to promote irregular migration activities. This adds to the existing migration challenges the country is faced with—in terms of internal migration and external migration and mixed migration.

What is your aspiration?

I wish to see the development and implementation of effective laws that respect the human rights of migrants in accordance with international law for both migrants within Yemen and Yemeni migrants abroad.

In line with IOM's strategic objectives, I hope I can soon contribute to the integration of migrants in their new environment and to engage diasporas in the development of their respective countries.

The benefits of migration may not be as evident to many. It is our role to ensure that the multifaceted benefits are relayed to policy makers, and citizens in Yemen and the region. We will continue working to ensure that as many people as possible understand the valuable contribution migrants make in economic advancement, social development, and stability amongst many other factors.

We thank the government of Yemen and all Yemeni border officials for their continued support to IOM in Yemen.

برعاية معالي وزير التعليم الفني والتدريب المهني د. إبراهيم عمر حجري

المهرجان التدريبي الشبابي الأول نحو تدريب عصري يكسب المهارة ويمنح الخبرة

ينظم مركز الاستشارات والتنمية بـ **جامعنا للعلوم والتكنولوجيا** المهرجان التدريبي الشبابي الأول "قائد المستقبل" للفترة (23 أكتوبر - 4 نوفمبر) 2010 م

أمسيات تدريبية لعدد من المدربين المحترفين بمشاركة نخبة من الشخصيات اليمنية الناجحة

المستقبلون

الرعاة الإعلانيون

الشركاء المشركون

الرئيس التنفيذي

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• تسجيلات الخبر الإسلامية - مجلة الجامعة الجديدة

للاستشارة: ٧٢٤٤٤٧٦٥ - ٧٢٤٠١٠١٢٠ - ٧٧٨٤٧٢٤٨

Stories from Real Life

By: Nawal Zaid
For the Yemen Times

Tribal fanaticism

Killed by highway robbers in Marib

Mohammad Hassan Abdullah was 40 years old and married with seven children. He worked in the Hadramout governorate and his family lived in Sana'a. When he traveled between the two governorates, he had to pass through Marib governorate and often visited friends there. The road is not safe, particularly at night. Highway robbers attack travelers, taking their money and sometimes killing them.

Whenever Mohammad had days off from his job, he would return to Sana'a to see his family and spend some time with them. On one of these occasions, he came to Sana'a for a visit. After four days, his friend Najeeb from Marib insisted that he come to his house to share a meal with him before traveling on to Hadramout together. Mohammad first tried to excuse himself because he wanted to spend more time with his family, but in the end he accepted the invitation.

Mohammad kissed his kids goodbye and left the house at 8 p.m.

On his way to his friend's house in Marib, he was attacked by a gang. There were more than five of them. Mohammad tried helplessly to escape, but he was surrounded by many armed people who shot him. The gang dumped his body on the road and stole all the money he had, his car and his gun.

His friend waited for a long time and then he called the police. After an intensive search the police found Mohammad's body beside the road, took it to the hospital and informed his family.

When Mohammad's family found out about this awful crime, they suspected that the killer was his friend Najeeb because he had insisted on Mohammad coming to his house in Marib.

After the investigation, the police still hadn't found the killers except some signs that determined the number of attackers and how the crime had taken place. Mohammad's tribe, which is from Arhab, went to Marib and demanded to meet one of the tribes from the area where the attack took place to try and find a solution to this painful loss.

The Marib tribes gathered and they were holding guns. The tribe's sheikh put on a big feast for Mohammad's tribe. Then they discussed the case and the sheikh from Marib promised to search for the criminals and send them to Arhab dead or alive.

Mohammad's tribe left Marib and the case was closed.

Fighting children spark tribal war

Abdul-Adheem, 37, from Sharjabin in Taiz, is married and works for the government in Sana'a. He was sitting in his house with some friends when his nephew Helal, 13, came in and told him that the neighborhood's children had beaten him.

Abdul-Adheem and his brother Nasser went outside and saw what the problem was. They tried to solve the problem between the children until the other children's brothers, who are from the Arhab tribe, came holding guns.

Suddenly, the brothers attacked Abdul-Adheem and Nasser and shot them

without any reason. A bullet hit Abdul-Adheem in the leg and another hit Nasser in the stomach. Within minutes, Abdul-Adheem's relatives and friends were out of the house with knives and sticks in their hands.

The two sides attacked each other until many were bleeding. Nasser and Abdul-Adheem were taken to the hospital and the armed gang ran away. The police showed up and caught a few armed people and took them to jail. Armed people from the Arhab tribe continued to threaten Abdul-Adheem's kids. The two tribes attacked each other everywhere. The situation was sent to court.

One day, women from both sides met by chance and they started to shout at each other. After a while, the sheikhs from both sides gathered to try solve the problem in a friendly manner before the final sentence of the court was handed down. But Abdul-Adheem's family rejected dialogue and the case remained in the hands of the law.

At the last court session, the judge forced both sides to sign a commitment not to return to fighting under threat that whoever did so would be jailed for a very long time. The court also sentenced the Arhab tribe to pay Abdul-Adheem and his brother's medical expenses.

Deaths over a piece of land

Fuad Ali Al-Afif, 30, was married with two daughters. He was a farmer in Bait Kehen village in Bani Matar, Sana'a. Fuad was a brave man who never feared death. He owned a plot of land along the main road.

A gang from the Mend tribe wanted



A congregation of tribesmen gathers to settle a dispute.

to take the land because it was worth a lot of money. Because of this land, disputes between the two tribes had simmered for a long time. One day, Fuad went to the Matna market and found some people from the Mend tribe whom he fought with. He threatened to kill them if they approached his land.

A few months later Fuad went to bring his wife from her father's house in Mend. There he went to the market at noon with his brother-in-law Ahmed to buy qat and fruit. On the way they met three men from a gang of the Mend tribe who had guns.

Ahmed was carrying a gun too. The gang members started to shout at

Fuad, cursing and insulting him. Because Fuad is confident, he reacted the same way. He took a stone and threw it smashing the frame of the men's car, challenging the whole gang.

One of the gang members got out of the car and without hesitation shot Fuad seven times. When Ahmed saw Fuad dying he pulled out his weapon and killed one of the gang who was the father of Fuad's killer.

So the gang shot Ahmed dead too. This burst of tribal fanaticism could have provoked more deaths if there had been other people with Fuad at the time. The case now could lead to yet more killings because of the belief in

revenge among the tribes.

The gang disappeared once the police came to investigate the crime. Two sheikhs from the tribes gathered to settle the problem, but Ahmed and Fuad's family said that they would never forgive or forget the killers, and that they would seek revenge.

The dead bodies stayed at the hospital for three weeks, but then they were buried because no trace of the gang could be found.

Sheikhs from the surrounding tribes want to solve the problem without shedding more blood, but the two tribes refuse and insist on continuing the fighting.

JOB VACANCIES
ISLAMIC RELIEF YEMEN

Islamic Relief Yemen (IRY) is seeking qualified candidates to fill the following vacancies

1. Position: Conflict Transformation Project Coordinator
Location: Sana'a with frequent travel to field.**Responsibilities:**

- Coordinate capacity building and technical assistance in conflict prevention to the community leaders and other participants
- Build links and networks with representatives of international organizations and NGOs throughout Yemen to enhance cooperative efforts.
- Develop and improve processes for effective outcomes of program, in particular implementing a monitoring and evaluation strategy.
- Ensure proper implementation of project activities according to grant agreements, ensuring compliance with IRY, donor regulations and project objectives.

Requirements:

- Graduate degree in conflict prevention or related field.
- Minimum 4 years practical experience in project management in conflict transformation or related field as well as field experience
- Demonstrated skills and experience in report writing, financial/budget management, monitoring and evaluation
- Excellent Arabic and English verbal and writing skills and computer literacy.

2. Position: Conflict Transformation Project Assistant
Location: Sana'a with frequent travel to field.**Responsibilities:**

- Assist in capacity building and technical assistance in conflict prevention to the community leaders and other participants
- Assist in building links and networks with representatives of international organizations and NGOs throughout Yemen to enhance cooperative efforts.
- Assist in developing and improve processes for effective outcomes of program, in particular implementing a monitoring and evaluation strategy.
- Assist in ensuring proper implementation of project activities according to grant agreements, ensuring compliance with IRY, donor regulations and project objectives.

Requirements:

- Graduate degree in conflict prevention or related field.
- Minimum 2 years practical experience in project management in conflict transformation or related field as well as field experience
- Demonstrated skills and experience in report writing, financial/budget management, monitoring and evaluation
- Excellent Arabic and English verbal and writing skills and computer literacy.

3. Position: Water Project Coordinator
Location: Aden with frequent travel to field.**Responsibilities:**

- Coordinate capacity building to the community to cope with water and health problems.
- Coordinate with relevant government, NGOs and local communities to ensure proper implementation of project activities.
- Develop and improve processes for effective outcomes of program, in particular implementing a monitoring and evaluation strategy.
- Ensure proper implementation of project activities according to grant agreements, ensuring compliance with IRY, donor regulations and project objectives.

Requirements:

- Graduate degree in Civil Engineering or related field.
- Minimum 3 years practical experience in project management as well as field experience in rural areas.
- Demonstrated skills and experience in report writing, financial/budget management, monitoring and evaluation
- Excellent Arabic and English verbal and writing skills and computer literacy.

4. Position: Admin and Accounts Assistant
Location: Sana'a & Aden**Responsibilities:**

- To ensure proper implementation of IRY's financial rules and procedures,
- Control, analyze and review budgets and expenditures for Project.
- Provide inputs to budget proposal and procurement plan where required in consultation with the Team Leader
- To implement all HR procedures on the sub office and to propose new procedures where required.
- To ensure regular update of the staff database, validations of staff leave days and manage staff files.
- Prepare monthly & quarterly financial reports

Requirements:

- University degree in accounts/finance.
- Minimum of three years experience in finance and accounting field: proficiency in computerized accounting systems.
- Good knowledge of internal accounting procedures and reporting systems.
- Computer & Language skills in both Arabic and English languages.
- Clerical and administrative experience.

5. Position: Driver**Location: Sana'a with frequent travel to field.****Responsibilities:**

- Drive a motor vehicle as requested, with due regard to time schedules, apply knowledge of driving regulation, safety requirements, traffic and conditions; take suitable precautions for the security of the vehicle and its contents when left unattended
- Ability to deal with various government authorities to process paperwork
- Maintain legal status of vehicle, cleanliness and appearance
- Provide logistical support when required.

Requirements:

- Minimum of Primary education
- Driving license, knowledge of driving rules and regulations and possess skills in minor vehicle repair
- Five years work experience as a driver with safe driving record
- Minimum knowledge of English is an advantage

Please send a copy of your CV latest by 23rd October 2010

,HR / Admin Department

,Islamic Relief Yemen

P O Box 15088, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

Fax No: 01.415998 Or Email: info@iryemen.org

(Indicating clearly the Position applied for on the Subject Line)

Applicants should be sympathetic to the values and principles of Islamic Relief

Islamic Relief is an equal opportunities employer

Only short-listed candidates will be contacted

Job Vacancy

International Business & Technical Consultants, Inc., a US based development consulting firm (HYPERLINK <http://www.ibtci.com> www.ibtci.com), is currently seeking candidates for a **Monitoring and Evaluation Officer** position and **Project Assistant** position on a US Government (USG) project focused on monitoring & evaluation (M&E) activities. The project consists of establishing a centralized M&E operation at the US Embassy, consolidating the performance data being submitted by various USG Implementing Partners. These assignments also entail overseeing the carrying out of mid-term, final, and special evaluations of individual projects.

Monitoring and Evaluation Officer

The individual selected for the senior evaluation officer position will be based in our project office in Yemen. He or she will oversee evaluations, analyses and assessments throughout the life of the Project, including the design of the evaluation methodology, participatory data collection methods and protocols, and data verification techniques. He or she will also be responsible for the design, quality, development and production of all assessments, analytical reports and evaluations. Requirements include strong experience in M&E, particularly the development and maintenance of M&E systems, including indicator development, data collection and analysis, data validation and audits, and performance reporting. Additional requirements include experience in the implementation of donor-funded projects, a demonstrated understanding of stabilization-focused programming, and strong written and oral communication skills.

Project Assistant

Under the supervision of the Chief of Party and the Project Team, and the Finance and Administrative Manager, the Project Assistant will be responsible to provide program management, monitoring and evaluation, and support services. Essential job functions include, but are not limited to, procurement of goods and services, file management, logistical coordination, translation/interpretation assistance, copying, scanning, and drafting correspondence; receiving guests; answering the telephone; and supporting the Finance and Administrative Manager with financial matters. The Project Assistant shall have a good attitude and be eager to take on new responsibilities and learn the technical aspects of this project as and when required. Requirements include a minimum of 5 years experience managing logistics and administrative matters in a large and complex organization; a background in Administration and Management; the ability to facilitate the support and logistics for events; experience working in logistically difficult and fast-paced environment is preferred; strong organizational, communication, writing skills, and networking ability; fluency in English is required; and prior experience with USG projects is desirable.

To Apply:

Please send your cover letter, resume and 3 business references to HYPERLINK <mailto:galuyar@ibtci.com> www.ibtci.com galuyar@ibtci.com with "Monitoring and Evaluation Officer" or "Project Assistant" in the subject heading. Only finalists will be contacted. Please, no phone calls.



Request for Expression of Interest

WFP Yemen wishes to establish an updated shortlist of selected agents/companies capable of providing logistical services to/within Yemen. The services that we require are clearing, forwarding, stevedoring, fumigating, warehousing, Custom Exemptions and transport of humanitarian commodities.

Please note that short-listing of agents/companies does not bind WFP Yemen to offer a service award at any time.

Interested agents/companies should contact the WFP Country Office in Sana'a or WFP Sub-Office in Aden in order to collect a WFP Transport Questionnaire. Addresses for these offices are listed below.

Completed WFP Transport Questionnaires should be submitted to one of the WFP offices along with the following documents:

1. A Letter of Interest
2. The original copy of a letter of support from the interested agent's/company's principle financial banker. The letter should outline the interested agent's/company's financial status and credibility. If such a letter is issued in the name of an individual (guarantor) related to the interested agent/company, the interested agent/company should clearly state on the letter what the guarantor's exact position in the company is, and/or other links that the guarantor has with the company.
3. An audited financial report of the company going back 2 years.
4. Copy of incorporation certificate/license to undertake business in Yemen
5. List of trucks and certificates of ownership of such trucks

The above listed documents should be submitted to one of the WFP offices below by no later than November 3, 2010.

الرغبة في الانضمام إلى قائمة برنامج الأغذية العالمي

يسعى برنامج الأغذية العالمي إلى تأسيس قائمة تضم الشركات والوكالات العاملة في مجالات تقديم الخدمات اللوجستية من وإلى اليمن بما في ذلك خدمات الشحن والتخزين ونقل المواد، وتخليص المعاملات الجمركية الخاصة بالإنفاق الإنسانية. حيث أن تأسيس هذه القائمة لن يعمل على تجميع أو إعانة البرنامج في إنزال مناقصة في أي مجال من المجالات المذكورة أعلاه وفي أي وقت يراه البرنامج مناسباً.

وعليه فإن البرنامج يشيد بالشركات الراغبة في الانضمام إلى هذه القائمة التواصل مع المكتب الرئيسي للبرنامج في اليمن (الرجاء العودة إلى أرقام الهواتف المبينة أسفلهذا)، أو التواصل مع مكتبه الفرعي بمدينة عدن، وذلك للحصول على نسخة من استبيان المشاركة اللازم وتعبئته وتسليمه إلى أحد مكاتب البرنامج المذكورة إنفاً على أن يكون مرافقاً مع المستندات التالية:

1. رسالة تفيد برغبتكم في الانضمام إلى قائمة البرنامج
2. إقانة رسمية من البنك الذي تتعامل معه وشركتكم/وكالتكم تفيد بالوضع المالي للشركة/الوكالة، أما في حالة إصدار البنك الإقانة تحت اسم أحد موظفي الشركة/الوكالة، فيجب إرفاق رسالة من قبلكم تحدد طبيعة عمله لدى شركتكم/وكالتكم
3. الاستبيان المالي والمكتوم بياناته
4. تقرير مالي صادر من الشركة/الوكالة تفيد عن الوضع المالي خلال السنتين للتصريحين معتمد من محاسبين.
5. قائمة بعدد الشاحنات التي تمتلكها الشركة مع بياناتها

يرجى تسليم الاستبيان المكتمل والمستوفى بياناته مع جميع المستندات المطلوبة إلى أحد مكاتب البرنامج المذكورة أثناء خلال مدة لا تزيد عن الساعة الثانية من يوم 2010.11.03م.

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A drive into Houthi territory for Eid

After not having visited for over two years, Hassan Al-Ansi decided to drive his family up to his home village of Barat, in the northern governorate of Sa'ada, for Eid at the end of last Ramadan. A ceasefire between the government and the Houthis has been in place there since February, but still friends and family tried to discourage him from the adventure. Al-Ansi braved the dissuasion to embark on an emotional journey back to his village.

By: Hassan Al-Ansi
has21@yemen.net.ye

When I decided to spend Eid Al-Fitr in our village in the mountains of Barat, between Sa'ada and Al-Jawf, many friends and relatives tried to get in the way – even those in Barat who had been upset that I had not visited for over two years. “Our village is not ours anymore!” my children told me. “It belongs to Houthis. It’s been totally taken over by them!” I chose to ignore them. I somehow imagined the Houthis controlling all northern territories, except Barat.

With about 200,000 inhabitants and covering about 40 percent of the Jawf governorate, Barat is home of the Bakeel, the largest tribal federation in Yemen and the Arabian Peninsula, in terms of both area and population. Barat has been home to the sheikh of sheikhs of the Bakeel for centuries. During the 1960s war between the royalists and the republicans, Barat was the frontline at the far north of the country and served as a landing strip for airplanes to and from Cairo when it was difficult to use Sana'a airports. There used to be two airports in Barat: one for military purposes and the other one for civil aviation. Both airports were paved and constructed by the Egyptians then handed over to the Yemenis to be used for a short period before they fell into disrepair.

Barat boasts the lowest rate of illiteracy and unemployment of all

surrounding districts of both Sa'ada and Al-Jawf. Prior to schooling in the northern part of the country, a large number of young men from Barat departed seeking education in major Yemeni cities and abroad. They are now employed in the military and other governmental jobs.

So how could the people of Barat have sided with the Houthis?

My family and I spent the first day of Eid here in Sana'a with relatives and friends. But before dawn the next day, we took off in a 4WD car I borrowed for the trip. Despite my famous allergy to firearms, my younger brother Abdulaziz tried to give me a Kalashnikov to carry with me, as everybody does when they travel to the area. But I told him firmly that I was not prepared to kill or be killed defending a car! If they wanted the car, they could take it. And what was I to do with a single gun anyway? The state's armed forces and its allied tribal militias had failed in six rounds of war with Houthis, despite all their heavy weapons and the Saudis' F16 and F18 fighters. In fact all their weapons had only served to make their opponents stronger than before.

I wanted to see my relatives. I had managed in the past to negotiate my way out of situations such as car hijackings and believed that, this time too, the Houthis were nothing but depressed Yemeni tribesmen disillusioned and driven to the edge by their government, one which has lost any sense of foresight.

Calm after the fighting

By sunrise, we reached the town of Houth, Amran, the last part of Amran considered to be held by the state. At the end of August, tribesmen from the Hashid tribal confederation – the second largest in Yemen – received the green light from the state to invade Houth to oust the Houthis who had managed to sneak into the town. Many viewed the three days of home-to-home fighting that followed to be ethnic cleansing against anybody associated with the Hashemites or the Zaidis in general.

Historically, Houth is a Zaidi and Hashemite center, traditionally a

sanctuary of knowledge where people don't carry firearms because they are under the protection of the surrounding Hashid tribesmen and mainly work in schools and religious guidance. Its inhabitants are peaceful, most of them are religious scholars, merchants and shopkeepers, unlike their surrounding heavily armed Hashid tribesmen – whose duty is supposedly still to take care of them today.

As we drove through Houth, people stared as if in a daze. We had to honk the car horn to make them move out of our way. It was as if they had been awake without sleeping since the invasion on their town. Most of the shops were closed. Bullet holes of all sizes marked the outside of buildings and shops along the way the main road to Harf Sufian to the northeast.

To reach Harf Sufian, which had witnessed the most violent and bloody confrontations between warring tribes, we crossed the fertile valley of Khaywan, a natural boundary between the land of the Hashid and the Bakeel, the largest two tribal confederations in the north of Yemen. Behind the valley, stands the largest military camp in the area at Al-Jabal Al-Aswad or the Black Mountain. (The name is reminiscent of Montenegro. Wasn't this a part of former Yugoslavia that witnessed ethnic cleansing in the early 1990s?)

The military camp and nearby checkpoint raise the Yemeni flag on a barrel in the middle of the road. These are the last signs of government presence before Houthi-controlled territory.

On the drive down from the mountains into Harf Sufian, the scenery changes. Signs of destruction and death meet the visitor wherever he looks. Harf Sufian or Al-Harf was once the most vibrant center of trade in the north. It connects Barat in Sa'ada with Al-Jawf and Sana'a. But today it is a ghost town. It reminds me of a story I read a long time ago about the Stalingrad ruins after World War II. The state has no presence at all here. I am most shocked to see women sitting together and children playing in the ruins that were once their homes. I wish I knew how they felt to

describe it to you.

We drive through the town slowly. After 5 kilometers, before taking a right to the north, a large traffic sign read: “Barat 90 km to the right, 100 km to Sa'ada straight ahead.”

One of my children asks, “Is this the Barat Triangle?” referring to media coverage of war, during which the Barat Triangle dominated news headlines. It was the location of many confrontations and heavy casualties from both sides. After about 10 minutes (about 20 kilometers), we see the first Houthi checkpoint beside which was a small tent.

Entry into Houthi territory

Two big rocks inscribed with the Houthi slogan “God is great, death to Israel, death to America, damn the Jews, and victory to Islam!” mark the middle of the asphalted road. Most probably it's somehow borrowed from the Revolutionary Guards in Iran or Hezbollah in Lebanon.

I stop by the Houthi checkpoint, eager to find out what it was like. We are met a child no older than 13. He asks me my name and where we are heading. As we move on, I think, “Doesn't this child have parents or relatives to worry about him?” My wife replies in a sharp and trembling tone: “Didn't you see inside the tent? There are three or four children much younger than him. The one who talked to you must be the oldest!”

We pass two or three similar checkpoints along the way. Only the last checkpoint approaching Barat is a bit different. It is staffed with older heavily-armed Houthis as it is new and a source of tension for the nearby governmental security compound. In an attempt to be different, they deal politely with passersby. Since it is the second day of Eid, I try to give them sweets and cookies, but they adamantly refuse to take any.

I then hear that they want to behave differently from government soldiers, who are accused of routinely taking money or commodities from farmers and vendors who pass their checkpoints, taking agricultural products including qat. I hear many stories – possibly

propaganda- of their honesty and what decent and disciplined individuals they are.

I also hear about their ability to resolve problems and apply the rule of law. By putting themselves in charge of the legal and security authorities in the areas they control, Houthis show a great deal of will and power in solving disputes among citizens. They do not tolerate any crime, especially murder, robberies and tribal revenge killings. This trend, in my view, might explain the Houthis' legendary success. I expect that the Houthis expand so rapidly into areas where people kill each other for nothing, just to celebrate the total absence of the state. The Houthis have found inhabitants in a dire need for security and justice.

When will we understand that good governance, justice and security are more than basic human rights? And that those crucial needs, unfortunately, have been completely ignored by the central government in Sana'a for about fifty years, in a degree that, were red devils to arrive to the rescue, they would be welcomed with open arms to help pull the people there out of the miserable conditions they live in!

More significantly, the Houthis in Barat – whether leaders or followers- are all from the area itself. Not one is from outside its three administrative districts of Marashi, Inan and Rajouza. As a matter of fact, Barat is a substantial resource of volunteers for the Houthis. Many have been killed in Sa'ada and Sufian.

During my stay there, I tried to recognize Houthis from the others in such a forest of firearms. I was simply advised to look at the rifle because Houthis it is often adorned with a painting of the Houthi leader or one of their slogans.

Without thinking of the consequences, I went to see sites that had been targeted by air strikes during the latest round of war between the Houthis and the government, by all accounts the most violent and devastating. In Barat only two targets were bombed. One was the solo hospital and the other is the house of the Houthi leader in Al-Jawf.

Why the only hospital that used to provide minimal health services to the inhabitants from the surrounding areas of Al-Jawf, Sa'ada and Sufian is still a mystery to me. The strike also destroyed half a million dollars-worth of medical appliances donated by USAID, the aid arm of the US government, and installed by the Public Works Project only a few months before.

When the house of the Houthi was hit in the other air strike, four people including two children were reportedly killed. The Houthi leader however managed to survive and moves freely throughout the territories controlled by the Houthis in Sa'ada, Al-Jawf and Sufian in Amran.

Six rounds of conflict, what next? After the trip, I came to the following conclusion.

Six rounds of war with the Houthis have torn the last fig leaf from the state and exposed it naked to the citizen. The war exposed its socioeconomic development failure, paralyzed its ability to apply justice and security, and -the last straw that broke camel's back- uncovered its scandalous inefficiency of military forces.

At the time when the state wickedly reacted by leveling cities and villages, the Houthis leveled the social caste system. This is, in my view, the main reason behind the popularity enjoyed by the rebellion.

I do not think there have been any serious religious or sectarian dimensions in this rebellion, despite the alleged link with Iran or with formerly exiled royalist groups in an attempt to bring country back to the pre-republican era. Such accusations are probably used deliberately by the state media to gain public sympathy and to ensure the flow of regional assistants.

Finally, after our four-days visit, we decided to leave quickly and go back to Sana'a. I love going to my home village and what it has to offer today. It is now enjoying one of the most fertile agricultural seasons in a long time.

But this time seems different. My family and I are worried of what the coming days may hold for Barat and the north, as well as the entire country.

Human rights are key to the MDGs: Yemen

By: Salil Shetty

Twelve-year-old Fauzia Al-Amudi, married at the age of 11 to a 24-year-old man, was in labour for almost two days, in September 2009, before she was able to reach the nearest hospital, 100 km away. With few affordable transport options available to a girl from a poor rural family, it was a long and painful journey.

Although she finally made it to the hospital, Fauzia Al-Amudi died while giving birth.

Sadly, Fauzia Al-Amudi's story is all too familiar in Yemen, a country with significantly higher maternal mortality rates than in most other countries in the region and in which women and girls face severe gender discrimination.

Continuing to confront threats from Al-Qaeda, Zaidi Shi'a rebels in the north, and address growing demands for secession from Southern Movement activists in the south, the country's health care system struggles to meet even the most basic needs. Women are hardest hit. They face discrimination, violence and a lack of education and support that directly affects one of the most fundamental of all human rights: the right to health.

Like the other members of the United Nations, the Yemen government committed to improving maternal health as one of its Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2000. The MDGs represent an unprecedented promise to address global poverty, adopting eight targets addressing a range of issues

from extreme poverty and health to education and living standards to be met by 2015.

But, a decade on, the fate of the MDGs is in doubt. The UN has issued a clear warning that many of the MDGs will not be met in time unless efforts are radically ramped up. Even by the most conservative estimates, more than a billion people are being left behind.

Amnesty International's work over the years has shown how discrimination and exclusion can often cause or exacerbate many of the problems the MDGs seek to address. In rich countries as well as developing ones, vulnerable people on the fringes of society are frequently subjected to violations of their right to adequate housing, health, water, sanitation, and education, among others. They are often left out of consultations about things that will affect them, or ignored when they try to make their voices heard. As Amnesty has also shown, equality and inclusion are essential for making things better.

Ten years on, it is worthwhile to reflect upon where we are and where we need to go to meet the MDG goals. The architects of the MDGs established the original targets as a starting point for progress. They always intended that states should set their own individual targets, adapted to their national contexts but within the MDG framework. This was left for states to do so voluntarily. Unfortunately, most countries have chosen not to act.

Some countries have adopted targets above the MDG level. For example, Latin American and the

Caribbean countries have expanded their commitments on education to include secondary education. In Africa and South Asia, Kenya, South Africa and Sri Lanka adopted targets stronger than the MDGs for access to water and sanitation. Peru has taken steps towards addressing health barriers for poorer women and Nepal has explored improving maternal health care.

These countries have shown that it is possible to adapt the MDGs to address some of their most pressing needs and to bolster the rights of some of their most vulnerable people. The rest of the world should be working to do the same.

We have an opportunity to ensure that the political momentum around the MDGs can be used as a catalyst to bring about the far deeper and longer-term change that is necessary for people living in poverty.

But this can only be achieved if world leaders make a commitment at this month's MDG Summit to uphold the human rights of those who need the greatest support. Discrimination against women and exclusion of the marginalized must be addressed in all MDG efforts, if they are to be effective.

To achieve this, all governments should make an honest assessment of their progress on the MDGs. They should work to end discrimination and promote equality and participation, ensuring that progress towards the MDGs is inclusive, aimed at ending discrimination, guaranteeing gender equality and prioritizing the most

disadvantaged groups.

Finally, they should remember that the Millennium Declaration – from which the MDGs are drawn – promised to strive for the protection and promotion of all human rights, civil, cultural, economic, social and political rights, for all.

As the members of the United Nations gather this month to reflect upon the progress made on the MDGs, little has

changed for the people of Yemen.

Yemen continues to work with international aid agencies to enable the provision of free healthcare for pregnant women, but the problem of accessing adequate healthcare for women in remote rural areas remains acute. For many, there is still no antenatal or emergency obstetrics care, the clinic is still too far away and lacking basic essentials. Exacerbating this situation,

women and girls are denied equality with men under the law and in practice. This discrimination falls most heavily on rural women and girls. For the women of the village there is still little help, and little hope that things will improve any time soon. It is up to us to help change that.

Salil Shetty is Secretary General of Amnesty International.



SKETCHED OPINION

By: Hamid

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YUZHOU, Oct. 16 -- Rescuers return from underground at the coal mine in Yuzhou City, central China's Henan Province. The final death toll from a coal mine gas leak in central China's Henan Province has risen to 37 after bodies of the last five miners trapped underground were found, rescuers said Tuesday. (Xinhua/Zhu Xiang)

TIJUANA, Oct. 19 -- Members of Mexican security forces guard over 105 tons of drugs confiscated beside 5 of the 11 suspects arrested in Tijuana, Mexico. Mexican security forces confiscated 105 tons of marijuana wrapped in 10,000 packages. Police and military authorities worked together on what was considered the biggest drug bust in recent years. (Xinhua/Antonio Serna)



KOTA KINABALU, Oct. 18 -- A fireman and local residents try to put out a fire in the suburbs of Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia. The fire that broke out Monday night engulfed more than 100 houses and left over 1,000 people homeless. (Xinhua)



ROTTERDAM, Oct. 18 -- Judges watch Jorge Hugo Giraldo Lopez of Colombia performing during the men's parallel bars qualifying round at the 42nd Artistic Gymnastics World Championships in Rotterdam, the Netherlands. (Xinhua/Wu Wei)

MANILA, Oct. 18 -- Provincial-bound boat passengers are stranded as sea and air travels are suspended as super typhoon Juan, or Megi, hits the Philippines, in Manila, capital of the country. Typhoon Juan with a maximum speed of 225 kilometers per hour is warned to ravage Cagayan, Isabela, and many other provinces in Northern Philippines. Thousand of families in Isabela and Cagayan Provinces have already been evacuated. (Xinhua/Jon Fabrigar)



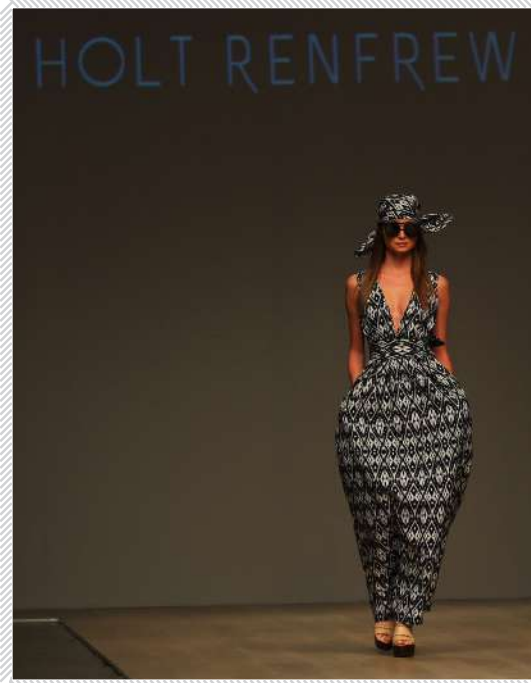
MOSCOW, Oct. 19 -- TV grab shows police guard near the regional parliament of Russia's North Caucasus republic of Chechnya, where a terrorist attack happened. At least three people have died and another 13 injured and hospitalized in the attack. (Xinhua)



QUERETARO, Oct. 18-- Workers clean the area near the remains of a bus and another vehicle in San Luis Potosi, outside Queretaro, Mexico. At least 21 people were killed on Monday when a bus crashed with a truck carrying industrial waste. (Xinhua/Victor Lopez)



TOKYO, Oct. 18 -- A model presents fashion creations of the brand "Araisara" in Tokyo, Japan. The 11th Japan Fashion Week was held in Tokyo from Oct. 15 to 24. (Xinhua/Ji Chunpeng)



TORONTO, Oct. 18 -- A model displays a creation during Toronto Fashion Week Spring/Summer 2011 in Toronto, Canada. (Xinhua/Zou Zheng)



SEOUL, Oct. 18 -- A South Korean passenger planes is parked on tarmac at Incheon International Airport in Incheon, Gyeonggi Province of South Korea. South Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) reopened Monday their aviation line, which was cut months ago, the unification ministry here said. (Xinhua/Park Jin-hee)



PARIS, Oct. 18 -- Students overturn a car during a demonstration in the northern suburbs of Nanterre in Paris, France. Several cars were torched and hundreds of young people were arrested in the French capital Paris and Lyon in the south, after chaos emerged during demonstrations of secondary school students, who joined the unions' strike against pension reforms. (Xinhua/Gao Zixuan)

SIWA, Oct. 18 -- A donkey cart passes through the main square of Shali with an abandoned fortress in the background in Siwa, Egypt. Located in the Libyan Desert, Egypt's Siwa Oasis is home to one of the Middle East's most ancient settlements. (Xinhua/Nasser Nouri)





JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

Oxfam, an international NGO working with others to find lasting solutions to poverty and suffering, has been working in Yemen since 1983. Oxfam announces the following vacancy for its Programme

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Vacancy Advertisement

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- Work independently, seeking guidance on complex projects/issues from senior officers;
- Provide inputs to or prepare diverse operational products/outputs (e.g. notes and country briefings, background reports, case studies, portfolio performance reviews, etc.);
- Undertake regular visits to project management offices and project sites to provide day to day follow up on the ground and monitor progress in the implementation of the project.
- Provide guidance to the Borrower on issues related to project management, procurement, disbursement, financial management, audit, improving project performance and assessment of performance indicators, etc.
- Demonstrate commitment to results that are in the best interests of the Borrower and consistent with the Bank's policies and business practices.
- Assist TTL with their coordination.

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- A minimum of five years of experience in project management in the public or private sector. Experience with development projects in the social sectors (health, education, social protection) will be an advantage. Experience in World Bank's projects and knowledge of WB's procedures will be an advantage. Strong communication skills (oral and written) in Arabic and English. Knowledge of French will be an advantage.
- Strong knowledge of computer programs in Windows environment, particularly spreadsheets, word processing and power point. Knowledge of project management software will be an advantage.
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Interested candidates should apply via the World Bank site www.worldbank.org/jobs, the section "employment opportunities" job number 102095. Closing date for this vacancy is Friday, October 29. Only short-listed candidates will be invited for interview.

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Terms of Reference for Internal Auditor

Background:

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

For the purpose of ensuring the proper coordination and execution of the Program, the Government shall maintain (Inter Ministerial Steering Committee) assisted with an Executive Secretariat in carrying out its duties. Under the Executive Secretariat a centralized Internal Audit department for the program will be established with qualified staff to conduct sample transaction checks and advice corrective measures as needed in order to insure proper and adequate FM implementation of the program.

Now WSSP Executive Secretariat invites qualified and experienced local specialists to apply for the post of Internal Auditor within the program Internal Audit department.

Objective:

The objective of the internal auditor is to provide an independent, objective assurance and consulting activity designed to add value and improve the Program's operations. It is intended to help the Program accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control, and governance processes. This objective is achieved by examining, evaluating and reporting on the adequacy of the project's control environment via a number of individual audits each year. Based on this work, advice and recommendations will be made where necessary, as to how procedures can be improved to manage the risks faced in achieving project objectives.

Scope:

The scope of the internal auditor includes examining and evaluating the policies, procedures and systems which are in place to ensure: reliability and integrity of information, compliance with policies, plans, procedures, laws and regulations; safeguarding assets; economical and efficient use of resources; and accomplishment of project objectives.

Tasks and Responsibilities

Under the direct supervision of the CTA/WSSP, tasks and responsibilities:

1. Coordinate quarterly visits to the implementing units to (i) perform sample checks; (ii) ensure proper controls are applied; and (iii) review the processes followed to ensure compliance with the Development Partners (DPs) guidelines as well as manuals of the program implementing units.
2. Participate in performing ex-post reviews on sample expenditures and the IFRs to ensure accuracy, reasonability and maintenance of full support by the implementing units.
3. Coordinate the Preparation of progress reports to the CTA on his visits to implementing units including his findings and recommendations.
4. Assist in the preparation of quarterly reports to the CTA/WSSP and the Minister of Water and Minister of Irrigation with copies to the implementing units FM consultants and fi

nance directors on their field visit results and actions that should be taken

5. Act as a coordinator for all financial aspects in the WSSP program through working closely with the financial specialists of each subsector such as:-
 - Participate on an annual basis in the update of the MTEF, ensuring that NWSSIP/WSSP financing requirements are properly reflected.
 - Consolidate the budgets and disbursement plans for all components and subsectors into a comprehensive annual plan that links financial resource allocation to targeted activities, to outputs and milestones, and to the respective agency procurement plans.
6. Coordinate the external and internal audit functions for WSSP
7. In close collaboration with COCA, ensure that external auditors acceptable to the IMSC and WSSP DPs are recruited, that the external audit is promptly and professionally conducted, and that findings and recommendations at the level of each component and subsector and of NWSSIP/WSSP as a whole are explained and followed up, including any actions required by the implementing agencies.
8. Work closely with the ACAP advisor on financial and relevant aspects. Respond to any other needs that are deemed necessary to the program financial affairs and internal audit control.

Desirable Qualifications and Experience:

- Minimum Bachelor's degree in Finance, Accounting or related fields.
- Minimum 10 years experience in Finance and accounting, preferably in donor financed projects.
- Good writing and speaking in Arabic and English
- Advanced Computer literacy (Word, Excel, PowerPoint, e-mail, searching the internet) as well as experience in the use of website content and Financial Management programs and management systems
- Dynamic, open and networking personality

Duration of assignment:

Initially for probation period of three months, then annual contract will be offered thereafter.

Interested applications, who strictly meet above requirements, may send their CV and supporting documents to one of the following addresses:

- a. WSSP CS P.O. Box No 12177 old university campus /Sana'a
- b. WSSP CS Office western Ring Road (Old Residence of DR Abdulkarim Al-Eryani – Sana'a Opposite of MAM Show room)
- c. Applicants may also email their CVs and supporting documents to the following e-mail address: wssp-cs@yemen.net.ye or anamukred@yemen.net.ye

Only short-listed candidates will be contacted for interviews.

For further clarification please call: 01-208044; 01-488568; 01-487581.

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) invites Yemeni Nationals to apply for the following positions with its "Gender and Economic Empowerment Project"



Title: Gender Sensitive Monitoring and Policy Support Associate
Type of Contract: 1 year renewable
Duty Station: Sana'a, Hadramout, Yemen

Responsibilities:

- Support to identify existing activities undertaken in Hadramout Governorate by MoPK, Central Statistical Office (CSO) or other departments in gender sensitive data collection, analysis and monitoring, gender mainstreaming, and reports prepared.
- Assist in preparation of a ToR, to identify and subcontract a competent firm to provide technical support in undertaking the baseline survey incorporating gender issues
- Facilitate the subcontracted organization to organize training for selected participants (as above). Orient and train selected trainees (as given above) on the baseline survey, and build capacity of WNC in all design and preparation activities.
- Support in conducting the training workshop, and evaluate.
- Facilitate the subcontractor to undertake the baseline survey in consultation and collaboration with trainees, and monitor the process. Ensure the report of the gender sensitive baseline survey is shared with key stakeholders, IPs, and WNC in Sana'a and the findings are used to inform project work.
- Work in close collaboration with the IPs, WNC, DGBECs, and relevant institutions, target groups and communities on gender sensitive monitoring and policy issues.
- Coordinate and support project team members to include gender sensitive monitoring indicators in the UNDP monitoring and evaluation process followed by them.
- Monitor the WNC activities to ensure progress and quality achievements, and prepare monitoring reports.

Qualifications:

- A university degree in gender, development, economics, social sciences or related fields.
- A minimum of 6 years experience in developing and implementing gender sensitive monitoring systems and tools, including collection and analysis of gender disaggregated data, and in capacity building of women's departments in the said disciplines.
- Proficiency in computer software application for report preparation, and data management
- Fluency in spoken and written Arabic
- English is an asset

Monthly salary is approximately USD 1500

Title: Gender Admin/Finance Assistant
Type of Contract: 1 year renewable
Duty Station: Sana'a, Hadramout, Yemen

- Handle the day-to-day petty cash administration.
- Maintain detailed and comprehensive record of income and expenditures

- Maintain and update the project budget (assist in the preparation of budget revisions)
- Monitor project expenditures, prepare and maintain necessary financial control reports
- Prepare and follow-up on payments and other expenses
- Check Expenditure Reports submitted by the implementing partners (IPs)
- Follow-up on administrative matters between the project and UNDP Country office.
- Perform office task e.g., office supplies requisition, preparation of equipment specifications, collection of bids and preparation of purchase orders
- Assist the project team in ensuring timely procurement of goods or materials as needed for the post training activities for women and youth
- Maintain appropriate inventory records of office material and equipment and prepare the corresponding reports
- Make necessary arrangements to meet security requirements
- Assist in the logistics and implementation of training, workshops, meetings and other awareness activities pertaining to the project.
- Assist the Project Manager in drafting financial, progress and other reports
- Prepare correspondence and office documents as required and maintain a log on incoming/outgoing correspondence

Qualifications:

- University degree in accounting, financial management, business administration or other relevant areas.
- 5 years of proven practical experience in general administration work, office management, operational practices and procedures is desirable
- Excellent knowledge of accounting and budget handling
- Proficiency in computer software application for report preparation, and data management
- Fluency in spoken and written Arabic
- English is an asset

Monthly Salary is approximately \$1,000

Only Online Applications will be accepted

For further details on the job description and online application, please visit our website at <http://jobs.unep.org>
 Responses will only be made to short listed candidates.
 The deadline for receiving applications is October 31, 2010



صندوق الأمم المتحدة للسكان

The UNFPA Country Office in Yemen, Sana'a is looking to fill the post of:

National Programme Officer (Gender Sub-Programme Manager)

Post Title: NPO (Gender Sub-Programme Manager)
 Level: (NO-B)

Duties and Responsibilities: Under the guidance of the Representative and direct supervision of the Deputy Representative, the NPO substantively contributes to the effective management of UNFPA activities in the areas of gender.

- He/she analyzes and assesses relevant political, social and economic trends and provides substantive inputs to project formulation and evaluation, joint programming initiatives and national development frameworks. The NPO guides and facilitates the delivery of UNFPA's programmes by monitoring results achieved in the implementation. He/she ensures and guides the appropriate application of systems and procedures and develops enhancements if necessary.
- The NPO facilitates the work of consultants, advisors and experts and establishes and maintains collaborative relationships with counterparts in government, multi lateral and bi-lateral donor agencies and civil society to perform resources mobilization, advocate for ICPD PoA develop humanitarian emergency interventions and address emerging issues.
- The NPO should effectively influence counterparts from diverse backgrounds to jointly contribute to achieving UNFPA's mandate. The NPO is a substantive contributor to the programme team in the Country Office.

Results-Oriented Functional Statement

- In collaboration with Government counterparts, regional advisers, NGOs and other partners contributes substantively to the formulation and design of the country programme and its component projects in line with Government priorities and according to UNFPA programme policies and procedures. Ensures quality of programme/project design incorporating lessons learned, newly developed policies and best practices and establishing appropriate execution and monitoring mechanisms and systems.
- Analyzes and interprets the political, social and economic environment relevant to population and development, reproductive health and gender and identifies opportunities for UNFPA assistance and intervention. Keeps abreast of new policy developments and strategies analyzing policy papers, strategy documents, national plans and development frameworks and prepares briefs and inputs for policy dialogue, technical assistance coordination and development frameworks.
- Analyzes and reports on programme and project progress in terms of achieving results, using existing monitoring and evaluation tools and introducing new mechanisms and systems; identifies constraints and resource deficiencies and recommends corrective action. Monitors projects expenditures and disbursements to ensure delivery is in line with approved project budgets and to realize targeted delivery levels.
- Expedites and coordinates project implementation establishing collaborative relationships with executing agencies, experts, government counterparts and other UN agencies facilitating timely and efficient delivery of project inputs and addressing training needs of project personnel
- Helps create and document knowledge about current and emerging gender issues, by analyzing programmes, projects, strategies, approaches and ongoing experience for lessons learned, best practices, and shares with management for use in knowledge

sharing and planning future strategies.

- Assists advocacy and resource mobilization efforts of the Country Office by preparing relevant documentation, i.e. project summaries, conference papers, speeches, donor profiles and participating in donor meetings and public information events.

Functional Competencies

Primary Competencies

- Results-based programme development and management**
 - Contributes to the achievement of results through primary research and analysis and effective monitoring of programme/project implementation. Uses analytical skills to identify opportunities for project development and participates in the formulation of proposals ensuring substantive rigor in the design and application of proven successful approaches.
- Innovation and marketing of new approaches**
 - Enhances existing processes and products. Documents and analyzes innovative strategies, best practices and new approaches. Adapts quickly to change.

Additional Competencies

- leveraging the resources of national governments and partners/Building strategic alliances and partners**
 - Establishes, maintains and utilizes a broad network of contacts to keep abreast of developments and to share information. Analyzes and selected materials for strengthening strategic alliances with partners and stakeholders.
- Advocacy/Advancing a policy oriented agenda**
 - Prepares and communicates relevant information for evidence-based advocacy. Maintains a functioning network of contacts in the media and civil society to support advocacy efforts and takes opportunities for advocating for UNFPA/s mandate.
- Resource mobilization**
 - Provides inputs to resource mobilization strategies analyzing and maintaining information and databases on donors and developing database of project profiles for presentation to donors.

Corporate Competencies:

Values

Integrity/Commitment to mandate

- Acts in accordance with UN/UNFPA values and holds himself/herself accountable for actions taken. Demonstrates personal commitment to UNFPA's mandate and to the organizational vision.

Knowledge sharing/Continuous learning

- Takes responsibility for personal learning and career development and actively seeks opportunities to learn through formal and informal means. Learns from others inside and outside the organization adopting best practices created by others. Actively produces and disseminates new knowledge.

Valuing diversity

- Demonstrates an international outlook, appreciates differences in values and learns from cultural diversity. Takes actions appropriate to the religious and cultural context and shows respect, tact and consideration for cultural differences. Observes and inquires to understand the perspectives of others and continually examines his/her own biases and behaviors.

Managing Relationships

Working in teams

- Works collaboratively with colleagues inside and outside of UNFPA to allow the achievement of common goals and shared objectives. Actively seeks resolution of disagreements and supports the decisions of the team.

Communicating information and ideas

- Delivers oral and written information in a timely, effective and easily understood manner.
- Participates in meetings and group discussions actively listening and sharing information.
- Frankly expresses ideas with the intent to resolve issues, considers what others have to say and responds appropriately to criticism.

Conflict and self management

- Manages personal reactions by remaining calm, composed and patient even when under stress or during a crisis and avoids engaging in unproductive conflict. Expresses disagreement in constructive ways that focus on the issue not the person. Tolerates conditions of uncertainty or ambiguity and continues to work productively.

Working with people

Empowerment/Developing people/Performance management

- Integrates himself/herself into the work unit seeking opportunities to originate action and actively contributing to achieving results with other members of the team. Knows his/her limitations and strength, welcomes constructive criticism and feedback and gives honest and constructive feedback to colleagues and supervisors. Seeks new challenges and assignments and exhibits a desire to learn. Accepts responsibility for personal performance participating in individual work planning and objective setting seeking feedback and acting to continuously improve performance.

Personal Leadership and Effectiveness

Analytical and strategic thinking

- Uses appropriate analytical tools and logic to gather, define and analyze information, situations and problems and draws logical conclusions from data. Demonstrates an ability to set clear and appropriate priorities focusing on tasks and activities which have a strategic impact on results. Anticipates and meets information needs of the team and other stakeholders.

Results orientation/Commitment to excellence

- Strives to achieve high personal standard of excellence. Takes action that goes beyond responding to the obvious needs of the situation and persists until successful outcomes are achieved.

Appropriate and transparent decision making

- Makes timely and appropriate decisions taking into consideration various and complex issues and takes responsibility for the impact of decisions.

Job Requirements:

-Academic Requirements:

Master's degree in gender, women studies, sociology, psychology, demography, law, population and/or other related social science field.

Experience:

3 to 5 years professional experience preferably in strategic programme/project management in the public or private sector.

Languages:

Fluency in oral and written English and Arabic language.

Computer skills:

Proficiency in current office software applications.

UNFPA offers an attractive compensation package commensurate with experience. Please send your application to: UNFPA, P.O. Box 7272, Sana'a.

Deadline for application: 03 November 2010

Please note that only short listed candidates will be considered and notified.

Yemen introduces 20 investment opportunities in oil and minerals

By: Ali Saeed

Yemen has offered 20 investment opportunities to international and regional companies participating in Yemen's third oil and mineral conference, according to Amir Al-Aydarous, the Minister of Oil and Minerals.

The minister announced this at a two-day conference that began on Monday, to promote investment in the oil and mineral industries which contributes about 85 percent of the government budget.

Around 75 international companies including Total, OMV, Canadian Nexen and Arab oil companies and more than 500 international and Arab businessmen from the petroleum and energy sector, took part in the conference, which was held in Sana'a.

Prime Minister Ali Mujawar said that the investment climate in Yemen is better than the media's portrayal of the country as terrorism hideout.

"Terrorism is a universal phenomenon and there is an international war against terrorism," the prime minister said. "Yemen is part of the counterterrorism war."

The prime minister said Yemen was capable of tackling and eliminating terrorism, as he invited international and regional petroleum companies to invest in oil, gas and mineral resources. He called on companies to learn from the experience of those with more than 20

years of trading partnership with Yemen.

In the past two years Yemen's oil revenues have dropped by 50 percent due to falling of oil prices, according to the World Bank.

The mineral sector in Yemen is a promising and can contain the growing labor force by contributing between 3 to 7 percent of the GDP, making about USD 500,000 to USD 1 million annually in revenue, according to the World Bank.

There are now more than ten foreign companies working in the field of minerals and granite, according to official sources.

Yemen is moving forward in the liquefied natural gas industry, according to Al-Aydarous. In November 2009, Yemen exported its first shipment of liquid natural gas (LNG) from the Balhaf area on the Gulf of Aden. In May of this year, the government announced that the LNG plant in Balhaf had reached its full export capacity of 6.7 million tons per year. This would bring USD 700 million a year to the country's budget.

The country's natural gas reserves are about 9.15 trillion cubic feet, according to the Yemen Liquid Natural Gas Company (YLNG).

Yemen has passed two new pieces of legislation this year, aimed at attracting new business investment in Yemen. Income tax for companies was cut by 15 percent, while tax on banks fell from 35 percent to 15 percent.

The cabinet also approved the first quarrying law to regulate businesses investing in stones and rocks, according to Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Kareem Al-Arhabi.

International donors

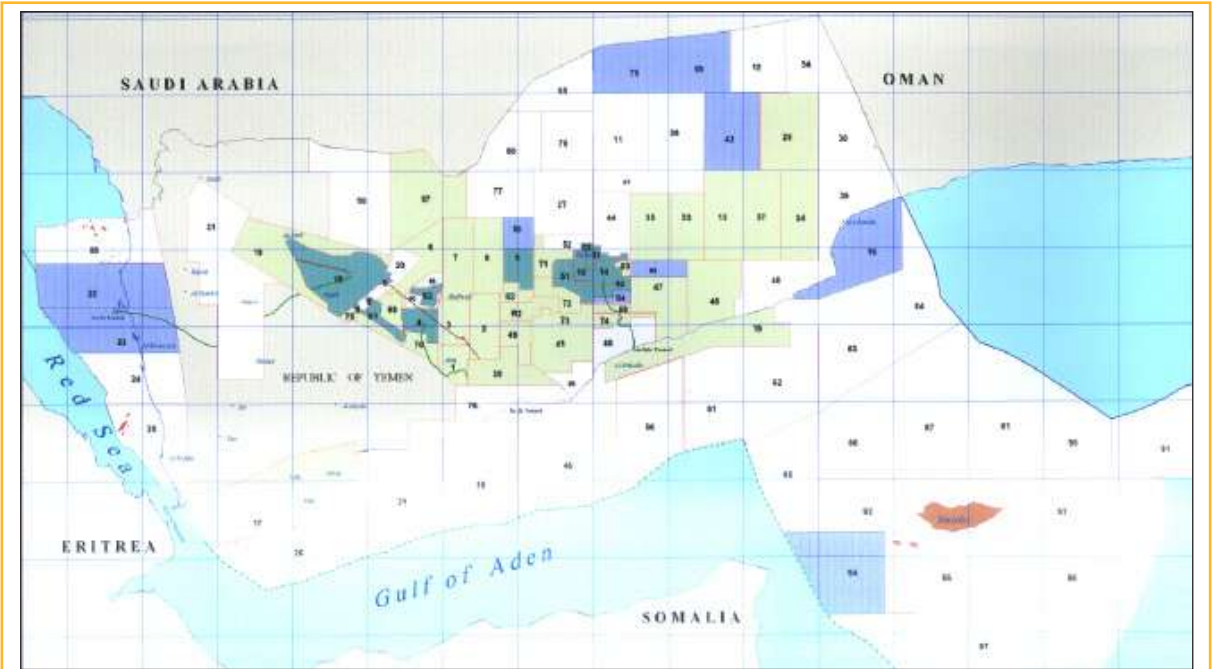
The war in Sa'ada and the unrest in some southern governorates have exhausted the state's resources during the third of the government's five-year-plans from the beginning of 2006 until the end of 2010, according to the deputy prime minister.

Al-Arhabi explained that it had been expected that pledges from donors at the London conference in 2006 would be given directly to the Yemen government to meet the objectives of the third five-year plan, but instead donors gave money via long-term projects to be installed over four to five years.

He added that bureaucracy of donors and the incapability of some Yemeni institutions to accommodate the funds was behind the slow influx of pledged money.

In the 2006 London conference, international donors pledged USD 5.7 billion to Yemen, but by the end of 2009 Yemen had received just 10 percent of funds, according to a 2009 World Bank Report.

In May of this year, Yemen's Ministry of Finance adopted a new information system to ensure the smooth distribution of pledged funds. The system links all units in charge of implementing government development projects



Blocks offered in the 3rd International Oil and Gas Conference

Productoin Blocks Exploration Blocks
Under Negotiation Offered Blocks Open Blocks

with the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank of Yemen.

Al-Suhaibi explained that the system is part of the financial and administra-

tive reforms adopted by the government to increase transparency and accountability.

Amir Al-Aydarous, the minister of oil and minerals said that, of the 20 investment opportunities announced, ten will

be in oil and ten in minerals. They include limestone, pure sandstone, basalt, and building and ornamental stones.

F1 racing in the Middle East picks up speed

Plans for a Formula 1 track in Qatar fuel regional competition.

By: Adam Gonn

Bahrain was the only Arab country in the region to host a Formula One World Championship auto race up until last year, when, Abu Dhabi succeeded in convincing Formula One CEO and president Bernie Ecclestone to bring the event to the United Arab Emirates' Yas Marina Circuit in Abu Dhabi.

There was one Formula One race in Libya back in the 1930s, but since then there was not an F1 race in the Middle East until 2004 when Bahrain hosted its first Formula One race.

Now Formula One, regarded by many as the world's highest class of auto racing, will hit Qatar.

"The chairman of the Qatari Motorsport Federation Khalifa Al-Attiyah actually surprised a lot of the audience when he admitted in a live interview on Al-Jazeera Sport that Qatar is planning to host a Formula One," Mohamed Sheta, editor of Auto Arabia Media Group, tells The Media Line.

"Qatar is one of the early countries in the region who already has a circuit but is not approved for Formula One racing. They were mainly holding motor Grand Prix and motorcycle races there," he explains.

"There was also other rumors," Sheta goes on to say. "We know that Bernie Ecclestone actually visited Lebanon a few years ago. Lebanon was very keen on hosting a street race like we have in



Monaco, for example. And also some rumors that Egypt was planning on hosting some F1 races in the region and that would be a real surprise if Egypt would succeed in that."

When asked whether there is a genuine motor interest in the region or whether the desire to host a race is a matter of national pride, Sheta responds it is the latter.

"The competition between Arab countries is something we are used to in many things, be it artificial islands, for example, if one starts with artificial islands, the others start as well," says Sheta.

"Yes, it's definitely a matter of national pride. If we look at Bahrain for example, Bahrain is a very small country and in order to have successful Formula One racing you need to have a lot of other circumstances," he adds.

"You need a lot of motor sport culture in the country. You need a large audi-

ence and services company in the United Arab Emirates contends locals do not make up the target audience, it is the TV viewers.

"The market is the television," Hope says. "In Formula One and motor racing the main thing is not to have a huge local following."

Hope says that some 600 million people worldwide follow Formula One on TV.

"Most of the sponsors that pay to have the cars racing are nearly all global players and they don't care where in the world they are and building the F1 tracks is nearly always done by the [local] government," Hope says.

"The return on investment is what decides [whether to build a new track or not] and it's very good," he says. "It gets their attention and puts the country on the map and with the rate of return on investment you have your money back in one or two days. And as far as the country is concerned it's a major branding and marketing effort," responds Hope when asked what motivates governments to invest in building Formula One tracks.

"It's simple and works extremely

well," Hope adds.

Sheta agrees.

"Definitely, everyone is befitting this and this is why a lot of countries see it also as an advertising tool. The media coverage is amazing when it comes to the TV audience of Formula One," he says.

"Like Bernie Ecclestone said in many interviews, he put Bahrain on the international map. Actually, this is true. I mean, very few people in Europe, for example, knew where Bahrain was located before it hosted the Formula One race," Sheta adds.

"So this is definitely one of the main reasons why a lot of Arab countries are planning to get involved with Formula One and it's growing."

While one might think that an abundance of cheap gas would lead to a thriving motor sport culture, according to Sheta, that is not the case.

"We don't have a motor sport culture in the Middle East like you have, for example, in the United Kingdom, Germany or in the United States," he says.

"It's growing step-by-step. In the past 20 to 30 years there was maybe one or

two Arab companies involved in motor sport, like for example, the Saudi Arabian Airline that was a sponsor of the Williams Formula One team, and now it's starting to grow. You have the Abu Dhabi team in the Porsche Cup, and you have many Abu Dhabi drivers in the different rally series," Sheta says.

"But the problem with Formula One is that if you want to start a motor sport culture, you need to start from the bottom and not from the top and Formula One is at the top of the motor sport and so far you hardly have any carting schools, for example, in the Middle East region," he contends.

"Until you really start from the bottom... you will not be able to really grab the attention of the masses of these countries," Sheta says.

"I think this is something that many of the decision-makers in the Middle Eastern countries need to take care of and start from the bottom, not just from the top."

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Extension of The Senior Executive Post Second Announcement

Cooperative and Agricultural Credit Bank (CAC) is one of the largest banks in Yemen. CAC Bank is considered among the Yemeni distinguished banks as it adopts very modern technology in addition to using modern common banking practices. CAC Bank has the widest national network in terms of number of branches and electronic channels.

The Bank is currently implementing a comprehensive project for development and modernization including re-structuring the bank in a way that is compatible with the ambition of the bank and its strategic plan approved to the period until 2012.

As part of development and modernization project, the post of Chief Executive Manager has been developed. According to a decision of CAC Bank Board, the project of the Development and Modernization of the bank announces its need to fill this position to lead and manage the Bank's operations under its new strategic plan and under the management and guidance of the Chairman and the Back Board of directors

The main tasks and duties will include:

- Managing and directing CAC Bank daily operations
- Developing and reviewing the overall strategies and objectives of the Bank and introducing them to the Bank's Board.
- Supervising all operations and activities being implemented effectively the head office and branches of the bank and ensuring these activities are in line with the strategies and policies in place and supervising developing action plans to ensure achieving the overall objectives of the bank.
- Managing the operations, activities and resources of the bank and achieving competitive advantage and maximizing profits.

Requirements

- At least 15 years of experience in the banking including occupying different senior administrative positions.
- Bachelor degree in finance and banking or trade, business administration, statistics or economics, and Master degree or Higher Diploma is preferred.
- Experience in management and leadership skills
- Good skills in strategic and operational planning
- Effective communication skills and fluency in English and Arabic
- Ability to organize the duties and responsibilities and management of subordinates.
- Excellent knowledge of computer skills.
- Good working knowledge of financial management methods, and risk management and good knowledge of the legal framework for credit and banking services.
- Good knowledge of human resources legislation and regulations.
- Those who have knowledge of banking market or have worked in the Yemeni market are preferred.

Required documents:

- To fill out the application form of the post of "Executive Chief Manager"
- All documents proving what has been mentioned in the application form.
- Curriculum Vitae with experience Certificates.
- Business Plan.
- Personal achievements in the work.

The applications will be assessed according to some terms developed within the project development and modernization of the bank. To obtain these terms and the application form and for further information, please visit CAC Bank website: www.cacbank.com.ye or e-mail us to the following e-mail address: Res.project@cacbank.com.ye

Applications and CVs and supporting documents should be received on the period from 7-10-2010 to up to the 11 :30 pm on saturday 6/11/2010 and sent by express mail to the following address:

Research Development Department, fourth floor, CAC Bank, Zubairy Street, next to Ministry of Youth and Sports, Sanaya - Yemen.
Attention : Mohamed Othman Alaghbari -General Project Coordinator & Dhia>a Alhubaishi .

جدول رحلات الهبوط المنتظم للموسم الصيفي 2010م حتى 30/10/2010م

Table with columns: السبت, الأحد, الاثنين, الثلاثاء, الأربعاء, الخميس, الجمعة. Rows listing flight routes, airlines, and dates.

محمود، بكالوريوس تسويق وإنتاج إداري، حاصل على دبلوم سكرتارية في مجال الحاسوب. حاصل على عدة دورات في التنمية البشرية لمنظمة (NODS). جيد في اللغة الإنجليزية، حاصل على عدة في عملية ترحيل الحسابات في النظام المحاسبي يمن سوفت. المقدرة على وضع دراسات ميدانية في الخطة التسويقية لاي منتج في سوق العمل. ٧٧٠٨٢٥٧٥٤ - ٧٣٦٢٣٦٩٦٠



يعلم مسارات Msarat على حاجته لسكرتيرتين بالوصافات التالية: ثانوية عامة على الأقل، دبلوم سكرتارية، خبرة لا تقل عن سنة. ٧٧٧٢٥٥٠٣٢

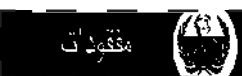
looking for teachers of English, ٥٠٠٢٢٢٢, ٧٧٧٢٥٢٥٧٧. تعلن مدارس الزهراء الحديثة عن حاجتها: مدرسين خريجي جامعات، سكرتيرة، وحارس مدرسة للتواصل: الأصبحي ٢٢ مايو. ٦٢٠٦٩١ - ٧٧٧١٩٦٧٤٩ - ٧٣٣١٣٣١١٤

يعلن معهد سكاكي للغات والكمبيوتر الكائن في الحصبة - الجراف عن حاجته لسكرتيرتين بالوصافات التالية: ثانوية عامة على الأقل، دبلوم سكرتارية، خبرة لا تقل عن سنة. ٧٧٧٢٥٥٠٣٢



صودا كاوية، كالسيوم

كلوريد، صوديوم هايپوكلورايت اللبوع. ٧٣٣٧٢٨٧٨٧. اعلان عن شراء باص خاص ١ أو ٢ مكشوف في حاله جيده ويفضل أن يكون ماركتة سوزوكي وفي سعر معقول. علي عبده الفيل. ٧٧١٥٣٢٨١٧



جواز سفر برقم ٢٠٦٨٨٥٦٩٨ باسم فرانسيسكو ديزون صادر من الولايات الأمريكية المتحدة بتاريخ ٢٠٠٢/٧/٣٠. على من يجده ابصاله الى عاقل حارة المديرة، شارع مجاهد. اعلان فقدان بطاقه شخصيه ل عامر علي عبدالرزاق النويهي برقم ٨٥١٧، صادرة من تعز. ٧١٤٦٩٠٦٧

كوبون للإعلانات الشخصية (كل الاعلانات الشخصية بدون أي مقابل)

Advertisement for personal ads with a coupon code and contact information for shawkiameen83@gmail.com.

Advertisement for medical services including مستشفى الكويت, مستشفى السعودي, مستشفى الالمانى, and مستشفى ازال.

Advertisement for airlines (شركات طيران) listing companies like طيران اليمنية, السعودية, الإماراتية, الإثيوبية, الألمانية (لوفتهانزا), التركية, السعودية, القطرية, العربية للطيران, طيران الخليج, and المصرية.

Advertisement for hotels (فنادق) listing hotels like فندق ميركيور صنعاء, فندق شمر, فندق شيرتون, فندق موفيميك, فندق فرساي, فندق سبأ, فندق ريلكسان ان والشحن, فندق لازوردي, and فندق تاج صيدة رزدينس.

Advertisement for schools (مدارس) listing schools like روضة واحة الأطفال, مدرسة رينبو, مدارس صنعاء الولية, مدرسة التريكة الدولية, مدرسة الماجد اليمنية, and مدرسة مفارات.

Advertisement for travel agencies (سفريات) listing agencies like قفس فلاي, سكاكي للسفريات والسياحة, النسيم للسفريات العالمية للسفريات والسياحة.

Advertisement for restaurants (مطاعم) listing restaurants like مطعم ومخبزة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني) and مطعم ٩١٦٧٦٢.

Advertisement for shipping and logistics (شحن وتوصيل) listing M&M Logistics & Aviation Services, النسيم للشحن والتوصيل, وورلد لينك, and ماس العالمية للشحن.

Advertisement for translation services (مكاتب ترجمة) listing الشهاب لخدمات الترجمة (عربي - انجليزي/انجليزي - عربي) and sts.yemen@gmail.com.

Advertisement for medical clinics (مستشفيات) listing مستشفى الثورة, مستشفى الجمهوري, مستشفى حدة الأهلي, المستشفى الالمانى الحديث, البريد الإلكتروني: felixpene@hotmail.com.

Advertisement for computer training (مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر) listing نيوكارز لتأجير سيارات, زاوية (Budget), and InfinitE ducationT.

Advertisement for medical services (مستشفيات) listing مستشفى الثورة, مستشفى الجمهوري, مستشفى حدة الأهلي, المستشفى الالمانى الحديث, البريد الإلكتروني: sts.yemen@gmail.com.

Advertisement for language services (لحوم، يجيد اللغة الانجليزية والتسويق) listing عبد الرحمن العامري and هيب عبدالحيب.

Advertisement for FedEx (البريد السريع) listing services and contact information.

Advertisement for banking services (البنوك) listing بنك اليمن والخليج, بنك التضامن الإسلامي, بنك التجاري, مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل, بنك اليمن الدولي, البنك العربي, بنك التسليف الزراعي, البنك المركزي, بنك الامل, البنك القطري الدولي, بنك اليمنى للإنشاء والتعمير, بنك سبا الإسلامي, بنك كاليون, يوناييتد بنك ليميتد, بنك كاك الإسلامي, بنك اليمن والكويت للتجارة والانشاءات.

Advertisement for car rental services (تأجير سيارات) listing نيوكارز لتأجير سيارات, زاوية (Budget), and InfinitE ducationT.

Advertisement for medical services (مستشفيات) listing مستشفى الثورة, مستشفى الجمهوري, مستشفى حدة الأهلي, المستشفى الالمانى الحديث, البريد الإلكتروني: sts.yemen@gmail.com.

Advertisement for recruitment (كوبون للإعلانات الشخصية) listing a coupon code and contact information.

Advertisement for shipping and logistics (شحن وتوصيل) listing M&M Logistics & Aviation Services, النسيم للشحن والتوصيل, وورلد لينك, and ماس العالمية للشحن.

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علي هزاع الجندبر، سواق معدات ثقيله وخفيفه، خبره مدتها ١٢ سنه، عملت لدى شركات نظليه سائق معدات ثقيله لمدة ٨ سنوات (شبول) - بولكين - وايت - قاطرات وغيرها) أريد العمل لدى أي شركه أو في الخليج.

Advertisement for important numbers (أرقام هامة) listing various phone numbers for government services.

Advertisement for government ministries (الوزارات) listing ministries like رئاسة الجمهورية, رئاسة الوزراء, وزارة الأشغال العامة والطرق, وزارة الأوقاف والإرشاد, وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي, وزارة الثروة السمكية, وزارة الثقافة, وزارة الخدمة المدنية والتأمينات, وزارة الدفاع, وزارة الزراعة والري, وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية والعمل, وزارة الشؤون القانونية, وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان, وزارة الشباب والرياضة, وزارة الصناعة والتجارة, وزارة العدل, وزارة السياحة, وزارة المغتربين, وزارة النفط والمعادن, وزارة شؤون الداخلية, وزارة النقل, وزارة حقوق الإنسان, وزارة الاتصالات وتقنية المعلومات, وزارة الإدارة المحلية, وزارة الأعلام, وزارة التخطيط والتعاون الدولي, وزارة التربية والتعليم, وزارة الخارجية, وزارة المالية, وزارة المواصلات, وزارة المياه والبيئة, وزارة الكهرباء.

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