



نتقدم بأحر التهاني والتبريكات إلى
أبناء الشعب اليمني

وفخامة المشير الركن

عبد ربه منصور هادي

بمناسبة إنتخابه رئيساً
للجمهورية اليمنية

We express our best wishes to
the Yemeni people and

H.E. Field Marshal

Abd Rabu Mansour Hadi

On the occasion of electing him
as President of the Republic

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H. E. Field Marshal Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi,
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For gaining the confidence of the Yemeni
people in the early presidential elections
wishing him success to lead our homeland
towards progress and prosperity.

For staff of PetroMasila
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Acting Executive General Manager

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محمد أحمد بن سميط
القائم بأعمال المدير العام التنفيذي

Renewed clashes between Houthi and Salafi fighters



Central Sa'ada, which was attacked by Saudi drones in 2010. The northern region has seen near-constant conflict since 2004.

By: Mohammed bin Sallam & Agencies

HAJJA, Feb. 25 — Bloody clashes have renewed between Salafi tribes and Houthi fighters in Hajja province, tribal sources have revealed. "Intermittent clashes between the Houthi militias and tribal men broke out late on Saturday night and Sunday morning in Souq Ahem near the Technical Institute," said a source, adding that a variety of weapons were used. At least 14 tribesmen were reported killed while Houthis casual-

ties could not be confirmed, though tens of injured men from both sides were reported by tribal sources. Some of the injured were transported all the way to Jaizan hospital on the Saudi border, which said it has already received 25 Yemenis and was treating them on humanitarian grounds. The area of Al-Mashbah also witnessed confrontations that lasted 18 hours, according to locals. But fierce fighting had also been witnessed on Friday, with violent clashes in Ahem and Al-Jirabi, in which dozens were killed on both

sides. Media sources said that Houthi fighters received reinforcements from Sa'ada and began planting landmines in occupied areas, resulting in the deaths of five people in recent days. Zaid Arjash, spokesman of the Hajoob tribes in Hajja, reviewed a number of humanitarian violations committed against the Kushar tribe, pointing out that both food and drinking water has begun to run out as a result of sieges imposed by the Houthi fighters and a blockade of the main road linking

the tribes. "The Houthis are expanding at our expense and trying to dominate the entire region," he said to media. He added that many civilians had been killed by Houthi snipers hidden inside the Technical Institute. However, Saleh Habra, a Houthi spokesman, claimed that most of the reports were exaggerated and motivated by Saudis and Salafis from the UAE who hold grudges against the Houthis.

Continued on page 2

JMP to boycott Hadi's inauguration ceremony

By: Yasser Ezzi

SANA'A, Feb. 25 — The Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) alliance has confirmed its refusal to take part in Monday's inauguration ceremony for Abd Rabbo Mansour Hadi, describing it as "heresy" and an illegal act. The General Peoples Congress, led by former president Ali Abdullah Saleh, is preparing to hold an inauguration ceremony on Monday, which Saleh is expected to attend. JMP spokesman Abdu Al-Odaini told the Yemen Times that pro-

cedures taken in parliament with Hadi in attendance, and with members of Parliament and the Shura council, leaders of political parties, foreign ambassadors, diplomats and politicians on Saturday were quite enough to inaugurate Hadi. Al-Odaini said the notion of such an inauguration is illegal, that it contradicts Yemeni traditions on such occasions, and that the aim of the inauguration is to return the country to a pre-February 21 position.

Continued on page 2

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Al-Qaeda strikes again, killing 26

By: Yemen Times Staff

MUKALLA, Feb. 25 — Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula claimed responsibility for Saturday's car bomb attack in Mukalla, which left 26 dead and over 20 others wounded. Most of the victims were soldiers posted at the presidential compound. The suicide car bomber broke through the compound's external gate and proceeded to trigger explosives sitting inside the car. A woman who happened to be in the vicinity was also killed. Tentative reports are that the suicide bomber was named Mohammed Al-Suairi, and that he held Saudi nationality. However, Hadramout governor Khalid Al-Daienni said the attacker's body was torn to pieces in the blast and that his true identity could not yet be determined.



The car bomb in Mukalla was designed to claim as many lives as possible, say officials.

Al-Daienni immediately launched an investigation into the incident. According to eyewitnesses, a pickup truck with explosives drove directly onto the compound grounds and targeted a large group of soldiers who were eating. The explosion was followed by an exchange of fire as ambulances and security rushed to the scene. The wounded were carried to Mukalla's Ibn Sina Hospital. Later in the night, they were transported by plane to Sana'a for further treatment. The attack has been regarded as retaliation against the Yemeni army's crackdown on the terrorist group. It came just hours after new president Abd Rabbo Mansour Hadi

was sworn in, stating in his address to the nation that fighting Al-Qaeda was something he considered a "religious and national duty." President Obama congratulated Hadi on his new post and issued a statement: "I called Yemeni President Abd Rabbo Mansour Hadi to congratulate him and the Yemeni people as they mark this historic and peaceful transfer of power that honors all the brave Yemenis who have set their country on a path for a more stable, secure, and democratic future. I told President Hadi that the United States will stand with the people of Yemen as they continue their efforts to forge a brighter future for their country." The latest strike against Al-Qaeda

was on January 30, when US Drones struck a convoy carrying prominent AQAP leaders in Abyan following their attendance of a high-level meeting earlier that day. At least 15 militants were killed. Since 2010, the United States has reportedly been constructing air force and naval bases on Soqatra Island, 380 kilometers to the south-east of mainland Yemen, with facilities for submarines, intelligence command centers, and take-off pads for stealth drones. An exchange of fire between Al-Qaeda militants and soldiers from the 11th Armored Division was witnessed in Al-Qaeda-controlled Lawdar District in Abyan on Sunday, February 26.

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Protesters oust commander in Aden

By: Fuad Mussaid

ADEN, Feb. 26 — Protesting officers and soldiers from the 39th Armored Brigade removed their commander, Major General Mohammad Al-Jarbani, from office following mass protests last Wednesday.

The protesters stormed the office

of Al-Jarbani, demanded that he be sacked, and alleged that he had ignored their demands, and that he had failed to respond to constant violations committed against them by armed groups from Al-Hirak Al-Janabi (the Southern Movement) on last day's early Election Day.

One protester said that dissatisfac-

tion with brigade commanders had been escalating for months, and that they hadn't provided care for soldiers wounded in confrontations with Al-Qaeda militants in Abyan.

A soldier who requested anonymity told the Yemen Times that a number of officers and troops had rallied after election day and asked that their commander and his aides be replaced.

The soldier affirmed that brigade leadership had failed to act when armed men from the Southern Movement assaulted polling stations in various districts in Aden.

According to sources from the 39th Brigade that are positioned near Aden International Airport, the Southern Military Region tasked another commander to take charge of the brigade.

Soldiers told the Yemen Times that brigade commanders had not fulfilled their promises and that they had confiscated money allocated for soldiers.

Meanwhile, a number of soldiers and civilians were left wounded when policemen in Aden attempted to open the main road of Al-Mansura on Saturday. The road had been blocked by armed men from the Southern Movement-affiliated 16th Movement for about a year.

Local sources said the soldiers raided the area and managed to open the road for several hours and take down Southern Movement flags, but that their superior officers' orders had forced them to withdraw.

"The armed men later regained their positions, blocked the road, and

raised southern flags and posters calling for separation.

In the eastern governorate of Hadramaut, the 27th Brigade rebelled last week against defected commander Mohammad Ali Mohsin, commander of Hadramaut's Eastern Military Region.

Sources from the 27th Brigade said Mohsin managed to contain the rebellion after promising the soldiers that their demands would be met, including financial compensation, within two days' time.

One officer told the Yemen Times by telephone that the unrest had eased. "All problems were resolved, the situations was restored to normalcy, and there's no need for further provocations," he said.

Continued from page 1

Renewed clashes between Houthi and Salafi fighters

"They want to kick us out of anywhere we stay, they have already taken over 250 of our mosques and brought in Yemenis from other governorates such as Shabwa and Abyan to fight us," he said.

In Sa'ada governorate, one soldier of the 131 Infantry Brigade positioned in Kitaf was killed and two others wounded as Houthi fighters launched strikes against them on Thursday, confirmed by Colonel Amer Al-Assad, Operations Chief of the 131 Infantry Brigade.

Al-Assad dubbed the Houthis as criminals, saying that the soldiers were simply bringing food supplies to the brigade located in the north of Sa'ada, on the border of Saudi Arabia. He added that investigations are still underway to determine exactly what happened.

This was the second incident within 10 days as unpaid soldiers protested in front of the government compound in Sa'ada, demanding their salaries.

Violent clashes have been ongoing between the Kitaf tribes and the Houthis for months.

JMP to boycott Hadi's inauguration ceremony

The JMP leader anticipated that only a small group of ambassadors and foreign diplomats would have lunch and leave, and denied that any pressure had been put on JMP leaders to attend the ceremony.

"The JMP makes its decisions independently, and no one can affect our decisions," he said. "The JMP's Supreme Council met on Sunday and consensually decided to boycott the inauguration."

He made it clear that they had informed President Hadi about their refusal to participate in the inauguration.

Al-Odaini said it is not in Hadi's favor to appear beside the former president at this time, stressing that such a move may irritate those people who voted for Hadi in the early presidential elections

last Tuesday.

Media sources have stated that Saleh plans to conduct the inauguration in a manner that conveys that he is willingly ceding power to Hadi.

Commenting on the JMP and the inauguration, Saleh's media consultant, Ahmed Al-Sofi, said Yemen is a democratic state and the JMP has a right to boycott the ceremony.

Speaking to the media, General People's Congress (GPC) spokesman Abdul Al-Janadi, said that a massive celebration would be arranged for Saleh, and pointed out that Saleh would not abandon politics and that he would continue on as head of the GPC.

Al-Janadi, who is among the most loyal of Saleh's officials, affirmed that Saleh's voice would continue to be strong by way of the GPC.

The Yemeni constitution dictates that a new president take an oath before Parliament and that he obtain certification of his victory by the Supreme Commission of the Election and Referendum (SCER). It does not refer to any other procedures to be taken in the inauguration ceremony of new presidents.

Media sources have revealed that the Secretary-General of the Arab League and other Arab politicians will attend the inauguration.

Meanwhile, media reports have stated that Sadiq Al-Ahmar, paramount sheikh of the Hashid Tribal Confederation, will not attend the ceremony.

On Saturday, Hadi took an oath before Parliament and delivered an address in which he said the pursuit of Al-Qaeda is a religious and national duty, and hinted that he would continue the fight against Al-Qaeda.

He made it clear that Yemen has been plunged into crisis, and called upon all parties to engage in serious dialogue and to draft a new constitution that meets the Yemeni peoples' aspirations.

"We have to employ our energies in all fields of life and make security a reality that is felt by citizens," Hadi added.

Oil Minister: 'Production will improve soon'

By: Yemen Times Staff & Agencies

SANA'A, Feb. 25 — Despite a string of security incidents across the country, Hisham Sharaf, Minister of Oil and Minerals, is optimistic oil production will soon improve, providing much-needed support to Yemen's badly damaged economy.

"Our economy is based on oil production and last year was not good for us," said the minister. "But now we have a new phase and there are measures to improve security and overcome the challenges of the past."

Yemen's oil production contributes nearly 75 percent of government revenues and over 90 percent of foreign exchange earnings, according to the US Energy Information Administration (EIA).

Most of Yemen's oil challenges were caused by tribes vandalizing production or pipeline structures for personal or political gains.

Oil reserves and production are sourced from two areas: the Marib-Jawf basin in the north, and the Say'un-Masila basin in the south. The government estimates that Masila holds about 84 percent of the national total oil reserves.

Last year's uprising cost the country half of its oil produce, which ranged between 250,000 and 300,000 barrels per day (bpd). In 2011 it was reported at 170,000 barrels a day — a significant change from 2001 when it hit a peak of 440,000 bpd.

This was in addition to regular worker strikes in the pipeline networks and the closure of Aden Refinery, which all left a marked dent on

the country's economy.

To overcome the oil shortage last year, Saudi Arabia donated three million barrels of crude oil and at least 500,000 tons of fuel in January and February 2012.

Moreover, as of January 2012, Yemen had proven oil reserves of around 3 billion barrels and proven gas reserves of 16.9 trillion cubic feet.

According to Sharaf, some measures have already been implemented to improve the situation, especially with the support of Saudi Arabia and other oil-rich Gulf countries who promised to supply Yemen with fuel until it can support itself — hopefully by mid-2012.

"We have a long way to go but at least we have started," said the minister.

Sandstorm to hit Yemeni provinces

By: Yasser Ezzi

SANA'A 26. Feb — A sandstorm travelling from Saudi Arabia is expected to hit Yemen within the next

24 hours, the Civil Aviation and Meteorology Authority has warned.

Surfacing in the centre of the Arab Peninsula and Saudi Arabia's Empty Quarter, the mass of dust and sand will be accompanied by north and northeasterly winds and low visibility.

In a forecast statement sent to Yemen Times, the Civil Aviation and Meteorology Authority said that the governorates of Mahra, Hadramout, Al-Jawaf, Marib and Shabwah would be hit hardest, though the sandstorm could reach as far as Sa'ada, Amran, Hajja, Dhamar and the capital Sana'a.

The Center called on citizens of these provinces — and drivers especially — to be alert and cautious over the very low visibility the cloud will cause.

It advised the elderly, children and people with problems — as well as

any institutions that deal with sensitive electronic devices — to avoid the dust cloud.

"Dust storms can trigger serious asthma in patients whose asthma is activated through irritation of their bronchial tubes," said Dr. Ahmed Al-Garati of the Al-Jamhori Teaching Hospital in Sana'a. "People with breathing or allergy problems are advised to stay at home during the storms, also this may affect visibility for long distance drivers so caution is also advised in inter-city travel."

Many people resort to wearing surgical masks to help them breathe during such storms, which are a common occurrence in Yemen.

As well as causing problems for drivers and those with breathing difficulties, sand and dust storms also cause soil erosion and crop damage, according to meteorology experts.



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The Latest Buzz

By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

Two Yemeni soldiers died on Saturday as a result of a gun battle that erupted when troops moved in to dismantle a tent camp belonging to Southern Movement militants in the port city of Aden, according to medics. Witnesses said the shooting broke out when army units attacked the camp, located around Martyrs' Square in Aden's Mansura quarter.

In protest against college management, students from Lahj governorate's Education College abstained for the third time from participation in first term exams. The students have accused their dean of corruption and mismanagement, and have demanded an investigation into the causes of their college's deteriorated state.

An environmental initiative by a local NGO in Aden "Health for Everyone" started on Sunday. The initiative, which included 17 health professionals, aimed at educating community leaders of the importance of good hygiene and a clean environment.

Over 460 thousand low-income citizens in Hodeida benefited from a free medicine facility provided by the governorate's Central Pharmacy.

Organized by the National Democratic Institute, a 4-day training course on political and electoral systems commenced on Sunday in Hodeida with the aim of preparing 50 men and women to hold civil society positions.

Maintenance technicians at Aden's oil refinery went on strike on Sunday over wage disputes.

Thousands of street cleaners protested in front of the Finance Ministry in Sana'a. The street cleaners blocked the main road there and threatened to go back on strike if the ministry did not live up to promises made earlier this month. In response to over ten days of strike across the country, the street cleaners were promised around 5000 jobs and better compensation.

In its latest meeting in Tunisia this week the General Secretariat of the National Press Union decided to present both former president Saleh and new president Hadi with its "Peace Award," in recognition for their work to instill peace in the country, as well as their parts in preventing civil war.

A first aid training course organized by the Red Crescent branch in Sana'a governorate started this week to build up the capacities of 54 female Science and Technology University students over the course of three weeks.

An earthquake measuring 4.7 on the Richter scale was reported to have struck two kilometers below the sea and 146 kilometers to the southwest of Mukalla on Sunday in the early morning.

A book entitled "Yemen in 1929," written in 1930 by Russian author Viladmer Shidirof, has been translated to Arabic by Yemeni writer and diplomat Saeed Al-Dubai and will be included in issues of Emirati Turath magazine.

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YSP leader Ameen Ahmed Qasim: 'My party will rise again'

By: Mohamed Bin Sallam

The failed assassination attempt against prominent socialist leader, Ameen Ahmed Qasim, earlier this month triggered several questions as to the party's ability to withstand competition with its strong figures and reputation diminishing.

Qasim, who was one of four men controlling the Yemeni Socialist Party's fund and a prominent businessman, said the assassination attempt was meant not only to harm him but also the nation, its society and stability.

Qasim spoke to Mohamed Bin Sallam of the Yemen Times where he offered insights as to why he was a target as well as talking about the Yemeni Socialist Party's (YSP) vision for the country's two-year transitional period.

The YSP was a ruling party in southern areas of Yemen including Aden, Lahj, Al-Dhala, Shabwa, Al-Mahra and Hadramout before the unity in 1990.

The assassination attempt

At 8:15 p.m. on the evening of Wednesday, February 8, Qasim was attacked by armed men as he travelled home along Zubairy Street in the capital Sana'a.

Waiting to ambush him near the headquarters of Saleh's General People's Congress (GPC), the men used two kinds of machine guns and Kalashnikovs. 18 bullets hit his car but he survived unscathed.

Despite the fact that the area, which houses the Police Academy, state institutions and foreign embassies including the Saudi and Emirati embassies, is heavily guarded, no attempt was made to pursue the gunmen.

Instead, Qasim was forced to stop at a Republican Guard checkpoint to replace a shot out tire – and still the troops paid no attention to the inci-



dent. Qasim says he was shocked by the attempt on his life; he says he can think of no one who would want him dead, plus the area was manned by a large number of troops – something that did not seem to concern his assailants.

"Were my attackers protected by the troops? What does their presence in such a heavily-guarded place mean?" Qasim wondered.

He informed the Interior Ministry and security services about the incident at that time, but to date, no action has been taken, according to Qasim.

Although he says he does not know who would want to kill him, Qasim has not ruled out that the assassination attempt could have been politically motivated, recalling the killing of 150 YSP leaders before the 1994 war.

He explained that his case is about more than just himself and if the security services do not respond, he will file a lawsuit against them.

He did not accuse any party of be-

ing behind the attack, but he held the security services responsible for failing to identify his assailants, cautioning against targeting leaders of the YSP again.

A year in detention

Qasim was twice arrested in 1994 and 1995 by orders of president Saleh at the time who blackmailed him while in prison.

Qasim claimed that he was arrested because he would not yield to Saleh's pressure to surrender his party's money, over \$350 million at the time, over which he, and three others, acted as treasurers.

A number of Qasim's companies were looted at the time, his property confiscated and he was forced to pay \$9 million to be released.

"Through forgery, the Yemeni regime withdrew large amounts of money belonging to YSP of a Bahraini Bank, and hundreds of millions of dollars were lost from foreign banks" he went on. Qasim does not think that these amounts went to the budget of the Yemeni Central Bank, but rather

to the pockets of corrupt individuals.

He further said he asked Saleh about the funds, pointing out that Saleh warned of talking about the funds whether local or foreign banks.

During his one year and eight months detention, he said he was tortured until he finally decided to buy his own freedom at a cost of \$9 million. His sons were also arrested several times.

"My wife was also subjected to constant harassments, and any customer that came to my office was arrested in order to intimidate me and make me give up the party's money, which they [the regime] eventually took anyway," he said.

After buying his way out, Qasim was put under house arrest for more than a year while the intelligence agents were roaming close to his home around the clock.

"They [security] were interested in pursuing my wife step by step even when she was going to the grocery," he said.

The YSP's future

Qasim stressed that the Yemeni Socialist Party is still a key player in the political arena.

He says that those who doubt the YSP's capacities should "wait and see" as he believes his party will overcome all obstacles.

"It is unlikely that the YSP will be on the margin, it was a ruling party and has long experience in running the state, and they [people who doubt the YSP's revival] should understand that the party's future will be good and pioneering."

"The party's ties with the Joint Meeting Parties are at its best and improving day by day and what is being raised about differences among opposition is groundless," he added.

As for the party's ties with its exiled members, Qasim said "Communications are ongoing with all members, without exception...those people live abroad have different views and notions, but the party sees at the issues with more comprehensive and broad-

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er consideration because it is exists among the people," he said.

With regard to the party's attitudes about the unification and the form of the Yemeni up-coming system, he said YSP supports the creation of a centralized state with federal system, hinting that Yemen could be branched into several regions.

This is a matter that will be decided in the national dialogue conference, scheduled to be held after the presidential elections, to address all long-standing issues in Yemen.

He pointed out that Sheikh Abdul-Majeed Al-Zindani, rector and founder of Al-Eman University, a religious institute in Sana'a, denied his

previous fatwa, which legalized the bloodshed of southerners and incited the northerners against them during 1994 war.

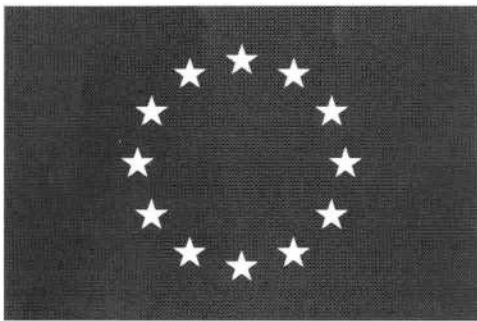
"It seems that they [Al-Zindani and other clerics] felt they committed a mistake and now they deny such statements, but they are supposed to be bold. They should admit that they issued the fatwa and explain the reasons behind it," he said.

"They cannot deny that [it was issued], we have documents [that prove it] and their current denial is not good for them," he said.

"In these conditions, I hope that security forces play a role that ensures the rights of others and their safety."

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

EUROPEAN COMMISSION



Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

The European Commission Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection - (DG ECHO) funds relief operations for victims of natural disasters and conflicts outside the European Union. For humanitarian aid, the Commission works with about 200 operational partners, including United Nations agencies, the Red Cross/Crescent movement and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Aid is channelled impartially, straight to victims, regardless of their race, ethnic group, religion, gender, age, nationality or political affiliation.

The DG ECHO office based in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen is seeking to recruit candidates to be based in its office in Sana'a for the positions of:

PROGRAMME ASSISTANT

The following requirements must be fulfilled by the candidate:

- 3 years of experience in humanitarian activities with international organizations or highly reputed Non Governmental Organizations or consultancies.
- Ability to travel inside Yemen on regular project monitoring visits and outside Yemen when necessary.
- Ability and willingness to work in a multi-cultural environment
- Proficiency in Arabic and English and ability to communicate and draft precise strategic analysis and reports in both languages.
- Able to follow up budget programming.

Other necessary qualifications:

- Experience working with United Nations Agencies, or International NGOs or the European Commission.
- Ability to work in the field with partners and to communicate with beneficiaries.
- Computer literate (Word, Excel, Outlook as a minimum, Access an asset)

Other desirable qualifications:

- Knowledge of persisting humanitarian issues in the region (i.e. refugees, IDPs, war affected, food, etc)
- Ability to travel, when needed, to respond to an emergency in volatile and insecure context.

As a part of a small but dynamic team, the Programme Assistant will carry out activities under the guidance of the ECHO Technical Assistants based in Sana'a such as:

- Situation assessments
- Analysis of ECHO partners' proposals
- Monitoring, evaluation and coordination of projects
- Reporting and Programme administration
- Liaising with partners in an advisory capacity
- Office based management

LOGISTICIAN

The following requirements must be fulfilled by the candidate:

- Minimum Secondary Education
- At least five years of similar experience with international organizations or highly reputed Non Governmental Organizations.
- Able and willing to work in a multi-cultural environment
- Proficiency in Arabic and English and ability to communicate and draft reports in both languages ;
- Experience with logistics tasks (visa, permits, communication equipment, fleet management, vehicles maintenance, procurements ...);
- Show proficient driving experience including a good knowledge of Sana'a as well as being confident driving in Yemen.
- Availability to travel outside Yemen, if required and to possess a valid passport.
- Familiar with the local protocol procedures
- Computer literate (Word, Excel, Access, Outlook)
- Use of standard office equipments;
- Holding a valid driving license

- Able to manage a team of drivers if necessary
- Driving service vehicle upon request and according to the information received.
- Willing to accommodate different tasks in a flexible way, also regarding working hours and traveling to the field of operation.

DRIVER

The following requirements must be fulfilled by the candidate:

- Minimum Secondary Education;
- At least six years of experience as a driver. Previous professional experience with international organizations or highly reputed Non Governmental Organizations could be an asset;
- Holding a valid driving license;
- Excellent knowledge of vehicles mechanics;
- Proficient driving experience including a good knowledge of Sana'a;
- Able and willing to work in a multi-cultural environment;
- Proficiency in Arabic and English and ability to communicate and to draft notes;
- Experience with logistics tasks (visa, permits, communication equipment, ...) could be an asset;
- Use of standard office equipments; computer skills is an asset
- Willing to accommodate different tasks in a flexible way, also regarding working hours and travelling to the field of operation.
- Availability to travel outside Yemen, if required and to possess a valid passport.

Applications (including cover letter, detailed CV, academic & employment certificates) should be sent in an envelope sealed and marked: "Ref: -the position- ECHO Sana'a" by mail only by 12/03/2012, 12:00 (noon) at the latest to:

Delegation of the European Union in Yemen
Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection – DG ECHO
Attention: Head of Office
Mujahid street, Haddah zone, beside French embassy
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

Only short-listed candidates will be contacted.

Any form of canvassing, soliciting or influencing will be treated as a disqualification.

Congratulations!



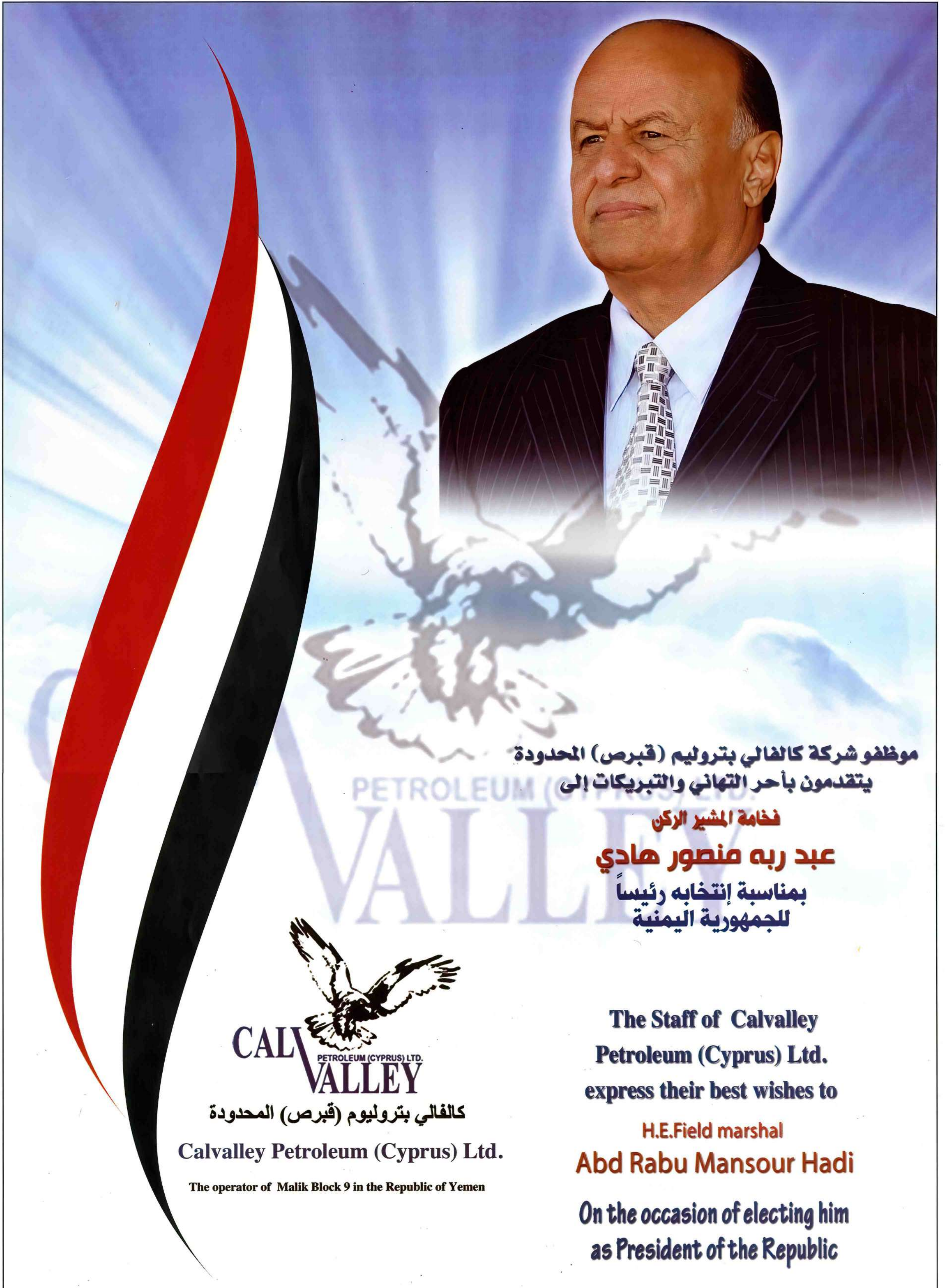
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the people of Yemen and to H.E.

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on the occasion of his election as President of the Republic of Yemen
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YT vision statement



"To make Yemen a good world citizen."

Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf,
(1951 - 1999)
Founder of Yemen Times

OUR
OPINION

Voting for a choice

Many of the millions who cast their vote for Hadi last week, including myself, participated because we believe this is a stepping stone for Yemen as a nation to become a real democracy.

We participated because we wanted to be able to choose for real sometime in the near future.

In a way, Yemen's turnout was a form of conditional support for Hadi and the new system, sort of telling them that we will give you a chance – just make sure you don't ruin it.

The real work starts now. On all levels. And Hadi and his new government must start showing signs and conveying information to the people on his vision, Gulf Initiative or not, to make Yemen a better place.

The problem is that the way the new government is acting so far is so slow and unconvincing. For example, there are so many pending processes that were supposed to start last year in order to win the trust of the people, the first of which is the out-reach or communication committees.

According to the initiative, the new government – even prior to the presidential elections – should establish a ministerial committee to conduct dialogues with the youth protesters in the squares, civil society groups, and other non-governmental organizations to engage them in shaping the future of political life in the country.

This process is supposed to pave the way for national dialogue, which is the next step after the elections. It is meant to create a foundation whereby the grievances and issues of the various groups in the south or north, or anywhere else, to find out what they need and how to reach a common ground in the national reconciliation to come.

Yes I voted for Hadi. I believe he is the best option for Yemen now. But he needs to remember that he is responsible to the people and should include them in a comprehensive process of letting us know what is going on and consulting with us as to the best course of action in points of dispute.

We are tired of being lead like sheep in a one man show. This is time for change. Real change. And a change that will enable Yemenis to have a real choice in their future.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

You can run but you can't hide

By: Inna Lazareva
Foreignpolicy.com
Feb. 20, 2012

Activists are preparing to charge Yemen's ex-strongman Ali Abdullah Saleh with crimes against humanity – despite a deal that guarantees him immunity at home.

On Jan. 28, Yemen's President Ali Abdullah Saleh arrived in the United States to seek medical treatment for wounds received during his country's continuing civil strife. He left shortly after parliament passed a law last month granting him blanket immunity for any crimes committed during his 33 years in office. The law was part of a deal brokered by the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council in order to ease Saleh out of power.

Not so fast, say some human rights activists. They're planning to bring Saleh to justice in a foreign court, where Yemen's laws don't apply.

International criminal law doesn't apply to sitting heads of state, and for the moment Saleh is still president. But that is about to change. On Feb. 21, 2012, Yemenis go to the polls to elect a new leader – and at that point, says Letta Taylor of Human Rights Watch, "authorities in another country can prosecute those suspected of serious human rights crimes in Yemen".

Fourteen years ago the arrest of the Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet in London dramatically confirmed the principle of universal jurisdiction, already established in the wake of World War II. Today, with certain restrictions, any court around the world can issue arrest warrants for crimes against humanity, genocide, or war crimes.

"Saleh may well be safe in Yemen for as long as he has immunity there," says British legal commentator Joshua Rozenberg. "But a former head of state has no immunity in a country that has not granted him special privileges. That's the message of the Pinochet case."

If Saleh is indicted, it's most likely to be for the use of live ammunition by security forces attempting to break up anti-government demonstrations. During the year-old uprising in Yemen, over 200 protesters have been killed and more than 1,000 wounded, according to Amnesty International. The single worst incident occurred in March 2011, when security forces and government supporters opened fire on the protesters in the capital city of Sana'a, killing 52 people. In the flashpoint city of Taiz the death count includes 22 children, and international NGOs are reporting cases of medical facilities shelled. Protestors responded to the immunity deal by chanting "it is our duty...to execute the butcher".

Nonetheless, the immunity law is unlikely to meet with serious challenge in Yemen. Saleh's notoriously powerful family still holds key positions of the government. With only one candidate (the current vice president) running in the presidential election, Yemen has a long way to go before it can veritably hold its own leaders to account.

Ibrahim Qatabi, a Yemeni-American human rights activist who recently demonstrated with other Yemenis outside Saleh's New York City hotel, says that he and like-minded compatriots are "definitely intent on prosecuting Saleh," though he declines to provide details. "We're putting together a legal committee and gathering evidence. He must be prosecuted. If we don't set the terms

right now, the corruption and the killings will just continue." Qatabi says that it's important to send the message that leaders should still be held accountable – even if their own countries won't do it.

On the other side of the Atlantic, the London-based Independent Yemen Group is working on the same initiative. Galal Maktari, Director of Projects, says that they hope to recruit "prominent human rights activists and lawyers" to build up their case against Saleh. "We are trying to access information about direct cases through Yemenis who have a relative or who have lost someone."

The most likely venue for a case against Saleh is London, which has become a favored location for the exercise of universal jurisdiction. In 1999 a London court gave a life sentence to Belorussian Nazi collaborator Anthony Sawoniuk on charges of genocide, and a July 2005 trial ended with a 20-year jail sentence for Afghan warlord Faryadi Sarwar Zardad, who was found guilty of torture and hostage-taking. Arrest warrants have also been issued against former Bosnian President Ejup Ganic and ex-Israeli officials, amongst others.

Dina El Mamoun, who covers Yemen for Amnesty International, says that an investigation against President Saleh can be opened by law enforcement authorities or by an individual. "Whether a charge is made or not depends on whether there is sufficient admissible evidence," she says. "So far, no conclusive evidence has come to light because there has never been any credible investigation into Saleh's conduct. No criminal procedure has been followed."

But Sareta Ashraph, a British lawyer who was worked on cases

involving conflicts in Libya, Gaza, and Sierra Leone, says that universal jurisdiction offers "a lower bar" for starting proceedings against Saleh. Ashraph notes that reports from groups such as Amnesty International, though lacking the rigor of full-fledged legal investigations, "would be enough to potentially contribute to the issuing of an arrest warrant".

Yemeni activists are determined to prevent Saleh from escaping justice. "No regime that is willing to openly kill its own citizens who are peacefully protesting can also be expected to investigate its own crimes," says Qatabi. "Saleh is in charge of the security forces and the army. He has the obligation and the responsibility to protect his own people – this is enshrined in the Yemeni constitution. The abuse and the killings are documented. This is something that cannot be disputed."

In addition to universal jurisdiction, Letta Taylor of Human Rights Watch points out that there are two other paths toward possible prosecution: Either a Yemeni citizen could challenge the immunity deal in Yemeni courts, or Yemen's incoming government could acknowledge the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court over crimes committed under Saleh's rule. Given that Saleh's family continues to dominate the Yemeni government, both options appear unlikely.

Maktari, of the London-based Yemeni group, is not deterred. He says that his organization's aim is to show the Yemeni officials that they are not immune. "The mere fact that we are working on this, [that we] have formed a legal committee, is already achieving something. We want the Yemeni officials looking over their shoulders."

Why most Yemenis should despise ex-president Ali Abdullah Saleh

By: Dr. Robert Burrowes

Why? The answer is simple: Over its 33 years, the Saleh regime probably stole from Yemen whatever chance for a promising future it had in 1980. By contrast, while it did terrible things over its even longer tenure, the Gaddafi regime did not exhaust the wealth and resources Libyans of today need to build a better tomorrow.

When first exposed to the modern world in 1962, long-isolated North Yemen was an extremely poor country with a largely self-sufficient economy based on subsistence agriculture. By the mid-1970s, however, as a result of the oil boom on the Arabia Peninsula, Yemen rapidly became a country in which many were both living better than before and hopeful about the future. A large percentage of its males were working abroad, especially in Saudi Arabia, and sending money home. Consequently, Yemen was fast acquiring a remittance-based economy. Since the emigrants were drawn from most families in all parts of Yemen, the remittances were sprinkled over the entire country. Notably, this money was sent through informal channels, bypassing the state. Indeed, these better times had begun in spite of – perhaps because of – Yemen's weak state.

History-changing events converged around 1990. Creation of

the Republic of Yemen (ROY), uniting the two Yemens with Saleh as president, occurred in mid-1990. Only months later, the ROY's failure to join in the US- and Saudi-led effort to oust invading Iraq from Kuwait led quickly to the expulsion of about 800,000 Yemenis from Saudi Arabia, thereby largely ending the remittance system. The result was massive, unprecedented unemployment and poverty in Yemen; slums sprang up and street begging became common.

Also by 1990, revenues from oil discovered in the mid-1980s came on line and for the most part went directly into the coffers of the state, as did increasing amounts of foreign aid. Rapidly, a Yemen only recently defined by remittances evolved into a modest rentier state, one dependent almost entirely on revenues from external sources. The new wealth bypassed the people and enhanced the state's autonomy.

Meanwhile, over the 1980s, the Saleh regime had created a ruling party and brought some order and stability to North Yemen. Despite its democratic facade, the regime was an oligarchy, one consisting mostly of military and security officers, tribal sheikhs, and northern businessmen. However, by the mid-1990s, and despite a power-sharing interlude during unification, the strengthened regime evolved into a special kind of oligarchy, a kleptocracy – i.e., government of, by and for the thieves. Controlling the state offices through which flowed

increasing oil revenues and foreign aid, this steep pyramid of patronage, power and privilege was able to divert for private gain the public funds that could have been used to build the economy and society. What quickly resulted was a Yemen distinguished by rampant corruption, staggering inequality, widespread poverty and the "pauperization" of the new middle class. The outskirts of Sana'a, the capital, became marked less by modest "villas" and Toyotas than by walled palaces and HumVees. Other consequences were degraded transport and power systems and hollowed-out educational, health and other social institutions.

The Saleh regime committed errors of omission as well as commission. In the second half of the 1990s, as a result of the costs of unification, a brief civil war and, above all, the loss of remittances, the Yemeni economy went into free fall and was fast ceasing to be viable and sustainable. Nonetheless, faced with this crisis, the regime blocked or subverted most of the major economic and governance reforms called for by its few enlightened members, opposition leaders and the international community – e.g., the IMF, World Bank, and donor countries. Most of the kleptocrats saw these reforms as threats to their economic interests and political futures. The first generation of them and their offspring had come to regard their wealth and privileges as entitlements.

Oil revenues peaked in 2004, and gradually declined thereafter. Projections have oil production becoming insignificant in little more than a decade, and new natural gas revenues are not expected to replace those of oil. In short, the natural resources that could and should have been used to build Yemen's future are almost gone. All this took place against a backdrop of explosive population growth and a dramatic depletion of Yemen's water resources, problems that the Saleh regime failed to address.

Growing evidence of the Saleh regime's unwillingness to meet the basic wants and needs of most Yemenis eroded its popular support and legitimacy rapidly over the decade after 2000. This best explains the anger and despair that were expressed, since about 2005, in the Houthi rebellion in the north, the southern secessionist movement, and the revival of Al-Qaeda. In 2011, these outbursts were initially superseded by Yemen's version of the Arab Spring and its growing demand for total regime change.

The ouster of the increasingly despised Saleh regime will be completed in 2012. Less certain is whether a successor can find the resources needed to build the brighter future that seemed possible nearly a generation earlier.

Dr. Robert Burrowes (retired)
Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies
University of Washington

SKETCHED OPINION

By Kamal Sharaf



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Climbing Yemen's Everest (PART TWO)

Historical and natural landmarks in Malhan

By: Aref Al-Shama'a

Shahir Fortress

In a high, rugged area, some 300 meters above sea level and on top of Malhan Mountain is Shahir Fortress. All that is left of the fortress is an open courtyard with stone ruins facing east. Square-shaped stones are scattered around the courtyard.

On the south side stand the remains of a holy mosque that was mentioned by Abu Al-Hassan Al-Hamadani in his book, Sefat Jazerat Alarab (Description of the Arab Peninsula). To the north stand a mass of square-shaped buildings named Turbat Ali Eisa. The largest part of the fortress still standing is a rectangular-shaped veranda where horses and other animals were kept; later it was used for (Alistsqa) prayer.

The road linking Shaher fortress and Al-Khodhaia fortress is marked with ruins, lined by cliffs dotted with ancient cemeteries dating back to the pre-Islamic period.

YT photo by Ali Saheed



Al-Sabahi Fortress

The Al-Sabahi fortress was an impregnable, tightly-established rugged fortress in the Malhan district. Standing on the Altawaq Bin Al-Sabahi Alhimiary Mountain it overlooks the Tihama and was used as a military fortress to repel invaders in the Al-Rasoli era and earlier.

Al-Khofaia Fortress

Al-Khofaia was mentioned in many historical references as one of the impenetrable fortresses which included strongholds, castles, mosques and high tops that were used as military garrisons during the era of the Othman empire. Imam Yahya Hameed Al-Deen destroyed many of the fortress' strongholds and castles in the fourth century AH as the people of Malhan rebelled against him.

Al-Khofaia is distinguished by its lavish architecture, which suggests

that it was repeatedly renovated, particularly after demolitions carried out by troops of Imam Yahya Hameed Al-Deen, backed up by historical references.

Al-Yamani Fortress

Al-Yamani Fortress is located in the Al-Shamriah village in a place called Rahqah. It was built on a mountaintop overlooking Wadi Bani Maleek, Bait Al-Soraih and Otoma. The mountain can be accessed via a steep, stone-paved track to the north-east of the fort. It includes a square mosque to the west, built from stone and what is locally known as Qadhadh.

To the south of the courtyard stand the remains of more buildings, which made up the main part of the fortress. Beside this, there is stone-lined pool decorated with Qadhadh and an eight-pointed star.

Qarn Said fortress

Qarn Said is located on the western side of Bani Hajaj, at the top of Qarn Saif Mountain and overlooking a number of villages, a jagged stone wall and a number of square-shaped defensive towers. Remains of ruined building foundations are centered the wall as well as three stone-lined pools. The fortress is also characterized with a tunnel craved in rock in the western direction which leads to the outside of the fortress.

Al-Sharaf Fortress

Al-Sharaf was erected at the top of Al-Sharaf Mountain located along the Bani Malik valley. The fortress is a towering rocky protrusion that overlooks the nearby valley and villages.

It is a square-shaped defensive tower that was built with solid stones and includes three floors that

are marked with outlets for shooting. It is accessed from the north side via stone-paved stairs, and appears to have been renovated in the late Islamic era.

Okaibeer Fortress

Overlooking the districts of Bani Hajaj and Souk Al-Khamees, Okaibeer now only consists of building blocks, as well as ruined and scattered clay buildings on the south-west side of the fortress. At its entrance, there is an inscription indicating that the fortress was built in the period from 1361-1377 AH. Its varied remains also suggest that the fortress was built on the ruins of another, older fort.

In addition to the forts and castles mentioned above, the landscape around Malhan is dotted with garrisons, fortresses and reinforcements, many with peculiar or interesting ruins, inscriptions and unique mosques.

Historical mosques

With more than 700 active and defunct mosques, Malhan has many that date back to the era of the Prophet Mohammad (Peace be upon him). Shahir and other mosques were built by a companion of the prophet, as Al-Hamadni mentioned. Shahir now stands in ruins, but some signs can be found.

Some mosques, such as Anamah and Bariq Al-Matar in the village of Bani Wahab, date back to the second, fourth and fifth centuries.

Valleys of Malhan

Tabab is a wide valley, pouring into Al-Qanwis area and its neighborhoods. Tabab is a standard Arabic word which means loss, end and collapse. The valley was given this name as it has many curves, forests and wild animals, inspiring fear in locals.

Tourism in Malhan

Allah granted Malhan a green-covered natural beauty. Actually, Malhan is a unique undiscovered tourist resort. It is an attractive scene that inspires with its divine splendor. It is impossible to compare the white peaks of Everest with Malhan's green peaks.

In a bid to boost tourism to the area, a number of roads are currently being paved. Undoubtedly, the stability of Yemen's situation, an end to the current crisis and the return of natural life will all benefit the country's tourist industry. It is hoped that tourists would flow to Malhan to enjoy the area's natural beauty and rich history.

Far from the noise and bustle of the city, high in the towering mountains of Raishan, you can see the mountains of Hajja, Dhamar, and Sana'a with the naked eye.

Looking closer, the peaks of Malhan overlook coffee, banana and qat plantations as well as dense trees - even more so since Malhan was declared a natural protectorate. In Malhan you can find exotic, rare plants and herbs that are unique to the region. Among them is sandalwood, considered among the most expensive and rare incense, as well as ebony.

Markets of Malhan

If you want to experience Malhan's community life as well as its nature, its numerous weekly markets are the main meeting points for socializing as well as shopping. All the produce comes locally from Malhan and among the most prominent markets are Al-Khamees, Al-Waljah, Al-Ahad and Al-Arjain.

Visiting Malhan

Malhan is an experience you will not forget; while some slopes are dotted with remote villages, the heart of the region is largely unpopulated so be prepared for a lack of hotels, rest areas and restaurants.

A trip to Malhan is distinguished by its pristine natural attractions. You will see the smiles on the faces of Malhan's modest people, under mountains that embrace the sky.

Many of the area's mountains that can be accessed only by ropes and as you ascend, you will discover a changing world of shepherds speedily traversing steep peaks, surrounded by unique scenery.

HEALTH WATCH



By: Dr. Siva

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

Constipation Myths

You might have sought your doctor's advice in matters of constipation at some point of time in your life. Constipation, though common, cannot be neglected as such because it causes considerable amounts of discomfort. Several misconceptions are there in people's mind regarding constipation. Most of them are harmless, but they do have the potential to cause unnecessary worries in people's mind. Let's clear it out:

Myth 1: Constipation Affects Only Older Individuals

Truth: Older people face constipation issues due to factors like medical conditions, use of medications, low level of physical activity and poor nutrition. But this gastrointestinal issue is common among other age groups as well. Constipation might strike during pregnancy, after delivery or in the post-surgery period.

Myth 2: Constipation Denotes the Body's Need for More Fiber

Truth: It is true that dietary fiber is a remedy for constipation. But that doesn't mean your body is in need of more fiber! Constipation is sometimes caused by health conditions like thyroid, Parkinson's disease, Stroke and Diabetes. It needs your attention and a doctor's intervention if your constipation lasts for more than two weeks or if you experience painful bowel movements with bloody stools.

Myth 3: All Types of Fibers can Reduce Constipation

Truth: Fibers found in foods are of two types: soluble fibers and insoluble fibers. Insoluble fibers ease constipation by adding bulk to the stool and by driving it away from the intestine faster. Insoluble fibers are present in abundance in foods like wholegrain breads, cereals and pasta. Soluble fibers present in fresh fruits and vegetables might not be effective against constipation, but it may help in decreasing cholesterol.

Myth 4: Coffee is a Fix for Constipation

Truth: Caffeine in coffee can cause a contraction of the muscles of the digestive tract and hence can stimulate bowel movements. However, coffee is not included in the list of solutions for constipation. Why? Coffee, being a diuretic, draws out liquid from the stools and makes them harder. Thus, it worsens the condition of constipation. Caffeinated tea and colas, and alcohol produce the same effects.

Myth 5: Castor Oil is a Safe Remedy for Constipation

Truth: Castor Oil is an effective laxative. But that does not mean you have the total freedom to use it regularly! Long term use can prevent your body from absorbing certain nutrients and medications. Excessive use of castor oil can harm your bowel muscles, nerves and tissue. These conditions, in turn, trigger constipation.

Myth 6: Constipation Leads to the Formation of Toxins in the Body

Truth: Many people think that constipation leads to the absorption of toxic substances present in stools by the body. They believe that such a condition can trigger the development of diseases like arthritis, asthma and colon cancer. But there is no such evidence to prove that the stools produce toxins or that colon cancer can be prevented via the use of laxatives or by colon cleansing.

Myth 7: Swallowing of a Chewing Gum can Cause Constipation

Truth: Chewing gum cannot stick to your digestive tract in the same way it sticks to the bottom of your shoe. It would not cause constipation. Further, the undigested parts of the gum would get flushed out from the body during bowel movements.

Myth 8: You should have a Bowel Movement Every Day

Truth: Constipation is a relative term. The frequency of bowel movements among normal, healthy people vary widely from person to person; from three times a day to three times a week. A sure sign of infrequent bowel movement is no bowel movements after more than 3 days. You are considered severely constipated if you have less than one movement a week.

Myth 9: You may Ignore the Nature's Call

Truth: Some people do not find enough time to have a bowel movement. Some even ignore the nature's call while at work or somewhere else and wait until they reach home. In reality, ignoring the urge would not only make you feel uncomfortable, but it could also cause or aggravate constipation.

Myth 10: Bloody Stools are Normal

Truth: If blood appears in your stool, you need to check with your doctor. Bright red color of the blood indicates that hemorrhoids or tears in the anal lining have caused that bleeding. But maroon or tarry black blood or clots in the stool would require your immediate attention. This blood might be coming from the deeper parts of the gastrointestinal tract.

Safer ways to prevent constipation include drinking plenty of water, eating fiber-rich foods and engaging yourself in some forms of exercises or physical activities. When you are on a vacation, try to stick to your original exercise and dietary routine! And limit your alcohol consumptions to moderate levels. Stress can trigger constipation by affecting your regularity. Hence, perform yoga and meditation to get relieved from emotional stress. Use of certain medications can also aggravate constipation. Consult your physician if you are having issues.

Source: Al-Jumhoria newspaper



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Abd Rabu Mansour Hadi**

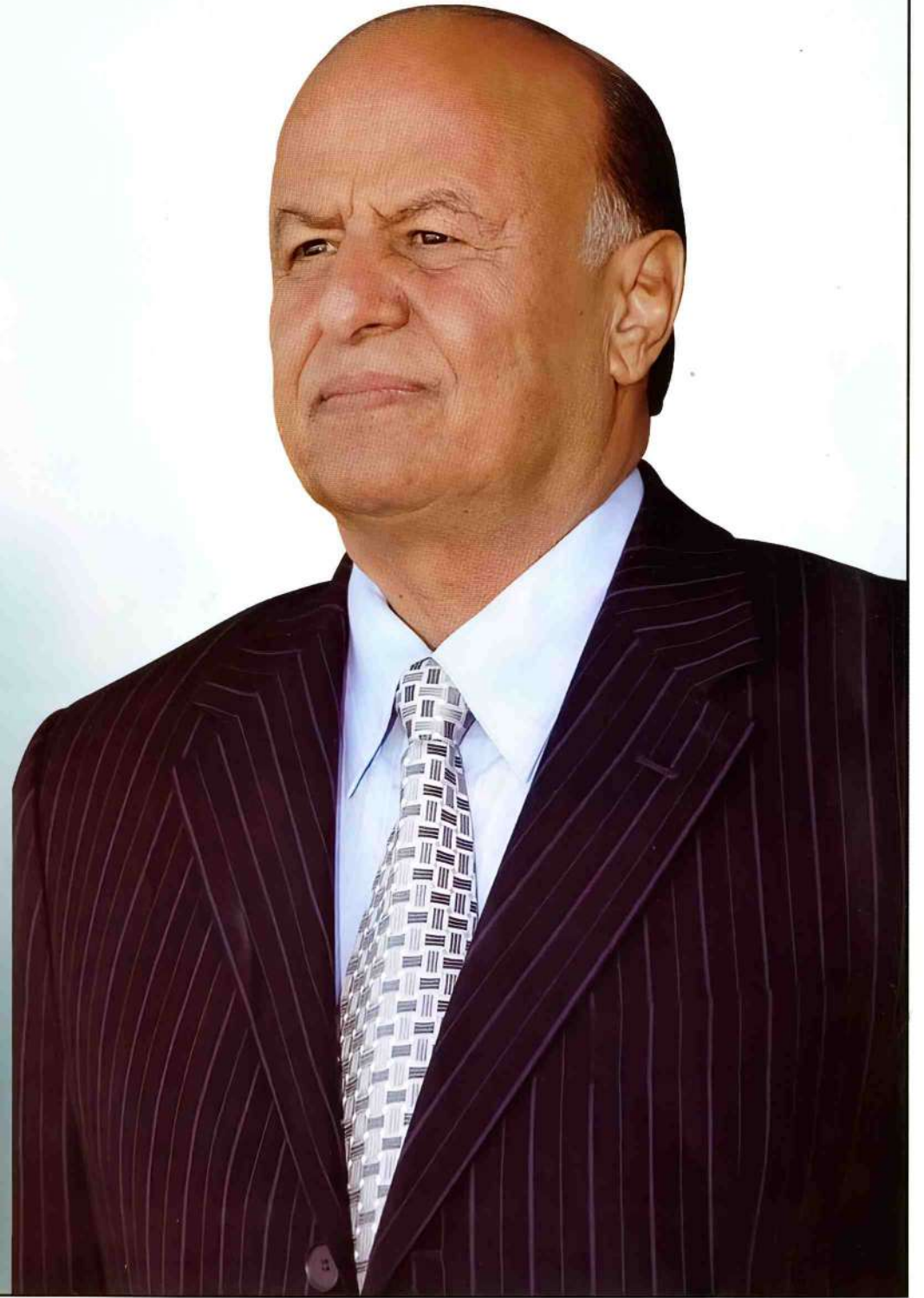
For electing him the new consensus president of
the Republic of Yemen
We wish Yemen all prosperity and development



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We present our warmst congratulations
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H.E. Field Marshal

Abd Rabu Mansour Hadi

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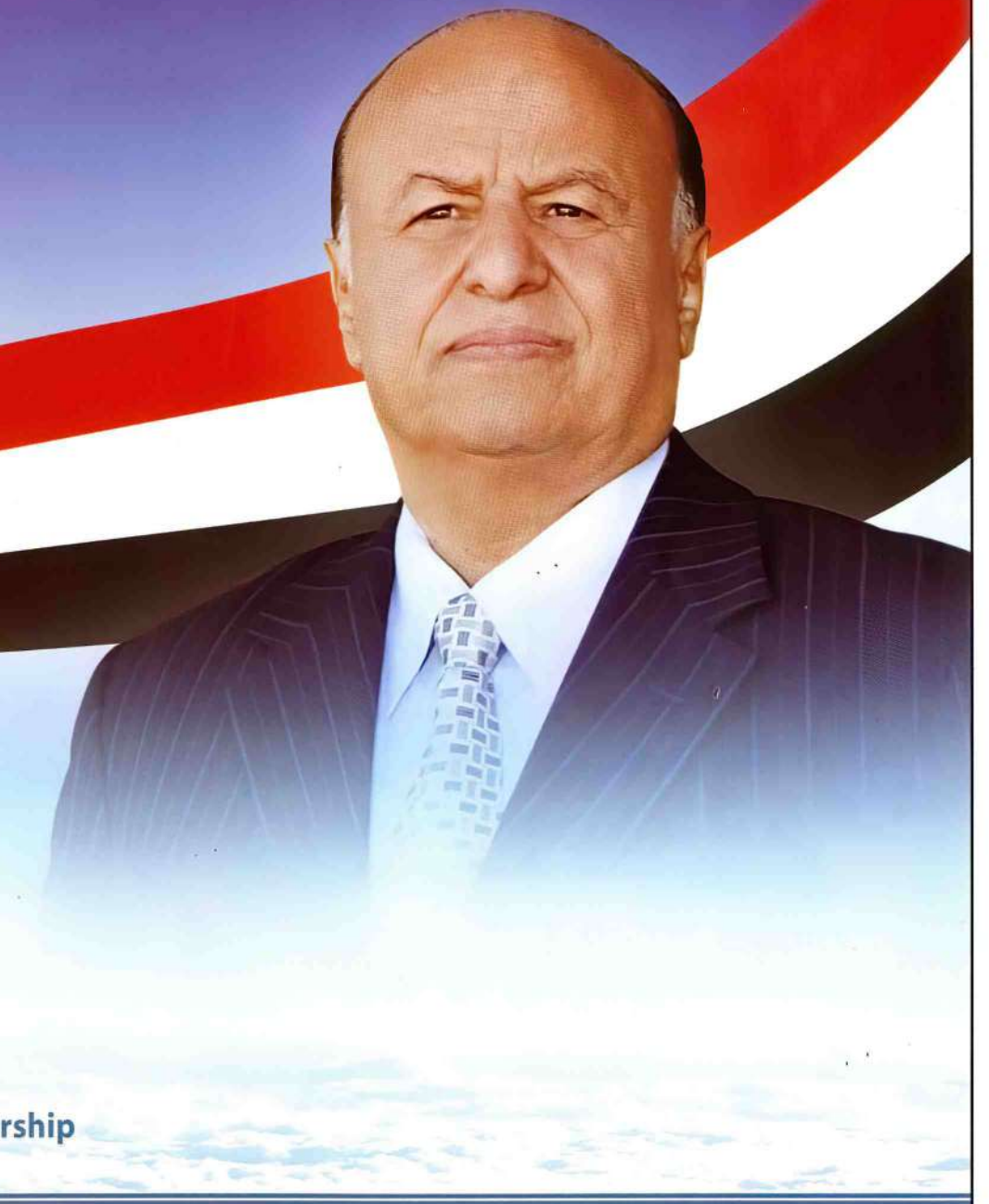
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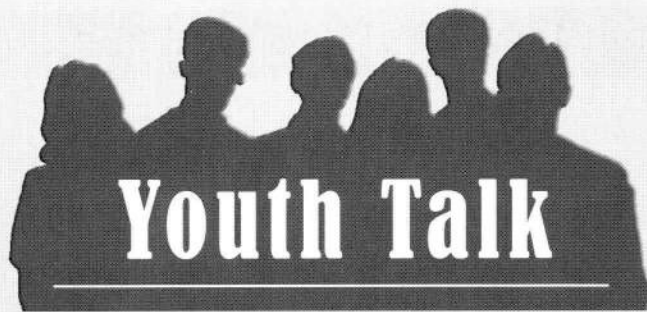
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حاتم نسيبه

المدير العام



In this section we talk to young people about their concerns, hopes and dreams. Every week we hit the streets and share what young people have to say right here.

This week's question:

What will be your first demand for something to be changed or fixed once Abd Rabbo Mansour Hadi takes over in office?

Khalid Al-Karimi, 23

The first thing that we want to see accomplished is for the protesting youth to smoothly depart from squares across the country once president Hadi swears in to office. The evacuation of the squares is necessary, for the continuation of protests and demonstrations suggests that the youth don't totally trust Hadi to rule over the country – even after the euphoria expressed on Election Day.

Therefore, such a contradiction must be resolved. We want the 'tents and camps' technique to be retired for some time so as to allow the new president distinguish himself. Moreover, we want President Hadi to hold the law in esteem, and not give corrupt individuals and criminals a chance to contravene the rules.

We are in need of law enforcement, justice, and equity. We need radical resolutions or an alleviation of the present security situation and economic imbalance. We do not anticipate miracles. Rather, we await tangible remedies for the manifold aspects of life.

Adel Ahmed, 31

The first thing that must be changed is the type of corruption which took place over in the last 33 years all throughout our government institutions. Hadi must create a new government structure in order to prevent corruption from spreading. All Yemenis must live in a pure community, and they must receive their rights and have their demands met. This will truly provide for our economy in an effective way.

Next week's question:

Do you think Ali Abdullah Saleh will stay in Yemen after presidential power is handed over to Abd Rabbo Mansour Hadi? Why?

Send us an e-mail with your name, age, occupation or university course to ytreaders.view@gmail.com. This is your chance to share your humorous stories, poems or opinions with other young readers!

London Somalia Conference – Hypocrisy of democracy?

By: Sharique Naeem

The London Somalia Conference held at Lancaster House, UK, on February 23, is another example of the hypocrisy of democracies. It shows how the torchbearers of democracy are eager to impose models based on their own vested interests in foreign lands. Two years ago, the same Lancaster House hosted the London Afghanistan Conference, in which the UK government proposed its plans for stability in Afghanistan, in order to minimize threats to the UK. However, to date Afghanistan is a country suffering due to occupation, where the native population is not only subjected to physical occupation but their beliefs are also ridiculed and insulted.

The Conference's promises to bring stability to Somalia ring hollow, because these same imperial countries have brought havoc to Somalia. The US continues its drone attacks on Somalia, with over 20 since 2007. Also both the US and UK supported and armed Ethiopia's attack in 2006, when the Islamic Courts Union had brought peace and stability to Somalia after decades of unrest.

This clearly shows that both the UK and US have vested interests in the region and are the least concerned with the stability and safety of civilians in Somalia. These interests are mainly due to the strategic location of Somalia, as the land overlooks vital maritime routes, possesses untapped resource and has the second longest coastline in Africa – all of this the capitalist states want to control, and seek to do so by subjugating people into accepting political-economic models crafted and exported from the West.

The past 20 years show that all attempts to impose solutions on Somalia – from Western capitals – have failed. The only viable solution for the people of Somalia is to implement a system that emanates from the ideology of its masses. A caliphate will be able to put people before profits, remove foreign intervention in Somalia, and utilize its resources for the people, instead of auctioning them to imperial powers. By establishing a caliphate, Somalia can usher once again an era of peace and stability that will liberate people from poverty and oppression, and put the horn of Africa on a path of development and prosperity.

To have your opinion or picture published here, please send your article to this email:

ytreaders.view@gmail.com

Picture of the week



"Bintul sahn," a sweet Yemeni dish, baked on election day with the words, "Yes to the consensus president".

Photo by Foad Al-Hrazae

First cars and buses in Arabian Pensinsula

By: Mubeen Esam.
mibo_time@yahoo.com

Have you ever asked yourself what it was like when cars were first introduced into Yemen – or what our means of transportation were before cars appeared?

Aden was once one of the world's advanced, global cities and imported well-known car models from various international brands. In fact, the southern port city was the first city in the Arabian Peninsula to witness the importing of cars and buses, at the beginning of the twentieth century. Prior to the car's appearance in the city, the only means of transport at the time was the "horse wagon."

The station for the horse wagons was located on Al-Taweel Street (the Long Street) in Crater, Aden. Most of the horse wagon drivers were Somalis, and the fare for the rental or use of a wagon depended on the distance between the cities through which the passenger would travel. The fare for renting a horse wagon at the time to travel a distance of 16 miles was four rupees; if the passenger wanted to travel on to another area, one rupee was added. The horse wagon soon disappeared when cars and buses started to appear.

In 1925, a French businessman in Aden named Antoni Bis possessed a large fleet of cars that included a Royal brand model, a Chevrolet, four Studebakers, seven 24-seat Rochet-Schneider Models, and seen

Berliet and Tonner trucks.

An Indian businessman named Jehangir Patel possessed two Studebakers, and later purchased a blue Opel Kapitän model in 1950. The resident political assistant resident in Aden at the time, Sir Bernard Reilly, possessed a Lagonda model, which was the first of its kind in the city; meanwhile, most military leaders and state officials then possessed Maxwell models.

In 1930, Austin three-seaters were imported to Aden. From 1925-1931, the number of Ford cars in Aden had decreased. During the years 1929 to 1930, a small number of other models – such as Ford four-seaters, Maxwells, Overlands and Citroens were imported to Aden. In addition, a businessman named Cahagi Denshaw owned 16-seat buses,

trucks with cargo capacities of up to three tons, and 35 Fordson locomotives.

Such advanced means of transport were either owned only British, Indian or other foreign traders or British and Yemeni senior officials in the British occupation.

Lastly, I'd like to point out that there was a unique taxi system in Aden at the time. The inspector would often go to the taxi station beside Khawas Mosque at Al-Maidan Square in Crater at 7:00 a.m., to examine the drivers' clothes, beards and shoes, as well as the cleanliness of the taxis.

So, dear readers, in the last century, Adenis were the first people in the Arabian Peninsula to take advantage of advanced cars and buses.

People-powered development

International support is crucial to secure a stable future for Yemeni people, says Progressio, a UK-based charity organization.

As Yemenis go to the polls (on Tuesday, February 21, 2012), many are optimistic that change is coming and that there's no going back.

Vice President Abd Rabbo Mansour Hadi, the only candidate running, is expected to replace president Ali Abdullah Saleh after over 30 years of rule. In Yemen, that's half the average lifetime.

Leading up to the election, the past year's unrest has compounded security and poverty issues already facing the Arab world's poorest country. A transition to genuine democracy is unlikely to be smooth; will it be worth the past year's efforts?

"We will do it all over if we are excluded again," says Rahmah Abdul-Rahman Radman Al-Kadasi, 26, a demonstrator and participant in Yemen's youth movement. Rahmah collaborates with women, youths, disabled people, people living with HIV and AIDS and civil society organizations and NGOs working with marginalized groups to ensure that everyone gets a say in shaping Yemen's future.

"Now our voice is better heard," she says. "Our views and thoughts are more clearly expressed and understood locally and internationally."

For Rahmah, change offers an opportunity to overcome corruption and security issues that have led to recognition of Yemen as a failed state. She believes that increased citizen participation in decision-making and the formation of a new constitution will help to solve problems such as high unemployment, poor health care and education, as well as social injustice and poverty.

But not everyone is so optimistic about the future. Obaid Ahmed, 56, is General Secretary for Hodeida's Handicapped Union.

"I am over 50 years old. In all my life, I haven't seen any significant actions by the government to improve ordinary people's lives. I am frustrated. The ongoing, so-called change is, in my opinion, amounts to a shuffling of chairs," says Obaid, who has set his hopes high. "I pray for complete regime change, with full community participation in Yemen's political life, so that disabled people and other marginalized groups may gain their rights by way of laws and legislation."

Despite differences in what they feel they can realistically expect, both Rahmah and Obaid believe that the international community has a role to play if their hopes are to become a future reality.

"Previously, international agencies threw stones into stagnant water. There was no political will. Now, I think the time is ripe for international support," says Obaid. "I hope we can become like other countries, where disabled people are represented in decision-making because they have international support."

Rahmah continued, "In this transition period, support from the international community is very necessary: quick interventions such as emergency relief for the most vulnerable groups in conflict areas, food security programs, technical support for government agencies and civil society organizations, and peace-keeping and security training. All this will help the government to provide basic services like electricity and water and improve people's daily lives."

Such participation is crucial in overcoming the challenges facing ordinary Yemenis. Since 1974, Progressio has been working in Yemen with marginalized groups – includ-

ing women, youths, the disabled, women in prisons and people living with HIV and AIDS – to make sure their voices are heard.

"Intensive involvement will help us think positively about our future," says Abather Al-Kirshy, 28, director of Grassroots Anti-Poverty for Social Empowerment, a Progressio partner.

Abeer Al-Absi, Progressio's Country Representative, describes the current atmosphere in Yemen as one of anticipation and excitement. "This is an opportunity for Yemen to really take development and poverty seriously, and to overcome the challenges we currently face."

"Most importantly, people are thirsty for change and ready to take part in making it happen. Women and young people already have a much stronger voice than before," said Abeer.

With the right support from the international community, and providing the new government has a clear vision for development, will the tides turn for Yemen's most marginalized people?

Visit Progressio's website at www.progressio.org.uk

A talk with a candle

By Khalid Mohammed Al-karimi

Candles boast of their ability to mitigate the gloomy hours of the night. The blaze of one candle suffices, allowing us to complete our assignments, compose paragraphs or even an essay. Indeed, we are indebted to all candles. Once the power is on, they are all extinguished. Yet the smart candle retorts "Soon I will be the sole recourse." As a consequence, I had the following conversation

with a candle:

I: Your assistance is memorable, dear candle.

Candle: Don't mention it.

I: How can we cope with the crisis of power cuts in your absence?!

Candle: I detest flattery.

I: No, the truth is never flattery.

Candle: Have you lanterns, generators or...

I: Well, well, but you are inexpensive, tranquil and swift.

Candle: Alright...the solution is approaching.

I: Um, what is it?

Candle: The Electricity Ministry has a fresh minister.

I: Aha! The quagmire is not dependent on the individual.

Candle: On what then?

I: The national grid is not in the minister's home or office.

Candle: Absolutely, but is there a solution?

I: The most efficient solution is that of cooperation. The whole society must stick up for the cause of electricity improvement. Saboteurs must be held accountable. Barbaric attackers of public interests must be thrown into the confines of the

jails.

Candle: That sounds sane; the situation can be worked out.

I: Otherwise, offspring to come will be heir to these vile outages.

Candle: You don't hint of corrupt officials!

I: Corruption shall be dwarfed in the days to come as a result of the ongoing uprising. Past misuse of power is over. Lessons learned stand to be the guide.

Candle: Goodbye. My demise is approaching...

I: Farewell... Your sister is the successor. (As I ready a new candle)

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Coffee Break

Crossword

1	2	3	4	5					
6									
7			8						9
10									11
13	14								
17									19
21									
23									

- ### ACROSS
- Put into other words (10)
 - Of hearing (5)
 - Interval between events (4-3)
 - Illnesses (8)
 - Bazaar (4)
 - Mend shoes (6)
 - Drinks to (6)
 - Fortified wine (4)
 - Scorekeepers (8)
 - Hindrance (7)
 - Throb (5)
 - Become ordained (4,6)
- ### DOWN
- French capital (5)
 - Dependable (8)
 - Ceramics maker (6)
 - Slope (4)
 - Retailers (7)
 - Paintings depicting natural scenery (10)
 - Choir member (4,6)
 - Breakdown (8)
 - Clerical cap (7)
 - Financial executive (6)
 - Backless shoes (5)
 - Entrance (4)

Sudoku Easy

9	3	4	2					
	7	1		5			3	
4	2		7		1			
2			6	1	7			
7		9	3		5			
4	1			8			6	
1		4			2	5		
9	2		3	7				
	4	2	7		9			

Sudoku Intermediate

4		7				8		
9			2			1		
	6	3		5				
		6			7			
	5			3				
8		4						
	2	1		9				
7		5				6		
3			8			1		

Sudoku Difficult

	7	2	1			4		
5	3				8			
		4						
	6		9					
7		3				8		9
					1		5	
							3	
								1 2
9					5			
			2	6	7			

Chess

White plays and wins in the 2nd move

Solutions

Cross Words: Across: 1 Paraphrase; 7 Aural; 8 Time lag; 10 Diseases; 11 Fete; 13 Down: 1 Paris; 2 Reliable; 3 Potter; 4 Ramp; 5 Sellers; 6 Landscapes; 9 Glee Singer; 12 Collapse; 14 Biretta; 16 Banker; 19 Mules; 20 Gate

Chess: g5+

5	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	1	6	8	5	9	7	4	3	2	1
4	6	3	7	1	8	2	5	9	10	11
7	1	4	8	2	5	9	3	6	10	11
10	5	6	1	3	7	2	4	8	9	11
6	2	7	4	5	9	3	1	8	10	11
9	3	1	7	2	4	6	5	8	10	11
8	4	1	2	7	6	5	9	1	2	3
1	1	8	8	4	6	4	5	1	2	3
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Yemen's unrest hits Ethiopian businesses



Ethiopian products, such as coffee, have become very popular in Yemen.

By: Amira Al-Arasi

Abysinia is among the many countries that Yemenis' ancestors frequented for trade. And even as the years passed, mutual immigration between the two countries continued, with many Ethiopians settling in Yemen, making it their homeland.

As they set up their own stores and trades in Yemen, some places, especially in the capital Sana'a, became associated with Ethiopians and their products.

The commercial exchange between Yemen and Ethiopia exceeded \$18 million in 2007, according to Yemen's Central Bureau of Statistics.

Jamila, who did not want to give her full name, is an Ethiopian businesswoman in the capital who came from the Ethiopian village of Debre Zebit, north Ethiopia, 18 years ago, after marrying a Yemeni man who now lives and works in Saudi Arabia.

"I had too much time and was chewing too much qat so I decided to start my small business and go out to work to break the daily routine," she explained.

Recently, Jamila rented a shop in the capital to sell Habashi pepper, honey and oils. Her capital for this business was about \$1,000.

She said that fellow Ethiopians help her to import their country's commodities to Yemen. The project had been running successfully, but as economic conditions tumbled during 2011's political unrest, she found less customers coming to her store.

Jamila added that her business might fail if Yemen's economic conditions do not improve. If that happens she may even return to Ethiopia, she said.

Searching for freedom

One popular music cassette shop in Sana'a is reminiscent of an Addis Ababa market, and stands crowded with Ethiopians.

Dawood, the store's Ethiopian salesman, who also wished to remain anonymous, arrived in Yemen two years ago looking for work.

"Here in Yemen, I found a job and

used to receive YR 30,000 (\$140), but now I get only YR 25,000 (\$117) due to the deteriorated economic condition," explained Dawood.

"This is one of the largest cassette shops, but sales have fallen because of the electricity cuts," he added.

However, Dawood does not plan to return to Ethiopia.

"I can't go back come," he said, "because my country has no democracy and the youth have no chance to make a change and improve their country."

Seesai Shamlas, who runs an Ethiopian restaurant in Sana'a, tells a similar story. Shamlas came from Gondar in the north of Ethiopia, where 28 years ago he worked in both the coffee and fabric trades.

"But I was not able to move freely inside my own homeland as the President of the country supported a tribal system," he explained. "And that forced me to leave Ethiopia."

Shamlas came via Somalia to Aden, then travelled to Sana'a where he worked again in the coffee trade, but without sufficient cash to rent a shop of his own, he left the coffee business and began buying and selling leather shoes imported from Ethiopia.

Today he runs an Ethiopian restaurant serving specialties such as Ziqni, Arastok and Katwafa, and says, "most my customers are Yemenis".

While his restaurant was doing well before the uprising, Shamlas explained that business dropped dramatically during 2011 as people struggled financially.

Security is urgently needed

Sably Mahnas, an Ethiopian woman, says she thought of Yemen as a safe haven when she opened a hairdressing shop for men. However, she faced problems from security officials who tried to blackmail her and extort bribes.

"We paid those bribes - as much YR 30,000 - but still policemen closed down the shop once while we were still inside," Mahnas explained.

"In my own country, I was subjected to politically-motivated harassment, and here I also faced prob-

lems, so I complained to the Human Rights Commission" she added.

Mahnas said that she was expelled from her shop and her machines and equipment were stolen.

"Therefore I set up a tent in front of the headquarters of the Human Rights Commission, demanding security for my business and my family," she said.

Lacking opportunity

Kaji, an Ethiopian customer at Shamlas' restaurant, who did not want to give his full name, explained that he has been in Yemen for approximately one year, adding that he was a refugee in Iraq during the war.

"I owned a car showroom there, but I fled to Somalia and then to Kuwait when war broke out," said Kaji, reiterating that all his wealth was abandoned in Iraq when he fled.

"Conflicts in the Arab states have kept me away from my wife for ten years," he said. "I'm waiting for the United Nations to help me solve my problems."

"In Ethiopia, we suffered from racism, but here in Yemen we all live in the same area and pay no attention to differences in creed or religion," he said.

"Refugees in some countries, such as the United States, can afford to make a better life for their children, but here we do not receive good treatment; we are exploited by many people - even the police."

In a neighborhood of Sana'a where many migrants and refugees live, an Ethiopian explained how he had been a professional runner in his own country.

"Currently, I work as a cleaner, but I went several times to Yemen's Youth and Sports Ministry to work as a volunteer to train Yemenis, particularly young players, but they turned me down," he said sadly.

"I feel sorrow when I see young Yemenis chewing qat, so I wanted to train them and offer my experience - even without payment," he explained. "In my country, I was a famous athlete, and media outlets picked up my news, but as a result of the political conditions in my homeland, I was forced to leave and I cannot return."

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the people and elected President of the Republic

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YEMEN: Timeline since signing of power transfer deal

By: IRIN

Since the signing of a power transfer deal sponsored by Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) in November, Yemen has seen further protests and violence, and some key players, like the Houthi-led Shia rebels in the north, oppose tomorrow's presidential election. IRIN surveys the main events of the past two months.

23 November 2012: President Ali Abdullah Saleh signs GCC-brokered deal, under which he leaves power on 21 February 2012 in exchange for legal immunity from prosecution.

25 November: Tens of thousands of protesters rally in Sana'a and 17 main cities on the so-called "Friday of Ongoing Revolution". They oppose immunity for Saleh and his aides.

10 December: A 34-member coalition cabinet sworn in (17 members from Saleh's party and 17 from the opposition Joint Meeting Parties)

15-20 December: Mass protests by staff at dozens of government and military institutions call for the replacement of top officials who are members of Saleh's party.

18 December: A demilitarization committee, made up of 14 senior officers from pro-government and defected army units, begins removing sandbags, roadblocks and checkpoints in Sana'a.

23 December: Fourteen protesters killed in clashes with police as a "March of Life" arrives in Sana'a after a five-day, 250km, walk from Taiz city. They oppose the GCC deal.

25 December: Thousands of Southern Movement (SM) supporters take to the streets of Aden; dozens burn voting

IDs to signal their intention of boycotting the presidential election.

29 December: Saleh meets senior members of his party, instructing them how to deal with mass staff protests in several government institutions.

30 December: Saleh's supporters resume Friday rallies in Sabeen square under the slogan "We return since you don't cease" (a reference to demands for Saleh's prosecution).

4 January 2012: Defected Maj-Gen Ali Mohsen Saleh escapes assassination attempt in Sana'a.

6 January: Vice-President Hadi threatens to leave Yemen after senior members of Saleh's party accuse him of defying Saleh's authority - even calling him a traitor.

8 January: Cabinet proposes draft immunity-from-prosecution legislation for Saleh and his aides, presents it to parliament.

10 January: Draft immunity legislation opposed by some MPs. Anti immunity bill "March of Dignity" arrives in Sana'a after a five-day, 240km, walk from Sa'dah.

11 January: Demilitarization Committee gives 48-hour deadline for gunmen loyal to Sheikh Sadeq al-Ahmar to leave Sana'a.

12 January: At least 26 killed and dozens injured in clashes between fighters from a Sunni Salafi Islamist group and Houthi-led Shia rebels in Hajour area, south of Sa'dah city.

13 January: Seven killed and more than 25 injured in clashes between SM and police in the southern port city of Aden.

14 January: Hadi refuses to submit his nomination credentials for the elections until defected army units re-

move their checkpoints in northwestern Sana'a.

15 January: Armed tribesmen kidnap a Norwegian UN official in Sana'a, demand release of a jailed tribal leader.

16 January: Islamic militants overrun Radaa city, Beidha Governorate, kill three policemen and release 400 militants from the central prison.

20 January: At least five killed in clashes between Islamist militants and civilians in Radaa city.

21 January: Parliament passes Immunity Law and approves nomination of Hadi as the sole presidential candidate. Thousands of young protesters in Sana'a take to the streets in protest against the new law.

22 January: Saleh leaves Sana'a for Oman, prior to going to the USA for medical treatment, says he will return to Yemen for Hadi's inauguration after the election.

23 January: Thousands of members of the Air Force in Sana'a and Taiz begin protests against their commander Gen Mohammed Saleh al-Ahmar, a half brother of Saleh, demanding his replacement.

24 January: Some 46 armed men killed and dozens injured in clashes between Houthi-led Shia rebels and tribesmen in Hajjah Governorate.

27 January: Tens of thousands protest in Sana'a and other main cities against Saleh's immunity.

28 January: Pro-SM gunmen burn down branch office of the Supreme Commission for Elections and Referendum (SCER) in Dhalea Governorate.

29 January: SCER begins training election management committees in governorates.

31 January: Information Minister

Ahmad al-Amrani escapes assassination attempt in front of Cabinet building. "I don't know why they fired a barrage of bullets at my car. I have no personal feuds with anyone," he said.

3 February: More than 30 injured in Aden in clashes between election supporters and opponents.

5 February: Fifty-five killed in clashes between Houthi-led Shia rebels and Sunni Salafi members in Ahim District, Hajjah Governorate. Six killed in clashes between policemen and SM supporters in the governorates of Dhalea and Hadhramaut.

7 February: Hadi launches his electoral campaign in Sana'a. "The situation in Sana'a and other main cities is still complicated, but we have to proceed with elections to save Yemen from conflicts," he said.

8 February: At least eight inmates killed and several others, including policemen, injured in clashes with police in Dhamar Governorate's central prison.

9 February: Two killed and more than 10 injured when gunmen attack SCER office in Dhalea Governorate.

10 February: Hundreds of thousands protest in Sana'a and 14 main cities on what they call the Friday of "Completing all Goals of Revolution".

11 February: Some 18 Houthi fighters killed in an ambush by tribesmen



loyal to Sunni Salafis in the Jarabi and Hazah areas, Hajjah Governorate.

12 February: SCER deploys election management committees in the governorates. Saleh gives televised speech from New York calling on his party supporters to take part in the elections.

14 February: A suicide bomber blows himself up in front of an SCER office in Aden Governorate, leading Hadi to cancel campaign rallies in southern cities.

15 February: Houthi gunmen storm office of Islamist Islah Party in Sa'dah, tear down all pictures of Hadi in the city, and prevent any officials from putting up electoral posters.

16 February: Head of SCER regional office, five staff members and a Republican Guard commander killed in

an ambush by gunmen in Beidha Governorate. One killed and another 20 injured in clashes between SM members and election supporters in the eastern city of Mukalla.

17 February: Hundreds of thousands of protesters rally in Sana'a and other main cities on the so-called Friday of "Your Vote is a Gain for the Revolution", declaring their support for Hadi.

19 February: Interior and defence ministries deploy 103,000 officers and soldiers, especially in southern governorates, to safeguard the electoral process.

20 February: One soldier killed, five injured in attack on a SCER office in Khor Maksar District, Aden Governorate. Citizens force election officials to leave two other offices in the governorate.

احجز نسختك الآن

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unite for children unicef

Internal and External Vacancy Announcement No. 06/2012

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) invites application from qualified Yemeni nationals for the following position:-

Title: Finance Assistant
Level: GS6
Type of Contract: Fixed Term
Duty Station: Sana'a
Duration: One year

Under supervision, of the Finance Officer, performs a variety of specialized tasks in finance and accounting functions.

MAIN DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

- Review and issues payment vouchers for UNICEF (Yemeni Riyals and USD account and maintains financial records and monitoring systems to record and reconcile expenditures, balances, payments, statements and other data for day-to-day transactions and reports, vouchers, etc.) and reconciling data for recurring or special reports.
- Issues cash receipts/ deposit vouchers and ensure timely recording of cash deposited in to UNICEF account. Selects and enters data from a wide variety of documents, verifying accuracy by checking sources, making necessary calculations and assuring inclusion of all relevant data.
- Provides admin services and support to the Chief of Operations and assist in monitoring SB and cross sectoral budgets. Prepares recurring reports as schedules and special reports, as required for budget preparation, audits or other reasons.
- Advise and assists international staff, experts and consultants on all aspects of allowances, salary advances, travel claims and other financial matters, and calculates and authorizes payments due for claims and services.
- Initiates correspondence to verify data, answers queries and obtains additional information on accounts and financial transactions, as required.
- Maintains liaisons with officials of local banks to obtain day-to-day information on exchange and interest rates, changes in procedures and regulations, and matters pertaining to maintenance of office bank accounts.
- Prepares detailed cost estimates, and participates in budget analysis and projects, as required.
- Performs other duties, as required.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS

- Completion of a secondary education. A university degree/diploma in business administration is an asset.
- Six years of general accounting clerical experience.
- Fluency in English and Arabic is required.

Other competencies & skills

i) Core Values (Required)

- Commitment
- Diversity and Inclusion
- Integrity

ii) Core Competencies (Required)

- Communication [II]
- Working with People [II]
- Drive for Results [II]

iii) Functional Competencies (Required)

- Analyzing [II]
- Applying Technical Expertise [II]
- Following instructions and Procedures [II]
- Planning and Organizing [II]

If you meet the requirements stated above, please write in confidence enclosing comprehensive curriculum vitae, duly completed United Nations Personal History form (which can be downloaded from www.unicef.org/employ) stating telephone number, email address and detailed contact address quoting the vacancy number to: yemenhr@unicef.org not later than 11 March 2012. For additional information on UNICEF, please visit our website: www.unicef.org

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