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Yemen cargo bomb plot: Female student arrested

By: Mohammed bin Sallam and Iona Craig

SANA'A, Oct. 31 — Hanan, the 22-year-old computer science student at Sana'a University was relaxing at home listening to music on her MP3 player when at 8:15pm the house was stormed by a female government security unit on Saturday.

Overnight Hanan found herself a terrorism suspect in an international case. She was dragged out of her home along with her asthmatic mother and detained in the national political prison.

Mohammed Al-Samawi, Hanan's father claimed his daughter was innocent and her arrest was a 'big misunderstanding.'

"I don't want to challenge the government, Al-Samawi told human rights lawyer Abdel Rahman Bahman. "I just want them to let my family out. I don't want any trouble."

Mother of the student Amatullah Mohammed, also being held, is in a bad medical condition, according to the human rights organisation HOOD, which has been appointed by the family to represent the two women. She suffers from asthma and her husband fears for her health fearing she may be in an underground prison.

On hearing the news Mohammed Al-Samawi travelled more than 13 hours by

road from Hadramaut, where he works for an oil company, to Sana'a.

Tens of students demonstrated at Sana'a University on Sunday morning following the arrest of computer science student Al-Samawi in connection with explosive packages found on two cargo jets bound for the U.S.

Hanan is a fifth year student based at the faculty of engineering at the New Campus of the capital's university. Friends at the protest described her as a 'moderate Muslim girl' and denied she had any connection with radical Muslims.

Security forces surrounded the university campus on Sunday afternoon, restricting the movement of students around campus, according to Ridhwan Al-Masodi head of the student union at Sana'a University.

Further protests are planned for Monday morning with a sit in, organized by the student union and led by HOOD, due to take place.

"Her direct relation to the packages has not been confirmed, said, Abdel Rahman Berman, the human rights lawyer, from HOOD, volunteering to represent the two women. "We should not let the



Tens of students formed an impromptu demonstration outside the main gate of Sana'a University's new campus on Sunday. Another larger demonstration is expected on Monday morning.

security forces use the pretext of terrorism to violate human rights."

Friends and fellow students went to the office of HOOD in Sana'a today to meet Abdel Rahman Bahman. They maintained their friend and classmate Hanan had no connections with terrorism or fanatics.

"They were crying and asking just one question 'why her' and the answer to this question can only be answered by the General Attorney of Prosecution," Abdel Rahman Berman told The Yemen Times.

Suspects should be formally charged within 24 hours and have access to a lawyer, according to Yemen's constitution.

Yemen security authorities were led to Al-Samawi by information received from Washington, including a telephone number of the sender of two packages alleged to have contained explosives in the form of ink cartridges, Yemen President Ali Abdullah Saleh said in a press conference on Saturday evening.

In the press conference Saleh doubted that all the suspected packages came from Yemen, but he said Yemen will look into the issue and welcomed a Brit-

ish intelligence team into the country to participate in the investigation.

"But we will not tolerate any interference in our internal affairs," he warned.

Nobody has so far made contact with the two detained women and their exact location is not known, Abdel Rahman Bahman speculated that they were being held, possibly underground, in the National Security Prison.

A major international security alert was launched after multiple packages sent to synagogues in the U.S. were traced back to Yemen. A tip off from Saudi Arabian intelligence authorities launched a full scale major incident in the U.S.

Parcels sent by FedEx and UPS, both with offices on Hadda street in Sana'a, were involved.

An employee at the FedEx office explained to the Yemen Times that all packages are screened first by FedEx at their office, and a second time at the airport. "The company thoroughly processes packages that are being sent from Yemen every day, said another source at FedEx, "There are three stages of inspection followed by wrapping and sealing of the packages, then they are scanned at the

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Guns and bulldozers used in tribal property dispute

By: Tom Finn and Ismail Sheikh

SANA'A, Oct. 31 — Clouds of thick grey smoke rose from a city block in a diplomatic area of Sana'a on Thursday, as firefighters struggled for over three hours to extinguish flames from a store.

The fire was started by a group of armed tribesmen who rammed a bulldozer into the wall of a restaurant near the Indian embassy in Sana'a, before dousing it with gasoline and setting the place alight, according to eye witnesses.

Surrounding stores and coffee shops were also set alight, and gunmen sprayed nearby buildings with bullets. People flooded to the scene to watch the giant fire and take pictures on their mobile phones.

The violence was part of a dispute over property between two tribes from the Arhab area which has been raging for over ten years. The Mubarak tribe who attacked the buildings says it owns the land in the neighborhood and has the documentation to prove it. But the area is inhabited by the Al-Fulehi tribe. A member of the Mubarak tribe, who

was involved in the morning raid, said that the Al-Fulehi tribe has claimed it now owns the land because they have been living there for so long as tenants.

The assault is the second tribal dispute to turn violent in Sana'a in under a week.

Last Friday, a local tribal sheikh was gunned down in a Sana'a restaurant not far from the fire while dining with his young son. The next day, the sheikh's tribesmen clashed with members of the shooter's tribe resulting in six deaths, a security official said.

Tribal warfare is common in Yemen, especially in the more remote rural parts of the country where the government tacitly allows a degree of tribal self-governance. But last week's fighting underscores the fact that tribal violence is also increasingly a feature in government strongholds such as the capital.

One of the main reasons for these violent conflicts is the spread of arms across the country. This has pushed the government into carrying out an arms control campaign.

Through this campaign, 16,238 guns and over 15,000 bullets were confis-



An estate in a diplomatic area of Sana'a containing a restaurant, coffee shop, bakery, and phone booth was set on fire on Thursday by security supported tribesmen armed with guns, torches and a bulldozer.

cated in August this year from across the country.

Of those, 769 were confiscated inside major cities and the rest were

seized at check points entering the cities, according to the capital's security department.

"Our main problem is the tribal cul-

ture which encourages the carrying of arms and using them, especially in solving disputes," said Mohammed Al-Qawsi, deputy Minister of Interior in an

earlier interview on the campaign.

Tribal disputes, particularly those regarding property, can last for decades and cause considerable trouble for those residing nearby.

"I'm relieved that this dispute is over. They've been fighting for such a long time," the owner of a shop adjacent to the fire, told the Yemen Times.

For others, tribal disputes are simply a part of their daily lives.

"It happens all the time," said the owner of a grocery shop whose store now faces the charred remnants of Myanmar restaurant.

"There was a gunfight here two years ago between the same two tribes," he said pointing above him at a bullet hole in the ceiling. "At first customers were afraid to visit my shop, but everything went back to normal after two hours."

Sometimes tribal disputes are successfully resolved through legal courts, but in other cases the courts prove inadequate.

In Feb. 2007, a judge's verdict in favor of one of two tribes disputing the ownership of land on 60 meter road in Sana'a resulted in shoot-out killing one tribesmen and injuring three others.

Rampant screw worm in Al-Mahwit

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, Oct. 31 — Livestock in Al-Mahwit governorate, 115 km north of Sana'a, has been infected with screw worm for the last four weeks. Cases of the deadly disease are on the rise, officials from the Animal Veterinary Department office in the governorate told the Yemen Times.

Screw worm, also known as fly strike, is an infection where flies lay their eggs on the soft parts of live animals, such as the mouth or nose. The larva emerge from the eggs within 12-24 hours and immediately begin to feed on the animal's body, leading to death if no immediate treatment is taken.

Screwworm is spreading in the area of Al-Mahwit, where livestock is a major source of income for rural families. Ahmed Al-Hasibi, head of the Animal Veterinary Department in Mahwit, told the Yemen Times that the office has implemented two campaigns in cooperation with local authorities.

The first campaign from Oct. 3 to Oct. 12 targeted the six districts of Bani

Sa'ad, Al-Khabt, Hufash, Al-Rujum, Al-Tawila, and Mahwit. "The infection appeared in 430 villages," Al-Hasibi said. The total number of reported cases was 3,238, including 1,857 goats, 1,080 sheep, 117 cows, 141 camels, and 54 donkeys and dogs.

The second campaign from Oct. 13 to Oct. 22 targeted the same districts excluding Hufash and Al-Tawila. Screw worm infection appeared in 406 villages with 2,494 reported cases. Again infection was dominant among goats, sheep and cows. Infection was found in 1,480 goats, 684 sheep, 149 cows, 93 camels and 126 donkeys and dogs.

"I receive calls every day from farmers in infected villages and an urgent campaign is needed," General Secretary of the local council in the district of Melhan, Mohammad Yahya Abdo, told the Yemen Times.

In Melhan district, around 160 infected cases were reported and treated by the Animal Veterinary Office. The infections were found in camels, sheep, goats, donkeys and some dogs. Abdulsalm Hilal, director of Animal Veteri-

nary Office in the district told the Yemen Times.

He explained that the office has sent a field team to educate farmers about how to deal with the disease, treat infected cases and spray animal yards. The team also provides farmers with the drugs needed to treat infected animals, according to Hilal.

The veterinary office in Al-Mahwit is carrying out a spray and treatment campaign in the nine districts of the governorate, but the action has been slow in Melhan district because of a low response by the local authority there, according to Al-Hasibi.

Hilal explained to the Yemen Times that veterinary offices in the districts of Al-Mahwit have asked local authorities to fund their spray and treatment campaigns against the worm, and all local councils in the districts have responded except the local council in Melhan.

"We told the local council in Melhan to fund a 30-day spray and treatment campaign, but they only supported a ten day campaign," Hilal said. He explained that they needed 30 days be-

cause of the remote and scattered areas of infection. He added that the worm is highly active in the district now because of rainfall, high temperatures and humidity.

A previous epidemic hit Yemen in Feb. 2008, and struck Hodeida, Hajja, and Sa'ada simultaneously. In Nov. 2008 the infection appeared in Al-Mahwit on a large scale, killing thousands of cattle and sheep in the governorate, according to Al-Hasibi. Screw worm infection, or myiasis as it is scientifically known, has also occasionally appeared in the governorates of Hodeida, Dhamar, and Taiz.

Al-Hasibi told the Yemen Times that combating myiasis requires cooperation between the Ministry of Agriculture, local authorities and the media. "The media can play a significant role in educating farmers on how to deal with infected cases and how to prevent its spread to other animals," he said.

"Yemen requires YR 22 billion (USD 110 million) to combat the spread of myiasis," Dr. Galib Al-Eryani, general manager of the Animal Wealth Admin-



livestock is a primary source of income for many rural families accounting for 50 percent of their income, according to the 2009 USAID report on livestock in Yemen.

istration at the Ministry of Agriculture, told Yemen Times in 2008.

Agriculture accounts for 57 percent of Yemen's non-oil exports, and livestock — a primary source of income for

many farmers — accounts for 50 percent of their income, according to the 2009 USAID report on livestock in Yemen. The average price of one cow is about YR 100,000 or around USD 500.

Yemen's Judges introduced to cybercrimes

By: Malak Shaher

SANA'A, Oct. 30 — Judges and prosecutors are currently receiving training to combat cybercrime, in a new policy aimed at increasing the role of those working in the legal profession in Yemen.

The two-month program, organized by the Yemen Justice and Policing Program (YJPP), also includes courses on: international standards of fair trials, combating corruption especially regarding government tenders and overseas crimes — such as money laundering and acts of international terrorism, according to Judge Ali Al-Mukhtar from YJPP.

The YJPP chose these topics, with the help of Ministry of Justice, as they are not regarded as common crimes in Yemen and only studied briefly as background in legal institutes, according to Al-Mukhtar.

For Angreed Abdulla Ali, a recent graduate from the Supreme Jurisprudence Institute, "cyber crimes" made up no more than two pages of her entire curriculum.

Angreed is one of many law students who have only a brief background in the concept of cybercrimes — crimes that either target or are facilitated by computer networks or devices. Cybercrime can include fraud, spam, identity theft, information warfare, and even money laundering and child trafficking.

"The brief background on the cyber crimes we had in the institute was not enough. But we have also been introduced to other topics which are very beneficial," said Angreed.

"In spite of the fact that many crimes



Cybercrimes are crimes that either target or are facilitated by computer networks or devices and can include fraud, spam, identity theft, information warfare, money laundering and child trafficking.

are being committed with the help of the Internet, Yemen is yet to sign the Budapest Convention on the Cyber crimes," she added.

The Budapest convention on Cybercrimes was proposed in November 2001 and passed into law in July 2004. By September 2006 15 countries had signed the convention and 28 others had signed but not ratified it.

Angreed is currently receiving intensive training in cybercrime, alongside 90 other recent graduates of the Supreme Jurisprudence Institute, and 60 judges and prosecutors currently working in Yemen. Legal experts from Lebanon and Egypt are leading the

training program.

"We chose 90 newly graduates students from the institute because they have no prior experience. Therefore, bringing them into action will help them in their future professional life," said Judge Nedat Al-Wazeer from the Ministry of Justice.

Of the 150 being trained, the top ten will receive special legal training abroad, according to Al-Wazeer.

The training program is part of the five-year Yemen Justice and Policing Program, funded by UK aid from the Department of International Development (DFID), which is currently in its second year.

Qat threatens first Yemeni natural reserve



Dhamari female farmers in straw hats in Otma, one of Yemen's agricultural natural reserves.

By: Abdulkarim Al-Nihari
For the Yemen Times

DHAMAR, Oct. 30 — Farmers are increasingly uprooting trees to grow qat in the Otma reserve, in the Dhamar governorate, 100 km south of Sana'a, according to farmers from the area.

Dhamar residents sent a letter to the relevant authorities, saying that many farmers had abandoned coffee beans and fruits for the cash crop in Wadi Kirsh, Tahajjar, Sail Al-Dharah, Himyar Al-Wasat, Al-Mojanza'a and Al-Sharm.

Residents sent the letter to the local authorities in Otma directorate, the local council and the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, asking for a ban on planting qat trees.

They especially highlighted the need to preserve the dharah tree, a large tree whose wood is used in construction.

"Many trees including the dharah are being cut down," said Mohammad Abdullah, a local farmer. "And many other trees such as the banana, guava and mango trees are being uprooted to be replaced with qat."

Otmat Al-Baria is well-known for its olives and pomegranates, according to Mahmud Shidaia, chairman of the Environment Protection Authority in the area. The reserve is filled with Otmah olives, considered one of most rare trees around the world. Its pomegranates only exist on the island of Socotra.

In June 1999, Otma was announced as the first protected area in Yemen. The goal was to use its resources to improve the

country's economy.

But cultivated qat areas have spread the last two years, at the expense of coffee and fruits, said Saeed Al-Otmi, local coffee farmer.

"Since Otma governorate was announced as a protected area no changes have been made in services or tourism investments," said local farmer Mohammad Al-Bahri. "This drives people away and makes them forget about the reserve."

The dharah tree, now threatened by the expansion of qat plantations, is also used by Dhamar residents as a cheaper alternative to gas, according to the farmer. Instead of buying gas cylinders, which are more expensive the further away one moves from the main road, locals chop up the prized tree for firewood.

Their News

Promoting media as partners in achieving sustainable development

Amman 24 October 2010 - Realizing the importance of media in shaping public opinions and in being a catalyst of change in addressing the root causes of ecological degradation, UNESCO Amman Office in cooperation with IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) - Regional Office for West Asia are holding a 4-day training workshop under the patronage of H.E Minister of Environment Hazem Malhas. The event, entitled Media as Partners in Education for Sustainable Development, gathers more than 20 journalists and media professionals to be trained on environmental reporting techniques on sustainable development issues. The workshop is held from 24-27 October, 2010.

“UNESCO regards the media as essential partners in educating the public on the environmental situation in Jordan and globally and hope that in the future we can work as a team for Jordan. I am also particularly happy that together we will explore possibilities on how to use social media tools and new media formats towards the objective of educating the public opinion on the environmental challenges of our time.” said Anna Paolini, Director of UNESCO Amman Office.

“Enlightened education and media are considered conditions and prerequisites for achieving sustainability and they are also key agents in transforming traditional mental models towards a sustainable future,” said Dr. Odeh Al-Jayyousi, IUCN West Asia Regional Director.

The training utilizes the UNESCO’s

Media Training and Resource Kit, which attempts to provide media professionals with basic information about prominent priority issues for sustainable development. It also provides practical exercises to inspire investigative reporting, and draws links to existing experience that may enrich the information resources of media professionals. Issues like climate change, biodiversity, extinction, resource depletion as well as other environmental challenges will be addressed throughout the training. In addition, presentations from active community members in Jordan will be delivered to showcase the real grass-root level efforts in regards to sustainable development.

On the other hand, the role of social media in sustainable development will be

addressed on the third day of the training, where 7iber Inc. will give hands-on training on using social media and multimedia tools to raise the awareness on sustainable development issues. A social network will be created among the participants as part of the training workshop, where all the participants will become members of this network and further learn how to utilize and harness this network to deliver the environmental message.

The case of Aramex International green policy will be highlighted on the last day of the training through a field trip to Aramex premises, where participants will learn about the role of the private sector in greening the economy and reducing their ecological footprints.

The British Council organizes ‘Leadership in Higher Education’ for the Leaders of Aden University

From 24 – 26 October 2010 in Aden, the British Council organizes a 3-day workshop about the ‘Leadership in Higher Education’ for the academics of Taiz University including the Rector, the Vice Rectors, the Deans, the Vice Deans, the Heads of Centres and other leaders of the University. The trainer is the international expert, Professor Abdullateef Al-Hakimi, currently an academic and educational consultant in Yemen and Ex-Dean of the Faculty of Education in the United Arab Emirates University. Prof Haider has also been delivering training for higher education institutions in many coun-

tries in the Middle East and outside.

Prof. Al-Hakimi emphasizes on the importance of Leadership and summarized the basic purpose of leadership within the context of Higher Education as ‘Enabling and encouraging faculty and administrators to change and transform their institutions so that they can more effectively enhance student learning and development, generate new knowledge, and serve the community; and then empower students to become agents of positive social change in the larger society’

The key issues which are covered in this

workshop includes: understanding leadership and academic leadership, explaining why academic leadership is important—and what happens without it; explaining the leadership roles of students, faculty, department chairs, deans, student affairs, and university administration as well as exploring the importance of strategic planning, change management and innovation for leadership.

As declared by Mr Edrees Al Qadasi, Projects Manager of Higher Education and Marketing in the British Council Yemen, the topic of Academic Leadership is a response to the needs raised by many academics of

many universities as per the feedback collected during the workshops which were organized by the British Council for all the public universities in Yemen. He also says ‘our Higher Education programme in Yemen aims at improving the quality of higher education and raising the standards of the outcomes of the Yemeni universities with a view to contributing to the development of this country; hence our previous workshops focused on the Academic Quality and we now recognize the importance of leadership for higher education people to achieve this aim’

Felix becomes a member of AACO

Felix Airways has become the latest Arab carrier to become a member of AACO - the Arab Air Carriers Organization

The Yemeni-based regional carrier was at the AACO conference in Cairo and revealed it is in final negotiation to acquire a pair of Bombardier CRJ900 regional jets and take options on two more.

Chairman Saleh Al-Awaji also said that the airline could be into profit by the end of this year. It currently operates a number of domestic routes in



Yemen using two CRJ 200s and two CRJ700s but wants the larger of the Canadian jets to help it increase international regional routes into Saudi Arabia.

“Joining the Arab Air Carriers Organization is an honor for us, especially since we have been in operation for only two years and have been able to achieve in a short time what many need long time to do,” said Al-Awaji.

Felix Airways covered all operating airports in Yemen and has sev-

eral regional destinations in Djubuti, UAE, KSA and Oman.

“We are now working on two more destinations in KSA which are Al-Taef and Jaizan and this year we will also facilitate the pilgrimage transportation by carrying pilgrims to Jeddah in coordination with the Ministry of Endowment,” he said.

since its establishment the airlines have carried more than half a million passengers and operated more than 20 thousand flight in addition to a 100 private trips.

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The world of female journalists in Yemen

Women working in the media is still a new concept in Yemen, and one that is yet to be socially acceptable. However, through their work many female journalists have taken long strides towards shattering many of the stereotypes about women in Yemen. They are proving once again that they can work on an equal footing with men.

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

Tawkol Karman, head of the group Women Journalists Without Chains, was arrested and detained for three hours on Oct. 15 at Al-Olofi police station. Karman was arrested for leading a protest for marginalized group rights without alerting security beforehand.

Jaws dropped and eyes opened wide when the news of her arrest spread, because arresting women for political reasons is still foreign to Yemeni society, or at least it was so until recently.

Ironically it was Karman herself who said in an interview in Aug. 2010 with Radio Netherlands Wereldomroep (RNW), a Dutch worldwide broadcast media outlet, that no one dares to detain a woman on political or journalistic grounds.

At the time, the RNW website reported that Karman did not expect any female journalists to be arrested unless the social values in Yemen deteriorated to the extreme.

Now she knows better. "Unfortunately, female journalists and activists have been assaulted a few times in the second half of this year during protests. I would still like to maintain that it is frowned upon in a conservative society such as ours," she said.

There are 1,400 journalists registered with the Yemeni Journalist's Syndicate. Only 167 are women, which is less than 12 percent. In the 2009 Yemeni Journalist's Syndicate elections for the 12-member council, only four women ran out of 98 candidates. Only one woman, Fatima Mutahar, was elected and the remaining eleven positions were filled by men.

In the last ten years only six women have occupied the post of chief editor, and all of those newspapers are related to women or development except for the Yemen Times.

Yemeni culture is known for its chivalrous culture towards women, at least in public.

"There is some sort of respect for women and politeness in dealing with women in public. However, a lot of this is pretense and not genuine," said Faud Al-Salahi, professor of Social Sciences at Sana'a University.

Since journalism is still a new profession for many Yemeni women, most female journalists tread carefully and try not to step on male toes.

"The majority of female journalists write about safe issues that do not bother the authorities, such as social topics," said Athmar Hashem, a department head at the 14th October state-run newspaper.

"If female journalists want to write about political issues they need a VIP to protect them in the beginning, because she will face big pressures. Being in a Muslim society, she cares about her family and those around her, and doesn't want them to face trouble because of her work," she explained.

The syndicate does not have any programs to encourage women to write about alternative issues such as the economy,

politics or human rights. "There is a stereotype that females should write about topics that concern women only," said Fatima Mutahar.

"Whenever a chief editor sees a female journalist, they send her to cover small topics that are not very interesting, and that's how they determine her writing," she added.

"We admit in the syndicate that we haven't done much to change this stereotype, but we have a plan for next year to encourage female journalists to be involved more in all kinds of journalism," she added.

Gradually a few female journalists with good networks, or those who have been working in the field for some time, have started breaking the stereotype and venturing into what is typically seen as male domains of writing such as politics, the economy, and security.

Samia Al-Aghbary works for the Al-Thawri opposition newspaper, and is the most well-known female political writer. "This is my passion. I was threatened many times for what I wrote. Threatened by text messages and phone calls, and have faced accusations in newspapers, but all of that didn't stop me from doing my job" said Al-Aghbary.

Anissa Uthman used to write for the Al-Wassat independent newspaper. She was tried in her absence on Jan. 16, 2010, and received a suspended sentence of three months in prison on charges of defaming the president, Ali Abdullah Saleh.

Although she has kept a low profile since then, Amnesty International in its reports on Yemen fears that Uthman may still be at risk of imprisonment, although the court verdict and sentence are still subject to appeal.

"If she is imprisoned; Amnesty International would consider her a prisoner of conscience," read the report. The editor and proprietor of Al-Wassat, Jamal Amer, was also tried in the case and appeared before the court where he was convicted and fined.

Some challenging female journalists and activists have also been subjected to physical assault. On the same day that Karman was arrested, Bushra Al-Sarabi, a journalist in Women Journalists Without Chains who was participating in the protest, was shot by a security officer with a rubber bullet. The bullet set her clothes on fire, and caused injuries to her back and leg for which she had to go to Al-Jumhori Hospital for treatment.

It is not just the authorities or cultural barriers that hold back female journalists in Yemen. Even in the Yemeni Journalist's Syndicate female journalists are sidelined.

For example, when Fatima Mutahar competed in the syndicate's council elections she received the second highest

number of votes. However, she was given an administrative position as the executive manager, which does not include real civil society work.

"I hope the marginalization that happened to me will not happen to any other woman," Mutahar said reflecting on the election.

At the time many journalists objected to Mutahar's treatment and 23 journalists signed a statement on the Women Media Forum website stating their disappointment, and accusing the syndicate of gender bias.

"According to the number of votes she [Mutahar] received, she should have been given a high position such as Secretary General of the syndicate," said Arafat Mudabesh, chief editor for the Al-Tagheer news website, and one of the 23 signatories.

Some journalists came up with an idea to promote more participation by women in the syndicate through a quota system, but it was short lived.

"Many male journalists decided against a quota for women in the syndicate's council, and hence it was dropped. They said women journalists don't need to be treated as a minority, that they are capable of competing head-to-head with men on equal grounds, and hence should not be given any regulatory advantage," said Farooq Al-Kamali, the editor-in-chief of Al-Yemen Newspaper.

The advantages and disadvantages of being a female journalist in Yemen

Marwa Najm Al-Deen, is a journalist with the Al-Yemen independent newspaper. She believes that journalism makes a woman stronger and more intellectually aware, as it requires constant searching for accurate information and updates.

"One advantage the female journalist in Yemen has over male journalists," Ameera Al-Arasi, a female freelancer says, "is that officials cooperate with female journalists more than with male journalists, because females are more direct, to the point, and politer than the males."

"My male colleagues find it surprising sometimes when I get an appointment with someone they usually can't access easily," she explained.

"In general, my experience is that many chief editors treat female journalists better

than male journalists, because we work harder and produce better quality reports. We want to prove ourselves as good journalists," said Al-Arasi, who usually writes for independent private newspapers.

"I love being a journalist, there is no other job that can make me satisfied the way journalism does," said Taghreed Abd-Alhameed, who works for a medical newspaper.

"Journalism is not office work. In fact, while investigating in the streets and touching people's lives, I can feel myself making change."

"And the topics in journalism are not exclusive to men or women. It's an open space and the journalist can choose what



By: Hamid

he or she wants to write. It depends on the journalist themselves, no matter whether they are male or female," she added.

Altaf Al-Ahdal is a freelance journalist who has been writing for the state-run Al-Jumhori newspaper for over five years. She says working as a journalist is good for women, as it helps them improve their character and learn more about life.

Yet journalism remains a difficult profession for women. All the female journalists who spoke to the Yemen Times said that the first obstacle they face in their work is the inability to be part of qat sessions. Most of the newsrooms in Yemen have what is known as a maqyal – a place where men chew qat for hours in the afternoon – where the main news decisions take place excluding women.

"In a maqyal there is no place for a woman. Most of the journalism work and editorial decisions in many newspapers are made in these men-only qat sessions," said Najm Al-Deen. "Also most of the interviews with sources are done during these sessions, including political discussions and scoops."

She concluded that the exclusion from being part of the political qat discussions is one of the main reasons that female journalists are limited to working on non-political topics.

Not only is access different, but so is pay. Al-Ahdal, who has been a freelance journalist for around five years, said that women get paid less than men for the same stories.

"I've noticed that men are paid better than I am, although I get so much positive feedback from readers on my articles. Some readers tell me that they buy the newspaper just to read my stories, but still the editor does not think I deserve more," she said bitterly.

"Unfortunately the editors I am working with are biased against women. They treat freelance female journalists as if we are slaves," she added.

Even for those journalists who overcome the professional hurdles, the society

is still standing "en guard". According to many testimonies from female journalists, men harass them while they are conducting interviews or gathering information. For example, some interviewees call a female journalist back and want to "befriend" her.

"The problem with men in our society is that they may cooperate with female journalists better than with male journalists, however; in essence they are against them." Al-Salahi said that men who have degrading opinions on women anyway, extend these perceptions to female journalists. And this is why they think of them in this ill manner.

"I went to meet a male official once. When he saw me, he kicked the others out of the room and closed the door to make it seem like a private meeting, and started to talk about personal things. I didn't like the way he was conducting himself so I left. Then he kept sending me text messages and calling me seeking a relationship," said Al-Arasi.

Most of the newsrooms in Yemen have what is known as a maqyal – a place where men chew qat for hours in the afternoon – where the main news decisions take place excluding women.

"As a result of this negative attitude towards female journalists, many families do not allow their daughters to become journalists," she said.

It is not only male sources a female journalist has to be wary of. Even her male colleagues can act the same way. "Many male journalists act sophisticated in front of their

female colleagues, but talk badly about them behind their backs," said Najm Al-Din. "They say female journalists are 'easy to get' just because they talk with men."

Athmar Hashm thinks that society has become more open-minded, and that there is now more acceptance of female journalists, especially in Aden. "In the last six years a lot has changed. People understand and respect a female journalist's work, even her chief editor and her colleagues," she explained.

"There is also an appreciation from her superiors in the government newspapers. Even given the fact that we don't have lots of women in the post of chief, still gaining the superiors' trust is a big achievement that will lead one day to having equal numbers of female and male editors-in-chief," she added.

"Female journalists have become competitive now. Most of them are specialized in certain kinds of writing. Male journalists still don't realize the importance of specialized journalism," said Moheeb Zawa, an editor at the Al-Arabia news website.

"Some male journalists have started to feel threatened by female journalists, because they work hard. I think that those who think this way should quit journalism and look for another profession where there isn't female competition," Moheeb added.

Al-Kamali is one of the few male journalists working in state-run media who strongly promotes women in his line of work. "We have to admit that female journalists are marginalized and cannot climb the management ladder easily. Until now we have had very few female editors, and they all became editors because they owned the newspaper."

When Al-Kamali discussed with his editor why they do not hire women in management positions, the editor replied that "the position requires someone who is able to stay late and chew qat. Women are not able to do so." The editor also argued that management positions require late hours and women cannot stay late outside their homes.

Jordan Club bids Ambassador Farewell

The Jordanian Club in Yemen Awarded Jordanian Ambassador Ahmed Jaradat the Club's Award in recognition of his efforts during his five year term in Yemen.

On behalf of the club Hani Shehadeh president of the club gave ambassador Jaradat the award in the farewell ceremony which took place in the club on Saturday Oct 30, 2010.

Moreover, the Jordanian community offered their thanks to Ambassador Jaradat, and on their behalf Omar Al-Sos regional manager of the Arab Bank delivered a speech in which he praised the ambassador's work and presented him with gifts as a token of appreciation from the community.

Attending the ceremony were a member of the Jordanian businessmen, diplomats and students.



Awareness raising about corruption in Yemen



Launch of the "Destructive Beast," a documentary on corruption in Yemen (created by the Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE) with funding from the National Endowment for Democracy.

Benjamin Wiacek For the Yemen Times

"A destructive beast, that we either destroy, or it will destroy us." It's with these words that Faten Al-Youssefi, member of the Children's Parliament, describes corruption in Yemen. "Destructive Beast" became then the title of a 43 minutes documentary about corruption, created by the Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE), in cooperation with Democracy School, and directed by Khadija Al-Salami, a Yemeni filmmaker.

The interest of the documentary is more in its approach rather than the subject itself. It is not the first time that corruption is addressed, however, the goal here is promoting awareness by using the film as an education tool. Abdulwahab Al-Kebisi, Regional Director for Africa and MENA at

CIPE stated that by taking "a look at the institutionalization of corruption in Yemen and the effect it has had on the lives of ordinary people" the film can help to start "a discussion on a topic which was taboo before" added

Danya Greenfield, Program Officer for MENA at CIPE.

The film shows ordinary people facing corruption and highlights the impact on their daily lives, and on the economy. For instance, we see a



Clips from the documentary which highlights people's interaction with corruption in their daily lives.

pharmacist who is asked by the police to pay for the store sign on top of the door. When a customer tries to mediate between the two, he finds himself getting arrested. The usual response by citizens is to say that this is not surprising. "The most dangerous issue is that many in Yemen do not believe there is anything that can be done about corruption" explained Abdulwahab Al-Kebisi, but Yemenis have to realize that this is "unacceptable" and that they have the ability to fix the situation. The footage and interviews at the Supreme National Authority for Combating Corruption (SNACC) and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry aim at encouraging people to act and document these violations, in order to assert their rights.

As an education tool, CIPE wants to "train police on the economic cost of forging a passport or ID card, as well as many other issues" said Abdulwahab Al-Kebisi to the Yemen Times. Therefore, the second screening of the film was at the Police Academy on Saturday October 23, and stirred many discussion on the topic.

However some people criticized the film for not addressing the issue of corruption at the highest level of the administration. According to Transparency International, Yemen is ranked 146 in the 2010 index, on a list of 178 countries. CIPE told the Yemen Times that it was not the goal of the movie to address it. Instead, this film is a reminder to Yemenis of their duties and obligations as citizens of the country. In addition, CIPE hopes that this film and the debate it would create, will "put pressure on the government by Yemenis themselves" stated Danya Greenfield. Jamal Alshami, director of Democracy School added that "while some people criticized the movie saying that this is part of their lives and nothing new is shown", others appreciated "the undercover footages which actually expose people."

The film ended by giving back hope to the people, and showing them that something can be done about corruption. The different footage of the Children's Parliament shows the public that the solution might come from this young generation that is eager to fight for a better future in Yemen.



Although the film which was directed by Khadija Al-Salami talked about corruption in daily lives, some criticized it for not discussing corruption on top levels.



VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) Programme invites Yemeni nationals to apply for the following volunteering position with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), under Project: Climate Change/Environment Portfolio.

Post Title: Climate Change Officer (UNV)
Location: Sana'a

Responsibilities:

Under the supervision of Project Manager, the UNV volunteer will be responsible for:

- Promote Policy Dialogue on climate change with government and development partners, building on and ensuring consistency with international policy guidance on climate change provided by HQ
- Observe and provide information and support to national and international climate change policy debates within the overarching UNDP climate change policy framework.
- Support a UN-wide approach to climate change and promote UNDP's role, including policy and programmatic initiatives, ensuring consistency and integration with regional and global approaches, methodologies, and strategies
- Promote cross practice collaboration (poverty, governance, CPR, gender, capacity development) within UNDP as well as within the UN system.
- Support strategic partnerships and knowledge management
- Adapt global and regional technical and strategic position papers, presentations, advisory and briefing notes, for national circumstances.
- Provide regular briefings on the status of international climate change negotiations and forthcoming events, using disseminated inputs from EEG and the Regional Service Centers. These inputs should contribute to the development and strengthening common UN positions regarding climate change issues.

Qualifications:

- University Degree or equivalent in related discipline, i.e. climate sciences, environmental sciences, earth sciences, natural resource economics, political science or related social sciences
- At least 3 years of relevant work experience on issues related to climate risk, vulnerability reduction and capacity development.
- Experience in working with government, donors or UN previously is an asset
- Proven track record in policy analysis, development work in the area of climate change and related issues.
- Ability to engage in and contribute to high-level policy dialogues and advisory functions involving high level government counterparts and other stakeholders.
- Thorough knowledge and understanding of the global debate on climate change and experience in multilateral environmental debates and dialogues and processes.
- Experience in advising climate change adaptation and energy policy development a major asset
- Proven experience and knowledge of the country's institutional framework and policies of Climate Change is an asset
- Knowledge and experience with GEF and adaptation funds is desirable

Interested candidates are requested to send their cover letter and C.V. to unvve.info@undp.org Email Subject: Climate Change Officer -Sana'a

National UN Volunteers are not paid a salary for their services. Instead, they are provided with a volunteer living allowance, \$ 800 per month in addition to hazard allowances.

UNV is an equal opportunity organization and female candidates are encouraged to apply.

Deadline for receiving applications is 13 November 2010.

Windows into international development work in Yemen



The deadly click – growing risk of landmines

By: Sveinn H Gudmarsson

They may look like toys but are in reality far more lethal than anything you might come across in an average toy store. After the truce reached by the government of Yemen and insurgents in the north of the country earlier this year and as IDPs return to their homes, the inhabitants of the region have been cruelly reminded of the threat of landmines and unexploded ordnances (UXOs). In a recent incident, a young IDP boy went on a visit with a relative to the town of Malaheed, in the war-torn governorate of Sa'ada. Believing he had found a new and exciting toy, he brought with him a strange object back to the Al-Mazraq camps in Hajjah Governorate. A few days later the object exploded; the little boy got seriously injured and so did his mother.

The people of Yemen know the risks of landmines all too well. During the past decades, from the revolution to the civil war in 1994, to the Sa'ada insurgency, Yemen has witnessed a number of conflicts, each leaving behind a significant contribution to the mine and UXO problem. Since the ceasefire agreement was signed this February, more than fifty landmine casualties have been reported in the conflict-affected areas. According to the Seyaj Organization for Childhood Protection, a Sana'a-based NGO, ten children have been killed in these incidents. Most of these have occurred in the return areas of IDPs but explosions have also happened in areas surrounding refugee camps, which are supposed to be safe. One of the most horrific incidents took place this spring when three children and two adults died in an explosion near a school in Al-Mazraq. The children had been looking through a pile of scrap metal for objects to sell when they found a landmine. The bomb exploded in their hands.

Abbas is a ten-year old boy who lives in Al-Mazraq Camp 1 with his family. This May, he and his little brother went to Malaheed with their uncle and that trip was to have dire consequences. "We were going home when my uncle stepped on the landmine. It exploded and killed him. I was badly injured and did not know what happened." Abbas lost his left eye in the explosion and his brother suffered similar injuries. The wounds from the bomb fragments are still very noticeable



Abbas lost his left eye and suffered severe injuries in a landmine accident earlier this year. UNICEF, with other organisations, has proposed a comprehensive strategy to address the risk of landmines and UXOs in Yemen.

and the soaring temperatures in the camp do nothing to speed up Abbas's recovery. If the psychological wounds take long time to heal, one can only imagine how long the psychological recovery will take.

Landmines for sale

Tawfiq Radman, UNICEF's Child Protection Consultant in Harad, the closest town to the Al-Mazraq camps, is deeply concerned about the recent incidents. He explains that following a series of landmine explosions in the spring, UNICEF assisted the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour in conducting an awareness campaign in the camps. However, more needs to be done, especially in the return areas of the IDPs. "These injuries and deaths show that a scaling up of mine risk education and mine clearance activities is urgently required," Radman says.

To address this grave situation, UNICEF, UNDP and Save the Children have proposed a plan of "Mine Action Operations in Affected Areas". The objective of the plan is to reduce risk of death and injury from landmines and UXOs and assist in the safe return of the internally displaced population to their local communities. Among the proposed activities are comprehensive mine risk education campaigns in schools, IDP camps

and settlements and local communities in the governorates affected by the conflict and extensive mine clearance operations. This work will have to be preceded by training of volunteers and the necessary surveys for landmine clearing

Measures that deliver results

With every child that is killed or maimed in a landmine explosion, the need for action becomes more urgent. "Risk of landmines has been present in Yemen for many years, but the problem now is becoming more evident and needs emergency response," says Ghada Kachachi, UNICEF's Chief of Child Protection in Yemen. "There is no doubt that the newly proposed plan will benefit many; it targets around 270,000 people in total, 90,000 directly through awareness sessions and events and another 180,000 through mine risk education. This figure includes 40,000 children so obviously there is a lot at stake," she adds. Successful implementation of the plan would mean that displaced and affected people would be able to move safely in and to their local communities, children in over thirty schools would have better understanding on how to avoid risk of landmines, and the number of mines and UXOs would be greatly reduced in the war-affected areas.



وزارة حقوق الإنسان

Enhancing National Human Rights Capacity in Yemen Project

مشروع دعم القدرات الوطنية في مجال حقوق الإنسان



إعلان مسابقة لطلبة و طالبات مدارس الثانوية العامة

إختارت الأمم المتحدة الإحتفال هذه السنة، يوم 10 ديسمبر 2010، باليوم العالمي لحقوق الإنسان تحت شعار "ارفعوا أصواتكم أوقفوا التمييز". هذا الشعار يعتبر دعوة لنا جميعاً للعب دور في الدفاع ضد التمييز وعلى نطاق أوسع لعب دور في ضمان إحترام حقوق الإنسان. كل واحد منا يمكن أن يكون مدافع عن حقوق الإنسان ضد التمييز ويحدث فرقاً. وبهذه المناسبة العالمية والوطنية تدعو وزارة حقوق الإنسان بالتعاون مع مشروع دعم القدرات الوطنية في مجال حقوق الإنسان - UNDP طلبة و طالبات مدارس الثانوية العامة في عموم محافظات الجمهورية للإشتراك في مسابقة الرسم حول موضوع الشعار "ارفعوا أصواتكم أوقفوا التمييز".

- وسيتم تكريم الثلاثة الفائزين الأوائل بجوائز قيمة وطباعة لوحة الفائز الأول كملصق خاص بالمناسبة.

- يجب أن تكون جميع الرسومات على ورق A3. (30X42cm.)

علماً بأن آخر موعد لتسليم المشاركات يوم الـ 10 من نوفمبر 2010م الساعة الواحدة ظهراً على العنوان التالي:-

وزارة حقوق الإنسان

شارع الستين

صنعاء

ص.ب : 3138

لمزيد من الإستفسار يمكن التواصل على الأرقام التالية:

- وليد ردمان 777291198

- وائل عبدالله هاشم 712221772

Yemen Times goes to Aden



The Yemen Times team breathes after an energetic game of bowling at Aden Mall. (Random guy, Abdulbasit, Marwan, Fouad, Wajdi, Yaseen, Khair, Tom, Rashid, Shedha, Alice, Amin, Ramzy, Qaid, Mohammed, Ibrahim, Noaman.)



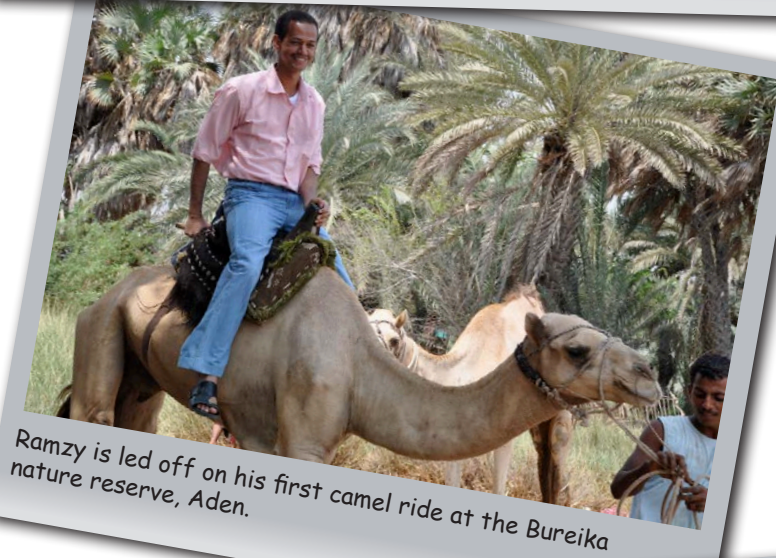
Khair Al-Din, Yemen Times CEO, has his holiday cap on.



Mahmoud steals the limelight with his newly-acquired bowling skills.



(From left to right) Marwan, Ayman, Hani, Majdi, Ali Jamil, Abdubasit, Tom, Khair, and Noaman get wet after a hike to the waterfall in Wadi Bana, Ibb.



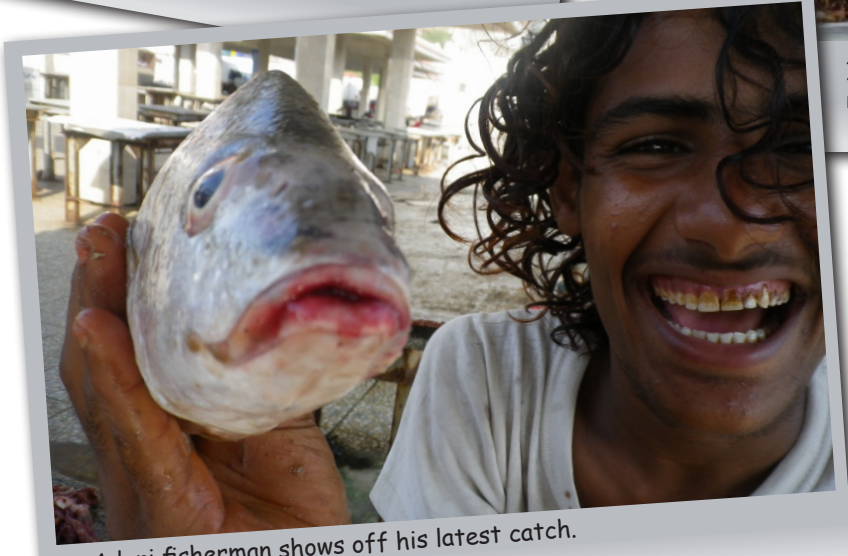
Ramzy is led off on his first camel ride at the Bureika nature reserve, Aden.



Ismael and Tom enjoy some fresh fish at a restaurant in Aden.



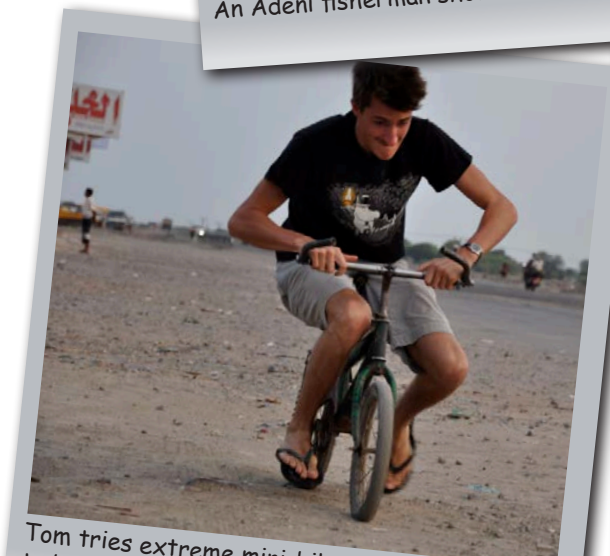
Yaseen warms up at the bowling alley.



An Adeni fisherman shows off his latest catch.



Ali and Siham enjoy the view at the top of a mountain in Ibb.



Tom tries extreme mini-bike riding at a pit-stop to buy sweets in Al-Qabaita, Aden.



Tom tries extreme mini-bike riding at a pit-stop to buy sweets in Al-Qabaita, Aden.



Ayman, Yaseen and Ameen pose in front of the cows at the Bureika nature reserve, Aden.

Words of Wisdom



The fall-out from technology advances, notably globalization, is clearly ahead of us. We need to grapple with this and the sooner we assess the issues and decide on what we need to do, the better prepared we will be. A main component of globalization is liberalization.

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

Divorced before puberty

By: Nicholas D. Kristof

It's hard to imagine that there have been many younger divorcees — or braver ones — than a pint-size third grader named Nujood Ali.

Nujood is a Yemeni girl, and it's no coincidence that Yemen abounds both in child brides and in terrorists (and now, thanks to Nujood, children who have been divorced). Societies that repress women tend to be prone to violence.

For Nujood, the nightmare began at age 10 when her family told her that she would be marrying a deliveryman in his 30s. Although Nujood's mother was unhappy, she did not protest. "In our country it's the men who give the orders, and the women who follow them," Nujood writes in a powerful new autobiography just published in the United States in March, "I Am Nujood, Age 10 and Divorced."

Her new husband forced her to drop out of school (she was in the second grade) because a married woman shouldn't be a student. At her wedding, Nujood sat in the corner, her face swollen from crying.

Nujood's father asked the husband not to touch her until a year after she had had her first menstrual period. But as soon as they were married, she writes, her husband forced himself on her.

He soon began to beat her as well, the memoir says, and her new mother-in-law offered no sympathy. "Hit her even harder," the mother-in-law would tell her son.

Nujood had heard that judges could grant divorcees, so one day she sneaked away, jumped into a taxi and asked to go to the courthouse.

"I want to talk to the judge," the book quotes Nujood as forlornly telling a woman in the courthouse.

"Which judge are you looking for?"

"I just want to speak to a judge, that's all."

"But there are lots of judges in this courthouse."

"Take me to a judge — it doesn't matter which one!"

When she finally encountered a judge, Nujood declared firmly: "I want a divorce!"

Yemeni journalists turned Nujood into a cause célèbre, and she eventually won her divorce. The publicity inspired others, including an 8-year-old Saudi girl married to a man in his 50s, to seek annulments and divorces.

As a pioneer, Nujood came to the United States and was honored in 2008 as one of Glamour magazine's "Women of the Year." Indeed, Nujood is probably the only third grader whom Secretary

of State Hillary Clinton has described as "one of the greatest women I have ever seen."

Nujood's memoir spent five weeks as the No. 1 best-seller in France. It is being published in 18 other languages, including her own native language of Arabic.

I asked Nujood, now 12, what she thought of her life as a best-selling author. She said the foreign editions didn't matter much to her, but she was looking forward to seeing it in Arabic. Since her divorce, she has returned to school and to her own family, which she is supporting with her book royalties.

At first, Nujood's brothers criticized her for shaming the family. But now that Nujood is the main breadwinner, everybody sees things a bit differently. "They're very nice to her now," said Khadija al-Salami, a filmmaker who mentors Nujood and who translated for me. "They treat her like a queen."

Yemen is one of my favorite countries, with glorious architecture and enormously hospitable people. Yet Yemen appears to be a time bomb. It is a hothouse for Al Qaeda and also faces an on-and-off war in the north and a secessionist movement in the south. It's no coincidence that Yemen is also ranked dead last in the World Economic Forum's global gender gap index.

There are a couple of reasons countries that marginalize women often end up unstable.

First, those countries usually have very high birth rates, and that means a youth bulge in the population. One of the factors that most correlates to social conflict is the proportion of young men ages 15 to 24.

Second, those countries also tend to practice polygamy and have higher death rates for girls. That means fewer marriageable women — and more frustrated bachelors to be recruited by extremists.

So educating Nujood and giving her a chance to become a lawyer — her dream — isn't just a matter of fairness. It's also a way to help tame the entire country.

Consider Bangladesh. After it split off from Pakistan, Bangladesh began to educate girls in a way that Pakistan has never done. The educated women staffed an emerging garment industry and civil society, and those educated women are one reason Bangladesh is today far more stable than Pakistan.

The United States last month announced \$150 million in military assistance for Yemen to fight extremists. In contrast, it costs just \$50 to send a girl to public school for a year — and little girls like Nujood may prove more effective than missiles at defeating terrorists.

COMMON SENSE

It is just impossible to believe
From the USS Cole to
Abdul-Muttalib's underwear

Ten years ago the American destroyer, the USS Cole was attacked by a rubber boat that was presumably the best way Al-Qaeda could celebrate the entry of the new Millennium. Ever since that bewildering day, the name of Al-Qaeda became tied to everything that went bang or boom in this world. The horrific attack of September 11, 2001 on the World Trade Center in New York, rightly or wrongly led to two sloppy wars (<http://web.archive.loc.gov/lwa/0001/20011108032454/http://www.yemenimes.com/01/iss45/focus.htm>), that have yet to reach a conclusion and certainly do not take us one inch closer to any of their declared objectives (as wishy washy as those objectives are). Yet, the media and international officialdom continues to bind us to the awesome horrors of Al-Qaeda, but to this day, despite all those polished "experts/strategic analysts" on terror that have come on the TV screen all those years, we have yet to come close to the faintest clue about Al-Qaeda or the elements behind all these bizarre line up of "terrorist attacks" (successful and unsuccessful, or even what they now call "dry runs", as the recent parcel post "threats" are sometimes called).

If we accept the premise that something is indeed going on, and come to a reasonable conclusion that all the previous portrayed situations, assumptions and suspicions have not led to any concrete understanding of this invisible enemy of Al-Qaeda, then could it be that it is time that the world stop hanging on to such failing scenarios and seek more definitive information that the public can absorb with some degree of persuasion. After ten years, the families of the dead victims of the USS Cole have a right to know, who is responsible for the death of their sons on the Arabian Sea. Nine years have passed and there is not the faintest "official" clue as to who are the horrible masterminds behind 9/11, despite two costly wars and two American Presidents. Surely, someone is not doing their job properly, or there is a gross misuse of resources, not to mention the gross misrepresentation of the facts, intentionally or unintentionally.

The point to be made amidst all this faithful resolve to carry on along the same fuzzy track to nowhere [whether it is Abdul-Muttalib's underwear (said to be a Christmas Gift of Al-Qaeda in Yemen or Anwar Al-Awlaki, who we can assume could have had an easier time organizing terrorist acts against the United States from his hometown in New Mexico than from the caves of Abyan, or wherever he is now stationed in Yemen. If the Americans knew he was dangerous, why did they let him get away so easily, when he was so accessible at home? All this talk about the political clout of his tribe preventing his capture (if there was any real tangible crime linked to him other than having a corny Islamic website, as so many "Islamists" of his sectarian persuasion seem to have) also confound the observer, since his tribe would for the most part not know anything about him, since he grew up and has been living in the United States most of his life. Al-Awlaki and many of his now active Al-Qaeda comrades came to Yemen early 2009/late 2008 (<http://www.iht.com/articles/ap/2009/02/07/news/ML-Saudi-Most-Wanted.php> - I am not sure if the link still works, but if one can find his way through the International Herald Tribune or New York Times search engines, all the better. It was easily accessible in the early part of the year), when at the same time 200 other "Al-Qaeda operatives" fled from Saudi Arabia in one shot and entered Yemen.

It is not clear how serious the War Against Terror is genuine now, with respect to some of the "partners", but it is inescapable to point out that many of the terrorists did find good nurturing and support from these now anti terror combatants.

The point to be finally made here is that it appears that at the way the "terrorists" are being allowed to easily maneuver, on a worldwide basis, why they should be allowed to have an encouraging venue in Yemen, at this time specifically remains unanswered. The missing link may be found in why the AQAP should find it resourceful to attack two synagogues in Chicago by sending 2 cartons containing "explosives" from the caves of the mountains of Yemen? Why not have some operatives of the likes of Awlaki do it from the US? If Awlaki was able to be recruited for AQ in the US, there must be plenty of his likes there to carry out the deed, assuming that the allegations are spiced with any grain of salt.

Whatever the case, the War on Terror will continue to boggle the minds of the most astute of observers, until the public is fed the right information that will eventually tell how much of a genuine conflict we are being fed, or simply serving the interests of a more dangerous and sophisticated enemy with certainly more clout than the political clout of Awlaki's tribe.

So, the next "terror" booby maybe will be exported dried dates packed with explosives in place of the removed pits, or maybe explosive laden stuffed animals hunted down in Socatra.

It does not matter, as long as Mr. Barack Obama finds political convenience in such theatrics.

When does the world get back to reality again?

Hassan Al-Haifi has been a Yemeni political economist and journalist for more than 20 years. His blog may be read at: <http://com-senfromyem.blogspot.com>



By: Hassan Al-Haifi

OUR
OPINIONIs there no help
for the little girl?

She got married when she was 12 and had her first child when she was 14 years old.

"My first daughter is my best friend. I am lucky it turned out this way because I was really a child and did not know what to do with her," Anesa told me as we chatted about her life and children. She comes from a well known business family in Sana'a and was married off to one of her relatives.

Anesa bites her lip with regret as she looks back on her childhood thinking of all the mistakes she made while trying to raise her first born.

"Sabah [her first daughter] was my experiment at being a mother. I know I was not fair to her. I wanted to play and needed time for myself. Now I try to compensate her and hope that she forgives me," said Anesa.

Once again the law for a minimum age for marriage was held back by the parliament. This time a disagreement between parliamentarians turned into a fist fight.

The aim of this law is to help reduce the spread of early marriage in Yemen. 2006 statistics by the Women National Committee show that at least 40 percent of Yemeni girls marry before 18 years of age, 15 being the average age for marriage.

Early, or rather premature, marriage causes a lot of problems. Like Anesa, there are thousands of girls who became wives and mothers overnight. They are just not ready for this and yet it seems that society is not concerned for the best interests of their children.

It is not only about the little girls who are forced to grow up too soon, it is also about the children they raise without proper parenting knowledge.

If having a fixed age is what is troubling our conservative parliamentarians then maybe we should focus on the common grounds rather than the differences. I have met with several religious men who oppose the law but who all agreed that marrying a girl too young is not acceptable.

Why don't we focus on the points where we meet and save our girls from such traumatic experiences? Let's set a number of conditions which will achieve the same goal as a law and get on with it. How long will we be lost in our own egos, forgetting the ones who are really suffering?

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

The Yemeni State against
its own people (part 2/2)

By: Subir Ghosh
Digital Journal

Shi'ite conflict in the North

The North is relatively silent, but the truce with the Shi'ite rebels is tenuous at best. The civil war here has had its ups and downs since 2004. A ceasefire has been in place since February, but news of sporadic incidents of violence still trickles in. The calm is deceptive.

The rebels, who belong to the minority Zaydi sect of Shi'ite Islam and are known as Houthis after their leaders' clan, feel discriminated against in religious and socio-economic terms. They made a tactical blunder last year when they seized some land in Saudi Arabia. The Saudi government chased them out, into the hands of a waiting Yemeni army.

This conflict too has taken its toll on people. More than 300,000 people have been forced from their homes since 2004, 60 per cent of them children. Only a third have returned, but 150,000 were again displaced after intermittent fighting in August last year.

Qatar mediated a deal between the Shi'ite rebels

and the government this August. While the official line was about negotiations to end the conflict, the move of the rebels is being seen in many quarters as a stalling tactic. So far, it had been a rebellion. Whether this escalates into a full-blown conflict as in the South depends on how the government handles the situation.

An economy in tatters

For an oil-rich country, Yemen has too complex an economic crisis to deal with. A good 40 per cent live under \$2 a day. That would mean a lot of hunger. Jobs are hard to come by — a third are without one. Corruption is rampant. The Yemeni rial has tumbled to a record low. And water and oil resources are fast drying up. In other words, Yemen is an economic quagmire.

Aid comes from the West and Saudi Arabia, but never makes it to the grassroots. There are also apprehensions that the government may soon find itself in a spot where it will not be able to even pay salaries to public sector employees. The recent cuts on fuel subsidies did not go down well with the public. The economic reforms, being dictated by the West, are simply unpopular.

A high fertility rate, with an average of 5.4 children born per woman means this is one of the world's largest and fastest growing populations. About a quarter of the people are aged 10-19, suggesting

that the unemployment crisis for youth could get even worse in the next few years, and with 46 per cent of the population under 16, it is an explosion waiting to happen. In ten years, Yemen needs 2 million jobs just to keep unemployment rates at controllable levels. With illiteracy as high as 50 per cent, the picture seems more dismal as one keeps looking at it.

Press freedom, allies and
the man in charge

Extrajudicial abductions, intimidation, threats, and crude censorship have been the watchwords of the Yemeni regime. But in the last few years, this has reflected adversely on the media. The internecine war with Houthi rebels in the north, the repression of the Southern Movement, the failure to maintain a grip on the Al-Qaeda, and the flagrant corruption within the country's top leadership are not allowed to be criticized in the media. Crossing the line means being detained illegally, newspapers and news equipment being confiscated, or threats being issued. Liquidation and enforced disappearances are not unheard of either.

The government desperately needs to control the news. And it does so ruthlessly.

President Ali Abdullah Saleh

needs the West badly, as badly as the latter needs him. Saleh's ruse is that poverty creates fertile ground for terrorism, and therefore he wants aid.

In January this year, a group of nations and organisations set up a 'Friends of Yemen' group at a meeting in London. Those on board were the US, the United Kingdom, and 20 other countries, apart from the Gulf Cooperation Council, Arab League, World Bank and IMF. Last month, these friends agreed on an aid package encompassing political, economic and security aspects. But it had a catch too — the IMF would spell out all the economic policies to be followed.

What this ostentatious act does in effect is tacitly endorse the status quo

— that of Saleh. The years of inept and rapacious rule of this man and his clique stands legitimised. What the West turns a blind eye to, is the fact that his man came to power through a coup i.e. he was never democratically elected. It is the hypocrisy of the US-led West that is hated, more virulently now than ever, all over the world. On one hand it talks of democracy, and on the other it either props up or continues to support dictators. On one hand it criticises Cuba for not allowing any freedom, on the other it effectually propagates human rights abuses in countries like Yemen.

The West is happy as long it gets its oil and the oil routes are not clogged. Meanwhile, people, like those hapless ones in Yemen, continue to suffer.

SKETCHED
ON
ZONED

It says the dialogue
between government and
opposition is stuck and
needs some lubrication!



By: Hamid

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برنامج تفعيل دور منظمات المجتمع المدني و ادماج النوع الاجتماعي
في تنفيذ و متابعة إستراتيجيات التخفيف من الفقر

إعلان طلب مدرب وطني في مجال

كتابة الخطط و استقطاب الدعم و كتابة و تسويق مقترحات التمويل والمتابعة و التقييم

خلفية

تعمل منظمة أوكسفام البريطانية في اليمن منذ عام 2008 وتهدف إلى إحداث تغيير إيجابي في حياة الفقراء من النساء والرجال وتعتمد في ذلك على كثير من الآليات مثل جمع وتحليل المعلومات، البحوث، المناصرة وكسب التأييد. تعزيز قدرات المؤسسات الوطنية وتقديم خدمات مباشرة للفقراء

شاركت منظمة أوكسفام بفاعلية في مرحلة الإعداد خطة التنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية الثالثة للتخفيف من الفقر م م مركزة على ضرورة إدماج إحتياجات النوع الاجتماعي والفقراء ضمن الخطة. وبعد إقرار الخطة، واصلت أوكسفام عملها في إطار الإستراتيجية من خلال برنامج تعزيز مشاركة منظمات المجتمع المدني وإدماج النوع الاجتماعي في تنفيذ ومتابعة الخطة بهدف

تعزيز قدرات منظمات المجتمع المدني الشريكة على المستويين المحلي والوطني ومساعدتها في لعب دور فاعل في تنفيذ ومتابعة إستراتيجيات التخفيف من الفقر مساعد الجهات الحكومية المعنية ومنظمات المجتمع المدني الشريكة في إدماج قضايا النوع الاجتماعي في تنفيذ ومتابعة إستراتيجيات و خطط التخفيف من الفقر

المهام المطلوب تنفيذها

- إعداد مقترح تدريبي متكامل وتقديمه إلى منظمة أوكسفام بغرض مناقشته وإقراره
- عقد دورة تدريبية لمدة أيام محافظة حضرموت ومحافظة عدن في مجالات المذكورة اعلاه إستنادا على المقترح المقروء على ضوء الأهداف المشار إليها سابقا سينشرك في هذه الورشة شخص يمثلون المجالس المحلية وشبكات منظمات المجتمع المدني والجمعيات الاعضاء وممثلين من مكتب التربية
- مراجعة مسودات الخطط المعدة من الشبكات واعادتها بشكل نهائي
- تقديم الدعم الفني للمشاركين أثناء إعداد مقترحات التمويل
- مراجعة مسودات مقترحات التمويل التي سيقوم بإعدادها المشاركون والعمل معهم في تنقيحها واعادتها بشكل نهائي
- تقديم تقرير تفصيلي عن الدورة التدريبية بعد يومين من إنعقادها

يتم ارسال الطلبات مع السيرة الذاتية للمدرب الى العنوان التالي
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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 vacancies for its development programme:

Good Governance Project Manager

Starting gross salary per annum pro rata: \$27,420 USD
Contract Duration: 6 months (November 2010 – April 2011)
Location: Sana'a

The role

In this key role you will have proven experience of leading a team, will have strong project management skills, and will be able to develop programmes and deliver on objectives. You will be able to demonstrate a high level of coordination within a dynamic and changing context, and will be capable of managing all elements of the project, from planning, monitoring, evaluation through to learning. You will oversee budget preparation and project monitoring, and will assist in fundraising and proposal writing for new initiatives.

What we're looking for

We are looking for someone with 5 years of experience managing development projects, with a degree in social sciences or related discipline, good knowledge of project management, experience of working in the development sector, ideally related to good governance and the national gender strategy. You will be able to demonstrate outstanding analysis skills and will show excellent organisational skills. You will be able to translate strategies into actions that make a difference on the ground. Equally important will be your creative approach to problem solving and your influential communication skills in both Arabic and English, and your ability to gain the confidence, trust, and respect of everyone around you.

Good Governance Project Officer (2 Positions)

Starting gross salary per annum pro rata: \$16,121 USD
Contract Duration: 6 months (November 2010 – April 2011)
Location: Sana'a

The role

You will have a proven track record of contributing to overall project development by emphasising appropriate approaches to mainstreaming gender in all project activities. You will be able to provide intensive gender-focused and needs-based technical support to project partners, as well as an ability to monitor project activities, both technically and financially. You will undertake project budget preparation and monitoring, and will assist in fundraising and proposal writing for new initiatives.

What we're looking for

We are looking for someone with 3 years of experience working in good governance programmes, with a degree in social sciences or a related discipline. You will have an understanding of, and experience of working in the development sector, and you will show sensitivity to gender and equity issues. The ideal candidate will have demonstrated communication skills and the ability to work well with others and as part of a team. You will have excellent oral and written communication skills in both English and Arabic, and will possess good computer skills.

To apply

If you believe that you have the qualifications and skills to excel in either of these positions, please send a copy of your CV and a cover letter, clearly stating the job you are applying for, to yemenjobs@oxfam.org.uk or send a fax to 01 450170.

Closing date for applications is 11th November 2010

Please apply immediately as we will be interviewing suitable candidates before the closing date



Yemen Red Crescent Society Vacancy

The Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS) invites Yemeni nationals to apply for the current vacant position: Capacity Building Officer based in YRCS headquarters in Sana'a. The position holder will be responsible for the implementation of the organizational development programme. He/she will act as a link with relevant internal and external stakeholders to ensure that there is an efficient information flow and progressive implementation of the organizational development programme and related activities.

Main Tasks:

- Support the establishment systems and training for YRCS headquarters and branches in programme management in volunteer driven activities.
- Support coordination, development and facilitating training and skill training development programmes for YRCS staff and volunteers
- Support the development of new and adopt existing training programmes and training materials focused upon Organizational Development that address the specific needs of YRCS and the needs on the ground.
- Support the promotion and coordination of synergy between all programmes within YRCS to utilize volunteers more at the community level.
- Support the OD programme in the development and implementation of the YRCS Organizational development strategy.
- Coordinate the new YRCS statutes and membership procedures as well as training volunteers to continue in their respective branches.

The successful applicant should fulfill the following requirements:

Academic:

- Degree in a social sciences or a relevant field
- Strong PC based computer skills, Microsoft applications (in particular, Word, Excel and PowerPoint) including the management of databases.
- Advanced level in English
- Experience in delivering and developing training packages an advantage

Work Experience:

- Demonstrated success of ODFG work
- Relevant experience in the humanitarian, development field
- Strong writing and analytical capacities for reporting
- Experience facilitating training workshops

Personal Qualities:

- Yemeni national
- Ability to work in a multi-cultural environment
- Proven ability as a good communicator and team leader
- Ability to travel around the country regularly
- Demonstrated ability to manage a team and at the same time work as a team player

Contract:

- One year contract with the possibility of an extension
- Full time based in Sana'a with frequent visits to the YRCS 15 branches.
- Salary according to YRCS salary scale

Applicants should submit their CVs with a cover letter explicitly explaining how you meet the requirements to Dr. Saleh Nasser Alshabchi salshabchi2004@yrcs.org.ye no later than November 10th 2010. The full job description can be requested from ohd@yrcs.org.ye. If you have any questions regarding the position, please contact Ghazwan on 737 092 879



Yemen Red Crescent Society Vacancy

The Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS) invites Yemeni nationals to apply for the current vacant position: Volunteer Development Officer based in YRCS headquarters in Sana'a. The position holder will be responsible for the implementation of the YRCS volunteer development plan. He/she will act as a link with relevant internal and external stakeholders to ensure that there is an efficient information flow and progressive implementation of the volunteer development programme and related activities.

Main Tasks:

- Establish systems and training for YRCS headquarters and branches in programme management in volunteer driven activities.
- Establish and coordinate the regional coach system to strengthen volunteer development and activities.
- Coordinate, develop and facilitate training and skill training development programmes for YRCS volunteers
- Establish systems for updating the volunteer database and coordinate trainings on its use to YRCS branches.
- Establishing and supporting existing systems for volunteers to become involved in the YRCS's decision making processes

The successful applicant should fulfill the following requirements:

Academic:

- Degree in a social sciences or a relevant field
- Strong PC based computer skills, Microsoft applications (in particular, Word, Excel and PowerPoint) including the management of databases.
- Advanced level in English
- Experience in delivering and developing training packages an advantage

Work Experience:

- Demonstrated success of ODFG work
- Relevant experience in the humanitarian, development field
- Experience working with or as a volunteer an advantage
- Strong writing and analytical capacities for reporting
- Experience facilitating training workshops

Personal Qualities:

- Yemeni national
- Ability to work in a multi-cultural environment
- Proven ability as a good communicator and team leader
- Ability to travel around the country regularly
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U.S.-Middle East Partnership Initiative

**The U.S. Department of State
Middle East Partnership Initiative**

Announces the

Tomorrow's Leaders Scholarship Program

The U.S. Department of State's Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) and AMIDEAST are pleased to announce this year's recruitment for the **Tomorrow's Leaders Scholarship Program**. The Tomorrow's Leaders Scholarship Program is a MEPI initiative for capable and highly motivated high school graduates in the Middle East and North Africa who are from underserved backgrounds. The program will provide four-year university scholarships and internship opportunities at select institutions of higher learning in the Middle East to students who have the potential to become leaders.

Eligible students include men and women who represent the region's cultural, religious, and geographic diversity and are from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds, who could otherwise gain admission to, but would be unable to afford, four years of college. Tomorrow's Leaders scholarship recipients should be prepared to begin the program in the Fall 2011 term.

The primary objective of MEPI's Tomorrow's Leaders scholarship program is to build a cadre of university-age leaders who are civic-minded, intellectually able, and professionally skilled, and who will become the community, business, and national leaders of the future. The program intends to nurture leadership skills and the spirit of civic engagement and volunteerism among outstanding university-age students at the American University of Beirut, the American University in Cairo, and the Lebanese American University. Selected students will join the 93 Tomorrow's Leaders already studying at these universities.

Scholarship recipients may pursue an eligible undergraduate degree in a selected field at one of the three host institutions. In addition to their studies, recipients will be expected to engage in community service activities and participate in internships.

Participation in the program includes: travel; academic fees for four years of university at AUB, AUC, or LAU; a study abroad experience in the U.S.; accident and sickness insurance; housing; and a monthly allowance.

Eligibility:

- Graduated from secondary school in 2009 or 2010;
- A citizen or, national of Yemen and those qualified to hold a valid Yemeni passport;
- Strong academic credentials;
- Proficiency in written and spoken English with a minimum Institutional TOEFL (ITP) score of 500 (or equivalent on a similar test) that is less than two years old;
- Maturity, flexibility and leadership potential;
- Ability to start the program in August/September of 2011.

Note: American citizens are not eligible

If you do not have a TOEFL score, or if your score is more than two years old, contact AMIDEAST for test scheduling

Deadline for submitting the application is December 31, 2010.

Further information is available online at www.amideast.org/tl.

For questions, please email: scholarships-sanaa@amideast.org OR testing-aden@amideast.org

For more information about the Middle East Partnership Initiative, please go to: www.mepi.state.gov.

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الشركة اليمنية للمعدات والجهيزات الجيدة



JOB OPENINGS

SAFER EXPLORATION & PRODUCTION OPERATIONS COMPANY ("SEPOC")

SEPOC is the Republic of Yemen's leading national Oil and Gas Company. It is the upstream Operator of Yemen's premier Marib Block (18). SEPOC is currently seeking to recruit for the following vacancies talented, qualified and dedicated professionals who desire a fulfilling and rewarding career with a growing and outstanding organization:

1. Mechanical Technician

Description:

Work is performed under the direct supervision of the Mechanical Lead Hand. The job involves maintenance, trouble shooting and overhauling of Stationary and Rotating Equipments in the SEPOC Production Facilities.

Requirements:

- 1) At least 2-year Technical Diploma in related field from a reputable technical institute with 1st, 2nd, or 3rd honor grade.
- 2) Minimum of three years of experience in related field in Oil & Gas Industry is an added advantage.
- 3) Formal technical training in any of the above process equipments will be an added advantage.
- 4) Should be able to read and write in English.
- 5) Must be able to read and understand, service manuals and technical literature.
- 6) Computer literate with knowledge of MS Office products.
- 7) Must have a valid driving license.

2. Civil Engineer

Description:

Work is performed under the direct supervision of the Maintenance-Construction Supervisor. The job involves supervising surveying and construction equipment that build new oil drilling sites and roads in all block 18.

Requirements:

- 1) Bachelor Degree in Civil Engineering from a reputable University with 1st, 2nd, or 3rd honor grade.
- 2) Minimum of 4 years experience in surveying and construction supervision in Oil & Gas fields or heavy civil projects
- 3) Basic experience in using Auto Level, Total Station and a basic knowledge of GPS systems.
- 4) Experience in metal frame buildings and concrete foundations for heavy and light static and rotating equipment.
- 5) Experience in using AutoCAD, MS office applications and designing by using STAAD PRO.
- 6) Should be able to read and write in English.
- 7) Must have a valid driving license

3. Control system engineer

Description:

Work is performed under the direct supervision of the CPU Control System Senior engineer. The job involves troubleshooting and maintaining All Major Rotating Equipment Control Systems, all Plants DCS and PMCS systems.

Requirements:

- 1) Bachelor Degree in Electrical/Control or Computer Engineering from a reputable University with 1st, 2nd, or 3rd honor grade.
- 2) At least 2 years of related experience in Oil & Gas Industry is an added advantage.
- 3) Should be able to read and write in English.
- 4) Computer literate with knowledge of MS Office products.
- 5) Must have valid driving license.

4. Workover Technician

Description:

Responsible for the execution of day-to-day maintenance, redressing, setting and testing of all downhole equipment; this includes; all retrievable hydraulic & mechanical set packers, permanent packers, fresh water injection valves, gas lift valves, seal assemblies, PXN plugs and prongs, fishing tools in accordance to manufacturer procedures.

Requirements:

- 1) High school plus 2- years' diploma in mechanic discipline.
- 2) Minimum 2 years of related mechanical work experience in the oil and gas industry is an added advantage.
- 3) Maintaining and servicing downhole equipment & fishing tools.
- 4) Willing to work independently and at remote fields.
- 5) Good knowledge in setup plans and schedules on equipment predictive and preventive maintenance.
- 6) Must be able to read and understand service manuals and technical literature.
- 7) Should be able to read and write in English.
- 8) Must have a valid driving license.

5. Electrical Technician

Description:

Work is performed under the direct supervision of the Electrical Lead Hand. The job involves maintenance and installation of all electrical equipment in the SEPOC Production Facilities.

Requirements:

- 1) At least 2-year Technical Diploma in related field from a reputable technical institute with 1st, 2nd, or 3rd honor grade.
- 2) Minimum of three years of experience in related field in Oil & Gas Industry is an added advantage.
- 3) Formal technical training in any of the above process equipments will be an added advantage.
- 4) Should be able to read and write in English.
- 5) Must be able to read and understand, service manuals and technical literature.
- 6) Computer literate with knowledge of MS Office products.
- 7) Must have a valid driving license.

6. Instrument Technician

Description:

Work is performed under the direct supervision of the Instrument Lead Hand. This is responsible technical work testing & calibrating instruments, controls, gauge, and all instrumentation equipment used in the SEPOC Production Facilities.

Requirements:

- 1) At least 2-year Technical Diploma in related field from a reputable technical institute with 1st, 2nd, or 3rd honor grade.
- 2) Minimum of three years of experience in related field in Oil & Gas Industry is an added advantage.
- 3) Formal technical training in any of the above process equipments will be an added advantage.
- 4) Should be able to read and write in English.
- 5) Must be able to read and understand, service manuals and technical literature.
- 6) Computer literate with knowledge of MS Office products.
- 7) Must have a valid driving license.

7. Mechanical Engineer

Description:

Work is performed under the direct supervision of the Senior Rotating Equipment Engineer. The job involves assist, control, plan and coordinate engineering activities of Mechanical Maintenance department for Stationary and Rotating Equipments in the SEPOC Production Facilities.

Requirements:

- 1) Bachelor Degree in Mechanical Engineering from a reputable University with 1st, 2nd, or 3rd honor grade.
- 2) At least 2 years experience in Oil & Gas Industry is an added advantage.
- 3) Technical training in any of the above process equipments will be an added advantage.
- 4) Should be able to read and write in English.
- 5) Must be able to read and understand, service manuals and technical literature.
- 6) Computer literate with knowledge of MS Office products.
- 7) Must have valid driving license.

8. Production Facilities Operator

Description:

Operates and monitors oil, gas, and water separation thru train of vessels, manifolds, and utility equipment at central production unit. Includes responsibility for three power generators, air & gas compressors, etc...

Requirements:

- 1) University degree in petroleum engineering or High School plus 2 years formal training leading to a Diploma in Oil Production Operations or equivalent.
- 2) Minimum 5 years work experience in related position in the oil & gas industry is an added advantage.
- 3) Ability to read and interpret engineering and manufactures drawings, P & IDs and blue prints is essential.
- 4) Should be able to read and write in English.
- 5) Must have a valid driving license.

9. IT Clients Services Technician

Description:

The primary duties include performing IT help desk technical support to Safer E&P Operations end users in accordance to the IT procedures, follow up with service requests until fulfilling the services requirement. Follows safety instructions and procedures.

Requirements:

- 1) Bachelor Degree in the field of Computer Sciences..
- 2) Experience working in a Help Desk/ Call Center Environment (desired but not required).
- 3) Data processing/Information Technology training and education.
- 4) Windows 2003, windows XP/2000, Microsoft Office experience and Windows Vista.
- 5) Knowledge of Networking and TCP/IP protocols.
- 6) Experience on troubleshooting and fixing servers problems Hardware/software.
- 7) Requires strong knowledge of LAN communications (Cisco devices).
- 8) Analytical and Logical trouble shooting skills.
- 9) Good general communications and problem solving skills.
- 10) Knowledge of systems, hardware, operating systems and application products used by users.
- 11) Ability to analyze confidential data of major importance and respond accordingly.
- 12) Ability to manage stressful working environment and changing customer requirements.
- 13) Adaptability and willingness to continually learn new skills.
- 14) Self-starter and self-motivated.
- 15) Ability to work well in a team environment and as part of a team.
- 16) Customer service attitude and orientation.
- 17) Proficiency in English, both spoken and written.

10. Plant Operator

Description:

The primary duties are operating hydrocarbon liquid recovery Gas Plants, associated compression and utility systems.

Requirements:

- 1) Bachelor degree in Chemical engineering from a reputable university with 1st, 2nd, or 3rd honor grade.
- 2) Applicant must be under 35 years old.
- 3) Should be able to read and write in English
- 4) Computer literate with knowledge of MS Office products.
- 5) Must have a valid driving license.

11. Assistant Rig Mechanic

Description:

Responsible for day to day routine preventive and corrective maintenance to ensure that rigs' machinery and equipment continue to run smoothly (Rig-100, Rig-101, Rig-218, and Rig102); Including carrying out inspections & repairs of motors, diesel engines, air compressors, pumps, draw-works, derricks, power transmissions, B.O.P. Checking fluid levels, replacing filters and performing other maintenance actions

Requirements:

- 1) Bachelor degree in Mechanical Engineering OR high school plus 2-3 years diploma in mechanic discipline such as City and Guilds training or equivalent.
- 2) Minimum 3 years of related experience for Engineer applicant & 5-10 years for Non-engineering applicant.
- 3) Willing to work independently and at remote fields.
- 4) Good knowledge in setup plans and schedules on equipment predictive and preventive maintenance.
- 5) Good background in equipment fault findings.
- 6) Must have good knowledge of safe work practices including hot/cold work permits.
- 7) Should be able to read and write in English
- 8) Computer literate with knowledge of MS Office products.
- 9) Must be able to read and understand service manuals and technical literature.
- 10) Must have a valid driving license.

Other job details of the above positions are posted on 'Careers' at SAFER'S Website: www.sepocye.com. To apply and process your application and CVs for the above positions, please visit SAFER'S Website. Applications must be submitted online no later than 3 December, 2010. Faxed, mailed, or handed applications will not be considered.

ONLY shortlisted candidates will be contacted.

Yemenis wandering in an Indian wonderland

By: Ismail Sheikh Abdoh
For the Yemeni Times

Daniel and Aimen were walking innocently down the street in New Delhi, when suddenly a splash of blue hit them in the face. They were shocked as a hail of red, green and blue colors were thrown at them, turning Daniel's white t-shirt every color of the rainbow.

They didn't know it was Holi – the festival of colors.

Every year a delegation of Yemenis travel to India as part of the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) initiative. ITEC is a mid-career training program for Yemeni government employees, sponsored by the Indian government. Over 600 Yemenis have now benefited from the project.

"Daniel was really upset," said Aiman, 33, a translator at the minister's office at the Ministry of Local Administration. "He said, 'I cannot wear this t-shirt again!' Though it was upsetting for him, it was cheering for



One of the highlights of Sabri's training course was visiting historical places like the Taj Mahal.

me in a way."

The festival of colors is held annually all around India right after winter to celebrate the coming season of spring. The celebrations begin the night before with leaf burning to represent the feeling of warmth from the upcoming

seasons. The festival also celebrates the immortal love of two Hindu gods, Krishna and Radha.

Those on the four-month-long program were not just learning but also having fun along the way. After eight hours of studying a day in their free time they went on tours, arranged by ITEC to explore India.

"Having all kinds of colors all over your body, or not understanding what is going on around you, is what makes the trip to India worth going on," said Salim Al-Zari, 54, a purchase engineer at the Public Electricity Corporation.

Despite the many benefits of the training course and learning additional management skills, there were obstacles. The main problem that Al-Zari stumbled on was the language barrier. He said that his English was so bad that he sat in all his classes in the first week hoping he might understand just one thing.

"On the second day of classes, I couldn't understand anything that the professor said. He had a really tough time understanding what I was asking. It turned out that my English was so bad that no one could understand me!"

Ahlam Ba-Qtayan described how one day she was trapped in a circle by a huge group of smiling teenagers. They hugged and kissed her and took a group picture of Ahlam with her friends. Ba-Qtayan went to India on a web-design training course in 2009, and now works as a training and studies manager in the Arab's Cultural Forum.

Khalid Al-Safani, 33, sports editor at Al-Riadh newspaper in Yemen, said that their friendly spirit helped him to forget all about being alone far away



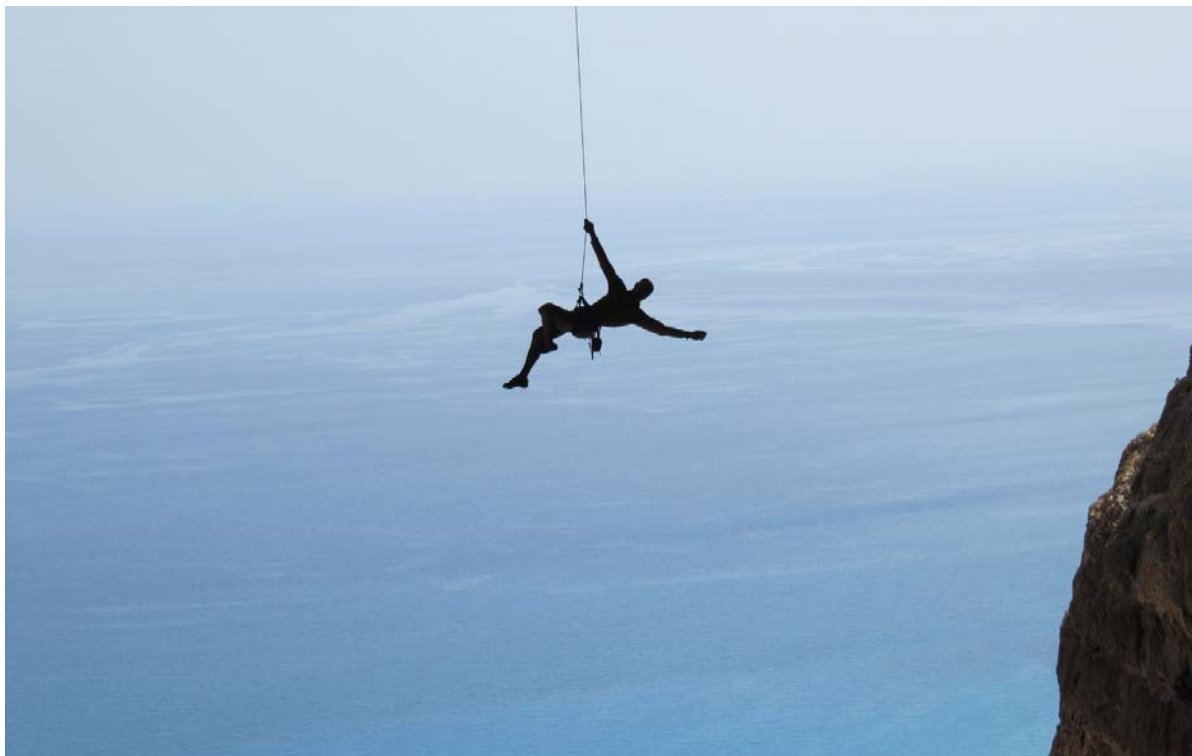
"This is our out of circle photo," said Baqtian, after the students trapped them to take a group picture with them.

from home.

Khalid felt the training course helped him to understand his profession better and opened up new opportunities to surf the web and to see how English newspapers write the news, and how different it is from the Arabic style.

The Yemen Times met with several of the trainees on Oct. 20, for a day marked as "ITEC Day" at the Indian embassy. With a festive spirit, all of the trainees talked about their experiences and about how much fun they had had in India.

Ten hidden hobbies in Sana'a



By: Tom Finn

Bored in Sana'a? Stuck at home on the weekend? Here is what the other side of Sana'a has to offer.

1. Midnight football - Freedom Square (Maydan Tahreer)

After dark the bus station of Tahreer turns into two medium-sized football pitches. Matches get started around 11pm and often continue into the early hours of the morning. Thursday and Sunday nights are most popular.

2. Rock climbing

The Yemen Adventure Club has created nearly 20 routes and trails for outdoor rock climbing in and around Sana'a and organises weekly climbing sessions at affordable prices. Visit their facebook group (<http://on.fb.me/amzu9k>) or contact Josh +967 712927916.

3. Horse riding

The Yemen Horse Club across the road from the 48 Hospital has 90 horses and its own arena. A one-hour lesson costs YR 3,200. They also organise three-hour treks in the local area. The club is open seven days a week from 8am-7pm. Annual membership which gets you a 50 percent discount is YR15,500. For more details call captain Anis Ali: 733229967.

4. Bowling - Fun City, Saba'een Park, Hadda

The biggest amusement park in Sana'a has a bowling alley and a handful of rides. Fees are YR 1,000 per game.

5. Swimming - for men

The police officers club near Tahreer

has two pools, a 20m indoor pool and an Olympic size (50m) outdoor pool with diving boards. You pay YR1,000 for a 5-hour swim. Opening hours are 9am-2pm and 4pm-9pm.

Women's swimming clubs are fairly thin on the ground in Sana'a, but there is a pool (fairly small, maximum 15m) at Beauty Keys on 22nd May Street in front of the Royal Palace for Furniture. Entry fee is YR 1,500 for the day. Call (01) 625 630 for more information. The Jodi Club on Al-Raqqas street off Hayel Street has a nicer, much larger, pool. One hour's training costs YR 8,000 to just swim costs YR 2,000 just swim. Go at lunch time to avoid kids. (Islamic bathing costume required.)

6. Giant chess

Visit Sana'a zoo in Shumaila for a game of life-size chess. If you get bored of the chess then there are some hungry looking lions that need feeding.

7. Belly dance your way to slimness

The centre for fitness and self defense holds belly dancing sessions for women everyday at 4pm, except Fridays. Call Sumaiya 733653886 for more details.

8. Hadda Street hanging

This is one of the most popular hobbies among young Sana'anis. The 'big three' restaurants are Hadra, Hamra and Rimas. If you're tired of eating, you can burn off some energy at Hawaii Tourist Restaurant playing pool, snooker, and ping-pong. If you want to hang out with the real cool cats of Sana'a, head to Déjà vu, a slightly overpriced up-market café on Hadda street, where you smoke Shisha and listen to funky music.



9. Glass Painting

Bushra Ishaq runs an organization called IMPACT that provides training in glass painting including, basic skills on mixing colors, and decoration to help create new opportunities for youths, especially women,

entrepreneurs. The training courses is ongoing and available for to anyone who is interested. Bushra speaks perfect English. Call (734293604) email (ishaq_boshra@yahoo.com) or visit (IMPACT Institute for Development, Hadda Street, 454099/50)



10. Risk

If you're a fan of board games, then this is the group for you. They meet weekly in Mokha Bunn café for grueling games of Risk. Visit their facebook group Facebook group, (<http://on.fb.me/bz8zXD>)

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Life Makers Meeting Place and Yamaan Foundation: Saving mothers lives



The Life Makers Meeting Place in cooperation with Yamaan Foundation for Health and Social Development organized a training of trainers' course on reproductive health, family planning and HIV/AIDS.

The training was under the patronage of Ministries of Health and of Sports and Youth and lasted for three days, it was attended by Deputy Minister of Sports and Youth Abdulrahman Al-Husni and Head of training in the population sector of the Ministry of Health Dr. Aziz Al-Kaf.

"In cooperation with the Ministry of Health



we support all activities that allow us to save our mothers' lives and reach the development goals. This training course targets 40 participants and they will relay the information they receive to poor families in all the governorates," said Dr. Jamal Al-Aghbari head of training programs at Yamaan Foundation in his welcome speech.

Heafdulla Al-Kumaim director of the Life Makers Meeting Place Board expressed his delight at being part of such a positive event which aims at educating the trainees on communication skills and on health awareness techniques.

"Family planning is a necessity today in order to enable parents to better raise their children and provide them with what they need. Moreover, it is important that our community learns about HIV/AIDS and its dangers along with other reproductive problems, for the family is the basic structure of any society and we need to ensure that our families are healthy," said Al-Kumaim.

He added that he is pleased with his organization's partnership with Yamaan Foundation and that together they try to raise health awareness of the society.

On behalf of the Ministry of Sports, deputy minister Al-Husni confirmed the commitment of the ministry to empowering youth in organizing such initiatives and thanks the two organizers



for their efforts and their attention to such a crucial issue which was the topic of the training.

"The development goals cannot be achieved unless and until there is adequate awareness to all segments of the society. And this cannot happen without the united work of our youth and their efforts in educating others. This course is an example of successful partnerships not only between civil society organizations but also between the civil society and the government," he said.

He called on other organizations especially those working with youth to take part in educating the public and promoting positive concepts among the youth and the whole community. "we have to do this in order to have a peaceful prosperous nation which denounces hatred and extremism and promotes love and peace," concluded Al-Husni.

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Water management expert Dr. Abdullah Noaman to the Yemen Times: “Yemen should try to benefit from the experience of other countries.”

Dr. Abdullah Abdulqadr Noaman, head of the civil engineering department at the faculty of engineering, the University of Sana'a, studied for a PhD in Germany in water resources management in 2001. He has been quoted many times in local and international press as an expert on water issues in Yemen. Ali Saeed of the Yemen Times met Dr. Noaman and conducted this interview.



Dr. Abdullah Abdulqadr Noaman

Why did you select water management as the topic for your PhD?

I believe in the role of water management regardless of whether a country has abundance or a scarcity of water. However, Yemen is in particular need for this specialization - it is located in a dry region and is facing a crisis in water resources management. Our country is in desperate need of good management for this scarce resource. So I felt that this specialization was important and could help Yemen toward better water management.

Recent reports warn that Yemen, in the coming years, will run out of water. What's your assessment?

Many reports predict that Yemen will run out of water, but this requires in-depth study. In 1986, there was a study conducted on the Sana'a water basin to try and evaluate the basin's water quantity. The study found that the average annual renewable recharge, or 'input', of the basin from rainwater and floods was 50 million cubic meters, but that the average annual discharge, or 'with-drawal,' for irrigation and domestic purposes was 100 million cubic meters. This translates to a gap between water recharging and discharging of 100 percent. Nowadays, the gap has increased dramatically since 1986 with recharge decreasing and discharge increasing. The annual average discharge from Sana'a basin is around 250 million cubic

meters of which 85 percent is used for irrigation, and the remaining 15 percent on industry and drinking water. Around 30 percent of the 85 percent used for irrigation goes to qat farming, according to some studies.

What is the most pressing issue for Yemen's water management today?

The most important thing now is working out how to manage irrigation water as it represents by far the largest demand for water in Yemen. This can be done by adopting modern irrigation techniques and educating farmers on using economical methods in water consumption. The World Bank has organized projects in educating farmers with modern irrigation techniques and these should be expanded to reach as many farmers as possible.

The problem now is convincing farmers that the use of such techniques is beneficial. Farmers also need to have confidence that these new irrigation techniques will be properly installed and maintained by others as they will often lack the expertise themselves.

Yemen should also try to benefit from the experience of other countries. The government recently sent agricultural officials and farmers to Jordan, one of the pioneering countries in water resources management. Jordan is scarcer in water, but better than us in water resources management. I think when the Yemeni farmers meet with their Jordanian counterparts and see how they are using modern techniques which use less water and produce good crops, they will be encouraged to change.

Are Yemen's water problems because of a lack of legislation?

Yemen has a good set of legislation on water management; in fact it has some of the best laws in the Arab world. But the problem in our country is not legislation, it's law enforcement. Drilling for water without prior permission is banned by law, but is it enforced? Local authorities are often unable to apply the law because of the power of local 'influentials.'

Does Yemen have any pre-existing methods for managing water?

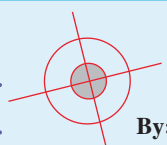
An important tool in water management is to harvest rain water, not only with water barriers, but also using rooftops and clean cisterns. Yemen has a good deal of experience in water management and our ancestors in the mountains were very smart when they built underground cisterns to save rainfall water. If you visit the villages around Yemen, you will find such water stores next to each house. So we do not always need to create new tools for water management, sometimes we just need to recover them.

How important is the role of climate change for Yemen's water supplies?

In Yemen it is difficult to say whether climate change is taking place or not, as we do not have rainfall records that date back very far. European countries have been documenting climate change for hundreds of years with rainfall record stations and other weather indicators.

Yemen got its first rainfall station in the 1930s at Sana'a international airport station. At the time annual rainfall average in Sana'a was about 350 mm. This indicator began decreasing at the end of 1970s and reached 200 mm. Now, from 2007 and 2008, this indicator started to increase in some areas and reached between 220 to 230 mm. In 2010, it went up to 250 mm.

HEALTH WATCH



By: Dr. Siva

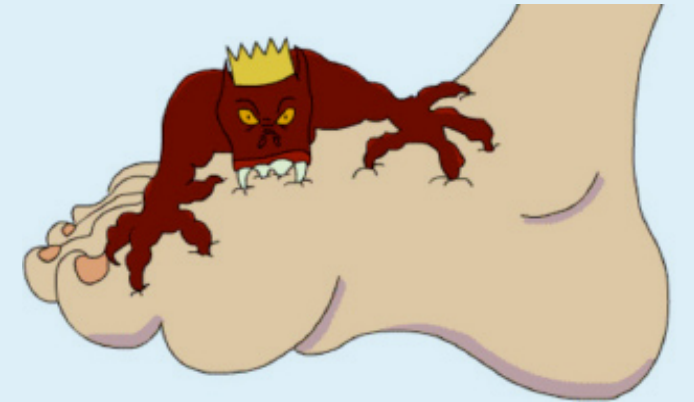


This weekly column is to disseminate health information to the readers in Yemen and outside. Dr. Siva is currently working at Aden Refinery Company Hospital. Life style diseases and cancer prevention are his special interests. Complementary medicine and naturopathy are his passions.

Know about gout

Khaldoon suddenly got up from sleep with an excruciating pain in his right great toe. He visited me a few days ago for pain and swelling in his toe. He told me that his mother also suffered from painfully swollen joints. I ordered for a blood test which showed high uric acid level in his blood.

Gout has been referred to, may be inaccurately, as «the disease of kings and the king of diseases.» It is a common, painful form of arthritis. It causes swollen, red, hot and stiff joints. Gout occurs when uric acid builds up in your blood. This happens if your body produces extra acid or does not eliminate enough, or if you eat too many foods with purines, such as liver and dried beans. Pseudogout has similar symptoms and is sometimes confused with gout. However, it is caused by calcium phosphate, not uric acid.



Often, gout first attacks the big toe. It can also attack ankles, heels, knees, wrists, fingers and elbows.

Initially, gout attacks usually get better in days. Eventually, attacks last longer and occur more often. Uric acid buildup can lead to kidney stones. Gout attacks can be frequent and extremely painful if not treated properly. With proper treatment, gout can be stopped from getting worse and the pain can be managed. Untreated gout can cause permanent joint and kidney damage. You can treat gout with medicines and proper lifestyle.

Some people have more risk than others in developing high levels of uric acid. 6-18 percent of patients with gout have a family history of gout. Eating foods that are rich in purine such as 'fasulia', shellfish and organ meats like liver, kidney and brain can cause the body to produce more uric acid. Drinking alcohol interferes with the body's ability to get rid of body's extra uric acid and causes higher levels of it in blood. Obesity, medications like water pills (diuretics), levodopa and immunosuppressive drugs and occupations involving exposure to lead increase the level of uric acid in blood. People receiving chemotherapy for cancers, can have higher levels of uric acid in the blood due to increased destruction of cells.

Diagnosis:

Detailed clinical examination is important. Blood examination may show high levels of uric acid (normal up to 7 mg). Aspiration and analysis of fluid from joints or a biopsy of the tophae may sometimes be needed. The fluid may show presence of uric acid crystals. X-Ray of the affected joints too may show crystals and the extent of the joint damage due to repeated inflammations.

It is important to note that many people with hyper-uricemia need not have any joint symptoms at all.

Treatment:

Controlling severe pain during attacks, reducing the number of attacks and preventing the formation of new tophae and kidney stones are the goals of treatment.

Acute attacks can be managed with analgesics such as Brufen, Mobic and medicines which will decrease the level of uric acid in blood (Xyloric). Aspirin should be avoided as it prevents the kidneys from excreting uric acid.

During attacks of pain, resting, elevation of joints, hot fomentations or keeping ice packs to the inflamed joints can reduce pain.

Prevention:

Making dietary changes are very important.

1. Limit or avoid foods such as organ meats, sweetbread, anchovies, herring, 'bhaga', red meat, poultry, shellfish, asparagus, mushrooms, cauliflower, dairy foods, peas, lentils, and beans. Cherries contain flavonoid compounds that can lower uric acid and reduce inflammation. Some other good choices are blueberries, strawberries, raw pumpkin seeds, flax seeds, walnuts, raw foods like sprouts, wheat grass, and fresh salads. Also include more grains, fruits and vegetables instead of high protein foods.
2. Drink about 8 ounces of water with each meal, and between each meal. Water will help to flush out a lot of the impurities.
3. Maintain ideal weight. When you are overweight your body does not metabolize food as efficiently as it could at a desirable weight. Remember, crash dieting can actually increase the amount of uric acid produced by the body and bring about an attack!
4. Avoid alcohol. Alcoholic beverages increase uric acid in the body, and they also inhibit the excretion of uric acid. Red wines may be good for heart but not for gout! They contain the highest levels of purines. Eliminating alcohol ends gout attacks for many people who suffer from gout.
5. Exercise makes joints supple. Stretching exercises helps to strengthen the joints, and also increases your endurance and stamina. A sedentary lifestyle is not recommended for gout sufferers.
6. Supplements like cod liver oil, flax seed oil, Vitamin C and Vitamin E is beneficial because they help reduce joint inflammation. Use an alkaline supplement to reduce and prevent acid build up in the joints. Maintaining the proper pH balance in the body helps to retain a healthy immune system. When the blood has a slightly alkaline pH the body is healthier.
7. Herbs can also be instrumental in fighting gout. Some of the herbs that are frequently used are sarsaparilla, and celery seed which helps clear toxins from the body and reduces inflammation. A cup of fresh parsley tea helps to lower excess uric acid. It also doubles as a diuretic which is useful for relieving water retention. 'Curcum' is very good in easing joint pain and reducing inflammation.

Tea tree oil, dandelion, and nettle are also used on gout patients. You can soothe the foot joints by soaking in a cool foot tub with a few drops of rosemary oil.

When pain comes down, combine juniper oil and olive oil and massage into the joints.

Levels of uric acid in the blood can also be raised by stress, injuries. Yoga and relaxation exercises go a long way in preventing recurrences.

Yemen's Flora



Turmeric: Rural women's beauty secret

By: Nadia Al-Saqqaf

Fighting the harsh sun of Yemen, rural women who spend hours under the sun collecting wood or farming have improvised and used nature to protect their skin. In fact, many rural women across the country have beautiful untainted skin matching that of those who use renowned - and expensive - beautifying products.

Turmeric's name originally derives from Persian and is known locally as hurud. It is used extensively by Yemeni women as a face mask, who leave it on their faces for hours in the morning while working in the fields.

"It is used to make the skin fairer and clearer. Teenage girls use it to remove pimples. Once a pimple starts to show, they mix a little turmeric with water and place it on the spot. In less than three days it is gone with no marks or side effects," says Ema Ahmed, a Yemeni woman from Aden.



yourhealthdiaries.net

Turmeric comes from the root of the curcuma longa plant which has a tough brown skin and deep orange flesh. Turmeric has long been used as a powerful anti-inflammatory in both the Chinese and Indian systems of medicine.

According to 'The World Healthiest

Foods' (WHF) released by The George Mateljan Foundation for the World's Healthiest Foods, turmeric was traditionally called "Indian saffron" because of its deep yellow-orange color. It has been used throughout history as a condiment, healing remedy and textile dye. It is rich in manganese, iron and potassium.

It is even said to have the ability to lower cholesterol in the blood. WHF reports that turmeric's cholesterol-lowering effects are the result of the spice's active constituent, curcumin, which research reveals is a messaging molecule that communicates with genes in liver cells. This directs those cells to increase the production of mRNA (messenger proteins) that allow for the creation of LDL (bad) cholesterol receptors. With more LDL receptors, liver cells are able to clear more LDL cholesterol from the body.

There are two types of turmeric used in Yemen: the first a spice used in food, the second a less spicy version that is used on the body. A way to distinguish between the two types is to mix some in water. The



cooking type turns the water a yellowish color, while the type used on the body turns the water a brownish color.

Yemeni women have taken this valuable practice with them wherever they went and have influenced other societies.

"I was living near the Yemeni community in Somalia and saw the women put this yellowish mix on their faces and even on their bodies. Since I lived there for three years, I picked up their habits. When I visited my relatives they would comment on my soft bright skin, and how it feels fresh and pure," said Obadah from Somalia.

"I am still using turmeric even though I have been living in the UAE for many years. It is easy to use and costs almost nothing. Sometimes I mix it with honey or olive oil. You can call it the Yafe woman's make up. It is both useful and cost effective," said a Yemeni housewife originally from Yafe.

It is also used to color rice and in meat and chicken broth. Yemenis use it for its distinguishing flavor and to give color to food.

Tested Yemeni recipes for a better complexion

For dark pockets under the eyes: Use turmeric and honey for two to three hours daily for one week.

As a scrub or exfoliant and to regenerate skin cells. Turmeric and olive oil is regularly rubbed onto the skin for five minutes. It can be used on the whole body, not just the face.

For brightening skin color: Equal amounts of oat, yogurt, and honey is made into a paste by mixing with rose water and turmeric. This can be placed on the body once a week.

20 health benefits of turmeric

1. It is a natural antiseptic and antibacterial agent, useful in disinfecting cuts and burns.
2. When combined with cauliflower, it has shown to prevent prostate cancer and stop the growth of existing prostate cancer.
3. Prevented breast cancer from spreading to the lungs in mice.
4. May prevent melanoma and cause existing melanoma cells to commit suicide.
5. Reduces the risk of childhood leukemia.
6. Is a natural liver detoxifier.
7. May prevent and slow the progression of Alzheimer's disease by removing amyloid plaque buildup in the brain.
8. May prevent metastases from occurring in many different forms of cancer.
9. It is a potent natural anti-inflammatory that works as well as many anti-inflammatory drugs but without the side effects.
10. Has shown promise in slowing the progression of multiple sclerosis in mice.
11. Is a natural painkiller and cox-2 inhibitor.
12. May aid in fat metabolism and help in weight management.
13. Has long been used in Chinese medicine as a treatment for depression.
14. Because of its anti-inflammatory properties, it is a natural treatment for arthritis and rheumatoid arthritis.
15. Boosts the effects of chemo drug paclitaxel and reduces its side effects.
16. Promising studies are underway on the effects of turmeric on pancreatic cancer.
17. Studies are ongoing in the positive effects of turmeric on multiple myeloma.
18. Has been shown to stop the growth of new blood vessels in tumors.
19. Speeds up wound healing and assists in remodeling of damaged skin.
20. May help in the treatment of psoriasis and other inflammatory skin conditions.

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	FO 602.3	CRJ 700	Sanaa / Aden / Sharjah / Mukalla / Sanaa	0900	1720
	FO 180.1	CRJ 200	Sanaa / Sayoun / Sanaa	1000	1230
	FO 110.1	CRJ 700	Sanaa / Aden / Sanaa	1100	1250
	FO 250.1	CRJ 700	Sanaa / Mukalla / Socotra / Mukalla / Sanaa	1400	1915
	FO 186.7	CRJ 200	Sanaa / Aden / Sayoun / Aden / Sanaa	1415	1915
	FO 166.7	CRJ 700	Sanaa / Taiz / Sanaa	1530	1700
	FO 188.9	CRJ 200	Sanaa / Mukalla / Ataq / Sanaa	1500	1810
	FO 172.3	CRJ 700	Sanaa / Hodeidah / Sanaa	1800	1930
	FO 550.1	CRJ 700	Sanaa / Aden / Djibuti / Aden / Sanaa	1800	2220
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	FO 150.1	CRJ 700	Sanaa / Mukalla / Socotra / Mukalla / Sanaa	0700	1220
	FO 380.1	CRJ 700	Sanaa / Sayoun / Sanaa	0930	1200
	FO 148.9	CRJ 700	Sanaa / Ghaidah / Sanaa	1245	1555
	FO 114.5	CRJ 700	Sanaa / Aden / Sanaa	1300	1500
	FO 802.3	CRJ 700	Sanaa / Al-Madina / Sanaa	1415	1840
	FO 174.5	CRJ 200	Sanaa / Hodeidah / Sanaa	1530	1700
	FO 152.3	CRJ 200	Sanaa / Mukalla / Sanaa	1600	1830
	FO 118.9	CRJ 700	Sanaa / Aden / Sanaa	2100	2250
Mon	FO 170.1	CRJ 700	Sanaa / Hodeidah / Sanaa	0630	0800
	FO 148.9	CRJ 200	Sanaa / Ghaidah / Sanaa	0700	1100
	FO 160.1	CRJ 700	Sanaa / Taiz / Sanaa	0730	0900
	FO 604.5	CRJ 700	Sanaa / Sayoun / Sanaa	0915	1145
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	FO 114.5	CRJ 200	Sanaa / Aden / Sanaa	1500	1650
	FO 166.7	CRJ 700	Sanaa / Taiz / Sanaa	1630	1800
	FO 152.3	CRJ 200	Sanaa / Mukalla / Sanaa	1730	2000
	FO 174.5	CRJ 700	Sanaa / Hodeidah / Sanaa	1930	2100
Tue	FO 100.1	CRJ 700	Sanaa / Aden / Sanaa	0700	0850
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Yemeni development activist comes 4th in 2010 World of Difference 100 Awards

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By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

Ramzya Al-Eryani, the director of the Yemeni Women's Union, was awarded fourth place in the World of Difference 100 Awards 2010 by The International Alliance for Women (TIAW). The award ceremony took place in Ontario, Canada on Oct. 25, as a part of the TIAW Annual Global Partnership Forum 2010.

Al-Eryani was recognized for her work in improving the conditions for women and children personally and through her position at the Yemeni Women's Union.

"I did not see this coming, I did not even know about this award until I was selected. It is a great and pleasant surprise," said Al-Eryani.

She was nominated by Haifa Al-Kaylani, Chairman of the Arab International Women's Forum based in UK. Other female activists from around the world seconded the nomination, and after reviewing Al-Eryani's work she was given the award as one of the women who made a difference in the world in 2010.

The Yemeni embassy in Canada received the award on behalf of Al-Eryani. Khaled Bahah, Yemen's ambassador in Toronto, said he was proud that a Yemeni woman received this prestigious award.

According to the alliance, the award was created to honor women who have made an impact on the economic empowerment of women through a wide range of endeavors. These are often the "unsung heroines" of our societies, ordinary women who accomplish extraordinary things.

The TIAW Global Partnership Forum and World of Difference Awards events are for women with an interest in leadership and advancement.

TIAW received tremendous nominations from six partner organizations and more than 20 countries around the world. They had been inspired and humbled by the stories of women, leaders of communities, organizations, regions or countries who, often without fanfare, have taken action to support women's advancement in so-

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Ramzya Al-Eryani

ciety and business.

Al-Eryani was also honored by the Middle Eastern Studies Department at the University of Poland as one of the best women writers in the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula in 2004.

She has received a certificate of appreciation from the Congress Library in Washington DC for her role in publicizing the work of Arab women. Al-Eryani was also honored by Egyptian universities and was given a distinc-

tion award for her efforts in unifying the Arab Women's movement in the region and the world.

"I will continue to work for the sake of Yemeni women to the best of my ability. I have been voted for the third time as chair of the women's union which includes 185 civil society organizations, and it is their trust that drives me to work harder for Yemeni women all around the country," Al-Eryani said.

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