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A potential alternative for Yemeni workers in Saudi



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Heavy security no match for vibrant football spirit



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Cultural celebrations entertains at Eid festival

Civilians flee violence to Saudi Arabia

AMRAN, Nov. 27 (IRIN)

— Escalating fighting between Houthi-led Shia rebels and pro-government militia in Yemen's remote northwestern districts of Qutabir and Monabih has forced dozens of families across the border into Saudi Arabia, according to local officials.

"As a result of recurrent clashes between Houthis and tribesmen supporting the government, dozens of families from our district infiltrated over the past three days into the southern region of the kingdom

[of Saudi Arabia] in search of safety and better living conditions," Mohammed Hatabah, a local council member from Qutabir district, in the Saada governorate, told IRIN.

He said some of the families had only just returned home to Saada after several months in displaced persons camps, or among host communities, following last year's heavy fighting between government forces and Houthi rebels.

The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) said in a statement on Nov. 23 it was in the process of dispatching a team from its regional office in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, "to

Erratum

In previous issue 1419,

the front page article titled:

Sectarian violence in political

security prison by Ali Saeed.

was mentioned to be National

a name of an organization

Organization for Defending

organization is the "Yemeni

Organization for Defending

Rights and Freedoms" whose

confusion in titles which was

inconvenience caused by this

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Rights and Freedoms.

The correct name of the

director is Ali Al-Dailami.

We apologize for the

caused during the proof

reading and regret any

technical mistake.



In a previous round of fighting, a soldier aims his weapon on rebel targets in the northwestern Yemeni province of Sa'ada.

establish the numbers and assess needs" of those who have managed to cross the border

Since a ceasefire was announced in mid-February 2010, sporadic fighting between Houthi forces and pro-government tribes has broken out across the Saada governorate and in the northern part of Amran governorate.

Refoulement of refugees

Abdurrahman Dalman, a human rights activist from Saada, told IRIN that over the past few weeks several families had tried to enter Saudi Arabia, but had been forced back by Saudi border guards.

According to Dalman, the Saudi authorities were taking a hard line because of the increasing number of illegal Yemeni immigrants in the country, and security fears following an incursion by Houthi fighters during the 2009 conflict, which resulted in cross-border retaliation by the Saudi army.

"Many of these immigrants work as beggars in main cities of the kingdom, which is not permissible there. The other thing is that Houthi fighters attacked Saudi troops from deserted homes in [Saudi] territory, which were once occupied by displaced Yemeni civilians," he said.

There have been six rounds of fighting between Yemen's security forces and Houthi rebels since 2004. The last round, in August 2009, was the fiercest, displacing more than 300,000 civilians.

Human Rights Watch reported that during the sixth round, Saudi Arabia committed refoulement (unlawful forced return to persecution or a situation threatening life or freedom) of Yemeni refugees by preventing them from crossing into Saudi Arabia at border crossings and by deporting those who managed to cross the long and porous border undetected.

The Houthi movement draws its support from the Zaidi Shiite population in northern Yemen. They demand autonomy as a response to their perceived marginalization, and in protest over the influence of the United States and Saudi Arabia on government policy.

Tensions have building since the February ceasefire over the slow implementation of six conditions set by the government. They include the dismantling of roadblocks and withdrawal of Houthi fighters from positions in the mountains; freedom of movement for government officials; the return of captured Saudi and Yemeni military equipment; the release of all military and civilian prisoners; adherence to the rule of law; and the end of incursions into Saudi territory.

The Houthis argue that an exchange of prisoners was part of the ceasefire deal but the government had reneged on this, and they accuse the authorities of waging a proxy war through pro-government tribesmen.



Yemen's cabinet confirms economic revival plan

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, Nov 28 – Yemen's cabinet has identified ten priorities that aim to enhance economic development while counteracting water shortages and unemployment in the country.

Abdulhafidh Al-Sima, head of the cabinet's technical committee, responsible for drawing up the plan, told Saba news agency earlier this month that the plan covers a ten-year period until 2020.

One of its focal points is to provide skills programs for Yemeni workers and increase their numbers in the GCC countries, said Al-Sima. The plan also highlighted water shortages in the country and proposes means to manage the country's water resources in a more sustainable manner.

Adel Al-Ashtal, former director of the General Investment Authority branch in Aden and an economist, told the Yemen Times that ten economic priorities were being prepared to face Yemen's economic challenges by utilizing existing resources through efficient management.

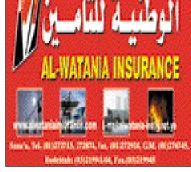
Al-Ashtal said the plan also had a strategy to resolve land disputes to enhance business investments. Another priority was to attract foreign investment and this could be achieved by improving Yemen's reputation. The country has often been presented as a terrorism hub via international news headlines.

The Yemeni government has thus far witnessed six wars with the opposition Houthis since 2004. Unrest is also growing in the south since a secessionist movement was launched in 2007. Hundreds of deaths and injuries have been reported by warring parties, Yemen's national army, the Houthis and supporters of the Southern Movement.

One of the ten economic priorities allows the government to enforce a state of emergency to prevent recurring violence in the northern governorate of Sa'ada and unrest in the south.

The plan further proposes to establish a mutual mechanism between the president and the government to implement reform programs that aim to alleviate poverty and achieve economic growth.

As Yemen's oil reserves face deple-



D:Ebarh



Poverty did not stop these children from enjoying a ball game. Yemen is the least developed country in the Middle East and North Africa region. A new ten-point national economic priority plan promises to change this.

tion, another of the ten economic priorities will focus on oil and gas exploration.

President Ali Abdullah Saleh wrote a letter to the cabinet, which the Yemen Times has obtained, regarding the ten economic priorities. The president said that there are indications that Yemen's oil and gas sector remains promising since 90 percent of the country's land has not yet been explored.

The president also said in the letter that 70 percent of the government's income was derived from the oil industry. He said that exploration for oil and gas should press ahead.

The president said that professional and qualified government employees were needed to enable implementation of the ten-point plan.

"The lack of qualified cadres in the

government's institutions negatively af-



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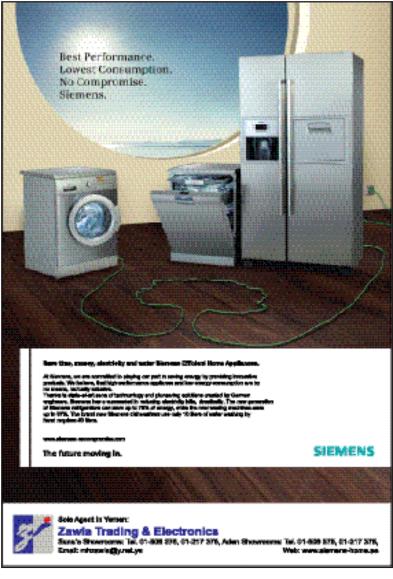
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fects the planning and implementation of the government's functions," read the

Some economists have however predicted that Yemen would not be able to carry out the ten economic priorities as the government previously had failed to implement similar programs, such as the five-year plan and other economic reforms.

"I do not think that the government will be able to implement such priorities as there is no seriousness from the government toward real economic reform," Dr. Mohamed Jubran, professor of economics, told Al-Jazeera.net.





Potential alternative for Yemeni workers in Saudi Arabia

By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, Nov. 28 - In light of the huge influx of Yemenis smuggling their way illegally into Saudi Arabia in search of better opportunities, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has launched a new initiative for Yemeni workers in the gulf.

The mobility of Yemeni workers in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries was at the centre of talks at a two-day workshop organized in cooperation with the Arab Labour Organization (ALO) and the Yemeni government. It concluded last Sun-

"We will seek to create prosperous job opportunities and set up related appropriate circumstances in cooperation with our partners in Yemen and GCC states," said Ambassador William Lacy Swing, the IOM's director-general at the event.

The main concern is that more than 81 percent of Yemenis working in Saudi Arabia are low skilled and some can hardly read or write. Most of them have been trafficked through the borders in order to avoid the USD 4,000 visa fee and other expenses associated with the Saudi sponsor known as Kafeel.

In 2009 alone, the Saudi Embassy in Yemen issued around 70,000 working visas for Yemenis. However, statistics indicate that between 800 to 900,000 Yemenis are currently living in Saudi. Estimates that the total number of Yemenis including those who entered illegally could easily exceed 1.2 million.

Moreover, non-governmental sources indicate that Yemenis living illegally in Saudi tend to save more money since they don't indulge in any form of visible social life while they are there. At the same time they are saving on visa and sponsor ex-

Considering this, the IOM has recommended to provide facilities and a new system for Yemenis to enter Saudi the legal way.

"We welcome the Yemeni labor in Saudi but it is the private sector and not the government that hires. What Yemenis need to know is that they need to compete with other nationalities and have high skills in order to be attractive enough to be hired by the Saudi private sector," said one of the Saudi delegation members at the workshop.

As for the sponsor money, it night I was deported with all my fam-

SANA'A, Nov. 28 — As many as 25

persons were arrested in Amran on

Sunday during the Zaidi commemora-

tion of Al-Ghadeer day, confirmed Ali

Al-Dailami, executive manager of the

Yemeni Democratic Organization for

This human rights organization con-

demned the arrest of unarmed civilians

whose only 'crime' was to participate

"Unfortunately the government ac-

cuses everybody who is Zaidi of being

a Houthi," Al-Dailami told the Yemen

The organization condemned the ar-

rests in a statement on its website, say-

ing that Zaidis were being accused of

being part of the political conflict in the

north because they shared a common

religious belief with the Houthi rebels.

In another day of violence in the

north, at least two people were killed

and eight injured in a car bomb attack

on a Houthi funeral convoy in Sahar,

The mourners were on their way

to the funeral of Bader Al-Deen Al-

Houthi, the Houthi's elderly spiritual

leader, who died of natural causes on

in Jahna, Sa'ada, said Al-Dailami.

Second car bomb in three days

Sa'ada, on Friday.

Another three persons were arrested

Defending Human Rights.

in a religious event.

By: Malak Shaher



Daily laborers waiting for jobs huddle around a fire on a cold winter's day at a street junction in Sana'a. With more than 40 percent unemployment in the country, many Yemeni youth risk the dangers of being smuggled across the Saudi borders in search for a better life.

seemed from the discussions that wavering it for Yemenis only would be far-fetched considering that there are around seven million foreigners in Saudi and all have to go through this sponsorship process.

Coming from a country with an unemployment rate of more than 40 percent and a youth population those under 15 years – of 11 million, the job opportunities in Saudi Arabia make travel to the Kingdom an appealing prospect for many Yemenis. Unfortunately not all have a happy ending to their experience.

Abdulbaqi Abdulqawi is a Yemeni man in his mid-twenties who sold his family's gold and borrowed money to buy a visa from the embassy to work in Jeddah.

"I could not find my sponsor for a long time and when I did, the sponsor was cruel to me and kept threatening to deport me at any time," he said.

Another example is Abdulrahman from Dhamar who has worked in Saudi for the last 30 years in the central vegetable market, alongside many other Yemenis. The passport control authority decided in 2005 to prevent non-Saudis from working in this field under the Saudinization

"All my paperwork was complete and my permit was valid but over-

Thursday. The 86-year-old reportedly

not a suicide bomber as previously

reported, attacked the convoy, Houthi

spokesman Saleh Habra told the Ye-

father to both the current Houthi com-

mander, Abdulmalek Al-Houthi, and

the founder of the Houthi movement,

Husain Al-Houthi, killed in the first

Sada'a war in 2004. Husain Al-Houthi

formed the movement as a rebellion

against the Yemen government in the

same year, demanding an independent

Friday's bombing was the second

in three days targeting Zaidis. At least

20 people were killed in Al-Jawf in

an attack on a religious procession of

Shiites on Wednesday. The procession

was travelling to Sa'ada to mark Al-

Ghadeer day to commemorate Ali Bin

Abi Taleb, a key figure of the Shiite

Houthi faith. Al-Ghadeer day falls on

the 18th Thu Al-Hajja, in the Islamic

year. Zaidis spread the celebrations

Despite claims that Al-Qaeda in the

Arabian Peninsular (AQAP) was re-

sponsible for the attacks, AQAP has

not claimed responsibility for either of

The Houthi media office claimed

that the US government planned one or

over the days before and after.

the two explosions.

Bader Al-Deen Al-Houthi was the

A bomb in an unmanned vehicle,

More Zaidi arrests, second car

suffered from asthma.

men Times.

state in Sa'ada.

bomb in northern Yemen

ily out of the country," he said.

The problem with Yemenis in Saudi is that many of them are deprived of their rights either because they don't know what these rights are or because the sponsors, according to Saudi norms, are always right.

The IOM is taking a more practical and security-oriented approach which is more acceptable to GCC countries in solving this problem, in contrast to other international bodies which pay far more attention to the issues of human rights, treatment of workers, and settlement rights in GCC countries.

"When it becomes easier and cheaper for Yemenis to go through legal channels it also means that supervising their whereabouts would be easier and they would be under control more than the ones who enter through smuggling and no one knows about them," said a person affiliated with a recruitment agency who requested not to be named.

He said that this means that fingerprints and eye prints of Yemenis who pass through the legal system will be registered in a database and this will help with security issues.

During the conference, Swing said that the IOM would send a technical team to assist Yemen in carrying out the recommendations of the regional workshop on the mobility of Yemeni workforce to the GCC countries.

both of the bomb attacks, an accusation

the US embassy in Sana'a denied in a

The first attack turned out to be tar-

geting tribes from Al-Jawf who want-

ed to participate in the Al-Ghadeer

day whilst the second attack targeted

Sa'ada has witnessed relative calm

since the Houthis signed a cease-

fire with the government in February

been escalating since clashes between

the pro-government tribes and the

These clashes killed at least 20 and

injured another nine. Further violence.

between the Houthis and the pro-

government tribes, broke out in Bani

Owaibary to the north of Sa'ada, kill-

The war in Sa'ada started in 2004

when Houthis proclaimed their aim to

seek autonomy from state for the Zaidi

Shiite population. Six wars have taken

The conflict has spilled over into

neighboring Saudi Arabia and has led

to the destruction of the infrastructure

of Sa'ada, including schools and hos-

pitals. It has also displaced more than

300,000 people of which only 20,000

ing six and injuring three.

place in Sa'ada since 2004.

have returned to their homes.

Houthis broke out on November 15.

However, violence in Sa'ada has

statement on Sunday.

Houthis, said Al-Dailami.

Arresting Zaidi people

Alleged Al-Qaeda "supporters" back in court

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

SANA'A, Nov. 28 - Prosecutors acting against the journalist Abdulelah Haidar Shayi' concluded its argument during his fifth hearing at the Specialized Criminal Court on Sunday.

Shayi', who stands accused of being a media man for Al-Qaeda, will now be transferred from the political security prison to a civil prison. The journalist is standing trial alongside computer expert Abd Al-Rahman Al-Shami who is also accused of having links to Al-Qaeda.

In Sunday's hearing the prosecution reviewed a CD belonging to Al-Shami and a video called "The Jihadist Secrets'. The prosecution claimed that one piece of evidence, Al-Shami's laptop, had been lost.

"They are finally done showing Shayi' evidence today and started showing Al-Shami's, but they lost his laptop which was taken as evidence," said human rights lawyer Abd Al-Rahman Barman. "It cannot have left the prosecution's store; obviously they are manipulating the evidence."

Shayi' demanded a transfer from the political security prison to a civil prison with better conditions. He told the court during his fourth hearing that he was in bad health due to the conditions of his underground cell which he shares with five other prisoners in the political security prison. The journalist also complained of unfair treatment, including being deprived of basic medical care, any sunlight, watching television and reading.

The Specialized Criminal Prosecution provided evidence, viewed in court. Evidence from Shayi's laptop included some recorded messages, a picture of an anonymous person wearing traditional Yemeni dress and some videos of Sana'a streets taken from a car. The prosecution said the computer contained pictures of senior security



Protesters in front of Al-Saleh mosque in Sana'a after Friday prayers demanding the release of Abdulelah Haidar Shayi' before his first court appearance in September.

official's houses in addition to some other accused. That's the basic judiphotos of the central security fence opposite Al-Sabeen Park.

When asked for his response to the evidence Shayi' maintained his previous rejection of the trail and the legitimacy of the court. He also repeated his demand for the court to bring his kidnappers to justice. "Bring those who kidnapped me for 35 days and stole a laptop," the defendant shouted to the court.

Judge Marwan Al-Nemer rejected Shayi's demands, saying he was unable to change the charges against him and had no power to bring anyone to court unrelated to this trial.

Abd Al-Rahamn Barman, Shayi's defence lawyer prior to his rejection of the court proceedings, confirmed the judge has the right to call anyone before the court, as long as the trial's circumstances require their atten-

"He can change the charges or their description if needed and even bring ciary work. I think he doesn't know the law well," charged Barman.

"The court has a history of violating the law and compromising human rights. In addition, the court is not in keeping with the constitution," said

Barman also noted that it was strange that the court accepted the stolen laptop as evidence and no official admitted responsibility for it. "It's supposed to be evidence against those who committed the crime of kidnapping him," said the lawyer. "Instead they brought the stolen laptop as evidence against him without saying how they obtained it. They didn't even say whose voices were on the recorded messages that they claim to have found on his laptop or to whom they were sent."

The National Organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms According said in a November 23 statement that there aren't any guarantees of justice in court.

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MSF is recruiting staff to work in its project and in the main office located in Sana'a:

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Specific qualifications and experiences

- Experience in HIV/ALDS programs :
- Experience in Sterilization & Pharmacy management.
- કક્ટના Experience in Prevention Mother to Child
- Transmission is an essat
- Experience in Community Health Education is an
- Excellent reporting skills.
- Good skills in feart supervision and feart player. Good knowledge of computers and programs use.
- Good spoken and written English (native Yemeni).
- Flexible, committed and able to work independently Pray ous work for other NGOs is desirable.
- Word, Excel, Database systems
- Excellent communication aidla, organization and team player Good spoken and written English (native Yemeni).
 - Excellent reporting skills.

Specific qualifications and expenences

Experience in HIV/ALDS programs.

Experience in LTV counseling.

Experience working with People living with HIV.

Good skills in training proparation and targeting groups : Good knowledge of computers and programs use. Word &

Supply Chain Supervisor

(1 POST for the main office)

University Graduate essential preferably in Economics & or

knowledge of mathematics i commercial or supply related.

Essential 2 years inline working expenence in supply chain.

management S, or commercial produrement (international S,

experience with MSE or INGOs & or NGOs & or commercial

organizations. Desirable working experience in developing.

Draws up import authorization & other requests plus ensures

Identifies & selects a Let of preferred local suppliers with the

Shind kni wierkje of computers and programs use. Ward &

Maintains regular comfact with the suppliers & organizes

Willing to learn MSFE systems & Procedures including

Flexible, committed and able to work independently

Business & or Administration or commerce with good.

Local propurement & Purchasing). Desirable working :

Professional management of the Mission's assets

Supply Manager applying MSE standards

Previous work for other NGOs is desirable

Logistics & Supply Chain Management.

Good spoken and written English.

INFORMATION EDUCATION COMMUNICATION, OFFICERS (2 POSTS: 1 MALE \$1 FEMALE for the project)

- Flexible, committed and able to work independently Previous work for other NGOs is desirable

Specific qualifications and experiences

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their follow up.

Power Point

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FIELD COORDINATOR ASSISTANT (1 POST for the project)

Specific qualifications and experiences

- Experience as assistant to Project Coordinator or Field Co
- Capacity analyses of the project comekt and advise on how it affects the health and humanitarian nodsute Sepectly in planning and monitoring project activities:
- Desirable experience working with People living with
- Committed to highest standards of accountability transparancy and inclusion
- Experience in working on development and kumer iterien programa
- Assist in track record in developing national staff
- Intercultural approaches, results
- Excellent wrillen reporting skills: Good knowledge of computers and programs use:
- Excellent communication skills, organization and

- Clear understanding of humanitar an principles
- Great capacity to work under pressure and in insecure context.
- capacity, great team player and team, eace:
- negotiations skills and decision making
- Word & Power Point
- Good spoken and written English (native Yemeni). Flexible, committed and able to work independently
- Previous work for other NGOs is desirable

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In Brief

ADEN

80 trapped inside cable car rescued in

Special Forces rescued on Friday a number of people after they were trapped inside a cable car in the governorate of Aden.

Almost 80 people, including women and children, were riding the cable car when it stalled due to a technical fault over a tourist project in Al-Buraika district.

The forces, in cooperation with the civil defense unit, used helicopters in the rescue operation.

SANA'A

Committee condemns blast in north Yemen

The Supreme Security Committee condemned on Friday a car bomb attack that targeted a crowd of people in Yemen's northern Sa'ada province killing and injuring some of them.

A source at the committee said the blast, which took place in Al-Mazrou'a area in the district of Sahar early Friday, and other terrorist attacks are strongly condemned by Yemen because they are incompatible with the teachings of Islam.

«Those who carry out terrorist attacks against innocents are criminals who reject all religion and moral values as they seek rebellion and social violence,» said the source.

We urge the Yemeni people to further cooperate with the authorities to provide any information that can lead to the arrest or exposure of those who committed today's heinous crime, the source said, assuring that the authorities will do their best to hunt them and all fugitives and terrorists operating in the country.

Regional meeting in Sana'a on temporary employment in GCC

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Arab Labor Organization (ALO) are to organize a regional meeting in Sana'a on temporary employment in Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)'s States.

The weekly newspaper, 26 September, said that the meeting will be held on the coming Saturday and Sunday and that a great number of officials and representatives of the concerned bodies are expected to participate.

The meeting will address temporary employment mobility of Yemenis in the GCC's six states as well as the cooperation between Yemen and the Gulf States to help facilitate Yemeni labor mobility.

Cabinet agrees on implementing Global **Environmental Conventions plan**

The cabinet agreed on Wednesday on a plan to build a national capacity to implement Global Environmental Conventions.

It directed the Ministries of Water and Environment as well as Agriculture and Irrigation to implement what has been stipulated in the plan.

The plan aims to achieve goals targeting the preservation of environment and natural resources and twinning between them and the development.

It provides solutions and mechanisms to implement these conventions, which are on Climate Change, Biodiversity, and Desertification, and shifting them into outputs within a clear plan work with a schedule time.

Environmental issues having joint effect on these three conventions should be identified and reordered according to their priorities and impact level.

AL-JAWF

Higher Security Committee condemns bloody attack against locals in Jawf

The Higher Security Committee denounced on Wednesday the criminal attack which targeted a gathering of locals in Al-Jawf governorate, resulting in a number of fatalities and injuries.

In a statement to Saba, the source noted that this cowardly incident contradicts the values of freedom and democracy adopted by the Yemeni people as a life style that shuns violence.

The source affirmed that security sys-

tems and local authority in the governorate are conducting an investigation into the incident and that they will track down the perpetrators, wherever their whereabouts in order to bring to justice.

HADRAMOUT

Over 100 Somali refugees arrive in Ye-

About 106 Somali refugees including 17 women and 6 children have arrived at Broom coast of the Hadramout governorate, the Interior Ministry reported on Wednesday.

The refugees were collected from the coast and sent, with the cooperation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), to the temporary camp for refugees in Mifa'ah district, Shabwa.

LAHJ

21 Ethiopians arrested in Yemen

Security authorities have arrested 21 Ethiopians, including 9 women, in Ashat district in Lahaj and referred them to undergo legal procedures, the Interior Ministry has reported.

The Immigration and Passport Authority in cooperation with International Organization for Migration (IOM) have deported more than 300 Ethiopian nationals since the beginning of November for illegally enter-

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Financial Arrangements

ducted in English.

The Fellowship Programme will cover the fellowship recipient's travel costs in economy class, medical insurance, the training material and the registration fee for The Hague Academy of International Law. In accordance with policies and procedures governing the administration of United Nations fellowships, participants will receive a stipend to cover their living expenses. Accommodation will also be provided by the Fellowship Programme.

Additional places will be made available for self-funded participants from developed countries and employees of international organizations who will have to bear all costs associated with their participation (travel, accommodation, living expenses, registration fee for The Hague Academy of International Law).

Application deadline: 1 February 2011

For more information see: http://www.un.org/law/ilfp/

Opportunities

Accepting Applications to Internet Society Fellowship to the IETF

The Internet Society has announced that it is inviting applications for its latest Internet Society Fellowships to the IETF, part of its Next Generation Leaders (NGL) program (www.InternetSociety.org/Leaders). The Fellowship program allows engineers from developing countries to attend an Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) meeting.

The IETF is the Internet's premier standards-making body, responsible for the development of protocols used in IP-based networks. IETF participants represent an international community of network designers, operators, vendors, and researchers involved in the technical operation of the Internet and the continuing evolution of Internet architecture.

Fellowships will be awarded through a competitive application process. The Internet Society is currently accepting fellowship applications for the next two IETF meetings:

* IETF 80, 27 March - 1 April, Prague, Czech Republic

* IETF 81, 24 - 29 July, Quebec City, Canada

http://www.isoc.org/educpillar/fellowship/

Fellowship applications for both IETF meetings are due by 17 December 2010. The Internet Society Fellowships to the IETF are sponsored by Afilias, Google, Mi-

crosoft, and Intel. The Internet Society's Next Generation Leaders program is sponsored by Nominet Trust, the Association Française pour le Nommage Internet en Coopération (AF-NIC), and the European Commission. Contact Connie Kendig: kendig@isoc.org.

Peace Palace - The Hague, the Netherlands: 4 July – 12 August 2011

Background

The United Nations International Law Fellowship Programme is a six-week course organized annually by the Codification Division of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, under the Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, which is one of the cor-

Law Fellowship Programme is designed to enable qualified persons, in particular, midlevel government legal officers and young teachers of international law from developing countries, and countries with emerging economies, to deepen their knowledge of international law. The Courses

nerstones of the United Nation's efforts to

promote the rule of law. The International

The Fellowship Programme consists of a six-week summer course at the Peace Palace in The Hague, the Netherlands. Fellows attend courses in public international law at The Hague Academy of International Law and participate in lectures and seminars organized by the Codification Division of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs.



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خظام مفارحة



وإحة قصوي



شركاة الرويشان للإستثمار واللتمهة المعدودة مالة عرض لانه دراني، شارع حدا، صلعان لجمهورية الهنتية، مريب 1984ء PART TO SECURE AND DO LEVER A البريد الإكترينية ديسموه ARIDOO

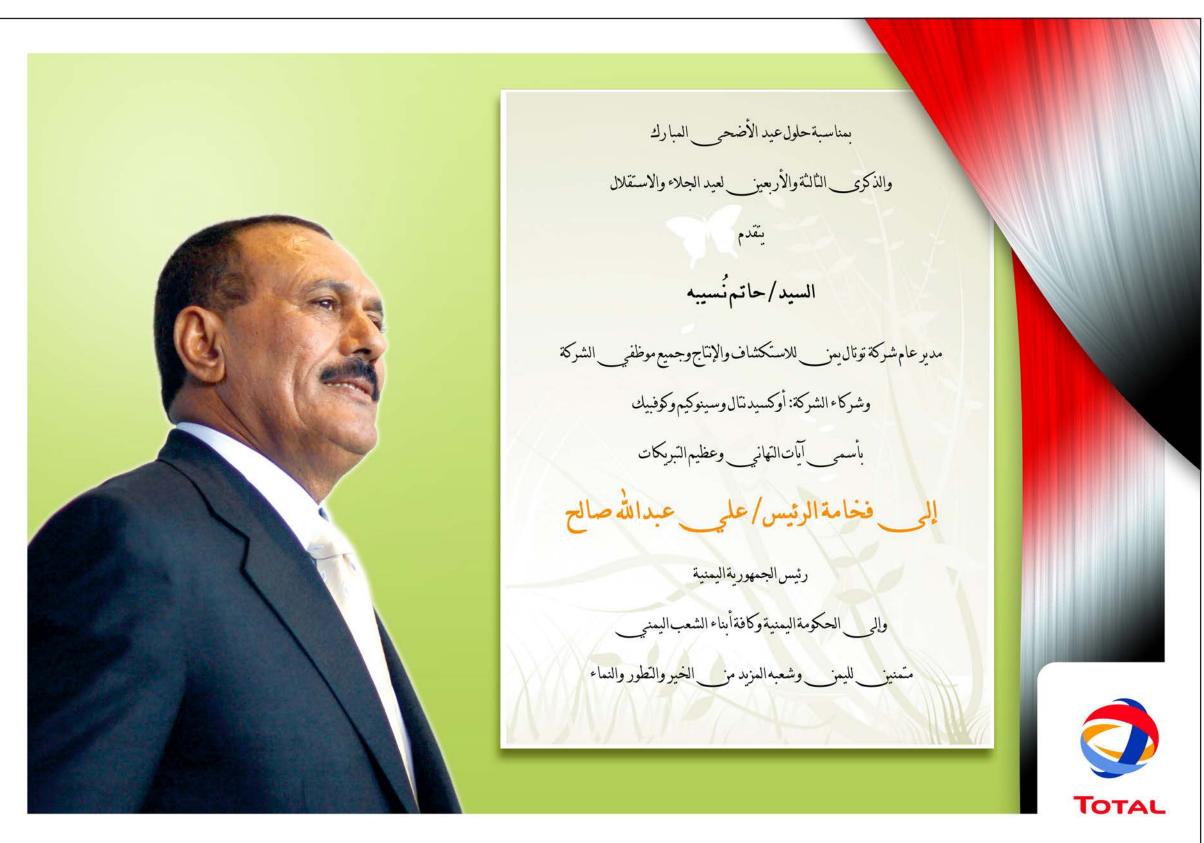


لانسروقر ۲۰۱۱ LR2









Heavy security no match for vibrant football spirit

The two-week long Gulf Cup of Nations tournament kicked off on November 22 in the southern Yemeni governorates of Aden and Abyan under heavy security. Six national teams from across the Arabian Peninsula, plus Iraq, were ensured safety as Yemen hosted the football tournament, sponsored by the Committee of Gulf Football Unions, for the first time since its launch in 1970. There was one thing the armed forces could not hold down: a vibrant

By: Tom Finn

n arrival in Aden the first thing felt was the military presence. Soldiers dressed in green and brown khaki uniforms were on every street corner and roundabout. Toyota pick-up trucks mounted with machine guns whizzed around the city and dormant tanks straddled the roadside. Behind the uniforms and guns many of the soldiers were a bunch of slightly nervous

I asked one for directions to Mualla, one of Aden's main high streets. He started at me blankly and told me he didn't know. It was his first time in Aden.

The amount of security, while intimidating and no doubt costly, was understandable. On October 11 a bomb attack on Al-Wahda soccer stadium in Aden killed three civilians. Two weeks later, police claimed to have foiled another plot against the venue. Days before it was due to kick off rumours were still circulating that, because of security concerns, the Cup was to be moved to

But the masses of troops - some 30,000 in total - did not hamper the local spirit in Aden. The last time I visited young people greeted me with calls of 'ya taweel' or 'oy lanky!' This time round it was 'ya Christiano' - apparently I have the same haircut as the famous Real Madrid footballer.

As soon as I stepped into Crater, the basin of an extinct volcano that was once Aden's main centre of commerce. I was set upon by a group of children wearing football kits. They weren't asking me to play. Instead they wanted their photos taken while performing football tricks.

"Sowra! Sowra! Take photo," they shouted as a young Somalian took off his shirt and put it back on without the ball even leaving his shoulders.



Al-Wadha Stadium in Abyan was built especially for the Gulf Cup. It has a 15,000-strong crowd capacity and cost an estimated USD200-million to build.



A young girl delivers a half-time speech to a packed stadium in Shaykh Uthman, Aden.

You didn't have to be fluent in Arabic to realize that the Cup was a hot topic among locals. In buses, taxis, cafés and restaurants, the words 'khalija ashreen' or 'Gulf Twenty' followed me every-

The press presence at the tournament was impressive. More than 500 journalists and photographers and 80 different news agencies from around the world came to report on the football.

Special arrangements were made for the media. One of which meant being driven across the city of Aden to the stadium at break-neck speeds in a large bus with 'Gulf Cup' written in big letters on its side as two police cars, with sirens wailing, escorted us. For a few minutes journalists felt like celebrities, as throngs of people hooted and waved, presuming that we were players on the way to a stadium game.

Unlike a number of other major football tournaments, where tickets are bought and sold at extortionate prices, entry to the games at the Gulf Cup was completely free. All supporters had to do was turn up on the day, be prepared for some queuing and a good deal of frisking and you could bag yourself a front row seat. As a result most of the games attended were crammed to near capac-

ity.
The soldiers posted inside the stadiums



had a more arduous task on their hands than their colleagues outside. Soldiers, whose uniform – a body length bullet proof casing – made them look like stick insects, struggled at times to contain the crowds of vivacious fans.

Many seemed tied up in an incessant game using long white bendy sticks to whack overly-raucous fans over the head and encourage them to sit down.

But again the security did not dampen the fans' blatant excitement. Groups of elated supporters sang, danced, and cheered their way through every game. Even during half time the noise levels did not diminish. One fan I spoke to, beating a big drum at the back of the stadium, seemed to have no idea who was playing or what the score was.

"I just came here with my friends to enjoy the atmosphere but my friends, over there, they know about the teams,"

The governorates of Aden and Abyan, which are home to the Southern Movement, a group demanding independence for southern Yemen, might seem like a strange choice of venue to host a football tournament. If it were not for the Sana'a altitude - the city is around 7,200 feet in elevation and too high to meet the standards of international football - the Cup might well have been held in the capital.

The Southern Movement tried to make their presence felt. Local sources informed me that a huge Yemeni police presence had to block hundreds of protesters from entering the region's main city Aden on the tournament's first day.

But again, once inside the stadium, it was harder to feel the currents of disunity. Lashings of national solidarity were on display: Yemeni flags, national anthems, even a small girl dressed in full military attire and draped in Yemeni flags. She had been trained to deliver thundering speeches at half time about the greatness of a unified Yemen. She was apparently the daughter of an "important minister"

But for the Yemeni government, at least, the tournament will be seen as a great success if it closes on December 5 without any major security incidents. And if Yemen can see that this continues it will be an important sign to its wealthier neighbors that it is able to maintain control over its territory, particularly in light of the bad publicity following the October 29 printer-bomb plot.

"This tournament is as important to us as the Soccer World Cup is to the rest of the world," said local journalist Khaled Abdullah. "It's nice knowing that for once Yemen is in the international news without the tag of Al-Qaeda attached."

Unfortunately the Yemen team crashed out of the tournament early on, losing 4-0 to Saudi Arabia and 2-1 to Bahrain in their opening matches.

A frustrated taxi driver, on the way home from one of the games, expressed the view of many Yemeni fans: "We've delivered plenty of soldiers but not many

"Yemen needs female police officers"

One of Yemen's first female police academy graduates Safa Al-Kharoosh speaks to the Yemen Times about her crime-fighting ambitions. It's been an interesting journey for her. She studied business administration at Sana'a University before joining the police academy where she graduated as a second lieutenant.

By: Jamal Sultan

Why did you join the police force? Most of my male relatives are policemen and I admired their police uniforms. I thought that I had to be like them one day. It was my dream.

Did your family have any objections to your plans?

Most of my relatives are in the police force. My older brother was in the police academy and my father was is in the army. So, I didn't have many problems with them. Although, when I first told my father that I was interested in joining the police academy he didn't want me to enroll because of the difficulties that I might face.

But I insisted, telling him that it is the place where I want to be. He finally agreed and I gained his support. It was my uncle who caused many problems but he eventually accepted the situation and accompanied me when I registered at the academy.

What did you study at the police

We did a lot of training on how to use guns. We also did self-defense exercises and learnt discipline and morals. Other subjects included local administration and computer science. All of it was very useful and enhanced our level of security service and education.

How did male police officers treat their female colleagues?

Some of them treated us well. Others felt jealous and thought that we were replacing them. They didn't yet understand that we were there to assist them with security.



Safa Al-Kharoosh is one of Yemen's first female police officers.

Have you participated in security op-

Yes, my friends and I undertook some

missions against terrorists. When I participated in my first security operation, which was against terrorists, I was a bit scared. I don't have that fear anymore. Now, due to experience, I feel more confident because I know how to respond to crime. I can participate in any security

How has your work in the police force changed

When I joined the police force I felt like a little girl who had limited dreams and thoughts. Now I am a disciplinarian and I'm ambitious. I'm also better at making decisions.

What advice do you have for young women who want to join the police force but still have some fears?

You must have a strong will. If they re-

society they should join the police force. This training is different and you will feel like you are doing something different. Just have strong determination because not every woman can handle this job.

ally want to help our

In your experience, how does Yemeni society perceive policewomen?

Unfortunately society does still not fully understand our job and the massive responsibility that we have. A while ago, we were on our bus home and some people

in the streets started throwing tomatoes and potatoes at us. They also verbally abused us.

However, comparing the past with now, Yemeni society is starting to ac-

Yemen's female police officers have faced a tough uphill battle to serve their community.

cept us. We don't experience abuse anymore. I want to tell some people in Yemen that time will educate you, you need us and we are important to our people. Our community needs female officers to serve in the police.







Responsive Governance Project (RGP)

Vacancy Announcement

Counterpart International is looking to hire Yemeni national staff for the following positions:

POSITION TITLE: Translator **DIVISION:** Civil Society **LOCATION:** Yemen **EXPECTED START DATE:** ASAP RESPONSIBLE TO: Responsive Governance Program Deputy Chief of Party (Program)

Founded in 1965, Counterpart International is a diverse, non-profit, international development organization dedicated to helping people in need in the areas of civil society, food security, private enterprise, environmental resource management, humanitarian relief, and healthcare. Counterpart does this by building the capacity of local partner nongovernmental organizations, lenders, businesses, governments and other institutions to solve their own self-defined economic, ecological, political, and social problems in ways that are sustainable, practical, and independent. Counterpart International will be implementing The

Yemen Responsive Governance Project (RGP) which is a USAID-funded three year project that works to strengthen government institutions and improve the delivery of public services while encouraging more citizen participation in the political pro-

Duties & Responsibilities:

- Reading through original materials and rewriting it in the target language, ensuring that the meaning of the source text is retained;
- Using specialized dictionaries, thesauruses and reference books to find the closest equivalents for terminology and words used;
- Using appropriate software for presentation and delivery:
- Researching legal, technical and scientific phraseology to find the correct translation;
- Liaising with clients to discuss any unclear
- Proofreading and editing final translated ver-
- Providing clients with a grammatically correct, well-expressed final version of the translated text, usually as a word-processed document;
- Using the internet and email as research tools throughout the translation process;

- 9. Prioritizing work to meet deadlines;
- 10. Providing quotations for translation services of-
- 11. Consulting with experts in specialized areas;
- 12. Supplying subtitles for foreign films and television programmes; and
- 13. Any other related duties.

REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS:

- 3 -5 years translation experience. Arabic to English and vise versa.
- Experience working with international NGOs would be an advantage.
- University degree in translation or English literature or similar certificate.
- Excellent report writing ability.

All applicants must demonstrate the following specified skills and abilities:

- Excellent spoken and written English and Arabic languages;
- Willingness to perform other duties and work irregular hours;
- Demonstrated competency with computer software especially Microsoft Office;
- Excellent communication and organizational
- Excellent interpersonal skills, including patience, initiative, diplomacy, willingness to lis-
- ten and respect for colleagues; Must be capable of working individually and
- with a team; Willingness to enhance knowledge through training and personal initiative;
- Strong time management skills;
- Willingness to be flexible in responding to organizational needs.

"Counterpart International strongly believes in equal opportunity for all, without regard to race, religion, color, national origin, citizenship, sex, veteran's status, age, marital status, disability or any other protected personal characteristic."

TO APPLY: Individuals interested in working with Counterpart International on this project, should send their resumes and salary requirements to RGP@ counterpart.org. Deadline for the application is December 11, 2010.

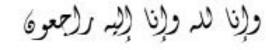


تتقدم المؤسسة الألمانية للتعاوي الفني في اليمن بصادق العزاء والمواساة لأسرة الفقيد



الزميل **حبيب شرية**

وأننا إذ نتضرع إلى العلي القدير إن يتغمده بواسع رحمته واق يدخله فسيح جنانه كما نسأله تعالى أي يلهم ذويه وأقاربه الهبر والسلواي



The GTZ Yemen wish to express its heartfelt condolences and sorrow on the tragic death of its colleague

Habib Sheriff

Our prayers are addressed to his family, all GTZ staff and his loved ones in their moment of grief

May Allah bloss his soul and may he rost in etenal peace







LOCAL OPEN TENDER NOTICE

Reference of the contract: EuropeAid/128608/C/ACT/Multi/Wrainh

As part of our program to "Optimize Agricultural Production and Improve Nutritional Behaviors in some districts of Dhamar governorate, Yemen";

French Red Cross, in partnership with Yemeni Red Crescent Society, wants to launch a Call of Tender number 1/2010 for the implementation of "Rainwater Harvesting Project" as listed below:

Group No.	Project name	project site	Project component	value (USAD)
Group 1	Implementation of rain water harvest projects Hamir Abzar	(Al Minias-Sahl Al Ribat-Al Hadabah-Al Sharaf-Al Tanami- Al Gurgurah) Hamir Abzar- Otmah district	Al Minias tank Karief Sahl Al Ribat Al Hadabah tank Al Sharaf tank Al Tanami Karief Al Gurgurah catchment	9585
Group 2	Implementation of rain water harvest projects Yafa,a —Otmah	Al Sabeer and Al Maleh Bani Bahr –Yfa'a Otmah district	Al Sabeer harvesting tank Al Maleh harvesting tank	5000
Group 3	Implementation of dam Al Marwan Hijarah-Otmah	Al Marwan / Hijarah – Otmah district	Al Marwan water reservoir	3470
Group 4	Implementation of Al Thobaq dam and rehabilitation of Jabel Almal dam	Al Thobaq and Jabel Almal Ans district	Al Thobaq Zilat Al Qalt dam Rehabilitation of Jabel Almal Al Qalt dam	7100
Group 5	Implementation of rain water harvesting projects Watiah and Bani Ofeer	Badit Alhod - Watiah Al Dhleen Bani Ofeer Magreb Ans district	Badit Alhod harvesting tank Mihat Al boor Al Dhleen harvesting tank	5600
Group 6	Implementation of rain water harvesting projects Alakiah and Halfa'a	Alakiah Moshak Halfa'a Alkrabeh Alolia Magreb Ans district	Carafe above the spring water Al Hamroor Halfa'a harvesting tank	3080
Group 7	Implementation of rain water harvesting project Al Sullin	Algaash Al Sullin Al Manar district	Al ja'ash karief Al Sullin	2140

These projects are funded by grant from European Union as part of Europe Aid Food Facility Program due to the agreement referenced: EuropeAid/128608/C/ACT/Multi.

The Call of Tender documents are available during the official work times at the project office / Yemeni Red Crescent Society Dhamar branch - Old ring road near to Dhamar health and population office. The companies who wish to bid to one group or more are invited to collect a tender dossier by 60 USD for each group from the above mentioned address. The dead line for collecting a tender dossier is set on the

The deadline for the submission of tenders is set on Monday 10/01/2011 in closed envelope and stamped. The following documents should be included in the envelope:

- Bank insurance (as the form included in the call of tender document) with the identified money for each group works for 90 days from the envelope opening date.
- Copy of update classification document;
- Copy of update insurance and tax documents;
- The opening date of the envelopes is set on Monday 10/01/2011 at (11 am) in the above mentioned



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 programme:

Livelihood / Food Security Programme Officer - Based in Sayoun Starting gross salary per annum pro rata: \$20,274 USD Contract ends: 31st March 2011 with possible extension

In this key role you will have proven experience in livelihoods / food security programmes and proven understanding of disaster risk reduction (DRR). You will need to demonstrate strong project and people management skills, and will be able to network and link widely with CSOs and government bodies working on livelihoods/food security resilience. You will be capable of managing all elements of the project, from planning, monitoring, evaluation. including learning. You will oversee budget preparation and project monitoring, and will assist in fundraising and proposal writing for new initiatives.

We are looking for someone with at least 4 years of demonstrable progressive experience in livelihoods / food security. 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.

Livelihood / Food Security Project Officer - Based in Sayoun Starting gross salary per annum pro rata: \$16,116 USD

Contract Duration: 31st March 2011 with possible extension

The role

You will have a proven track record of contributing to overall project management including monitoring and evaluation. You will be able to provide intensive needs-based technical support to project partners, as well as an ability to monitor project activities on livelihood /food security, 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 at least 2 years of experience working in livelihoods / food security programmes and proven understanding of disaster risk reduction (DRR) and local socio-economic development issues, institutions and communities. 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.

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 10th December 2010

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

Hodeida's orphans find a home

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

a large building surrounded by trees the peace and quiet of a sunny morning was broken by the laughter and playful cries of children at the Social Care House in Hodeida City.

The Yemen Times visited Hodeida's only orphanage during the children's playtime. Loud and enthusiastic voices filled the room where many children played table football and other games.

About 180 orphans live in the Social Care House, founded in 1974, to protect orphans and provide them with accommodation, clothes, food, health care and education, according to Al-Dubai. Care is also provided for vulnerable children even if they are not orphans.

Naeem Ahmed has lived in the orphanage for five years and considers it his home.

"We receive shelter, good clothes, food, games. We watch TV and we are involved in sport competitions," said the fifteen-year-old.

The orphanage was established to

protect children and provide them with accommodation, clothes, food, health care and education, according to Talal Al-Dubai, head of the Social Care House. The orphanage is funded by the Ministry of Social Affairs but also relies on private donations.

According 2009 figures form the General of Orphan's Development Foundation (ODF), there are around 500,000 orphans under the age of 16 in Yemen. The government provides 10 orphanages, while private funding provides for 17 and three orphanages are supported by joint governmental and private sector funding, according to Amat Al-Razzaq Hummad, the Minister of Social Af-

Nearly half of all children living in rural areas of the western Yemeni governorate of Hodeida are without access to basic education, according to a 2009 report by the Seyaj Organization for Childhood Protection (SOCP). In additional to the primary education the older children at the orphanage are given vocational and technical training in the fields of welding, carpentry, and electricity. The

orphanage provides workshops to train teenagers in professions and skills that will help them in the future.

Dares Morshed, 15, has been training as a carpenter at the orphanage and hopes one day to open his own carpentry

"I came here after the death of my father. I don't feel like an orphan here," Morshed told the Yemen Times. "I wake up early every day and spend my day cleaning the rooms with my friends in the orphanage, praying, studying, playing and training in carpentry work."

The Social Care House in Hodeida also gives protection for some children who aren't orphans, accommodating children with deviant behavior.

"We rehabilitate many street children who come with aggressive behavior. We are dealing with them with difficulty but they have dramatically changed their behavior after they've entered the orphanage," Al-Dubai said.

"This place is better than street. I have learnt many principles and good behavior here," said Mansoor Ali, 13, who has no parents and dreams of be-



Residents at Hodeida's only orphange range from young children to successful university students. There are plans to extend facilities, to include a news building for female orphans, as well as shelter and support for children vulnerable to trafficking and sexual abuse.





Children at the Social Care House enjoying their break time playing table football and board games. The center relies on government funding, private donations and volunteers.

ing a teacher. "We eat fruits, rice, and chicken and we get to spend time playing football and other games."

Extreme poverty forces many children onto the city streets to beg or work at the expense of their education, according to Al-Dubai. He explained that some mothers refuse to put their children in the orphanage because they don't want them to feel that they have been abandoned.

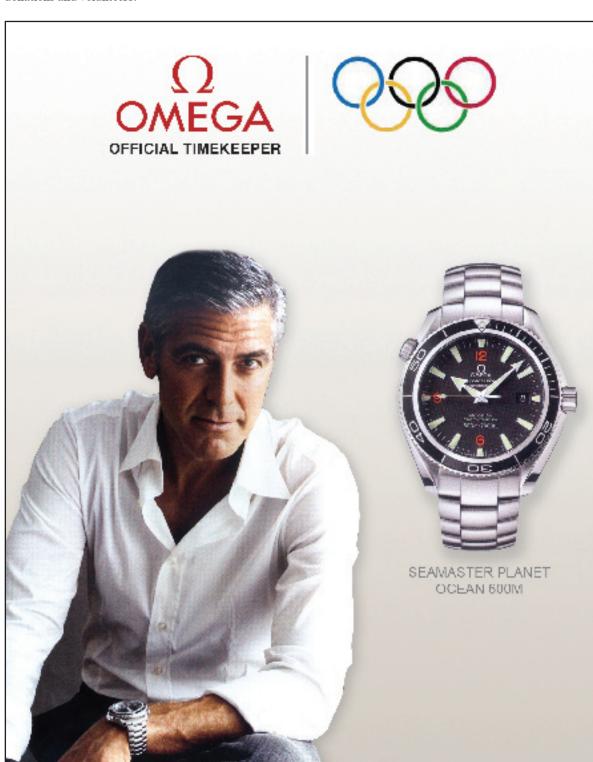
"We convince those mothers to put their children in the orphanage and we vow to care for them," he said. "We have a social observation team to go out into the community to find children who need our support. Many families don't know that there is orphanage in

Children of all ages are cared for and

young children are re-homed. "We receive orphaned babies and send them to families to looking after them," explained Al-Dubai. "We also have orphans that have gone on to study at university and many of them are top students."

The Social Care House tries to establish a network of support and sponsorship by linking children with philanthropists, businesses and some families in Hodeida. But the orphanage needs more employees, psychological specialists and buses and currently depends on volunteers, according to Al-Dubai.

Al-Dubai plans to establish a new building to provide shelter and support for children vulnerable to trafficking and sexual abuse as well as a new building for female orphans.



Swiss Watches Union Agency

Sana'a (01 272 827) or (01 448495) Aden (02 263388) Taiz (04 252323)

George Clooney



Jannah Hunt Oil Company (JHOC) is currently recruiting for the position of

Drilling/Workover Engineer

LOCATION:

Field - 28/28

JOB SUMMARY:

Drilling, workover and completion operations.

MAJOR RESPONSIBILITIES:

- Provides wellsite supervision for drilling, workover and completion operations.
- · Prepares drilling, workover and completion programs & procedures.
- · Preparing all drilling, workover and completions AFE's
- Prepares wells diagram for the completed wells.
- Responsible for well site supervision for all the open and cased hole logging.
- Responsible to coordinate with rig foreman about drilling, workover and completion
- Prepare the daily drilling, workover and completions reports and make a composite report
- Responsible to prepare a purchase requisition for all the materials required for drilling, workover and completion operations.
- Responsible to coordinate with warehouse people to monitor the drilling, workover and completion materials at stock and make the necessary purchasing for any required materials.
- · Ensure that all field work under his control is performed in the safest manner possible.

MINIMUM REQUIRMENTS:

Experience:

Minimum of 5 years experience in the drilling, workover and completion operations.

Education/Skills:

- B.S. Petroleum Engineer or Equivalent from credited University
- Proficient in English (Oral and Written).
- Excellent computer skills.

IF YOU MEET THE ABOVE REQUIREMENTS PLEASE E-MAIL YOUR CV. TO THE FOLLOWING E-MAIL ADDRESS. PLEASE NOTE WE WILL ONLY ACCEPT CV'S THROUGH E-MAIL SUBMISSION:

jannahrecruiter@jhocyemen.com

ALL CANDIDTES MUST BE YEMENI NATIONALS - DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTING YOUR CV. FOR THIS POSITION IS December 14, 2010

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-Saggaf, (1951 - 1999) Founder of Yemen Times



OUR OPINION

Thoughts on pilgrimage to Mecca

he fifth pillar of Islam is called Haj or pilgrimage to Mecca. It is something Muslims are expected to do only once in their lives and it is done through a set of processes, one of which includes walking for hours at

I was privileged to have performed Haj this year with my husband. I did it because I wanted to complete the five required pillars of Islam, something like a religious

I had visited Mecca before for 'Umra', sometimes called a 'minor pilgrimage', Haj, a lengthier and more complicated procedure, being the 'major' pilgrimage which is compulsory for all able-bodied Muslim who can

If there is one thing I learnt from my experience of Haj, it is not to take anything for granted. There was a time when we were literarily sleeping on the streets along with millions of other pilgrims in a place called Muzdalifa. I and my husband followed the rituals that have been carried out by Muslims through thousands of centuries and remembered how lucky we are to have all our basic needs such as food, water, and shelter.

I felt grateful that in my daily life I don't have to queue for hours to use a toilet, which had no water or is too filthy to be used.

I appreciated the value of space when I shared a small room with three other women and was forced to stand when there was no place to sit.

I understood the value of simple things like shampoo, deodorant, lotion, all of which we had to forgo for four days as part of the Haj procedure.

I realized the meaning of tolerance and patience. How to control my temper when someone hogs the little food available, or when a woman spends a long time in the only toilet available while tens of women wait outside.

I understood the meaning of endurance when I had to walk for hours on end and then realize that we had only completed one third of the distance.

I felt the need for organization and discipline and how the Saudis really needed to learn the ABC of management especially since it is their responsibility year after year to manage the millions of pilgrims visiting their country from all around the world.

But more than anything else, I was saddened and greatly disappointed at the low awareness and lack of discipline that Yemenis, whether organizers or pilgrims, demonstrated in Mecca. It was disastrous. The concepts of hygiene, order, courtesy and fairness was alien to the Yemenis involved in the pilgrimage and from the stories I heard this was nothing new.

Yemen will never develop until and unless they learn how to conduct themselves in a civil, respectable and more importantly Islamic manner. If issues like keeping promises, caring for others, and maintaining ones cleanliness are at the core of Islam, then why did the Yemenis I witnessed going through the pains of haj show no regard for these concepts?

I am glad I performed Haj. But I really did not find the spirituality I was searching for and I am not sure whether millions of pilgrims found it either.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

The case for chasing Al-Awlaki

By: Thomas Hegghammer The Middle East Channel

n a recent New York Times op-ed, renowned al Qaeda expert Gregory Johnsen argued that Anwar al-Awlaki is a peripheral figure in al Qaeda on the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) and that U.S. security services should worry less about Awlaki and more about AQAP's top leaders, such as Nasir al-Wihayshi and Sa'idal-Shihri. Johnsen is right about the first part of his argument, but wrong about the sec-

Awlaki is indeed not a top leader in AQAP's domestic operations, but he is arguably the single most important individual behind the group's efforts to carry out operations in the West. The threat he poses is not constructed. He has repeatedly declared his support for mass-casualty attacks on U.S. civilians and is, by all accounts, playing an active role in the planning of international terrorist attacks. His removal will not destroy AQAP, but it will reduce the group's ability to strike in

Awlaki is AQAP's Head of Foreign Operations. In the latest issue of the group's English-language magazine Inspire, an article signed "Head of Foreign Operations" takes credit for the recent parcel bomb plot and outlines in great detail the planning and thinking behind it. The article is almost certainly written by Awlaki. We know this because the article references obscure figures from the history of Muslim Spain, a pet subject of Awlaki's, and because it mentions Charles Dickens' Great Expectations, a book he reviewed on his blog in 2008. Moreover, Awlaki is a personal friend of the editor of Inspire, Samir Khan, and has published in the magazine in the past.

Awlaki's poorly veiled "coming out" as an operational leader confirms long-held suspicions of intelligence analysts familiar with his e-mail communications. In public, Awlaki has cast himself as an ideologue who supports armed struggle against the West, but is not directly involved in operations. In private, however, he has spent the past year actively recruiting prospective terrorists by e-mail and taking part in face-to-face indoctrination of operatives in Yemen.

Al-Awlaki has been in direct e-mail contact with a substantial number people charged with or convicted on terrorism-related charges in the West in the past year. The most prominent are Fort Hood shooter Nidal Malik Hassan and Times Square bomber Faisal Shahzad; others include Paul Rockwood, Barry Bujol, Zachary Chesser, and Sharif Mobley, all of whom have been charged with planning or supporting terrorism in the U.S. or abroad.

More significant, Awlaki has been directly involved in both of the two AQAP plots against the U.S. homeland, namely the Detroit attack and the parcel bomb operation. Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, the Nigerian whose underpants bomb failed to detonate on NWA flight 253 in December last year, has told interrogators that he received personal blessings from Awlaki in Yemen before embarking on the operation.

Judging by the latest issue of Inspire, Awlaki was also the coordinator of the parcel bomb plot in October this year. In other words, he is more than an ideologue; he is an organizer and a re-

Awlaki is most likely part of a small AQAP

The Amir of the Jama'a

is busy watching Gulf

terrorist activities

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20 matches, once it is

over we will resume the

certain distance to the rest of the organization. We are probably dealing with a classic case of functional separation of tasks: While most AQAP fighters are busy fighting Yemeni security forces and attacking Western targets in Yemen, the Foreign Operations Unit lies low and plans international operations slowly and carefully. The unit likely counts no more than 10 people and hides in a different physical location from that of the top AQAP leadership. This is why Awlaki appears only on the margins of the radar of those who follow the day-to-day operations of AQAP proper. This is probably also why the magazine Inspire differs somewhat in style and content from AQAP's main magazine Sada al-Malahim.

The Foreign Operations Unit is most likely staffed by people who know Western societies well, such as Awlaki and Samir Khan, as well as by a couple of expert bomb makers such as Ibrahim al-Asiri. Together they represent some of AQAP's most precious human resources. More to the point, they are not easily replaceable. The vast majority of AQAP members -- including its top leaders and ideologues -- have never spent time in the West and would not be very good at planning international operations. Global jihad requires worldly men. The 9/11 attack, for example, was coordinated by the U.S.-educated Khalid Sheikh Mohammed and led by the Hamburg cell.

Al Qaeda in Yemen is short on this type of human capital, which is why virtually no Yemenis have thus far taken part in Islamist terrorist attacks outside the Muslim world. If the Foreign Operations Unit was somehow incapacitated, AQAP would arguably not have the capability, at least in the short term, to mount major attacks on the U.S. homeland.

If protecting the homeland is a priority, then dismantling AQAP's Foreign Operations Unit should be at the top of America's counterterrorism agenda in Yemen. Chasing the rest of AQAP is important, but should come second on the list of priorities. Of course, a strong core organization helps the Foreign Operations Unit, but the terrorist threat to the West from Yemen is by no means directly proportional to the overall strength of AQAP. Besides, it is doubtful whether U.S. agencies can do very much against the core AQAP organization without leaving a larger footprint in Yemen, which in turn may prove counterproductive. So long as the core AQAP organization is not deeply involved in attacks on the U.S. homeland, then the risks of going after them with drones and U.S. Special Forces may well outweigh the ben-

Chasing Awlaki is the right thing to do -- but how? Much of the current debate about U.S. policy in Yemen revolves around drone strikes, but a Hellfire missile is neither the only nor the best way to remove this threat. The Foreign Operations Unit is very small and probably not gathered in a single physical location. They may well be hiding in populated areas, where the risk of collateral damage in a drone strike is very high. The best way to deal with Awlaki is to seek his arrest through good old-fashioned intelligence work; that is, collecting signals intelligence, planting informants, and mounting small search teams made up of Yemeni special forces. This is how Khalid Sheikh Mohammad was captured in Pakistan in 2003; there is no reason why the same cannot be done with Awlaki in Yemen.

Thomas Hegghammer is a research fellow at the Norwegian Defence Research Establish cializes in international operations and keeps a and the author of "Jihad in Saudi Arabia."

COMMON SENSE

From Saudi Arabia with love

The capture of 149 'subversives'

ow long can the Saudis Government continue to play games with the world remains unclear. A few days ago, Prince Turkey Al-Faisal, the son of the honorable and highly respected and well - remembered Majesty, King Faisal, declared unabashedly that all terrorism emanates from the Southern Neighbor of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Turkey Al-Faisal is the Head of Saudi Intelligence, so any declaration like that is bound to come after serious and detailed calculations of the impact and implica-



By: Hassan Al-Haifi

tions of such a profound statement. The late King Faisal remembered well what his father, the late King Abdul-Aziz ibn Saud, advised his sons about "their Southern Neighbor": "All the good and evil that will come to you will come from the south". There were no sovereign recognized borders then of course, and quite frankly there should not be between any Arab states, but that is another matter for all Arab leaders to have to come to terms with eventually, whether they like it or not. Because had Arab leaders over the years come to terms with that reality, it would not be difficult to declare that 99% of the problems facing the Arab World will be easily taken out with a dust pan. But alas this is not the time for wishful thinking. The point to be made here is that Turkey Al-Faisal should know better than to point fingers at his poor helpless southern neighbors, who are busy struggling to meet the basic needs of human existence, let alone working to fulfill the well-understood terrorist agenda, which the House of Saud and their Al Al-Sheikh partners of sovereignty in KSA have been pursuing for the last two hundred and fifty years, with western backing in various manifestations (British, American and of course the Zionist programmers that have been at the helms of western political activity for the last century and a quarter).

Then a couple of days ago, a Saudi official comes out with spectacular news that the Saudi security organs have, after "eighteen months of persistent exhaustive investigation and intelligence work have arrested a network of a number of cells of "subversives". Note that the Saudi security spokesman never used the term "terrorist" throughout the news conference. The elaborateness of the organizational structure of this big catch as given by the spokesman defies comprehension and logical explanation and is not clear if he was talking about a big "anti terrorist" catch or simply antagonists of the Saudi regime from the inside. One cannot fail to note that at least 90% of the 149 persons "arrested" were Saudi nationals and the rest were "non-Saudi" nationals, as the spokesman said. Their nationality of the latter was not identified. It is not uncommon for the Saudis security press releases to leave one guessing for hours and days as to the details and implications of their announcements. But it is inescapable they are trying to tell the world something and to suggest of course that they are steadfast in their quest to maintain the security of their mischievous regime.

To assist less informed observers of the Saudi scene, the Saudi regime is indeed getting to realize the frailty of its existence. Sure enough, all the difficulties that the Moslem and Arab World has endured emanating from the Nejd Desert are bound to rebound back to the glass and plush dwellings of the Saudi emirs and their stooges, whether in Saudi Arabia

In the end, can one hopeful that the alliance of the Saudi mundane dynasty with their so called puritanical clerical partners of the Al Al-Sheikh dynasty, who have forgotten that Islam forbids the existence of a religious priesthood of any kind, let alone the Wahhabi kind, is beginning to have a taste of its own medicine. Even Saudi nationals are getting tired of the autocratic hypocritical theocracy they live in. May King Abdulla return in good health before his kingdom falls apart.

God bless Habeeb Salim

Anyone who has dealt with GTZ, the German Government Agency for Technical Cooperation, for the last decade or so is bound to remember that one of the outstanding officials of this highly respected bilateral aid agency in Yemen, officially and among the public, was the late Habeeb (or Habib) Salim. Salim was at the administrative forefront of the GTZ office here in Sana'a. The latter was the most unfortunate victim of a horrible crash in the 60 meter road surrounding the city, which was expected to be accident proof, if only the "other drivers" realized that they were driving killing machines that could murder the wonderful likes of our brother Habeeb,. Habeeb was certainly a very careful and cultured driver and little did the lunatic driver who did this heinous crime (most likely unintentionally but certainly irresponsibly) deprive not just his family, GTZ, and his dear friends, who were in the hundreds, but all of Yemen of one of the most cordial and helpful Yemeni technocrats, whose first and foremost mission was to get the maximum help for his country and his fellow countrymen. God bless Habeeb and may and the so many irreplaceable likes of Salim we are gradually losing one after the next.

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.

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By: Hamid

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Abu Dhabi presses ahead with ambitious growth

competitor

By: David Rosenberg The Media Line

ne world got its first look on Thursday at Abu Dhabi's Zayed National Museum, when backers unveiled architectural renderings of the dramatic 345,000 square feet structure comprised of five soaring pavilions, mimicking the feathers of a falcon's wing. The project radiates money and prestige, if not a little but of glamor.

The internationally renowned architect Lord Norman Foster is designing the building and the British Museum is lending its expertise. When it opens in 2014 on Saadiyat Island, a sandy patch 500 meters off the Abu Dhabi coast, it will be only one of several world-class cultural attractions that include branches of the Louvre and Guggenheim Museums. A prestige golf course, a St. Regis Hotel and a host of other high-end attractions are also slated. The tab for building all this? About \$27 billion.

If the plans for Saadiyat Island ring a familiar bell of over-the-top development,

Real estate gets less attention after its the kind that sent Dubai, Abu Dhabi's next three PGA-standard golf courses. But the neighbor crashes; Qatar looms as a door emirate soaring and then crashing, economists beg to differ. With substantial oil wealth and the lessons learned from Dubai's experience, the United Arab Emirate's rising economic power stands a good chance of steering its way through a breakneck growth agenda dubbed Plan Abu Dhabi 2030.

"After the financial crisis they are shifting from real estate. They know that property development alone is not a sustainable growth model over the next five to 10 years," Jean-Paul Pigat, head of Middle East and North Africa analysis at Business Monitor International, told The Media

Until Dubai World, a quasi-governmental holding company, asked for more time to pay back investors a year ago, Dubai was riding high on luxury real estate development, offices and malls. The emirate, along with Abu Dhabi one of seven that make up the UAE, is now weighed down by debt that may be as much as \$100 billion while the property boom has fizzled. The more-conservative Abu Dhabi even helped it its high-flying brother with a \$20 billion aid package last year.

Abu Dhabi still has six hotels opening in 2011, and the tiny emirate is home to focus of economic development is on less glamorous projects, like a \$5.7 billion aluminum plant; the development of a healthcare center with help from Johns Hopkins University; the Cleveland Clinic; and a host of energy projects.

Abu Dhabi's state-owned Advanced Technology Investment Co. has taken a majority stake in the semiconductor maker Globalfoundries, which will build a \$6 billion plant near Masdar City employing 1,500 people, Ibrahim Ajami, ATI's chief executive, said in an interview with the JAE's The National newspaper last week.

The goal is to derive two thirds of its gross domestic product from things other hand oil by 2030.

Abu Dhabi also has the added benefit of holding 9% of the world's proven oil reserves - 98.2 million barrels - and 5% of the world's natural gas. It also has enough land to develop without reclaiming it from the Gulf, Robin Teh, director of valuation and research at the international property agency Chesterton International, write in The Gulf Times this week.

"Soon, Dubai is likely to have some competition from its neighbor, Abu Dhabi," Teh said. "Abu Dhabi is in line to offer a greater variety of retail, leisure and recreational activity than most cities in the [Gulf]."

Giyas Gokkent, head of research at Abu Dhabi National Bank, said he didn't see competition emerging between the two emirates. Much of what Abu Dhabi is developing, such as its airlines and airports and its aluminum industry, is competing with Europe or other non-Gulf economies, not with Dubai, he told The Media Line.

"We'll have a rapid rail link between the two areas, and if you come back in 15-20 years time you will find a single cosmopolitan area. There will be a merging between Dubai and Abu Dhabi," he said. "People will fly to Dubai and say, 'lets go visit the Guggenheim in Abu Dhabi today.' It will be a single destination. In Yas Island, there will be theme parks – it will be like an Orlando for the region."

If Abu Dhabi does have any competition, it may be coming from Qatar, another Gulf country with substantial energy resources, said Pigat of Business Monitor International. Oatar aims to boost its liquefied natural gas export capacity by 12% to 77 million metric tons a year. Eventually, it wants to raise total oil and gas output to five million barrels of oil equivalent per day, from 2.8 million last year.

Vast amounts are already being spent



on education and sports initiatives, the arts and property development, including a quixotic bid to host the 2022 World Cup.

"In terms of infrastructure spending and growth, Qatar is star performer in the

Gulf," Pigat said. "There is a competition within Gulf over who will become the major hub of political and economic power in the Gulf. Abu Dhabi is competing with the likes of Oatar and Bahrain.

Backing up Turkish media campaign on 'Stand Up for Journalism' Day

By: The South and East Media Organization

urkish 'Freedom for Journalists Platform', backed by IPI's Turkish National Committee, says 50 journalists now in prison in Turkey

The Steering Committee of the Brussels-based European Federation of Journalists (EFI) on 5 November 2010, lent its full support to a campaign by the Turkish Freedom for Journalists Platform, which seeks the release of all journalists currently imprisoned in Turkey.

EFJ representatives, along with their colleagues from the National Union of Journalists (NUJ) from the UK and Ireland and Belgium's General Association for Professional Journalists (AGJPB), demonstrated in front of the Turkish embassy in Brussels, to mark the organisation's fifth annual "Stand Up for Journal-

An EFJ letter to Turkey's Permanent Representative to the EU, at the Turkish embassy in Brussels, Selim Kuneralp, noted that in Turkey journalists' "fundamental rights to freedom of expression are violated on a daily basis.'

Meanwhile, in the Turkish capital Ankara, members of the Freedom for Journalists Platform which includes the International Press Institute's Turkish National Committee - gathered opposite the offices of Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan and read out a press release.

The press release entitled "We Stand Up for Freedom for the Journalists" noted that as of 30 September 2010, there were 50 press workers in Turkish prisons; six of them have been sentenced.

It added that the rising number of im-

cases brought against reporters were made possible by existing articles in the Turkish Penal Code and under Anti-Terror Laws which restrict press freedom

In addition to the 50 journalists in prison, 25 media workers have been released after being detained, but the cases against them continue, and the authorities are demanding further imprisonment.

In the case of another 29 journalists, the exact terms of 'punishment' have not yet been set because their cases are under appeal, or have been postponed for as long as five years.

This means that more than 100 Turkish journalists face threat of imprisonment in the near future.

Most of the cases against the journalists, the press release noted, are grounded on Article 285 of the Turkish Penal Code relating to the alleged "Breach of Secrecy," on Article 288 relating to the alleged "Influencing of a Fair Trial", and on Anti Terror Law Article 7 relating to the "Propanda of a Terrorist Organization.'

The press release added that in this context, and combined with a gradual increase in the number of investigations, court cases, physical assaults, and threats against journalists, as well as concerns over the ongoing cases related to the murder of journalists Hrant Dink and Cihan Hayirsever, and the banning and confiscating of publications, there are fears that the crackdown on the media could inten-

It is not possible to speak of press freedom or freedom of expression in Turkey, according to the Turkish Freedom for Journalists Platform

"Journalists, who are the eyes and ears of the public should be protected within the framework of professional principles

communicate freely, and to inform the public," their press release said. "Articles instructing journalists 'not to write, speak, critize or comment' constitute a Damocles

In the press release, the Freedom for Journalists Platform unequivocally demanded that the Turkish government release all journalists in Turkish prisons and that the government and parliament make radical amendments to Turkev's current legislation, to steer Turkey away from a dangerous course and to prevent it from breaking off" from the world.

All of Turkey's press organizations issued press releases on 5 November 2010, to show solidarity with their Turkish colleagues.

Meanwhile, press organizations in Europe are submitting a letter to the Turkish embassies in their countries expressing their concerns over the current press freedom conditions in Turkey.

The Freedom for Journalists Platform thanked its European colleagues, notably EFJ, for their solidarity.

IPI Board Member Ferai Tinc, who is also the president of IPI's Turkish National Committee, said: "This is the first time in our country that 23 journalists' associations have come together for freedom of the press in Turkey. We stated our demands and asked for for the clearing out of all articles threatening press freedom, notably from the Constitution, and also from the Turkish Penal Code, and Anti-Terror Law. We believe that this international solidarity will contribute to freedom of the press in Turkey. The Freedom for Journalists Platform of which IPI Turkey is a member - will continue its struggle until our demands are fulfilled."

IPI Press Freedom Manager Anthony prisoned journalists and the thousands of and should have the right to report and Mills said: "It is great to see the European

Federation of Journalists throw its weight behind Turkey's Freedom for Journalists Platform in its efforts to seek the release of the 50 journalists currently imprisoned in Turkey. It is unacceptable that journalists be tried and imprisoned because of their work. As we have noted before, it is essential that Turkey bring its treatment of journalists into line with universal human rights standards."

Oliver Vujovic, Secretary General of SEEMO, said, "It is encouraging to note the solidarity in the media community in Turkey and as a whole, for the cause of these imprisoned journalists. We call

demands of the journalists associations, and to ensure that all undue restrictions on iournalists are removed?

The Freedom for Journalists Platform includes:

The Turkish Journalists' Association. The Turkish Journalists' Trade Union, The Turkish Journalists' Federation, the Press Council, the Press Institute (IPI Turkey), the Contemporary Journalists' Organisation, the Diplomacy Reporters' Ass., the Economy Reporters' Ass., the Ankara Journalists' Ass., the Newspaper Owners' Ass., Haber-Sen, the Izmir Journalists'

on the Turkish government to heed the Ass., the Culture, Tourism and Environment Journalists' Ass., the Media Ethics Ass., the Professional Reporters' and Cameramens' Ass., the Parliament Reporters' Ass., the Turkish Photo Reporters Ass., Turkish Sports Reporters' Ass., the AEJ Turkish representative, the Economy Newspapers Ass., the Environment and Training Reporters' Ass., the Press Foundation of Journalists' Ass., and the Ugur Mumcu Investigative Journalism Foun-

The South and East Europe Media Organisation (SEEMO) supports the state-



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VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) Programme invites Yemeni nationals to apply for the following volunteer position with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Post Title: National UNV Data Base Clerk

Responsibilities:

Under the supervision of Protection Officer the UNV volunteer will be required to perform the following duties:

- · Responsible for entering data mainly related to asylum seekers, refugees and persons of concern to UNHCR into the computer database.
- Prepare statistics, drafting and compiling on regular basis and when requested, statistical reports on refugees, A/S and UNHCR persons of concern.
- Keep track of all ICs status records by regularly updating the database, and keep the IC files in proper order.
- Provide the search of information and IC files required by the concerned Units. Assist in the development of forms for data collection and analysis, if requested. Strengthen their knowledge and understanding of the concept of volunteerism by
- reading relevant UNV and external publications and take active part in UNV activities (for instance in events that mark IVD);
- Reflect on the type and quality of voluntary action that they are undertaking, including participation in ongoing reflection activities;
- Perform any other duty, as requested.

Oualifications:

- Secondary school education or higher
- Ability to work in an international work place. Fluency in both Arabic and English

Interested candidates are requested to send their cover letter and C.V. to unvye.info@undp.org Subject: Database Clerk - Sana'a

National UN Volunteers are not paid a salary for their services. Instead, they are provided with a volunteer living allowance, \$ 475 per month in addition to hazard allowance

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

Deadline for receiving applications is 10 December 2010.



VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) Programme invites Yemeni nationals to apply for the following volunteer position with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Post Title: National UNV Protection Clerk.

Responsibilities:

Under the supervision of Protection Officer the UNV volunteer will be required to perform the following duties:

- Conducts preliminary interviews of individual cases with a view to conduct RSD interviews when appropriate training is acquired.
- Informs and acts on reports received from refugees within refugee community or local
- authorities; Maintains liaison with IPs and follows up on MOUs and training activities
- Provides protection counselling to POC
- Strengthen their knowledge and understanding of the concept of volunteerism by reading relevant UNV and external publications and take active part in UNV activities (for instance in events that mark IVD);
- Reflect on the type and quality of voluntary action that they are undertaking, including participation in ongoing reflection activities;
- Performs other duties as required.

Qualifications:

- Secondary school education or higher Ability to work in an international work place.
- Fluency in both Arabic and English
- Very good knowledge of Arabic and English. Knowledge of other languages (Ethiopian and Somali) will be considered as an asset.

Interested candidates are requested to send their cover letter and C.V. to unvye.info@undp.org

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 allowan UNV is an equal opportunity organization and female candidates are

encouraged to apply. Deadline for receiving applications is 10 December 2010.



Algeria Street 38 Building No. 2 P.O. Box 12093 Sara'a, Republic of Yemen

INVITATION TO BID (ITB) (ITB/HCR/BOMO/SPUM3)

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), based in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, has an internabonal manufale to protect refugees and to seek durable solutions. to their problems. UNHCR plays a major role in coordinating aid to refugees, returnees and displaced persons of concern.

The office of the united Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Branch Office, Sana's imites qualified suppliers and manufactures to submit a firm offer for the supply and delivery of the item below.

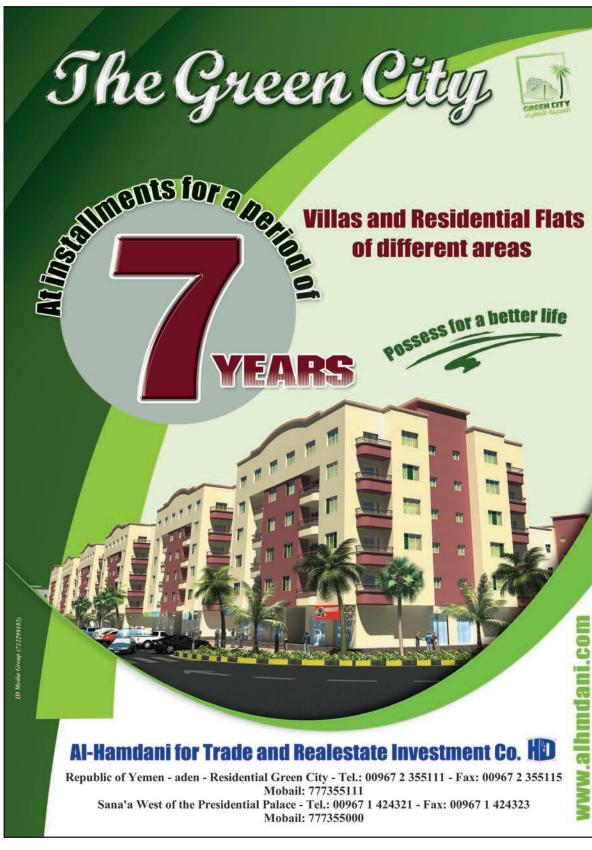
The supply of 20 L METAL JERRY CAN,

UNHCR imites sealed bids from eligible companies with performance experience to make a firm offer.

Bidding documents are available at UNHCR Supply Unit, Sana'a, at the above-mentioned address. Tel: 01 469 771; 01409 772

Sealed bids must be received by UNHCR Branch Office Sana'a at. the above-mentioned address on or before DBth December 2010,

latest at 16:00 hours. Bids reseived after the deadline or sent to another address will be rejeded.







Climate variability likely to increase floods and damage crops

By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

emperatures in Yemen will steadily rise and there is likely to be an increase in the variability and intensity of rainfall. Climate variability is likely to increase and have a negative impact on agriculture, with more intense rainfall leading to an increased risk of floods.

These were some of the conclusions of a World Bank report on climate change in Yemen released last month. The report is titled "Assessing the Impacts of Climate Change and Variability in the Water and Agriculture Sectors, and the Policy Implications."

The study was conducted under the supervision of the Environmental Protection Authority under the Ministry of Water and Environment and in partnership with several Yemeni related authorities in April 2010.

Yemen is particularly vulnerable to climate change and variability impacts because of its water dependence and current high levels of water stress. This natural resource challenge is compounded by demographic pressure, weak governance and institutions, and by a deteriorating economic situation.

water scarcity and climate change im-

Warmer temperatures, at least

in the highlands, could improve

yields. Farmers may change

their cropping calendar to take

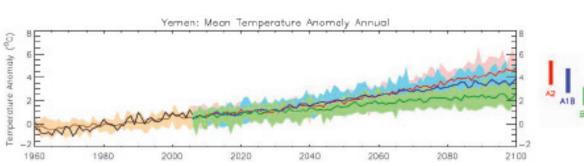
advantage of a longer growing

season, and are likely to manage

risks from climate variability by

adopting more drought tolerant

supplementary irrigation.



The economic and social outlook is not bright, and planning and international support will certainly be needed to help Yemen to adapt to the further stresses caused by climate change and variability.

In light of these challenges, the government has developed a National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA). In support of this, the World Bank commissioned a series of studies of climate change in two phases: the first phase projected climate change scenarios for Yemen, and phase two assessed climate change impacts on the agricultural and water sectors, and outlined possible policy and program responses.

According to the report, groundwater reserves are likely to be mostly depleted in another two to three decades,

irrespective of climate change, reducing agricultural output by up to 40 percent. The biggest risks are further reduced water availability, particularly in lowland areas if the weather turns hotter and drier, and floods due to pos-

Farmers are likely to have to adjust to warmer temperatures and to manage risks from more unpredictable rainfall patterns and from heavier rains. Increasing temperatures could increase agricultural output if water is avail-

from the Faculty of Agriculture at Sana'a University, in an earlier interview said that the most appropriate way for Yemeni farmers to cope with climate change is to return to traditional practices used by their ancient forefathers, including growing coffee under a canopy of trees.

Yemen's water resources depend on rainfall, almost all of which is rapidly lost to evapotranspiration - the combination of evaporation and water released by plants into the atmosphere. About six percent of rainfall runs off as surface water and flows into stream

Occasionally very large rainfall occurs outside of normal precipitation patterns and cause destructive flooding, as in Hadramout and Al-Mahara in October 2008. Alluvial and rock aquifers have large reserves of groundwater, and are partly recharged annually. Agriculture is estimated to use 93 percent of available surface and

However, rapid increases in water extraction and use have affected the water balance. The rate of groundwater use is currently two to four times the recharge rate and is increasing. This depletion of water reserves will bring inequity and shortages, with negative socio-economic consequences. Reforms to tackle water problems have been underway for a decade, but no headway has been made in reining in the rate of groundwater depletion.

Bekele Debele, Water Resources Specialist with the World Bank in the ment Protection Autho

MENA region, said that although climate change will also exacerbate the water problems of Yemen, the study suggests that policy measures, such as incentivizing the move of water intensive industries and agriculture outside some critical basins where the comparative advantage is less, should be encouraged in Yemen.

"As water reserve in some critical basins—such as in Sana'a and Taiz that are important for the country's economy are fast depleting, any conventional measure may not be able to save the water for a long time," said

On the other hand, for example, alternative options of providing Sana'a with water (such as through seawater desalination) is very costly, and even under future best scenario of efficient desalination technologies, the cost of pumping water over 250km distance from the nearest coastline and against a pressure head of over 2000 meter above sea level will continue to be

The report concluded with a set of recommendations to the Yemeni government such as: a) investing in an improved knowledge base related to climate and water resource issues, b) improving irrigation systems and more use of groundwater for supplementary irrigation, c) strengthening traditional agricultural and water harvesting techniques and sustaining the livestock economy, d) adapting farming practices such as changing cropping patterns, growing shorter cycle or later maturing varieties, and changing the cropping calendar, and e) adopting an integrated management of the water resource at all levels, including looking at water as an economic resource.

"The suggested adaptation measures are already part of Yemen's National Water Sector Strategy and Investment Program, and of the National Adaptation Program of Action, although investment and implementation of these programs needs to be strengthened and accelerated," said Mohamoud Shediewah, chairman of the Environ-

sible heavier rainfall.

Amin Al-Hakimi, a coffee expert

beds, often as violent torrents.

groundwater.





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

Carpal Tunnel Syndrome (CTS)

neesa has been employed as a computer programmer at my company for more than two decades. She visited me yesterday in my clinic with severe pain in her right wrist. To start with, she said, she had numbness, tingling, and burning sensations in the thumb, index and middle fingers and later developed pain. She said she can't use the key board of her computer for more than half an hour. She spent sleepless nights because of the pain. Even simple household tasks like washing the utensils and doing laundry are agonizing. Aneesa is obese and is already on treatment for thyroid deficiency. After thoroughly examining her, I made a diagnosis of Carpal Tunnel Syndrome (CTS).



CTS is a common disorder of the wrist (carpus indicates wrist) especially in middle-aged women.

The carpal tunnel is an area in the hand located at the junction of the wrist with the palm. A band of dense fibrous tissue stretches over the palm to stabilize the structures that pass to the hand. The back wall of the carpal tunnel is bound by the carpal bones and a band of strong tissue called transverse carpal ligament. Passing through the carpal tunnel are several structures - the various tendons which help in the movement of fingers, the (median) nerve which supplies half the palm and thumb and index finger, and branches of arteries that supply these structures.

The symptoms of CTS are caused by compression of the median nerve by these rigid structures. The median nerve becomes flattened just after it passes across the

The syndrome is seen more often in women than in men and occurs more frequently between the ages of 40 and 70. While symptoms involve both hands, the dominant hand is usually most severely affected.

The cause of CTS is not very clear. However, a number of conditions and disorders are associated with this condition. The use of vibratory hand tools and the performance of repetitive motion tasks, such as working with the key boards of the computers, knitting etc contribute to carpal tunnel symptoms.

Pregnancy is another commonly associated condition and appears to be related to increased fluid retention. Women taking oral contraceptives or hormone replacement therapy may also experience symptoms. Within three months after termination of pregnancy or oral contraceptive use, many of these cases clear.

CTS can co-exist with other disorders, like diabetes, hypothyroidism, growth hormone disorders, high blood pressure, scleroderma, rheumatoid arthritis and other connective tissue problems. Sometimes it follows measles immunization or certain drug ingestions. It can occur after surgical procedures like removal of the uterus and ovaries or family planning operations. It is also common in carpenters, gardeners, those performing assembly line work - manufacturing, sewing, finishing, cleaning, and meat, poultry, or fish packing and those using computers

How do you know if you have Carpal Tunnel Syndrome?

The symptoms are specific. There is tingling and numbness from the wrist to the hand. The index finger is commonly involved, but there also may be tingling and numbness of the entire hand. There may be some weakness of the muscles of the hand and inability to operate the thumb appropriately.

When the symptoms occur at night, shaking or rubbing the hands or holding them down, off the bed, may relieve symptoms. Taping gently over the palmar surface of the wrist at the crease can give you a feeling as if electricity is passing through. If you keep the wrist in a bent forward position the pain appears slowly and increases in intensity rapidly after a couple of minutes. An aching discomfort may extend up the arm. Fullness or swelling at the wrist and wasting (atrophy) of the fleshy muscle belly at the base of the thumb may also be seen. Occasionally, bursts of pain may erupt when the hand, wrist, or forearm are used.

Stretching exercises, frequent rest breaks during work, wearing splints that keep wrists straight, and using correct posture and wrist position will go a long way in

Treatment and Management:

- 1. Treatment for CTS should begin as soon as symptoms appear. If symptoms are left untreated for two to three years, there may be a permanent loss of sensation or muscle ability in the hand or wrist.
- 2. If symptoms appear, cease gardening, ironing, sewing, crocheting, and the use of vibratory equipment. Relief of symptoms often follows discontinuation of
- 3. Immobilize the wrist while you sleep with a splint on the back surface of the hand and forearm. Such splints are available at pharmacies. Over the counter pain killers, hot fomentation on the wrist and local pain killer ointments may help for some time. Homeopathic remedies like Ruta, Bryonia and Arnica are effective in reducing pain and swelling. Various stretching exercises can aide in the prevention
- 4. Fluid retention causing CTS is seen in many patients, particularly pregnant women. Watermelon seeds are a good natural remedy; they are found to increase the urine output and hence reduce the swelling and pain. A similar effect can be achieved by drinking green tea. Eight to ten glasses of water should be consumed daily as drinking water is a natural diuretic.
- 5. Some biochemical studies suggest a deficiency of vitamin B-6 in cases of CTS. For these cases, eat foods high in vitamin B-6, including whole grain cereals, legumes, bananas, and oatmeal.
- 6. Rest, weight reduction, and the correction of any systemic disease should be an initial part of treatment. This includes correction of anemia, thyroid conditions, diabetes, etc. All drugs suspected of being a cause should be stopped at once, including possible oral contraceptives and female and male hormones.
- 7. Orthopedic surgeons may administer injection of corticosteroids into the carpal space to offer a temporary relief. In resistant cases, surgical section of the carpal ligament is an option. This method may bring relief immediately after surgery in 70 to 80 percent of cases.

and variability It is certain that in the coming years, suggests farmers would seek farmers will have to adapt to growing more surface irrigation, water

Farmer responses to climate change

- pacts. They will seek out and adopt a range of adaptive measures, and public support and market development can help increase the range and facilitate implementation. The following are the most likely farmer responses niques. to climate change and variability:
 - Changes in water availability and temperature may encourage farmers to switch to better
 - Declining water availability and unpredictable rainfall may sharpen the need for efficient groundwater and surface irrigation, especially supplementary
 - varieties and (where available) Increasing unpredictability of rainfall suggests farmers may adapt by using supplementary irrigation, growing drought tolerant or shorter cycle crops, or national, basin and local levels. lengthening the growing sea-
- Concentration of rain events Change Country Profile 2008

- harvesting and supplementary groundwater irrigation. Declining groundwater availability may cause farmers to return to traditional agricultural and water harvesting tech-
- adapted cropping patterns.
- irrigation.
- The poor outlook for agricultural water, not only due to climate change, may increase the willingness of stakeholders to adopt an integrated approach to water resources management at

Source: UNDP Yemen Climate



TIMES

Cultural celebrations entertains at Eid festival

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

undreds of families attended the recent 'Our Eids are Special' festival at the Al-Sabeen Park in Sana'a, marking the end of the annual religious holiday.

The five-day festival, organized by local performance group Al-Nawader, reached its climax last Sunday. Festivalgoers gathered for live performances, listened to singers and watched magic shows. Dozens of gifts were distributed amongst the audience and children showed off their singing talents.



The five-day Eid festival included gifts worth more than ten million Yemeni riyals distributed to all children at the event.



Martial arts displays and magic shows attracted young audience members who cheered and clapped. They said that the best part of the show was the sound effects and music. The organizing committee said that the festival's only downfall was harassment from security guards who wanted to extort money from performance groups.



The Al-Nawader local performance group delighted adults and children who had free entry to the Eid festival in Sana'a. The festival attracted more than 400 orphans and children with disabilities. Music, dance, poetry, art shows and theatre plays were on show for the crowds.

"We presented cultural, social, artistic and traditional events. We tried to satisfy all audience's tastes," said Nader Al-Madhhaji, head of Al-Nawader band.

The Yemen Times attended the festival last Sunday where crowds of people cheered for singers and performers. Girls applauded loudly during shows and boys tried their vocal chords at traditional Yemeni dancing.

"We faced a flock of people. We controlled the festival with difficulty," Anas Al-Kherbi from the organizing committee told the Yemen Times.

Al-Kherbi said that the high atten-

dance figures were unexpected. "Old people, women and children all came to the festival throughout the five days," he said.

"All the people here are so happy," said Horiya Al-Ryashi, 16, who sang at the festival. "They found it an entertaining place to spend their time during Eid."

The organizers faced opposition in preparation for the event though. Al-Kherbi alleged that the Al-Sabeen garden security officer attempted to thwart the festival.

"They attacked us and cut the elec-

tricity to blackmail us," he said. "The security should encourage us to organize such festivals instead of making things difficult for us."

Actor Yahya Ebraheem praised organizers for making this festival such a success and called on them to organize more festivals to support Yemeni

"This was a distinguished festival. There has been a good deal of development in organizing festivals in Yemen," Ebraheem told the Yemen Times. "This kind of festival is a great way to entertain and bring people together," he

said.

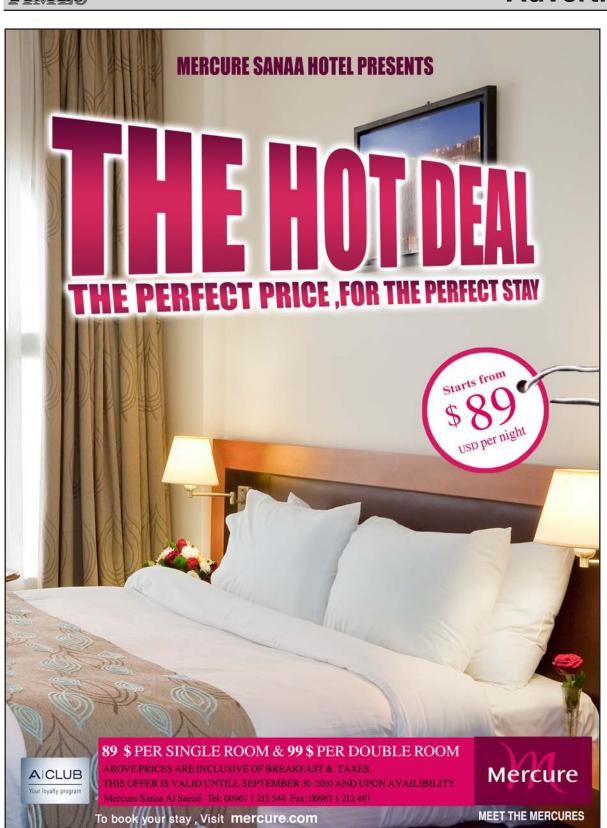
But he criticized the Ministry of Culture for its lack of funding. He said the ministry should encourage these activi-

"Yemenis really need to see such great festivals," he said. "Young actors and actresses have considerable talents. I'm optimistic about the future of art in Yemen."

Ahmed Al-Kibsi, a presenter for Al-Saeeda television channel, said that the festival created a good venue for those unable to find a suitable place to celebrate Eid.







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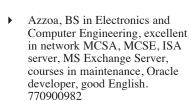
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	Egypt Air	MS-691/2	B-73A	Cairo / Sana a / Cairo	0325	0425
	Emirates Airlines	EK-961/2	A-332/340/B-777	Dubai / Sana a / Dubai	0900	1015
	Egypt Air	MS-693/4	B-73A	Cairo / Sana'a / Cairo	1215	1315
	Qatar Airways	QR-452/3	B-777/AB3	Doha / Sana'a / Doha	1430	1635
	Gulf Air	GF-193/4	E-90	Bahrain / Sana'a /Aden / Bahrain	1445	1525
	Saudi Airlines	SV-680/1	A-320	Jeddah / Sana'a / Jeddah	2050	2205
Sun	Carrier	Flight No.	Model	Route	Arr.	Dep
Juli	Turkish Airlines	TK-836/7	B-738/A-320/A-319	Istanbul / Sana'a / Istanbul	0125	0225
	Egypt Air	MS-691/2	B-73A	Cairo / Sana'a / Cairo	0325	0425
			B-777/AB3	Doha / Sana'a / Doha	0325	0425
	Qatar Airways	QR-456/7		Jeddah / Sana'a / Jeddah		_
	Nas Air	XY-743/4	A-320		0835	0925
	Emirates Airlines	EK-961/2	A-332/340/B-777	Dubai / Sana'a / Dubai	0900	1015
	Gulf Air	GF-193/4	E-90	Bahrain / Sana'a / Aden / Bahrain	1445	1525
	Air Arabia	ABY-709/700	A-320	Sharjah / Sana'a / Sharjah	1540	1620
	Saudi Airlines	SV-680/1	A-320	Jeddah / Sana'a / Jeddah	2050	2205
Mon	Carrier	Flight No.	Model	Route	Arr.	Dep
	Royal Jurdanian	RJ-708/9	A-320	Amman / Sana'a / Amman	0105	0220
	Ethiopian Airlines	ET-302/3	B-73W	Addis Ababa / Sana'a / Addis Ababa	0145	0330
	Egypt Air	MS-691/2	B-73A	Cairo / Sana a / Cairo	0325	0425
	Saudi Airlines Cargo	SV-0973	A-308	Jeddah / Sana'a / Addis Ababa	0720	0920
	Emirates Airlines	EK-961/2	A-332/340/B-777	Dubai / Sana a / Dubai	0900	1015
	Qatar Airways	QR-452/3	B-777/AB3	Doha / Sana'a / Doha	1430	1635
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	QR-6532/3	A-300/B-777	Doha / Sana a / Nairobi	1420	1550
	Qatar Airways Cargo	QR-6454/5	A-300/B-777	Doha / Sana a / Doha	1930	2100
	Saudi Airlines	SV-680/1	A-320	Jeddah / Sana'a / Jeddah	2050	2205
T	Carrier		Model	Route	Arr.	
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	Turkish Airlines	TK-836/7		Istanbul / Sana'a / Istanbul		
	Ethiopian Airlines	ET-302/3	B-73W	Addis Ababa /Sana'a / Addis Ababa	0145	0330
	Egypt Air	MS-691/2	B-73A	Cairo / Sana a / Cairo	0325	0425
	Emirates Airlines	EK-961/2	A-332/340/B-777	Dubai / Sanaa / Dubai	0900	1015
	Qatar Airways	QR-452/3	B-777/AB3	Doha / Sana'a / Doha	1430	1635
	Air Arabia	ABY-709/700	A-320	Sharjah / Sana'a / Sharjah	1540	1620
	Saudi Airlines	SV-680/1	A-320	Jeddah / Sana'a / Jeddah	2050	2205
		Flight No.	Model	Route	Arr.	Dep
Wed	Carrier	Flight No.		Cairo / Sana a / Cairo		
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Wed	Egypt Air	MS-691/2				0425
Wed	Egypt Air Qatar Airways	MS-691/2 QR-456/7	B-777/AB3	Doha / Sana a / Doha	0325	0425 1015
Wed	Egypt Air Qatar Airways Emirates Airlines	MS-691/2 QR-456/7 EK-961/2	B-777/AB3 A-332/340/B-777	Doha / Sana'a / Doha Dubai / Sana'a / Dubai	0325 0900	0425 1015 1315
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	Egypt Air Qatar Airways Emirates Airlines Egypt Air Gulf Air Saudi Airlines Saudi Airlines Carrier Royal Jurdanian Turkish Airlines Ethiopian Airlines Egypt Air Qatar Airways Nas Air Emirates Airlines	MS.691.2 QR.456.7 EK.961.2 MS.693.4 GF.193.4 SV.682.3 SV.680.1 Flight No. RJ.708.9 ET.302.3 MS.691.2 QR.456.7 XY.743.4 EK.961.2	B.777/AB3 A.332/340.B.777 B.73A E.90 A.320 A.320 Model A.320 B.738.A.320.A.319 B.73W B.73A B.777/AB3 A.320 A.3320 A.3320 A.3320 A.3320	Doha / Sanaa / Doha Dubai / Sanaa / Dubai Cairo / Sanaa / Cairo Bahrain / Sanaa / Aden / Bahrain Riyadh / Sanaa / Riyadh Jeddah / Sanaa / Jeddah Route Amman / Sanaa / Amman Istanbul / Sanaa / Istanbul Addis Ababa / Sanaa / Addis Ababa Cairo / Sanaa / Cairo Doha / Sanaa / Doha Jeddah / Sanaa / Jeddah	0325 0900 1215 1445 1830 2050 Arr. 0105 0125 0145 0325 0325	0425 1015 1315 1525 1945 2205 Dep 0220 0225 0330 0425 0425 0925
	Egypt Air Qatar Airways Emirates Airlines Egypt Air Gulf Air Saudi Airlines Saudi Airlines Carrier Royal Jurdanian Turkish Airlines Ethiopian Airlines Egypt Air Qatar Airways Nas Air	MS.691.2 QR.456.7 EK.961.2 MS.693.4 GF.193.4 SV.682.3 SV.680.1 Flight No. RJ.708.9 TK.836.7 ET.302.3 MS.691.2 QR.456.7 XY.743.4 EK.961.2 GF.193.4	B.777/AB3 A.332/340/B.777 B.73A E.90 A.320 A.320 Model A.320 B.738/A.320/A.319 B.73W B.73A B.777/AB3 A.320	Doha / Sanaa / Doha Dubai / Sanaa / Dubai Cairo / Sanaa / Cairo Bahrain / Sanaa / Aden / Bahrain Riyadh / Sanaa / Riyadh Jeddah / Sanaa / Jeddah Route Amman / Sanaa / Amman Istanbul / Sanaa / Istanbul Addis Ababa / Sanaa / Addis Ababa Cairo / Sanaa / Cairo Doha / Sanaa / Doha Jeddah / Sanaa / Jeddah	0325 0900 1215 1445 1830 2050 Arr. 0105 0125 0145 0325 0325 0835	0425 1015 1315 1525 1945 2205 Dep 0220 0225 0330 0425 0425 0925
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Thu	Egypt Air Qatar Airways Emirates Airlines Egypt Air Gulf Air Saudi Airlines Saudi Airlines Carrier Royal Jurdanian Turkish Airlines Ethiopian Airlines Egypt Air Qatar Airways Nas Air Emirates Airlines Gulf Air	MS.691.2 QR.456.7 EK.961.2 MS.693.4 GF.193.4 SV.682.3 SV.680.1 Flight No. RJ.708.9 TK.836.7 ET.302.3 MS.691.2 QR.456.7 XY.743.4 EK.961.2 GF.193.4	B.777/AB3 A.332/340.B.777 B.73A E.90 A.320 Model A.320 B.738/A.320.A.319 B.738/A.320.A.319 B.738/A.320.A.319 B.734 B.777/AB3 A.320 A.332/340.B.777 E.90	Doha / Sanaa / Doha Dubai / Sanaa / Dubai Cairo / Sanaa / Cairo Bahrain / Sanaa / Aden / Bahrain Riyadh / Sanaa / Riyadh Jeddah / Sanaa / Jeddah Route Amman / Sanaa / Amman Istanbul / Sanaa / Istanbul Addis Ababa / Sanaa / Addis Ababa Cairo / Sanaa / Cairo Doha / Sanaa / Doha Jeddah / Sanaa / Jeddah Dubai / Sanaa / Dubai Bahrain / Sanaa / Aden / Bahrain	0325 0900 1215 1445 1830 2050 Arr. 0105 0125 0145 0325 0325 0835 0900 1445	0425 1015 1525 1945 2205 Dep 0220 0225 0330 0425 0425 1015 1525 1620
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Thu	Egypt Air Qatar Airways Emirates Airlines Egypt Air Gulf Air Saudi Airlines Saudi Airlines Carrier Royal Jurdanian Turkish Airlines Ethiopian Airlines Egypt Air Qatar Airways Nas Air Emirates Airlines Gulf Air Air Arabia Saudi Airlines	MS.691/2 QR.456/7 EK.961/2 MS.693/4 GF.193/4 SV.680/1 Flight No. RJ.708/9 TK.836/7 ET.302/3 MS.691/2 QR.456/7 XY.743/4 EK.961/2 GF.193/4 ABY.709/700 SV.680/1	B.777/AB3 A.332/340.B.777 B.73A E.90 A.320 Model A.320 Mosel B.738/A.320.A.319 B.738/A.320.A.319 B.73W B.73A B.777/AB3 A.320 A.332/340.B.777 E.90 A.320 A.3320 A.3320	Doha / Sanaa / Doha Dubai / Sanaa / Dubai Cairo / Sanaa / Cairo Bahrain / Sanaa / Aden / Bahrain Riyadh / Sanaa / Biyadh Jeddah / Sanaa / Jeddah Route Amman / Sanaa / Amman Istanbul / Sanaa / Istanbul Addis Ababa / Sanaa / Addis Ababa Cairo / Sanaa / Cairo Doha / Sanaa / Doha Jeddah / Sanaa / Jeddah Dubai / Sanaa / Dubai Bahrain / Sanaa / Aden / Bahrain Sharjah / Sanaa / Sharjah	0325 0900 1215 1445 1830 2050 Arr. 0105 0125 0145 0325 0325 0835 0900 1445 1540 2050	0425 1015 1525 1945 2205 0220 0225 0425 0425 1015 1525 1620 2205
	Egypt Air Qatar Airways Emirates Airlines Egypt Air Gulf Air Saudi Airlines Saudi Airlines Carrier Royal Jurdanian Turkish Airlines Ethiopian Airlines Egypt Air Qatar Airways Nas Air Emirates Airlines Gulf Air Air Arabia Saudi Airlines Carrier Turkish Airlines	MS.691.2 QR.456.7 EK.961.2 MS.693.4 GF.193.4 SV.682.3 SV.680.1 Flight No. RJ.708.9 TK.836.7 ET.302.3 MS.691.2 QR.456.7 XY.743.4 EK.961.2 GF.193.4 ABY.709.700 SV.680.1 Flight No. TK.836.7	B.777/AB3 A.332/340/B.777 B.73A E.90 A.320 A.320 Model A.320 B.738/A.320/A.319 B.73W B.73A B.777/AB3 A.320 A.320 A.320 A.320 A.320 A.320 A.320 Model B.738/A.320/A.319	Doha / Sanaa / Doha Dubai / Sanaa / Dubai Cairo / Sanaa / Cairo Bahrain / Sanaa / Riyadh Jeddah / Sanaa / Jeddah Route Amman / Sanaa / Jeddah Istanbul / Sanaa / Istanbul Addis Ababa / Sanaa / Addis Ababa Cairo / Sanaa / Cairo Doha / Sanaa / Doha Jeddah / Sanaa / Jeddah Dubai / Sanaa / Doha Bahrain / Sanaa / Aden / Bahrain Sharjah / Sanaa / Jeddah Route Istanbul / Sanaa / Jeddah	0325 0900 1215 1445 1830 2050 Arr. 0105 0125 0325 0325 0325 0835 0900 1445 1540 2050 Arr.	0425 1015 1315 1525 2205 0220 0225 0330 0425 0425 1015 1525 1620 0220 0220 0220 0220 0220 0225 0330 0425 0425 0425 0425 0425 0425 0425 042
Thu	Egypt Air Qatar Airways Emirates Airlines Egypt Air Gulf Air Saudi Airlines Saudi Airlines Carrier Royal Jurdanian Turkish Airlines Ethiopian Airlines Egypt Air Qatar Airways Nas Air Emirates Airlines Gulf Air Air Arabia Saudi Airlines Carrier Turkish Airlines	MS.691.2 QR.456.7 EK.961.2 MS.693.4 GF.193.4 SV.682.3 SV.680.1 Flight No. RJ.708.9 TK.836.7 ET.302.3 MS.691.2 QR.456.7 XY.743.4 EK.961.2 GF.193.4 ABY.709.700 SV.680.1 Flight No. TK.836.7 MS.691.2	B.777/AB3 A.332,340,B.777 B.73A E.90 A.320 Model A.320 B.738,A.320,A.319 B.73W B.73A B.777/AB3 A.320 A.320 A.320 A.320 Model B.738/A.320,A.319 B.73A	Doha / Sanaa / Doha Dubai / Sanaa / Dubai Cairo / Sanaa / Cairo Bahrain / Sanaa / Aden / Bahrain Riyadh / Sanaa / Igddah Route Amman / Sanaa / Istanbul Addis Ababa / Sanaa / Istanbul Addis Ababa / Sanaa / Addis Ababa Cairo / Sanaa / Cairo Doha / Sanaa / Doha Jeddah / Sanaa / Jeddah Dubai / Sanaa / Jeddah Dubai / Sanaa / Doha Jeddah / Sanaa / Jeddah Route Istanbul / Sanaa / Jeddah Route Istanbul / Sanaa / Jeddah	0325 0900 1215 1445 1830 2050 Arr. 0105 0125 0325 0325 0835 0900 1445 2050 Arr. 0105 0125 0325	0425 1015 1315 1525 2205 0220 0225 0330 0425 0925 1015 1525 1620 0225 0925 1020 0425 0925 0925 0925 0925 0925 0925 0925 09
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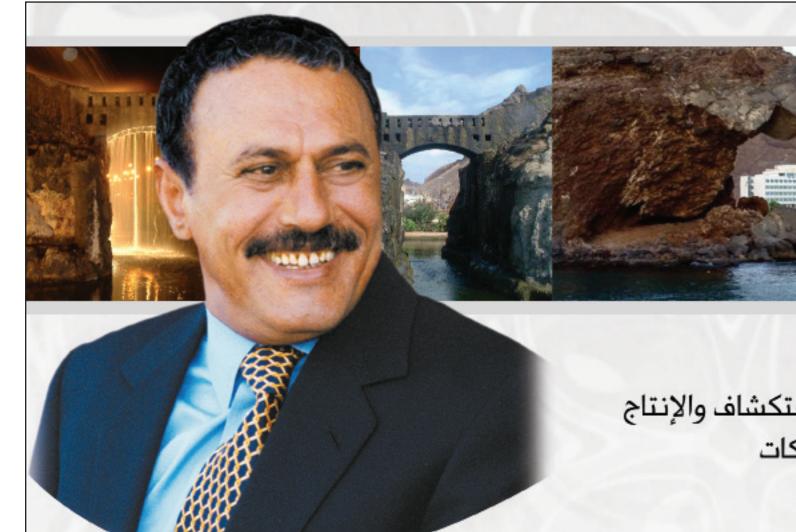
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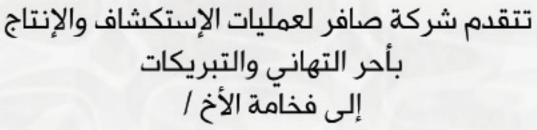
contact: 268661 - Fax: 268276







شركة صافر لعمليات الإستكشاف و الإنتاج Safer Exploration and Production Operations Company (SEPOC)



على عبدالله صالح حفظه الله رئيس الجمهورية وكافة أبناء الشعب اليمني بمناسبة الذكرى الـ 43 ليوم الجلاء الـ 30 من نوفمبر

كل عام وأنثم بخبر

المدير التنفيذي ونائبه وكافة منتسبي الشركة

Safer Exploration and Production Operations Company (SEPOC) Extend their best wishes to H.E. President

Ali Abdullah Saleh

And the people of Yemen on the 43rd anniversary of 30 of November the Independence Day

Many Happy Returns Executive Manager, Deputy Executive Manager

Executive Manager, Deputy Executive Manager and all staff of the Company



Welcome Yemen's honored guests to Gulf Cup 20









Heavy, light industrial plants

Puckand water storage tanks.

terths-& refinery terminals

TOTAL's commitment to Yemen is strong

Advertorial

OTAL E&P Yemen has just issued its first quarterly newsletter issue 0 for November,

highlighted, through the words of TOTAL's chairman Christophe de Margerie in his meeting with President Saleh in early October, that "TOTAL's commitment in Yemen is strong".

In his meetings with the president 2010. The newsletter and other high ranking officials including Prime Minister Dr. Ali Mujawar and H.E. Minister of Oil and Minerals Amir Al-Aidarous, de Margerie highlighted the latest successes in TOTAL's projects in

He said that the associated gas



Christophe de Margerie

in Block 10 is now used in power generation and new power projects are being implemented in order to feed Block 10 with gas-fueled power and further provide local communities in Hadramout with more electricity.

TOTAL's news: they will be moving to a larger office in May which includes five buildings, TOTAL also became the operator of the exploration Block 70 last July following a farm-in which was approved by Yemen authorities. Block 70 occupies an area of 1,367 square kilometers near Attaq, Shabwa Governorate, Yemen.

TOTAL has been socially active in Yemen for years, offering annual scholarships to universities in Yemen and abroad, and sponsoring cultural events. TOTAL sponsored the seventh Najm Al-Balda Festival performed in Mukalla last July. The festival aimed to reflect the cultural heritage of Hadramout and put in motion the domestic economy with tourists and





CONSOLIDATED CONTRACTORS GROUP S.A.L OFFSHORE (CCC)

Pipelines construction and maintenance.

Sevage treatment plants & collection networks

Airports, made, highways, bridges & fly-crees. High quality buildings & sports complexes

CONSTRUCTION OF MECHANICAL

AND HEAVY CIVIL PROJECTS

Samaa Tel: (967-1) 441638 Fax: (967-1) 441630 The newsletter mentioned some of

visitors from other regions of Yemen and gulf countries attended.

Another example TOTAL's commitment Yemen its partnership agreement Al-Nahda Association Sayoun to carry out

small income generating businesses of the local population.

Moreover, TOTAL distributed at the end of last September around 4,200 schoolbags with stationary in Taribah area in Sah district of Hadramout.

In 2010 TOTAL continued to feature on the Dow Jones Sustainability Indexes World Index where it has ranked continuously since 2004 and on the Dow Jones Sustainability Index Europe Index since 2005. TOTAL is the only oil major this year to feature micro-financing for on both World an Europe Indexes.





