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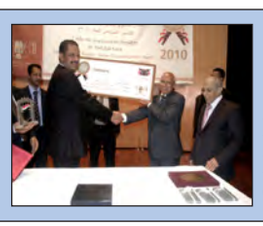

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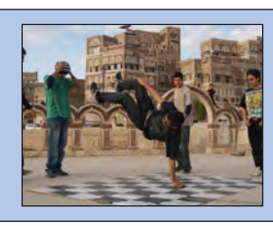

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EDUCATION
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Jail time increases activist's will to protest

Story By: Shatha Al-Harazi
Photos By: Yazeed Kamaldien

SANA'A, Jan. 26 — Political activists released from jail earlier this week detailed their prison experiences to the Yemen Times and confirmed their commitment to continue with protests in the capital.

Tawakkol Karman, who became the public face of Yemeni protesters, said that she was "kidnapped" on her way home on Sunday morning. Three police cars stopped her while she was driving with her husband. Security officials who had no arrest warrants or official identification forced her to go with them. Karman said that "they were in civilian clothes".

"I went to the Central Prison feeling that I might spend a longer time there because I am fighting for my people's freedom. They took me to the prison because the regime failed to stop me," she said.

Karman said that the regime couldn't restrict her or withhold her freedom. She said that she continued protesting against the government even in the prison.

"I wasn't disappointed. I entered the prison smiling and I tried to teach prisoners more about their rights and about the Jasmine Revolution (that toppled the former Tunisian president). We shouted for (President Ali Abdullah) Saleh to leave office. We were singing Tunisian revolution slogans, "if the people want to live then their fate must respond and the darkness must end and the chains will break". I also slept in prison like I never did before," she said.

Karman also said being arrested also gave her the opportunity to listen to female prisoners and to see the prison with her own eyes.

"I was happy to discover the prison and to talk to the prisoners. I never had the chance to visit the Central Prison before although I have visited prisons in other countries. I was surprised that the prison was better than the image we had of it before," said Karman.

While Karman was teaching prisoners their rights and holding demonstrations inside the Central Prison, more journalists and activists were arrested while on their way to deliver a complaint to the General Prosecutor in Sana'a on Sunday morning. Around 1,800 protesters also marched to the General Prosecutor's office on Sunday and Monday this week demanding for the release of Karman and those arrested on Sunday.

Ali Al-Dailami, one of the activists who were arrested on Sunday, said that they spent twenty-seven-and-a-half hours in an underground "dirty" jail. Al-Dailami is head of the Yemeni Organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms and he said that he was taken violently from the street and shoved into a police car. He also said that police hit him on his neck.

Al-Dailami said that they couldn't bear the smell and the dirt of the Central Prison so they donated money to its officials and made the prison guards buy cleaning detergents.

Continues on page 3

Political activist Twakkol Karman reunited with her three children at home after being 'kidnapped' by security officers on Sunday.

Khaled Al-Anesi, a lawyer who was also jailed on Sunday, said that it was his first arrest during 15 years of activism.

Ali Al-Dailami, one of the activists who were arrested on Sunday, said that they spent twenty-seven-and-a-half hours in an underground "dirty" jail.

Demonstrations and protests in Taiz

By: Mohammad Bin Sallam

SANA'A, Jan. 26 — Popular protests and demonstrations have expanded to include Aden and Taiz, and the Joint Meeting Parties have threatened to start more protests in other governorates.

In Al-Mesrakh district in Taiz governorate, thousands of young people were incited by the JMP to start demonstrating. They were chanting slogans saying that they wanted the government to be changed just like in Tunisia. They also loudly expressed that the state leadership should not be inherited and that the country's resources should be distributed fairly.

The JMP represented by Abdulaziz Al-Rumama said that it is time that the government admits that it has expired and that it should leave the country. He claimed that the state is exploiting the country's resources with all its power and that it wanted to make people slaves.

The protesters said that they are refusing to accept the new constitutional amendments and that they want to have a dialogue. They also condemned administrational corruption and claimed that the offices of the Education and Civil Services are selling public positions to those who pay the most money. They condemned the fact that thousands of university students are without jobs.

In Aden governorate, hundreds of people supporting the JMP protested on Tuesday. The protests included the districts of Al-Mansoora, Krater, Khor Makssar and Al-Tawahi. Protestors demanded that people who have been imprisoned without trial should be released.

A journalist from Aden who preferred not to be named told the Yemen Times that the protests took place at night so that protesters were not photographed and recognized by security forces. He added that protesters were throwing stones at the security forces, and that security forces replied by firing in the air.

The source added that there were no arrests at this protest, but that the protesters demanded the release of detainees who were arrested for demonstrating on Wednesday and Thursday last week. He said that the government will make the detainees pledge not to participate in demonstrations and will get their fingerprints.

In Lahj governorate, hundreds protested for the release of detainees and for the security forces to leave the Radfan area.

Terrorist suspects arrested near Shuqra

Security forces said that on Tuesday they arrested Ameen Saleh Al-Mukassar, also known as Al-Sayyed. He is accused of being a member of Al-Qaeda and the organizer of the ambush that killed 10 soldiers and injured others in Lawdar, Abyan on January 7.

According to a source from the security forces, Al-Sayyed was arrested with another four in Hassan near Shuqra on the Arabian Sea. It was claimed that Al-Sayyed was injured when he was pursued, and that he is now in a hospital in Abyan under heavy guard. The other four detained are now at the Criminal Administration in Abyan where they will be interrogated.

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Decreasing income tax means little to the poor

Media Economic and Studies Center

A symposium at the Media Economic and Studies Center was held to discuss matters regarding taxes in Yemen. Ahmad Ghaleb (centre), head of the Tax Authority, said that only 20 percent of Yemenis paid their taxes.

By: Malak Shaher

SANA'A, Jan. 25 – For a government employee like Abdulhakeem Al-Muradi, a YR 3,000 increase in his salary will not help him much in purchasing the basics.

His salary will increase from YR 27,000 to YR 30,000 or about USD 140 due to a recent decrease in income tax.

"Prices have increased and food has become even more expensive, so the YR 3,000 will not do much," said Al-Muradi.

On Tuesday this week, the Media and Economic Studies Center held a symposium to discuss the current situation of taxes in Yemen. Speaking at the symposium, Ahmad Ghaleb, head of the Tax Authority, said the decrease in tax on salaries will cost the Yemeni government YR 80 billion (a little under USD 375 million).

Ghaleb said that the tax imposed on salaries, as per the new income tax law, would decrease from between 40 and 57 percent depending on your salary, starting from January.

He explained that those who receive a monthly salary of YR 20,000 (about USD 93) would have a 57 percent decrease in their income tax. The greater the salary, the less the decrease in income tax would be. Ghaleb added that the real increase in salary would thus not be just a few hundred Yemeni Rials.

Ghaleb said that the new sales tax law that imposes a five percent sales tax to most purchases added YR 28 billion to state revenues in 2010. In 2009, the total taxes collected by the government was YR 130 billon. The sales tax does not apply to a small number of goods including wheat, rice, medicine, and raw gold.

Chamber of commerce fined

In Oct. 2010, the Chamber of Commerce challenged 41 recently issued articles by the Supreme Court regarding the collection of taxes, labeling them as unfair. On Jan. 11, 2011, the court rejected the vast majority of the challenges and fined the chamber YR 4 million (a little under $18,600), said Abdulsalam Al-Samawi, a legal consultant at the chamber.

The court rejected the appeals against 40 of the articles and fined the chamber YR 100,000 for each article they retained. The court approved the removal of only one article (no. 36), according to Al-Samawi. The court then proceeded to fine the Ministry of Legal Affairs YR 100,000 for the mistaken use of article 36. The money collected in fines will go to the state treasury.

Despite dismissing only one of the articles, for which the chamber was not fined, the court continued to amend seven other articles for which it did fine the Chamber of Commerce YR 700,000, Al-Samawi claimed.

In Oct. 2010, the Chamber of Commerce in Sana'a froze the tax numbers of more than 800 businessmen who they claimed were evading paying taxes. Ghaleb said that any businessman that evades paying taxes in the way the law requires will have their tax number frozen until he pays the taxes due, preventing him from carrying on his business.

The dispute originated from the businessmen wanting to pay the sales tax on imported goods to the Tax Authority at the port where the goods enter the country. However, the Tax Authority is refusing this proposal and demanding that taxes be paid to tax collectors sent out by the authority.

Ghaleb said that businessmen should be paying the correct tax as tax income forms about 25 percent of the national income. According to reports from the authority, only 20 percent of taxes that should be paid are recovered by the state.

President eases protest tensions

By: Yemen Times Reporter

SANA'A, Jan 26 – It is too early yet to tell whether Yemenis have accepted attempts by President Ali Abdullah Saleh to defuse calls for his ouster.

In a televised speech late Sunday night, Saleh sought to dispel longstanding rumours that he has been paving the way for his son, Ahmed Saleh, to succeed him.

He reportedly also announced plans to raise the salaries of government employees and military personnel by almost USD23 a month – a significant perk for the poorly paid soldiers and civil servants serving the Arab world's poorest nation.

Local media also reported that Saleh has since slashed income taxes in half. Particularly revealing were Saleh's closing comments of his speech on Sunday, asking military commanders to change their chant from "with soul and blood we protect Ali" to "with soul and blood we protect Yemen".

"We are against succession," Saleh stressed in Sunday's speech to several hundred officers at a conference of the armed forces.

"We are in favor of change... and these are rude statements. They are the utmost rudeness."

Saleh's remarks, reported in various media, came after students and opposition groups, inspired by the revolt in Tunisia, staged several days of protests in Sana'a calling for an end to his 32 year reign.

Saleh said it was wrong to link events in Yemen to those in Tunisia and criticized the protesters.

"Let us deliberate power peacefully and not by chaos. Yemen is not Tunisia," he said.

In a move to calm discontent, Saleh also affirmed that the presidential mandate was limited to two terms only.

But despite his assurances, some remain sceptical about his future intentions.

Ali Seif Hassan, a Yemeni political analyst, said Saleh's speech indicates that he was not likely to step down.

"Saleh will run again in 2013 and will run after the next time. No Arab leader leaves power democratically to sit and write his diaries," said Hassan.

Ahmed Al-Nasser, a student at Sana'a University who has been involved in recent pro-Saleh demonstrations, said he wanted the leader to remain in power.

"I don't believe Saleh will step down, but neither do I want him to. This country has enough instability already. If he goes the whole country might fall apart. Show me someone else who is strong enough to rule Yemen and I'll follow them," he said.

Yemen's main opposition groups meanwhile announced on Monday a new campaign to oust Saleh. Mohammed Abdul Malik, head of an alliance of opposition groups, told a rally in Sana'a that it was "time for political parties to lead a mass movement against the corrupt and despotic regime".

Continued from Page 1

Jail time increases activist's will to protest

"We spent most of our time there cleaning the jail," he said.

Khaled Al-Anesi, a lawyer who was also jailed, said that in total 22 activists and journalists were arrested on Sunday. They were all released on Monday. Al-Anesi told the Yemen Times that it was the first time that he had been arrested during his 15 years of activist activities. He said that he was proud to be jailed "for the people and the country's honor".

"We refused to be interrogated as the arrest procedures weren't legal from the start. They kept us in a very small room that only seven persons could fit in and we were 23. They didn't allow us to pray or to call our families," said Al-Anesi.

Protests in Sana'a started on January 16 when Sana'a University students took to the city's streets. Karman also called for pro-Tunisian protests and these took place in front of the Tunisian embassy in Sana'a. Students asked her to help them replicate Tunisia's Jasmine Revolution in Yemen. The Interior Minister's office called Karman on the second day of the demonstration to tell her that those demonstrations without its permission were eligible.

Karman said that the "opportunity for change in Yemen is big now because the whole Yemen is moving". She said that citizens were fed up with promises to change.

"The same president kept promising to make comprehensive amendments and to counter corruption. The only solution is for Saleh and the government to change," said Karman.

Al-Anesi launched a campaign on the Internet calling for Saleh to leave office. He said that he received threats on his life from intelligence agents since he published this proposal online. His proposal states that a temporary council should be formed comprising leaders of five political parties that have representation in the Parliament.

This council would be responsible for carrying out the president's duties and overseeing the military, security, media and the treasury. Al-Anesi said that this council would also adopt a temporary national government until electing a new parliament.

The opposition Joint Meeting Parties branch in Sana'a said that it would organize four anti-government demonstrations today.

In Brief

SANA'A

41 road accidents in Yemen in one day

Seven people were killed and 68 others wounded in 41 road accidents that took place throughout Yemen on Tuesday, the Interior Ministry said on Wednesday. The accidents involved nine head-on crashes, 14 accidents involving pedestrians, 18 vehicles overturning and one falling from a bridge, according to a report issued by the Public Traffic Department. The causes behind the accidents were speeding, driver neglect, and mechanical faults.

UNDP to continue support for Yemen in dealing with land mines

The Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Helen Clark, confirmed on Tuesday UNDP's continuing support in clearing mines in Yemen. This came during her visit, along with the Minister of Education, Abdul-Salam Al-Jawfi, and Regional Director of the UNDP, Amat Al-Alim Alsoswa, to the headquarters of the national program to deal with mines. Clark was acquainted with the nature of the equipment used in the field and expressed her admiration of the professionals working in the program and the skills they have acquired in dealing with mines. The UNDP official was briefed on the progress of a number of UNDP-funded projects in Thela district of Amran governorate.

ADEN

German funded coastguard clinic opened in Aden

The Governor of Aden, Adnan Al-Jefri, opened on Tuesday a coastguard medical clinic established with the support of a € 1.3 million grant from the German government. The Germans have committed to building three clinics in Aden, Khour Omeira and Mion Island. The deputy head of the German mission to Yemen said the assistance provided to the coastguard was part of an effort to strengthen Yemen-German cooperation and to boost stability in Yemen. "The project we opened today is clear proof of the developed cooperation between our two countries especially in the country's business capital Aden," said the German offical.

ABYAN

Yemeni forces arrest five terrorist suspects

Security forces have arrested five terrorist suspects in Abyan governorate, southern Yemen. One of the arrested men was Amin Al-Mukaser who had been wounded in a clash with security forces in Loder district.

SA'ADA

Save the Children support for Sa'ada IDPs reviewed

Sa'ada Governor, Taha Hajer met on Tuesday with Cristina Bay, an officer of the Food Security Programme at Save the Children who is currently visiting the governorate. The meeting dealt with the support provided by Save the Children to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and its future plans as well as means of coordinating with the concerned authorities. The meeting discussed the possibility of supporting IDPs with small-scale productive projects to raise their living standards such as sewing and small agriculture projects. The meeting reviewed the organization's recent activities and the humanitarian aid provided to students and children, like school uniforms and bags.

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UN Volunteers

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Post Title: Field Specialist
Location: Sana'a

Responsibilities:

Under the supervision of the Deputy Representative the UN volunteer will be required to perform the following duties:

- Assisting in the coordination of the CCCM/Shelter/NFIs Cluster
- Assisting in the interpretation and translation of documents into Arabic and vice versa
- Assisting the compiling of minutes and reporting of information or other reports
- Supporting the cluster in terms of following up on the delivery of assistance according to agreed plans and standards and provide updates
- Assessing the needs of IDPs and recommend actions to address those needs
- Follow up the recommendations agreed in the CCCM cluster and make sure to have a good filing system and participate in any needs assessment
- Reflect on the type and quality of voluntary action that they are undertaking, including participation in ongoing reflection activities;

Qualifications:

- University Degree, preferably in engineering
- Working knowledge of Microsoft office, in particular Word And excel
- Fluency in English and Arabic
- Willing to undertake missions outside Sana'a, mainly in IDPs and return locations

Interested candidates are requested to send their cover letter and C.V. To unvye.info@undp.org Subject: Field Specialist – Sana'a

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

UNV is an equal opportunity organization and female candidates are encouraged to apply. Deadline for receiving applications is 7 February 2011.

UN Volunteers

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Post Title: Resettlement Assistant
Location: Aden

Responsibilities:

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

- Conduct resettlement interviews and prepare RRFs for referral to Beirut Hub and onward presentation to resettlement countries-including emergency cases.
- Manage electronic and physical resettlement documentations such that their safety and security and the confidentiality of Individual Case (IC) information is assured and ensures files are regularly updated.
- Provide counselling to individual refugees explaining the process, prospects and problems involved in each of the durable solution options, in order to enable individuals to be realistic about their future prospects.
- Assist with the organization of resettlement country selection missions and resettlement departures.
- Perform other tasks that may be required.
- Reflect on the type and quality of voluntary action that they are undertaking, including participation in ongoing reflection activities;

Qualifications:

- University Degree in Law or Social sciences or a related field;
- Minimum 5 years of previous job experience
- Computer skills (MS office applications);
- Excellent knowledge of Arabic and English

Interested candidates are requested to send their cover letter and C.V. To unvye.info@undp.org Subject: Resettlement Assistant - Aden

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

UNV is an equal opportunity organization and female candidates are encouraged to apply. Deadline for receiving applications is 7 February 2011.

National award promotes tourism excellence

YT Photo by Sadeq Al-Wesabi

Alwan Al-Shebani (left), owner of Al-Hawta Palace Hotel in Shebam, received an award for the excellent facilities he offers.

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA'A, Jan 25 – Al-Hawta Palace Hotel in Shebam, Hadramout governorate, yesterday received the President's Award for Tourism Distinction for its cleanliness, architectural character and cuisine.

This award comes with a USD46,700 prize from the Yemeni Tourism Ministry. Half of this prize money goes to Al-Hawta and the other half to local authorities who are responsible for keeping Shebam clean.

Alwan Al-Shebani, owner of Al-Hawta, said the prize money would go to his employees and to some youth who run small tourism projects in Shebam.

"Those employees and youth really deserve this award," said Al-Shebani after receiving the prize.

Ahmed Al-Beel, general manager of programs and activities at the Tourism Ministry, told the Yemen Times that the annual award aimed to improve tourism in Yemen, achieve high standards in the tourism industry and improve competence among tourism role-players. It also aimed to attract tourists to award-winning areas and facilities.

"We focused on even the small details when we decided to give the award to Al-Hawta. We considered the tidiness of the place and personal hygiene for employees. We made unannounced visits to the hotel to make sure that it still complied with the conditions of the award. We can withdraw the award if the hotel is not committed to these conditions," said Al-Beel.

He said that many committees participated in evaluating the candidate's tourist facilities. This included the Yemeni Hotels Union, Yemeni Tourism Union, Yemeni Association for Tourism Writers and the Yemeni Environment Authority. He called on all tourist facilities to compete for this award.

Al-Beel said that they wanted to promote tourism and places of interest in Yemen because the unstable security situation had negatively affected tourism in the country. He said that some well-known tourist facilities, especially in conflict areas, had been closed due to security risks.

"Our big challenge is security. The problem of safety in Yemen costs the tourism sector a lot," said Al-Beel.

Fatima Al-Huraibi, head of the Yemen Tourist Promotion Board, told the Yemen Times that the award motivates tourist centers to improve their services.

"I visited the hotel and it really deserves the award. It has an old palace that was redesigned and at the same time kept its old character," she said.

Al-Huraibi said that the Tourism Ministry has other awards for distinguished tourist centers every year during International Tourism Day to encourage them to improve their performance and facilities.

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- Analyses vehicle log books, identifies personal use and keeps records for billing individual staff members or requests to Finance for recovery. Undertake protocol duties when required.
- Briefs international personnel, consultants and staff on mission on general administrative matters relating to travel, visas, licenses, security clearances; provides advice and ensures administrative support, as required. Drafts letters to relevant authorities on visa, license, etc... for signature of supervisor.
- Verifies travel claims against authorized travel, with regard to actual routing and duration of stay.
- Assist staff in the zonal offices in the North as well as the South in travel arrangements and hotel bookings, obtaining security clearances for consultants, etc...
- Maintains files and records related to travel, security clearances and vehicle maintenance. Perform any other duties as assigned by supervisor.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS*
Completion of secondary education is required; a university degree in business administration is an asset.
Experience: Minimum five years of progressively responsible clerical and administrative work and experience in managing and coordinating number of vehicle fleet in large organization.

Languages: Excellent knowledge of Arabic and English languages

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- Drive for Results [II]

iii) Functional Competencies (Required)
- Leading and Supervising [II]
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- Applying Technical Expertise [II]

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Expression of Interest for the Provision of Services in Support of Future Production Activities

DNO Yemen AS is seeking to identify experienced and qualified companies to provide services supporting the design, supply and operation of possible future production facilities in the Hadramout Governorate. Interested companies should complete the required Expression of Interest Questionnaire which may be collected at DNO Sana'a Offices located at Street Number 8 off Damascus Street or requested by e-mail to EOI@dno.no.

To be considered, the completed questionnaire must be returned no later than 19 February in accordance with the Instructions for Submission of Expression of Interest Documents contained in the Questionnaire.

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‘Protected by the love of the people’

Tawakkol Karman, a Yemeni mother of three children, made global headlines this week when she was arrested for allegedly being a leading force behind what some view as the escalating Jasmine Revolution in Yemen. Karman is no stranger to politics or confrontation with political power. She is head of the organization Women Journalists Without Chains and is also member of the central committee of the Al-Islah opposition party in Yemen. For the last three years, Karman has been leading weekly protests at Freedom Square in Sana’a, seeking to protect human rights and justice in Yemen.

Karman was “kidnapped” during the early hours of Sunday, January 23, by Yemeni security while on her way home in Sana’a. In her “private way” she managed to contact her family and tell them that she was being led to the Central Prison. Karman was accused of inciting Yemenis to protest against the government and of leading illegal demonstrations. Karman was released on Monday, January 24, and shortly thereafter she met with the Yemen Times at her house.

Karman entered her house singing revolutionary songs and showing a joyous smile. In this personal interview, she shares her views on the Yemeni government, the current wave of protests and her future plans.

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

YT Photo by Yazeed Kamaldien

Political activist Tawkkol Karman at her Sana’a home after her release with her children Ibrahim, 6; Alya'a, 7; and Wala'a, 12.

How do you feel about being released?
It’s no difference to me to be inside or outside the prison. Chains surround Yemenis from every side. I will feel more freedom when injustice leaves my country. I was happier in prison because I felt that this is the path to freedom and dignity for my country.

What made the authorities release you after one day only?
The huge public pressure in the whole country for my release.

Did you expect this public support for you?
Yes. I was expecting public support but what happened was really huge and beyond my imagination. People are still contacting me from Abyan that they were preparing a huge festival for solidarity with me. And thank God the solidarity I received was local and international. Public pressure was the reason behind my release.

What is the message from the government for arresting you and other activists?
I consider this madness. I was not arrested but kidnapped. The state could have brought me a prosecution order to my house and I would have gone with them. I am a journalist and human right activist and I know the country’s laws. I demand to apply the constitution and laws. Actually, one phone call would be enough to make me go voluntarily to prison. But the security kidnapped me while I was in the car with my husband. Three police cars surrounded us and all of the police officers were in civil clothes.

They asked us to leave the car without introducing themselves and they refused to answer our questions when we asked them to identify themselves. We asked them for the arrest warrants. They acted like they wanted to arrest my husband first and then I asked them who they wanted to arrest. “Do you want to arrest me, Tawakkol Karman, or him?” I asked them. When they heard my name they were surprised and they asked me to go with them because I was wanted. Without telling me who wanted me, they said they had arrest warrants and I asked them to show it to me and then I would go with them. I asked them, “Show me your ID to make sure that you are police”.

They grabbed me and took me to a small car. They took my husband to a police car. I shouted, “They kidnapped me. I am Tawakkol Karman. Tell the media”. Some people came out of their stores but they didn’t interfere. Two taxis stopped to help but the police prevented them. I even resisted for a while in their car but then they led me to the women’s section of the Central Prison. They stole my laptop, changed my password and recreated an account so that they could access information on it. They also took my mobile phone.

When did they started the interrogating you?
There was no interrogation at all. I accuse the national security for kidnapping me as these are their practices. They did the same with others before me. A man from the national security came to me and told me that he was from the Criminal Prosecution section and that he would start interrogating me. I refused to answer anything without a lawyer. He told me that I stood accused of inciting people against the government and leading illegal demonstrations.

Why did they take you to the Central Prison, which is for criminals, and not the Political Security or the National Security?
That would be dangerous as the Political Security and National Security doesn’t have women’s facilities. Also their buildings are underground and there would have been larger protests against the government if they took me there. You can imagine the public anger if you consider how huge it was. So it was good that they took me to the women’s prison, although no-one goes there unless she is convicted of a crime.

Were you threatened or warned to stop demonstrations?
I was never warned. The real threat is the repression that the government places on protesters. I only received a call from the Interior Minister’s secretary on the second day of the demonstrations telling me that the demonstrations had to be approved. Still, we didn’t break the law. We protest and the security moves us to another place. The constitution gives us the right to protest.

Do you feel threatened now?
Yes. I feel that there are real threats against myself, my children, employees of my organization and protesters. But this threat won’t change our will and struggle for changes. And the more we feel threatened, the more we want to change.

Do you feel safe now?
I am protected by the love of the people and my partnerships with the international community. I received threats before claiming that myself and my children might be killed if I didn’t stop my activities. My family supports me but they are also scared for me. I will always keep doing what I do for the future of my people and my children’s future.

How do you respond to state media that describes you as agent for international NGOs simply to get money?
I believe in the partnership with the international community, both governments and NGOs. We are partners but not agents. The real agents are those who gave their land for their people to be killed in and who allowed the American planes to kill children in Al-Ma’jala.

Do you think the protests should continue against the government?
Of course it should and for sure it will. These are student demonstrations. The students of Sana’a University started the Jasmine Revolution in Yemen for the dignity and happiness of their country. They want a different leader because the current ruler is the cause of conflicts, poverty and injustice in Yemen. Our country has never prospered and never will reach stability under the current ruler.

What kind of support do the students need now to continue?
They have social networks to communicate their plans but they need more people to join them.

Why are these protests so important now?
The Tunisian revolution gave the Arab world the confidence that we are able to say no unjust rulers. Before the Tunisian revolution there was a state of disappointment surrounding the Arab world. The international community’s cooperation and the Tunisian people have given Yemenis confidence. Yemenis should have had a revolution before Tunisia as the country’s situation is much worse than Tunisia. Yemen has wars in the north, signs of separation in the south and in addition to that we have poverty, illiteracy and disease. The worst of it all is plans to turn the Yemeni republic into a kingdom with a monarchy. The Yemeni people will not accept this injustice.

Do you think protest can change anything in Yemen?
I completely believe in freedom of speech and I believe more in people’s freedom to protest and peaceful struggle. This is one type of expression that is granted in the Yemeni constitution and it makes people demand their rights. The more we have peaceful protests, the more changes we will see.

Can Yemen implement the same Jasmine Revolution of Tunisia?
Yemen will be different if syndicates, unions, labor groups and opposition parties join the students now. In Tunisia, it was a public revolution. In Yemen we still have only students protesting. We can see that the security forces against them are huge. I expect the students to reduce demonstrations now because of their exams. But now everybody has to join them.

Stories from Real Life

Why women choose uneducated husbands

By: Nawal Zaid
For the Yemen Times

Qualities other than education are more important in a husband

Eman Edrees is 30 years old. She is married and has a son. After finishing her university education, she became a nurse at a public hospital. She also takes care of her house and family.

She got married to Ali Ahmed who was 34 years old. He is a solider at a government recruitment camp. He didn’t finish his education nor does he want to.

Eman is an educated and understanding woman. She considers her education and job as her weapons in life. She said that from wherever a women derives her strength, she still needs an understanding and open-minded husband, whether he is educated or not. There are many educated men who aren’t intelligent or have enough awareness to take care of their wives, and handle many issues related to life.

In the case of Eman, she said that although her husband is not an educated man, he fills her with respect, love, confidence, understanding and safety. She leaves her house everyday to go to work at night, and her husband stays in the camp and doesn’t come back except on weekends. She feels so happy because he respects her job and treats her as a human being that has her own position in the community. She also respects him and gives him everything he needs. It doesn’t matter that he is uneducated or that they aren’t of the same level of education. The important thing is that they are so happy together and that they will raise their son in a good and special way.

She supported her husband’s education after getting married

Nada Mohammad is 34 years old. She is married and has one daughter. After she graduated from university, she became a teacher. She lives in Sana’a with her husband. She got married to Ibrahim, who is 38 years old. He only has a high school certificate and is a public employee.

When Nada got married to Ibrahim he was a working as a bus-driver as well as at his government job so that he could provide everything for their house. Nada is an educated and intellectual women. She admired Ibrahim because he was committed, respectable, understanding, loves his job and is a very self-reliant man.

Shortly after their marriage, Nada encouraged Ibrahim to finish his university education, so he registered at a Commerce and Economics College. She supported him in his education, so he was working and studying at the same time. He was also studying at an English institute during the summer holidays.

She wanted to marry a man with life experience

Saydah Saleh is 27 years old. She lives in Bani Heshish village with her husband and his family. She graduated from Sana’a University Art College and is now a housewife.

She thinks that educated men use their education as a weapon for the future, and don’t have any awareness of issues related to women at all. She thinks that being married to an understanding, intelligent and aware man is much better than marrying an educated man. Uneducated men had taken their awareness and intelligence from life, and they also have knowledge of religion. They have used their experiences in life to make them successful.

When a 30 year old man of average education, Ali, proposed to Saydah, he was the man that met her expectations. He works as a farmer on his land in Bani Heshish.

After she got married to Ali, Saydah moved to his village. She now lives in his family house and works with his family in the fields. She says that she has found good qualities in her husband that any girl would dream of. Not all the village’s men are the same. The most important thing is that he must be an understanding and aware man.

Separatism rising in Arab world

By: Faisal Al Qasim
Gulf News

There is no doubt about the fact that many Arab countries are now facing the threat of disintegration and possibly fragmentation into various mini states. Separatism is very much on the rise in countries such as the Sudan, Yemen, Iraq, and Somalia.

In Yemen, for instance, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) unified with its northern neighbour, the Yemeni Arab Republic (YAR) in 1990. Since 1994's civil war, southerners say the former PDRY was treated as the spoils of war and essentially looted and occupied by the forces of President Ali Abdullah Saleh, who became president of the YAR in 1978.

Southern Yemenis are now striving hard to regain independence. Hardly a week goes by without the southerners staging a demonstration to clamour for a free state.

Southern Yemen has been embroiled in civil unrest since 2007 when a protest movement began, led by retired military officers, claiming economic discrimination and political marginalisation.

The Yemeni Centre for Civil Rights announced recently that a public opinion poll found that an overwhelming majority of southern Yemenis favour independence. Over 70 per cent of Yemenis living in the territory of the former People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) favour secession from the unified Yemen state.

Add to that of course the Al Houthi uprising which, although stopped recently after a shaky truce with the Sana'a government, can always erupt again. One shouldn't also forget the tumultuous events of the Sa'ada region which shook the country for a while.

The situation is even much worse in Sudan as the country is about to be divided into two states. Southern Sudanese are going to the polls soon to decide if they remain part of the Republic of Sudan, or get a state of their own. All indications, however, point to secession. And pessimists think that other Sudanese regions may follow suit, especially in the troubled area of Darfur.

It is true that the Iraqis managed at long last to form a new government, but the country remains in a state of turmoil, which might lead sooner or later to fragmentation. It is not a secret at all that the Iraqi constitution has already identified the country as a federal state, which definitely makes it easier for the separatists to carve Iraq into cantons.

Somalia, on its part, is already fragmented, and it remains to be seen into how many parts it is going to be carved into when the civil war ends there.

It is true that other Arab countries are not suffering from civil wars or having secessionist movements but, although unreported, social dissent is always on the rise for similar reasons.

Who is to blame for the disintegration of these Arab countries? The ruling regimes of course. The separatist movements are not rising just because they love to form mini states. They know well that being part of a big strong state is much better than being a midget state. But since many Arab governments are not even-handed with their peoples, some badly wronged regions could not but seek separation in protest against injustice, marginalisation and discrimination.

The new separatists movements rising here and there tend to prove that the so-called Arab entities which emerged after independence have failed miserably in building up a real modern state.

Sadly, many Arab countries are still living in the pre-state era. Most of them are ruled on a tribal, sectarian, or a clannish basis. In other words, many Arab countries have failed to be states for all their citizens. Funnily enough, Arabs tend to accuse Israel of being a racist or an unfair state treating the Jews as first class citizens and Arabs as second or third rate citizens, while in fact most Arab states treat their citizens very unevenly.

Many Arab regions are discriminated against on religious, tribal, ethnic, regional and social grounds. It is no wonder at all that certain minority groups are opting for independence or self autonomy.

It is true some Arab countries boast of elected parliaments claiming to represent all the regions in a single country. But in reality those parliaments are anything but democratically elected. Most of their members are appointed by the security services to be at the beck and call of the ruling regimes.

Have you ever seen an Arab member of parliament clamouring for the rights of his constituency or for that matter the people who elected him or her to parliament? Hardly. Most Arab MPs are no more than service clerks.

Had we Arabs got democracy and good governance, we would have hardly had separatist movements or secessionists. And so, instead of heaping abuse and criticism on separatists, let us, for God's sake, pinpoint the cause of our disintegration and expose the real criminals.

Dr Faisal Al Qasim is a Syrian journalist based in Doha.

SKETCHED OPINION

By: Hamid

The U.S. and Yemen a 'lethal blend'

By: Conn Hallinan
Dispatches from the Edge

How involved is the U.S. military in Yemen, and is the Obama administration laying the groundwork for a new foreign adventure? According to several news agencies, including Agence France Presse, UPI and the Washington Post, very involved and likely to be more so in the future:

"U.S. military teams and intelligence agencies are deeply involved in secret joint operations with Yemeni troops," says Dana Priest, the Post's ace intelligence and military affairs reporter, including "the U.S. military's clandestine Joint Special Operations Command, whose main mission is tracking and killing suspected terrorists."

The quarry of these assassination teams are supposed leaders of al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), but the deepening U.S. alliance with the authoritarian government of Yemen may soon entangle it in two complex civil wars—a rising by disenfranchised Shiites in the north, and an increasingly powerful succession movement in the country's south.

According to UPI, the White House is quietly expanding "the footprint" of "elite forces inside Yemen." One military official told the news agency, "The numbers are definitely going to grow." The Obama administration increased "security" funds for Yemen from $67 million to $150 million.

Navy Seals, Delta Force troops, and intelligence units are working closely with the government of President Ali Abdullah Saleh, providing weapons, training and intelligence. And sometimes more.

On Dec. 17, 2009, a U.S. BGM-109D Tomahawk cruise missile attacked the village of al-Maajala in south Yemen, killing 55 people, the bulk of them women and children. The Tomahawk—launched from a U.S. surface ship or submarine— was armed with a cluster warhead that spread a storm of razor sharp steel and incendiary material over 500 square feet.

Amnesty International's Mike Lewis said his organization was "gravely concerned by evidence that cluster munitions appear to have been used in Yemen," because "cluster munitions have indiscriminate effects and unexploded bomblets threaten lives and livelihoods for years afterwards."

The target was a supposed al-Qaeda training camp, but the Saleh government draws no distinction between AQAP and the Southern Movement (SM), a group advocating an independent south Yemen. The SM has a long list of grievances reflecting problems going back to 1990 when North Yemen and the southern Democratic People's Republic of Yemen were unified.

That merger between the conservative north and the better educated and socialist south was never a comfortable one and led to a particularly nasty civil war in 1994. The north won that war by using jihadists freshly returned from fighting the Russians in Afghanistan. Since the end of that four-month war, the SM charges that the north siphons off the south's oil without adequate compensation, discriminates against southerners on access to jobs, and has cornered the country's vanishing water supplies. Southern protests are met with tear gas and guns, and, according to SM leaders, some1500 "secessionists" have been imprisoned and more than a hundred killed.

According to UPI, "The [Saleh] regime's heavy-handed response to the southerners has only fueled the demand for independence and encouraged the disparate southern groups to come together."

Saleh claims the SM is closely tied to AQAP, which immediately gets Washington's attention, and has allowed his government to tap into the resources of the American "war on terrorism." Southern independence leaders, like Tariq al-Fadhli, deny any ties to AQAP and say the Southern Movement is nonviolent. Whether it will remain so under the Saleh government's continued assaults is an open question. The December cruise missile strike is not likely to encourage pacifism.

The fighting in the north between the Saleh government based in the capital, Sanaa, and the Shiite Houthi, who inhabit the north's forbidding terrain, is long-standing. While Saleh and his supporters in Saudi Arabia say Iran is stirring up the trouble, there is no evidence for ties between Iran and the Houthi. The tensions between the Saleh government and the Houthi are local and generally have to do with access to political power. But by bringing Iran into the picture, Saleh can claim he is fighting terrorism, thus making his regime eligible for arms, intelligence, and training.

The U.S. is ratcheting up the use of Special Operations Forces (SOF) worldwide. The administration has increased the number of countries in which SOFs are deployed from 60 to 75, and upped the SOF budget 5.7% to $6.3 billion for 2011. The White House also added an additional $3.5 billion for SOFs to its 2010 budget.

One military official told the Washington Post that the Obama administration had given the military "more access" than former President George W. Bush. "They [the Obama administration] are talking publically much less but that are acting more. They are willing to get aggressive much more quickly."

In a recent talk that sounded very much like the Bush administration's doctrine of pre-emptive war, the White House's counterterrorism expert John Q. Brennan said that U.S. strategy was not to just "respond after the fact to terrorism," but to "take the fight to al-Qaeda and its extremist affiliates, whether they plot and train in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Yemen, Somalia, and beyond."

If the U.S. does increase its military footprint in Yemen, it will be expending hundreds of millions of dollars in the poorest country in the region, a country where 40 percent of its 22 million residents are jobless and where water is becoming a scare commodity. The U.S. shares much of the blame for the current economic crisis in Yemen. When Yemen refused to support the 1991 Gulf War against Saddam Hussein, Saudi Arabia expelled 850,000 Yemeni workers, and the U.S. cute $70 million in foreign aid. The effect of both actions was catastrophic, and Yemen never recovered from the one-two blow.

U.S. support for the Saleh regime will inevitably draw it into the conflicts in the north and the south, with disastrous results for all parties.

"In Yemen the U.S. will be intervening on one side in a country which is always in danger of sliding into a civil war," says the Independent's Middle East reporter Patrick Cockburn. "This has happened before. In Iraq the U.S. was the supporter of the Shia Arabs and Kurds against the Sunni Arabs. In Afghanistan it is the ally of the Tajiks, Uzbeks and Hazara against the Pushtun community. Whatever the intentions of Washington, its participation in these civil conflicts destabilizes the country because one side becomes labeled as the quisling supporter of a foreign invader. Communal and nationalist antipathies combine to create a lethal blend."

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Celebrating CBA Third E-MBA Graduating Batch of Businesspeople

Dr. Hassan Allawzi

Under the auspices of the Prime Minister, Dr. Ali Mujawar, and with the presence of Minister of Information, Dr. Hasan al-Lawzi, Rector of Sana'a University, Dr. Khaled Tamim, Vice Minister of Higher Education, Dr. Mohammed Mutahar, Deputy Ambassador of the Netherlands to Yemen, Mrs. drs. Ellen Reesch and Maastricht School of Management's representative, Mrs. drs. Helen Koolen, a number of government officials and business people, CBA held the third class graduation of the executive master of business administration program.

At the beginning of the ceremony Prof. Ahmed Bin-Mubarak, Director of CBA delivered a speech in which he said, "Today, we are celebrating the graduation of the third batch of executive MBA graduates and soon we will celebrate the fourth one. As for the fifth, it is concluding its studies and the sixth will begin in February this year".

He added that they took pride in the trust they had built with the private sector. "And out of keenness" Prof. Mubarak stated, "to promote such partnership, we have signed an agreement with International Financial Corporation (IFC) a World Bank group for CBA to conduct courses in a vital field, i.e. Corporate Governance. Another partnership has been developed with Johns Hopkins, an American university, to establish Business Clinic. "Although we are still at the beginning of the road," he added, "we cherish dream to be a leading center, not only in the May 22 nation, but also at the regional level."

Mr. Mohammed Al-Asaadi, the valedictorian, said, "The graduates consist of distinguished Yemenis and three admirable classmates from Jordan, Syria and Egypt." He continued, "We are the essence of this success achieved through an effective Yemen-Holland partnership, with sponsorship from Higher Education Ministry and Sana'a University and generous support from the Dutch government that helped establish the center."

Al-Asadi indicated that the market needs qualitative administrative staff that is capable of keeping abreast of development and grapples with complications in the various fields of business. He added that CBA contributes to this success by providing the market for the third year in a row with a group of graduates who have received the latest in business knowledge.

Mrs. drs. Helena Koolen, Director of Outreach Programs at the Maastricht School of Management (MSM) gave an address in which she said, "Yemeni government had set up the MBA program as a joint program between the two universities to be the step towards enacting education role in development. "From the beginning", Koolen added, "we have sought to observe quality and international standards in terms of the program output and we are delighted to celebrate the graduation of its third batch."

Representative of the Dutch Embassy, Mrs. drs. E. Reesch, Deputy Head of Mission at the Dutch Embassy said, "On behalf of the Dutch Ambassador in Yemen, I congratulate both the graduates and their families and I'm honored to be with you today to witness this cooperation that has become a reality between Sana'a University and Maastricht School of Management in Holland. This kind of cooperation is an essential goal for the Dutch Development Program in Yemen and the financial support provided by the Dutch government that has enabled us to launch an MBA program that complies with international criteria".

Prof. Khaled Tamim, Rector of Sana'a University, said in his speech that "Glory and grandeur Yemen will prevail only through these youth who have received quality education that can advance management in Yemen towards creating the perfect management and governance".

He further said that Sana'a University has been focusing on the academic aspect and now it is focusing on both academic and research sides through its research centers of which there are now about sixteen. "Such centers" said he, "follow CBA example with five projects funded by the Dutch government to whom we express our gratitude for its generous support in the areas of education and development". He added that they would seek financial support for the university through the support of H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh extended to higher education in general and Sana'a University in particular. He continued that partnership with Maastricht School of Management has become a reality and the two universities were twined in order for this outstanding cooperation to continue.

Deputy Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Prof. Mohammed Mutahar, said that the continuous success of the center is due to its focus on quality and excellence. Mutahar asserted that CBA is a fruit of the Yemeni-Dutch partnership and that it is one of thirteen projects financed by Holland. "The center," he stated, "is also a result of a partnership with the private sector which we are obliged to for giving their employees the chance to join the program." He expressed his thanks to Sana'a University, CBA and all contributors to such efforts from both Yemen and Holland and concluded by congratulating the graduates.

Representative of the Prime Minister, Dr. Hassan Allawzi, Minister of Information thanked all those who had helped to have this result "as an important achievement in our life". He said that management is a vital factor in creating civilizations in their general meaning, adding that management entails capable leadership, strategy and work programs and that in its profound meaning and concept it leads to success, provides needs and helps achieve ultimate victory. He recognized the efforts made by Sana'a University, its leadership and its teaching staff and the Higher Education Ministry that "leads the country towards reaching goals defined by the government program with the aim of expanding the range of beneficiaries and graduates of higher education".

CBA website www.su-cba.com was re-launched with its new appearance and updated content with a new interface that is in line with developments in technology and style. The website is expected to offer distinguished and useful services to its visitors.

Two cultural sections were presented to reflect the cultural and artistic profundity shared by Yemen and Holland. Afterwards, a poem was dedicated and read by poet Khalid Ghailan Al-Alawi to the graduates of the third E-MBA batch.

Graduates' Line of Business

Graduates came from different walks of businesses: banking, oil, entrepreneurship, international projects and organizations, IT, telecommunications, media and consultancy.

Dr. Mohammed Mutahar,

Dr. Khaled Tamim

Dr. Ahmed Bin-Mubarak

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Special report:
International Day Against Leprosy Jan. 30
History of Leprosy in Yemen

By: Dr. Yasin Al-Qubati
ILEP National Co-ordinator

In this country people with leprosy would often retreat into caves near the villages where they used to live.

NLEP

National leprosy team checking a child during one of the field visits.

In 1963 a building to shelter people with leprosy, who had been rejected by their families and friends, was constructed in a village about two kilometers outside the city of Taiz. The city has since expanded and this shelter is now in Taiz. Physicians from Yemen, Russia and Egypt, as well as from the non-governmental organization Rädda-Barnen, visited regularly to diagnose cases of leprosy and to recommend the treatment of the time, Dapsone monotherapy, and later Clofazimine and Rifampicin.

In 1973, Dr Sister Garth Rode from the Missionaries of Charity and five nuns began institutional care of people with disabilities due to leprosy. Mother Teresa named this institution for people affected by leprosy the City of Light. Today the City of Light also houses the National Hospital for Dermatology, Venereology and Leprosy.

The Director of Al-Gumhory Hospital, Dr Yasin Al-Qubati, began mobilizing national and international resources for leprosy programmes in the early nineteen-eighties. In 1982 the World Health Organization (WHO) offered assistance with logistics, enabling Dr Al-Qubati to start tracing contacts in villages throughout Yemen, using personal information about former leprosy patients and the Missionaries of Charity register of leprosy cases. The WHO also helped arrange for an expatriate to train laboratory technicians in performing slit skin smears to confirm the diagnosis of leprosy. From 1983 to 1993, Dr H. Bruce Ostler of the Proctor Foundation University of California paid several visits to correct eye problems in leprosy patients.

In 1989 the Deutsche Lepra- und Tuberkulosehilfe (DAHW) signed an agreement with the Ministry of Health and Population to further strengthen field work. Among other things, DAHW supported training of medical officers both locally and abroad, provided cars and encouraged dermatologists to join the National Leprosy Elimination Programme (NLEP) as supervisors and trainers of primary health care workers. The training of primary health care workers can be seen as the start of integrating leprosy activities into the existing health system.

The northern and southern parts of Yemen were united into the Republic of Yemen in May 1990. The following year, an assessment was made of the leprosy situation in the southern part of the country. Mobile teams were trained by the WHO and DAHW to carry out field control activities, including treatment with a multi-drug therapy. These teams also informed the community about leprosy through health education in schools, mosques, military camps and other community groups.

The Yemen Leprosy Elimination Society (YELEP) was launched in January 1992 by Dr Al-Qubati to help with anti-leprosy activities.

In 1994, DAHW and YELEP worked together and extended the area of work of the NLEP to the rest of the Republic of Yemen. There were 64 leprosy clinics throughout the country, which resulted in an increased case detection of leprosy and greater coverage of multi-drug therapy for leprosy patients. Two years later it was possible to begin closing down some of these clinics or run them on a monthly or quarterly basis only, because cases of leprosy were rare. However in 1998, a Leprosy Elimination Campaign in Hodeida governorate led to the detection of many more cases of leprosy.

By the end of 2003, over 5,800 people had been treated for leprosy and the rate of registered cases was 2.4 per 10,000 population. By 2007, the WHO reported 434 new cases of leprosy in the Republic of Yemen.

Myths about leprosy in the Republic of Yemen

There were many myths about leprosy in the Republic of Yemen, but education activities including messages on the radio and television, newspaper articles, printed information and training are extending knowledge about leprosy and helping to background these myths. For example, there was the belief that a person affected by leprosy walking in the rain might transmit their leprosy via the rain drops to crops and then to those who ate the agricultural products. It was also feared that a lit lantern of a person affected by leprosy could draw people to enter their caves and that they might catch leprosy from those affected.

In June 2003, Dr Yasin Al-Qubati was presented with the Dr A. T. Shousha Foundation Prize and Medal at the 50th Session of the WHO Regional Committee for the Eastern Mediterranean. This award honored Dr Al-Qubati's dedication to public health, and especially controlling leprosy, and his lifelong commitment to the care and well-being of people affected by leprosy in the Republic of Yemen.

He became interested in leprosy when he was still a student at the College of Medicine in Cairo and met people affected by leprosy at the Qasr Al-Aini Hospital and at Egyptian leprosaria such as Abu-Zaabal and Al-Kalaa. Dr Al-Qubati graduated as a dermatologist in 1980 and spent the following years mobilizing national and international support for leprosy control and relief. He was instrumental in developing the National Leprosy Elimination Programme in Yemen. He has raised awareness of leprosy among the community. He has also helped organize services for the prevention of disability, as well as rehabilitation services. His public health interests include control of leishmaniasis and onchocerciasis and improving the quality of care in the national health system in the Republic of Yemen. In addition, he played a prominent role in establishing the School of Medicine at Taiz University in 1999.

About Dr. Yasin Al-Qubati

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What is leprosy

NLEP

Leprosy is a medical condition, also known as Hansen's Disease, after Armauer Hansen, a Norwegian doctor who was the first to view the leprosy microbe under a microscope in 1873. It is neither hereditary nor flesh eating.

Last year over 296,000 new cases were detected - that's over 800 people every day... Leprosy is caused by Mycobacterium leprae (related to the TB mycobacterium). It is probably spread by airborne infection – coughing and sneezing. The first outward sign of leprosy is a patch on the skin, usually associated with loss of feeling. While leprosy doesn't cause fingers or toes to drop off, it is capable of causing disability and even blindness if left untreated.

Leprosy is difficult to catch and cannot be caught by a handshake. Over 95% of people are immune and after only a couple of days on treatment, sufferers are no longer infectious.

Leprosy is curable with Multidrug Therapy (MDT), a powerful combination of two to three drugs: clofazimine, rifampicin and dapsone. Mild, non-infectious cases of leprosy need treatment with two drugs for 6 months. More severe infectious cases need all three drugs for up to a 24 month period. There is however no effective preventative vaccine - which is why early detection and treatment with MDT are so vital.

Every year between 200,000 and 400,000 new cases of leprosy are found around the world. the total number of people affected by leprosy, including those who have completed their medical treatment but have a disability or are stigmatised remains very high, at around 3 million. Fear of the disease which often causes rejection and exclusion from one's home and community can often do more damage than the disease itself.

Source: The Leprosy Mission International www.leprosymission.org

The city of light

It was established in 1964 when the minister of health at the time Ali Mohammed Saeed gathered leprosy patients in Taiz to one place around two kilometers outside the city and provided them with treatment through what is known today as the National Leprosy Elimination Program.

In 1974 Mother Teresa supported the medical facility and named it "city of light" in order to reflect hope.

Missionaries of Charity M Theresa International organization on advice from Catholic relief was working in Hodiedah after revolution 1964. They started their activities through a home for old people.

When some nuns were visiting Al-Sokhna hot spring in the early seventies they discovered leprosy patients among the visitors of the hot springs for treatment from skin diseases. In 1974 they became involved in supporting the leprosarium in Taiz until 1992 when the German Leprosy organization took over supporting NLEP.

Today the city of light is home to more than 800 resident patients. Some of them have already lost mobility because of the disease.

Every year there are between 400 and 500 new cases discovered which averages to around 1.79 for every 100,000 Yemenis. But because of medical advancements most of those find treatment before the disease distorts their appearance.

Today there are 64 leprosy clinics spread across Yemen from Sa'ada to Al-Mahara. Hospitals are also supposed to treat patients but they have been known for rejecting lepers which is against the law.

The treatment takes between six months to one year and many of the patients in the city of light are living a healthy life and have even started their own families.

The city of light has become a refuge for patients with leprosy. Patients come from all around the country but mainly Hadramout then Hodeida where the disease is most prevalent.

NLEP

Women's ward at the city of light hospital.

NLEP

The city of light for treating leprosy in Taiz.

Interesting facts

Leprosy in Arabic is called Judham which is derived from the word Judhm which means cut off but is used in several connotations such as describing a horse as Judham means he is fast as a wind and cuts off distances in a short time, or saying someone has judhmed his family members indicating that he or she has cut off relations with them.

In the Old Testament:

The term "leprosy" (including leper, lepers, leprosy, leprous) occurs 68 times in the Bible—55 times in the Old Testament (Hebrew = tsara'ath) and 13 times in the New Testament (Greek = lepros, lepra). In the Old Testament, the instances of leprosy most likely meant a variety of infectious skin diseases, and even mold and mildew on clothing and walls.

Key to understanding leprosy in the Old Testament is that it's seen as a form of physical and spiritual pollution which requires one to be excluded from the community.

HEALTH WATCH

By: Dr. Siva

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

Antibiotics

Ansam's five year old daughter Sarah developed a sore throat, ear pain and fever. This is the second time she has been sick in a month. She was down with a fever and chest infection last fortnight after a trip to Sana'a. Ansam took her to a pediatrician, who prescribed Sarah a course of antibiotics and other medicines. Not less than two months ago she had a cold and cough. Ansam's husband went to a pharmacy and brought some antibiotics which were administered to Sarah. Ansam is worried about her daughter's recurrent infection and more than that, giving antibiotics to her every time she develops some infection.

What are antibiotics?

Antibiotics are powerful drugs used to treat certain illnesses. However, antibiotics do not cure everything, and using unnecessary antibiotics can even be harmful.

There are two main types of germs that cause most infections. These are viruses and bacteria.

Antibiotics do kill specific bacteria.

Viruses cause:
- all colds and flu.
- most coughs.
- most sore throats.

Antibiotics cannot kill viruses.

Bacteria cause:
- most ear infections.
- sinus infections.
- strep throat.
- urinary tract infections.

Some viruses cause symptoms that resemble bacterial infections, and some bacteria can cause symptoms that resemble viral infections. Your child's physician can determine what type of illness your child has and recommend the proper type of treatment.

What are resistant bacteria?

Each time you take an antibiotic, bacteria are killed. Sometimes, bacteria may be resistant or become resistant. Resistant bacteria do not respond to the antibiotics and continue to cause infection. A common misconception is that a person's body becomes resistant to specific drugs. However, it is the bacteria, not people that become resistant to the drugs.

Each time you take or give your child an antibiotic unnecessarily or improperly, you increase the chance of developing drug-resistant bacteria. Therefore, it is critically important to take antibiotics only when necessary. Because of these resistant bacteria, some diseases that used to be easy to treat are now becoming nearly impossible to treat.

Bacteria can develop resistance to certain medications.
- Drug resistance happens when bacteria develop ways to survive the use of medications meant to kill or weaken them.
- If a germ becomes resistant to many drugs, treating the infections can become difficult or even impossible.
- Someone with an infection that is resistant to a certain medication can pass that resistant infection to another person. In this way, a hard-to-treat illness can be spread from person to person. In some cases, the illness can lead to serious disability or even death.

When are antibiotics needed?

This complicated question, which should be answered by your child's physician, depends on the specific diagnosis. For example, there are several types of ear infections – most need antibiotics, but some do not. Most cases of sore throat are caused by viruses. One kind, strep throat, diagnosed by a laboratory test, requires antibiotics. I have seen many of my patients indulging in self medication and taking antibiotics even for a simple cold.

Viral infections can sometimes lead to bacterial infections. However, treating viral infections with antibiotics in order to prevent bacterial infections is not recommended.
- Remember that antibiotics do not work against colds and flu, and that unnecessary antibiotics can be harmful.
- Consult your child's pediatrician about antibiotics and find out about the differences between viruses and bacteria, and when antibiotics should and should not be used.
- If your child does receive an antibiotic, be sure to give it exactly as prescribed to decrease the development of resistant bacteria.
- Antibiotic resistance is particularly dangerous for children, but it can occur in adults, as well.

Remember that taking antibiotics appropriately and making sure your child receives the proper immunizations will help prevent having to take more dangerous and more costly medications. Consult your child's physician for more information.

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Breakin' Bab Al-Yemen

A local is cheered on by the crowds as he prepares to front-flip at Bab Al-Yemen.

Members of RocknCity and Blast Boyz at Beit Bous, an old village overlooking Sana'a, where they were filmed dancing for a new documentary about breakdancing in Yemen.

Story and Photos by: Tom Finn

Crowds gather quickly at Bab Al-Yemen, the bustling gateway to the picturesque Old City of Sana'a. So when a group of boys arrived with a sound system and began unrolling a large chequered mat on the ground in front of the gate, a huddle of intrigued onlookers was quick to follow.

"I've got butterflies in my stomach," said Fares Masoumzadeh, 16, glancing nervously at the circle of jambiya-clad men forming around the mat.

"Let's do it," replied Mohammad Al-Mana, 24, flicking on the boombox with a cheeky grin.

Yet more heads turned as a shrill blast of hip hop music leapt out from the speakers and echoed around the square. Masoumzadeh readied himself before leaping out into the circle. A neatly delivered mishmash of spins, freezes, handstands, and flips left the onlookers in stunned silence.

"What is this?" asked a Yemeni man poking his head through the circle of bystanders.

"He's dancing!" cried one of the onlookers.

It was not long before apprehension and confusion turned to elation. The crowd clapped and yelped as one boy after another hopped into the circle and displayed his moves.

You may not have heard of Yemeni breakdancers or 'B-boys' as they call themselves, but according to Iraqi Al-Mana they're a growing sensation in Sana'a.

Dubbed the 'father of breakdancing' in Yemen, Al-Mana first began "breaking" in 2005. Within two years he'd formed a crew, Blast Boys, who were putting on regular performances.

"I basically started [breakdancing] 'cause there was nothing to do around here except for chewing [qat] and playing football on gravel," he said.

The first struggle he faced was finding somewhere to practise.

"In my first practise spot at Fun City people used to just stare at me. Some would give me creepy looks."

Today Al-Mana and Blast Boyz have found a home at the French Cultural Centre in Haddah where they make the most of a designated breakdancing area equipped with mats and stereos.

In recent months a new crew has emerged on the Yemeni breakdancing scene. Set up by Faraj Abdullnasser and Nazar Fareed, RocknCity consists of 11 up-and-coming Yemeni breakdancers aged 15 to 17.

According to Abdullnasser there is a lot of competition between the two crews, but only when they dance.

"We've had a few battles [dance-offs watched by judges] and we intend to have more. But off stage we are like a family!" he said.

Dancing at Bab Al-Yemen was a first for all the B-Boys but their feelings about it were generally very positive.

"It was a very different experience. It felt like we were mixing our culture with hip hop which made it very unique," said Abdullnasser.

"When we first went in I was really nervous but once the music started and I saw the floor there was no turning back. So I started breaking not knowing their reaction. When I finished I saw that the crowd was cheering me," recalled Masoumzadeh.

"I hope we keep on doing this because you never know how open-minded some Yemeni's are."

Al-Mana says his proudest moment is yet to come: when guys he's taught go on to compete in regional competitions. He believes with some extra funding this is a real possibility. He's also confident that breakdancing as a hobby could spread in Yemen.

"Breakin' is all about skill and how hard you practice. It's got nothing to do with money, which makes it more accessible than some other sports," he said.

Masoumzadeh added: "It's a way to express yourself, but in moves, and I think a lot of people in Yemen would like to be able to express themselves more".

4U

If you're interested in learning how to breakdance contact Mohammad Al-Mana on 712189396. He gives lessons every day for free at the French Cultural Centre. He also gives private lessons for those who are shy, but they're not free. Also check out the website of filmmaker Adam Sjoberg for an upcoming documentary about breakdancing in Yemen: http://looseluggage.com/luggage

Guys from Blast Boyz and RocknCity pull freezes in a square traditionally used for weddings next to the Sighla. The Old City of Sana'a is in full view in the background.

B'boy, Yousef Hamood, pulls a freeze in front of crowds at Bab Al-Yemen.

جـداول رحلات الهبوط المنتظم للخطوط الجوية اليمنية للموسم الشتوي حتى ٢٠١١/٣/٢٦م

اليوم	رقم الرحلة	الطراز	خط السير	مغادرة	وصول
السبت	IY-740/1	A-310	صنعاء/ روما / فرانكفورت/ روما / صنعاء	0001	2150
	IY-865	A-330	جاكرتا / كوالمبور/ دبي/ صنعاء		0005
	IY664/5	B-738	صنعاء/ أديس/ صنعاء	0015	0445
	IY-626/7	A-310	صنعاء/ جيبوتي / موروني/ جيبوتي/ صنعاء	0100	1330
	IY-514/5	B-738	صنعاء/ جده / صنعاء	0240	0640
	IY-816/7	B-738	صنعاء/ سيئون/ أبوظبي/ سيئون / صنعاء	0700	1600
	IY-534/5	B-738	صنعاء/تعز/ الرياض/ عدن/ صنعاء	0930	1730
	IY-510/1	B-738	صنعاء/المكلاء/جده/ صنعاء	1025	1650
	IY-602/3	A-310	صنعاء/ القاهرة/ صنعاء	1045	1845
	IY-862	A-330	صنعاء/ دبي/ كولامبور/ جاكرتا		1800
	IY-854/5	B-738	صنعاء/ عدن/ مومباي/ صنعاء	1935	0645
	IY-518/9	B-738	صنعاء/ جده/ صنعاء	2300	0300
	IY-670	B-738	صنعاء/ دار السلام / نيروبي/ صنعاء	2300	0830
الأحد	IY-622/3	B-738	صنعاء/ أديس/ صنعاء	0015	0445
	IY-630/1	A-310	صنعاء/ أسمره/ صنعاء	0030	0350
	IY-514/5	B-738	صنعاء/ جده/ صنعاء	0240	0645
	IY-852/3	B-738	صنعاء/ عدن/ دبي/ عدن/ صنعاء	0800	1750
	IY-628/9	A-310	صنعاء/ جيبوتي /موروني/ جيبوتي/ صنعاء	0900	2130
	IY-602/3	B-738	صنعاء/ تعز/ القاهرة/ الحديدة/ صنعاء	0930	1945
	IY-502/3	B-738	صنعاء/ جده/ تعز/ صنعاء	1000	1540
	IY-863	A-330	كوالمبور/ جاكرتا / دبي/ صنعاء		2120
	IY-643	A-310	صنعاء/ بيروت / عمان / صنعاء	1430	2359
	IY-854/5	B-738	صنعاء/عدن/ مومباي/ صنعاء	1935	0645
	IY-508/9	B-738	صنعاء/ جده/ صنعاء	2230	0230
	IY-650/1	A-310	صنعاء/ دمشق/ صنعاء	2300	0645
الاثنين	IY-748/9	B-738	صنعاء/ القاهره/ باريس/ القاهره/ صنعاء	0001	1955
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	IY-514/5	B-738	صنعاء/ جده/ صنعاء	0300	0700
	IY-888/9	A-330	صنعاء/ دبي/ جوانزو/ دبي / صنعاء	0800	0915
	IY-670	B-738	صنعاء/ دار السلام / نيروبي/ صنعاء	1000	1930
	IY-812/3	A-310	صنعاء/ عدن/ أبوظبي/ عدن/ صنعاء	1020	2000
	IY-602/3	B-738	صنعاء/المكلاء/ القاهرة/المكلاء/ صنعاء	1100	2340
	IY-506/7	B-738	صنعاء/ جده/ صنعاء	1100	1500
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	IY-630/1	B-738	صنعاء/ أسمره/ صنعاء	1830	2150
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	IY-520/1	A-310	صنعاء/ جده/ صنعاء	2230	0230
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	IY-514/5	B-738	صنعاء / جده / صنعاء	0240	0645
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	IY-642	A-310	صنعاء/ عمان/ بيروت / صنعاء	1000	1930
	IY-802/3	B-738	صنعاء/ المكلاء/ دبي/ المكلاء/ صنعاء	0720	1635
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	IY-532/3	B-738	صنعاء/عدن/ الرياض/ صنعاء	1115	1755
	IY-506/7	A-310	صنعاء/ جده/ صنعاء	1500	1900
	IY-865	A-330	جاكرتا/ دبي/ صنعاء		2255
	IY-671	B-738	صنعاء/ نيروبي/ دار السلام / صنعاء	2030	0600
	IY-518/9	B-738	صنعاء/عدن/ جده/ صنعاء	2045	0245
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	IY-824	B-738	صنعاء/ الدوحه / الكويت / صنعاء	1405	2210
	IY-868	B-738	صنعاء/ البحرين/ دبي/ صنعاء	1430	2310
	IY-862	A-330	صنعاء/ دبي/ جاكرتا/ كوالالمبور		2005
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	IY-602/3	B-738	صنعاء/عدن/ القاهرة / تعز/ صنعاء	0600	1700
	IY-500/1	B-738	صنعاء/ سيئون/ جده/ سيئون/ صنعاء	0700	1545
	IY-628/9	A-310	صنعاء/ جيبوتي / موروني / جيبوتي / صنعاء	1030	2230
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	IY-863	A-330	جاكرتا/ كوالمبور/ دبي/ صنعاء		2340
	IY-506/7	B-738	صنعاء / جده / صنعاء	1430	1830
	IY-854/5	B-738	صنعاء/ مومباي/ صنعاء	2100	0645
	IY-864	A-330	صنعاء/ دبي/ جاكرتا / كوالامبور		2130
	IY-518/9	B-738	صنعاء/ جده / صنعاء	2000	2359
	IY-634/5	B-738	صنعاء/ أسمره / صنعاء	2240	0200
الجمعة	IY-748/9	B-738	صنعاء/ القاهره / باريس / القاهره / صنعاء	0001	1955
	IY-514/5	A-310	صنعاء/ جده / عدن / صنعاء	0100	0700
	IY-632/3	B-738	صنعاء / الخرطوم / صنعاء	0100	0600
	IY-622/3	A-310	صنعاء/ أديس/ صنعاء	0130	0600
	IY-643	A-310	صنعاء/ بيروت / عمان / صنعاء	0730	1700
	IY-821	B-738	صنعاء / دبي / البحرين / صنعاء	0845	1705
	IY-532/3	B-738	صنعاء/ الرياض/ صنعاء	0830	1310
	IY-825	B-738	صنعاء/ الكويت / الدوحة / صنعاء	0935	1745
	IY-602/3	A-310	صنعاء/ القاهرة /عدن/ صنعاء	1045	2030
	IY-506/7	B-738	صنعاء/ جده/ صنعاء	1300	1700
	IY-507	B-738	صنعاء/ تعز/ جده/ صنعاء		1900
	IY-630/1	A-310	صنعاء/ أسمره/ صنعاء	1845	2205
	IY-520/1	B-738	صنعاء / عدن / جده / صنعاء	2030	0230
	IY-407	B-738	صنعاء/ تعز/ جده/ صنعاء		2145
	IY-856/7	B-738	صنعاء / مومباي / صنعاء	2300	0845

جميع الأوقات محلية

job vacancy

A business and general trading company announces the following vacant jobs.

1. H.R manager.
2. Secretary.
3. A female reception.

The applicants should have at least 3 years of experience and proficiency in English.

The interest applicants should send their C.V to Email: SendfinalCV1@gmail.com or Fax 625883

باحثون عن وظيفة

- إنجليزية ممتازة – خريج كلية الهندسة (حاسوب) خبرة أكثر من خمس سنوات : تسويق مع فريق امريكي – إدارة الرحلات (شركات نفط وغاز)- الفيز والإقامات – استخدام الإنترنت والتدريب أون لاين. للتواصل:

٧٧١٢٨٥٧٥٢-٧٣٤٨٨٢٧٤٤

esaam79@yahoo.com

- بكالوريوس محاسبة + إجادة المحادثة والكتابة بشكل جيد للغة الإنجليزية + دبلوم سكرتارية + خبرة ٧ سنوات محاسب

للتواصل: ٧٧٠٧٩٩٦١٤ أو ٧٣٣٤٠٩٦٥٢

- بكالوريوس علوم حاسوب / جامعة سباء – شهادة مايكروسوفت في mcp mcsa + +دورة CCNA + الصيانة +الشبكات مع مهارة في أنظمة التشغيل + إجادة اللغة الإنجليزية

للتواصل: ٧٧٧٠٠١١١٩

- معاذ عبدالجبار القباطي، تخصص تكيف وتبريد- تقني يرغب بعمل في مجال تخصصه

للتواصل: ٧١٣١٦٥٣٣٥

- بكالوريوس علوم وهندسة الحاسوب خبرة في تقنية المعلومات وصيانة الأجهزة والشبكات لمدة طويلة يرغب في العمل في مجال التخصص

للتواصل: ٧٧١٨١٨٤٢٠

- بكالوريوس ترجمة (جامعة صنعاء) خبرة في مجال المراسلات التجارية الخارجية-الإعتمادات البنكية-الأعمال الإدراية أرغب بالعمل لدى شركة تجارية أو شركة نفطية أو سفارة أو منظمة أجنبية

للتواصل: ٧٧٧٩٩١٢٤٨

- بكالوريوس تقنية معلومات من الجامعة اليمنية بتقدير جيد جداً حاصل على خبرة في البرمجة + الصيانة +الشبكات +تصميم مواقع الإنترنت بلغة البرمجة php+Asp +قواعد البيانات حاصل على شهادة في اللغة من معهد YALI المستوى الثامن.

للتواصل: ٧١١٥٩٧٠٥٠

- بكالوريوس هندسة مدنية جامعة صنعاء لدية القدرة على استخدام البرامج الهندسية.

للتواصل:٧٣٥٣٨٦٥٦٤

- بكالوريوس محاسبة + دورة في الإدارة المالية والتكاليف والمبيعات والتسويق في الشركة + دورة في النظام المحاسبي +دورة في مجال التنسيق والإدارة +دورة في الحاسوب.

للتواصل: ٧٧٠٥٩٩٦٥٩

- جنسية هندية -ماجستير تجارة- أكثر من ٢٠ سنة خبرة في مجال التجارة – إدارة – تسويق مشاريع (مستويات عالية) على الاستعداد بالالتحاق حالياً في الشركات.

للتواصل: ٧١١٤٤٥٣٥٤

- بكالوريوس تقنية المعلومات من جامعة العلوم والتكنولوجيا بتقدير ممتاز مع مرتبة الشرف من أوائل الدفعة حاصل على شهادة أفضل مشروع التخرج خبرة في البرمجة + الصيانة + الشبكات + تصميم مواقع الإنترنت (الصفحات الألكترونية) مع مهارات في أنظمة التشغيل + لغات إدارة قواعد البيانات + لغات البرمجة . إجادة اللغة الانجليزية .يرغب العمل في مجال تخصصة.

للتواصل: ٧٧٠٤٠٦٢٩ – ٧٣٤٤٤٢٠١٠

- مدرس متخصص لغه عربيه إنجليزي يرغب في إعطاء دروس خصوصيه وبأسعار مناسبة.

للتواصل: ٧٣٥٥١٩٤٥٤

- بكالوريوس لغه الإنجليزية +دبلوم سكرتارية في الكمبيوتر – يرغب في العمل لدى شركه أو مدرسه في مجال يتطلب اللغة الانجليزية – المطار-بني حوات ٧٧١٨٢٢١١٥

- خبره في الأعمال الإدارية ، علاقات خارجية، مراسلات تجاريه، ترجمه، تسويق عبر الانترنت، مهارات عاليه جدا بمجال محركات البحث والMicrosoft Office، مهارة التحدث اللغة الانجليزية كتابه ونطقا بطلاقه.

للتواصل٧٣٣٧٨٣٧٧٣

وظائف شاغرة

- مطلوب مترجم أو مترجمة

للتواصل: ٠١/٦٧٣٠٧٢

- توجد لدينا فيز عمل إلى السعودية – حداديين – نجاريين – بنائيين -سائقيين-تأشيرة عمرة- وفيز آخرى. ٧٧٧٨٣٤٧٧٠

- يعلن مكتب المحاسب القانوني عبده صالح الأوذن عن حاجته إلى ٤ مراجعي حسابات – بكالوريوس محاسبة + خبرة لاتقل عن ثلاث سنوات, سكرتيرة ثانوية عامة + دبلوم سكرتارية. فمن لدية الرغبة والكفاءة إرسال السيرة الذاتية على الإميل التالي: abdoalawthan@ yahoo.con

- تعلن Tawdhef Yemen عن حاجتها للتخصصات التالية: صيدلي لديه خبرة في معاجين الأسنان، مندوبين مبيعات وتحصيل بين تسويق وذلك العمل في صنعاء وعدن وتعز. ارسال السيرة الذاتية على الإيميل التالي tawdef.yemen@gmail.com

- يعلن معهد سكاي للغات والكمبيوتر الكائن في الحصبة-الجراف عن حاجته لسكرتيرتين بالمواصفات التالية: ثانوية عامة على الأقل، دبلوم سكرتارية، خبرة لاتقل عن سنة. ٣٢٩٣٣٠، ٧٧٧٢٥٥٠٣٢

عقارات

- بيت اربع لبن في صنعاء شارع هائل خلف معرض القمه للملابس حجر مسلح مكونه من ثلاثه طابق رياض٧٣٤٩٩٥٢٢٢

- مبنى جديد دور أرضي شقه مكونه من ٤غرف صالة ٢حمام ومطبخ . الدور الثاني مكون شقتين كل شقه فيها ٢غرف ١صاله ٢ حمام ومطبخ. الموقع جوله تعز صنعاء: ٧٧٧٩٦٠٩٢٥

- للبيع مكتبة فتحتين بجميع محتوياتها الموقع متميز جداً في شارع ١٧ متفرع من هائل (البيع لعدم التفرغ)

٠١/٢١٩١٩٤-٧٧٧٤٦١٣٣٦- ٧١١١٨٩٢١٨

- شقه مكونه من ثلاث غرف وحمامين ومطبخ غير مفروشه كائنه في عمائر بنك سبأ الإسلامي الدور الأول. أبو علي ٧٣٣٦٤٦٧٢٠

مفقودات

فقدان بطاقة شخصية صادرة من صنعاء المنطقة السادسة بأسم : سعيد يحيى أحمد الشيزري برقم ١١٣٠٤ صنعاء – اليمن فعلى من وجدها يرجى الإتصال على:

٧٧٧٩٦٠٩٢٥

كوبون للاعلانات الشخصية (كل الاعلانات الشخصية بدون أي مقابل)

☐ بيع ☐ شراء ☐ إيجار ☐ استئجار
☐ طلب وظيفة ☐ وظائف شاغرة ☐ غير ذلك

تفاصيل الاعلان:--

عنوان التواصل:------------------------------------

قص هذا الكوبون وارسله إلى صحيفة يمن تايمز على فاكس ٢٦٨٢٧٦ او على صندوق بريد ٢٥٧٩ - صنعاء
لمزيد من المعلومات اتصل ب (ت ٠١ ٢٦٨٦٦١/٢/٣)

أرقام تهمك IMPORTANT Numbers

طوارىء الكهرباء	١٧٧
طوارىء المياه	١٧١
طوارىء الشرطه	١٩٩
الإستعلامات	١١٨
الإطفاء	١٩١
حوادث (المرور)	١٩٤
الشئون الداخليه	٢٥٢٧٠١/٧
الشئون الخارجيه	٢٠٢٥٤٤/٧
تليمن	٧٥٢٢٢٢٧
الهجرة	٢٥٠٧٦١/٣
التلفزيون	٣٣٢٠٠١/٢
الصليب الاحمر	٢٠٣١٣١/٣
الإذاعة	٢٧٢٠٦١
مؤسسة الباصات للتنقل داخل المدن	١١١٢٦٢/٣

الوزارات

رئاسة الجمهورية	٢٩٠٢٠٠
رئاسة الوزراء	٤٩٠٨٠٠
وزارة الاشغال العامة والطرق	٥٤٥١٣٢
وزارة الاوقاف والارشاد	٢٧٤٤٣٩
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي	٥٣٥٠٣١
وزارة الثروة السمكية	٠١/٢٦٨٥٨٣
وزارة الثقافة	٠١/٢٧٤٦٤٠
وزارة الخدمة المدنية والتامينات	٠١/٢٩٤٥٧٩
وزارة الدفاع	٠١/٢٧٦٤٠٤
وزارة الزراعة والري	٠١/٢٨٢٩٦٣
وزارة الشئون الاجتماعية والعمل	٠١/٢٦٢٨٠٩
وزارة الشئون القانونية	٠١/٤٠٢٢١٣
وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان	٠١/٢٥٢٢١١
وزارة الشباب والرياضة	٠١/٤٧٢٩١٣
وزارة الصناعة والتجارة	٠١/٢٣٥٤٦٢
وزارة العدل	٠١/٢٣٦٥١٢
وزارة السياحة	٠١/٢٢٠٠٥٠
وزارة المغتربين	٠١/٤٠٢٢٥٤
وزارة النفط والمعادن	٠١/٢٠٢٣٠٩/١٠
وزارة شئون الداخلية	٠١/٢٨٩٥٧٧
وزارة النقل	٠١/٢٦٠٩٠٠
وزارة حقوق الانسان	٠١/٤٤٤٨٣١
وزارة الاتصالات وتقنية المعلومات	٠١/٣٣١٤٦٠
وزارة الادارة المحلية	٠١/٢٢٧٢٤٢
وزارة الاعلام	٠١/٢٧٤٠٠٨
وزارة التخطيط والتعاون الدولي	٠١/٢٥٠١٠١
وزارة التربية والتعليم	٠١/٢٥٢٧٣٢
وزارة الخارجية	٠١/٥٣٧٩١٤
وزارة الداخلية	٠١/٣٣٢٧٠١
وزارة المالية	٠١/٢٦٠٣٦٥
وزارة المواصلات	٠١/٢٠٢٢٥٧
وزارة المياه والبيئة	٠١/٤١٨٢٨٩
وزارة الكهرباء	٠١/٣٢٦١٩٦

البنوك

بنك اليمن والخليج	٩٦٧ - ٢٦٠٨٢٣ ف :٢٦٠٨٢٤ عدن ٢٧٠٣٤٧/٨/٩ ف: ٢٣٧٨٢٤ ت: ٦٦٦٦٦٦/٠١
بنك التضامن الإسلامي	ف: ٢٠٣٢٧١
البنك التجاري	٢٧٧٢٢٤ ف: ٢٧٧٢٩١
مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل	٢٦٤٧٧٥ - ٢٦٤٧٠٢ ف: ٥٠٣٣٥٠ - ٢٦٤٧٠٣
بنك اليمن الدولي	٤٠٧٠٣٠
البنك العربي	٢٧٦٥٨٥/٢
بنك التسليف الزراعي	٥٦٣٨١٣
البنك المركزي	٢٧٤٣١٤/١
بنك الامل	٤٤٩٧٣١
البنك القطري الدولي	٥١٧٥٤٤
بنك اليمني للانشاء والتعمير	٢٧١٦٠١
بنك سبا الأسلامي	٢٨٦٥٠٦
بنك كاليون	٢٧٤٣٧١
يونايتد بنك لميتد	٤٠٧٥٤٠
بنك كاك الاسلامي	٥٣٨٩٠١
بنك اليمن والكويت للتجارة والانشاءات	٢٠٩٤٥١

تأجير سيارات

نيوكارز لتاجير سيارات	٤٤٨٦٨٦ ف: ٤٤٨٦٩١
زاوية (Budget)	٥٠٦٣٧٢ ،٣٠٩٦١٨ ف : ٢٤٠٩٥٨
يورب كار	٢٧٠٧٥١ فرع شيراتون ٥٤٥٩٨٥ فرع عدن ٢٤٥٦٢٥
هيرتز لتأجير السيارات	صنعاء ١٠-٩٠٣٠٤٤ فرع شيراتون ٥٨٩٥٤٥ عدن ٥٢٦٥٤٢

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبوتر

آبتك لتعليم الكمبيوتر(تركيز على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة إلكترونية) شهادة ايزو ١.	صنعاء ٠١ ٥٠٣٨٦٤ ف : ٠١ ٤٠٧٤١٩ عدن ٠٢ ٢٣٧١٩٩ تعز ٠٤ ٢٥٠٣٤٣ المكلاء ٠٥ ٢٩٤٧٠٣
Infinite Education	٠١ ٣٥٥٤٤٤
NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر	٤٤٢٠٧٣، ٤٤٥٥١٨/٧

البريد السريع

FedEx	صنعاء ٠١ ٤٤٠١٧٠ عدن ت ٠٢ ٢٤٥٦٢٦ الحديده ٠٣ ٢٦٦٩٧٥ تعز ٠٤ ٢٠٥٧٨٠ إب ٠٤ ٤١١٩٨٨ المكلا ٠٤ ٣٠٢٦٤١ شبوه ٠٤ ٢٠٢٣٢٦ سيئون ٠٤ ٤٠٧٢١٩ بلحاف ٧٧٧٧٨٨٦٦٠ سقطرى ٠٤ ٦٦٠٤٩٨
UPS	٤١٦٧٥١
DHL	٦٤٤١٠٩/٨/٧
ARAMEX	صنعاء ٥/ ٠١ ٤٤١٠٢٤ عدن ٠٢ ٢٤٣١٢٤ تعز ٠٤ ٢١٣٤٨٩ المكلا ٠٤ ٣٠٩١٩٠ الحديدة ٠٣ ٢١٩٦٤٣

شحن وتوصيل

M&M Logistics & Aviation Services	٥٣١٢٣١-٥٣١٢٢١
النسيم للشحن والتوصيل	٤٠٧٩٠٥
ورلد لينك	٤٤٤٥٥٠، ٤٤١٩٣٥
يمباك للنقل	٤٤٧١٢٦/٥/٧
ماس العالمية للشحن	٤٢٩٦٧١
مأرب للسفريات والسياحة والشحن	٤٢٦٨٢٣
ساس لخدمات الشحن	٤٧٢١٩٢

مستشفيات

مستشفى الثورة	٢٤٦٩٦٧-٦٦
مستشفى الجمهوري	٢٧٤٢٨٦-٨٧
مستشفى حدة الأهلي	٤١٢٩٨١
المستشفى الالماني الحديث	٦٠٠٠٠٠-٦٠٢٨٠٠ ف : ٦٠١٨٨٩ felixpene@hotmail.com
مستشفى الجنيد	٤٢٤٧٦٥
المستشفى الاهلي الحديث	٤٤٤٩٣٦
مستشفى العلوم والتكنولوجيا	٥٠٠٠٠٠
مستشفى الكويت	٢٨٣٢٨٣
مستشفى السعودي الالماني	٣١٣٣٣٣
مستشفى ازال	٢٠٠٠٠٠

شركات طيران

طيران اليمنية	٥٠٠٦٠٠
السعيدة	٢٥٠٨٠٠ ٥٦٥٦٥٦
الإماراتية	٤٤٤٤٤٢
الإثيوبية	٤٢٧٩٩٣
الألمانية (لوفتهانزا)	٢١٣٤٠٠
التركية	٤٤٥٩٧٠
السعودية	٥٠٦٥٧٤
القطرية	٥٠٦٠٣٠
العربية للطيران	٤٤٠٠٠١
طيران الخليج	٤٤١٠٤١
المصرية	٢٧٥٠٦١

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تلفون : ٥٧٣٦٦٢ ١٠ - ٠٩٢٥٠٥ ١٠ فاكس : ٩١٦٧٦٢

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Saving the children of war

Reem visits the Mobile Health Clinic with her mother in the Jabana camp.

Manal Ali, a Save the Children volunteer, checks up on Reem's health.

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She was sick for almost a month and her parents were used to sending her to a hospital which is far from the camp they live. Reem Najah, an eight month old baby girl, suffered from acute malnutrition since she fled with her family from Razah district to Sada'a city a few months ago. Her mother, Yusra Suaead, was married when she was 17 and was forced to leave school and stay at home to help her family. She was worried about her daughter's health that was getting worse and worse.

One day as a part of her door-to-door field visits, Manal Ali, a volunteer from Save the Children, met Yusra and heard of her daughter's case. Yusra described how Reem had a fever and had lost her appetite causing her to lose weight. Manal advised Yusra to visit the Mobile Health Clinic team in the camp to get treatment for her daughter.

Reem was diagnosed with acute malnutrition and joined the nutrition program which uses the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) approach to treat children under the age of five. "Now I make regular visits to the clinic once a week to check my daughter's case and my daughter has joined the Supplementary Feeding Program. Now she feels much better and has returned to a normal weight. It was helpful and easy to come to the clinic as it is inside the camp," Reem's mother said.

Save the Children to date operates 20 clinics in Amran governorate and six in Sa'ada governorate. They are funded through the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) as part of the Child Focused Emergency Health and Nutrition Project. The project aims to reduce morbidity and mortality among children under five years old and pregnant and lactating women in conflict-affected populations through life-saving preventive and curative health and nutrition services. The estimated number of targeted beneficiaries is 54,600, including 25,200 displaced people. The project's implementation started in April 2010.

Save the Children is helping to strengthen essential primary health care services in Amran and Sa'ada governorates. Community volunteers help to mobilize the community and discover cases through door-to-door home visits and from referral of cases from the community to clinics. During the project, community volunteers conducted 1,046 health education sessions inside clinics and 1,095 sessions outside clinics. They were able to reach 10,591 community members to increase awareness in reproductive health, immunization, and nutrition. Also they conducted 1,520 home visits and 542 school visits.

"I highly appreciate the great efforts of the volunteers who provide us with information on hygiene, family planning, safe motherhood, and the importance of exclusive breastfeeding. They have arranged sessions and do lots of home visits. They link malnutrition cases detected in the community to the mobile team for treatment as what happened with my daughter's case." Yusra happily concluded.

The sixth round of war between the Yemeni Army and the Northern rebel group called the Houthis ended with a ceasefire agreement in February 2010. The situation in the northern governorates has been relatively calm during last month, with efforts to implement and strengthen the ceasefire agreement occurring throughout October and the beginning of November. This included the Houthi withdrawal from district administrative buildings in 12 districts in Sa'ada. As a result of the sixth war, 348,326 people were registered as internally displaced. They fled the violence to nearby districts within Sa'ada governorate, and also to the neighboring governorates of Amran, Al-Jawf, Hajja and Sana'a. In August, 2010, there were peace talks in Doha, Qatar, between government representatives and the Houthis, which ended in an agreed timetable for implementing 22 truce points to end the fighting.

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