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Sana'a witnesses worst violence in weeks of anti-government protests

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

SANA'A, Feb. 23 – Two people were killed at Sana'a University demonstrations on Tuesday night. At least 20 injuries were reported, 11 of them serious. Eyewitnesses confirmed to the Yemen Times that one of those killed was shot

in the head and the other in the chest. One of those killed, Awadh al-Soraihi, 34, was a teacher. There are rumors that 2 additional people died of their wounds the next day but the reports are unconfirmed. The staccato of gunfire filled the air, according to people living in the area

who didn't join the demonstrations. The area around the east gate of the university has been occupied by the anti-government protesters, who have been demonstrating for 12 days now.

"Last night there were a lot of anti-government protesters. Another group of pro-government protesters came. They were fewer in number than the anti-government protesters, but they were armed," said eyewitness Frass Shamsan.

According to Shamsan, anti-government protesters have created a protective human cordon to check for weapons being carried by new people wanting to join the protests. On Tuesday night, pro-government protesters arrived with arms and tried to camp about 1000m away from the anti-government camp. Then clashes started between both sides.

"The pro-government protesters started throwing rocks at the anti-government protesters. Then the anti-government protesters seized the government supporters' tents, which is what caused the pro-government protesters to start shooting," Shamsan explained.

The university square has been renamed Al-Tagheer (Change) Square by the anti-government protesters. It has become a free corner for people to publicly announce their support for the anti-government demonstrations and to explain how they feel about the regime. They dance and sing anti-government songs.

On Tuesday there were readings from the Qur'an. Verses were read aloud so as to encourage people to fight injustice and to pray for those who get killed in battle. Many sheikhs and supporters were urging people not to leave the square and to resist the pro-government demonstrators.

Majid Al-Shoabi, a student who joined the opposition demonstrations on the very first day and who witnessed the killings Tuesday night, told the Yemen Times that government security forces prevented anyone from entering Al-Jumhuri hospital to check on the those who had been injured.

"After yesterday's clashes, I expect more people to join the anti-government

movement. The state is trying to terrify people and to shut them up. But their culture of killing only encourages more people to go out and say 'enough of this government'," said Al-Shoabi.

Earlier on Tuesday, the Yemen Times witnessed other clashes between pro and anti-government protesters. Five anti-government demonstrators were injured and a car belonging to a pro-government protester was overturned and burnt.

"We were protecting protesters and checking for weapons when they attacked us from the car. They started throwing stones at us. We found knives and stakes on them, and that's how I got hurt," one of the injured protesters told the Yemen Times.

The owner of the car contacted the Yemen Times the next day. "They burnt the car and I have no money for transportation, not even YR 10," said Abdul Aziz Al-Mahmod, the owner.

Two young men were in the car but they managed to escape. Al-Mahmod said he was talking on the phone away from the area when he was told that a car was burnt. He then went to the source of the smoke and saw it burning. "I saw security 50m away from the car. They were running away from it, not towards it" he said.

Al-Mahmod said he informed police in the area and is still waiting for a response. "This is what is going to happen to the country by those who are calling for the end of the regime," he added.

Continued on page 3



Wounded protesters were treated at a medical tent run by local doctors and Red Crescent personnel

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Ban on Yemeni freight still in effect

By: Mohammed bin Sallam

SANA'A, Feb. 22 – The freight embargo that has been enforced upon air cargo from Yemen to most of the world since last October is still in effect, despite rumors that the US had lifted the ban.

On February 12th, both Saba News agency and the 26 September newspaper websites reported that the US Ambassador to Yemen, Gerald Feierstein, had informed the Minister of Transport, Khaled Ibrahim Alwazir, that a US resolution has been passed allowing air shipments from Yemen to arrive in the US according to defined conditions.

The US ambassador in Sana'a confirmed to the Yemen Times that a decision to lift the ban had been made about

two weeks earlier and that Yemeni authorities had been informed of this, but not by means of a formal notice.

Dr. Mansour Al-Absi, executive manager of Yemen's DSL, said, "When I heard the news, I went to Sana'a International Airport, cheered by such a turn of events. But airport officials and security told me that this information was no more than press hearsay."

The DHL head office had sent Al-Absi a notice earlier this week telling him that the company was now allowed to deliver international mail under 6kg and diplomatic mail to the UK. "In addition," he said, "starting this week, air shipping was to be allowed to the Philippines, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, India and other Arab countries."

"There's talk of a breakthrough soon," said Al-Absi, "especially since screening and detection equipment that is to be installed at Yemeni airports is expected to arrive soon."

A FedEx source told the Yemen Times that their head office in Sana'a was reopened after they heard news that the ban on international air exports, including to the US and other Western countries, had been lifted.

Mr. Ali Al-Jaradi, FedEx sales manager, said that they had begun receiving packages from outside of Yemen and that they expected the prohibition on outgoing air freight to be cancelled very soon.

The Chairman of the Civil Aviation and Meteorology Authority (CAMA),

Hamid Farag, told the press in late December 2010 that the authority had managed to partially mitigate the negative effects of the freight ban by communicating with all countries that had prohibited outgoing shipments from Yemen, as well as by liaising with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

Farag added that Germany had recently permitted the resumption of Yemenia flights to Frankfurt airport, in addition to allowing Yemeni passenger jets to fly over German territory. Qatar has also allowed air freight to travel to Doha again, and the UAE has adopted a similar policy.

He said that a US team has trained new Yemeni staff on using advanced detection and screening equipment, and

that such equipment had been distributed at key checkpoints.

He explained further that CAMA has circulated security-related instructions to all cargo agencies in Yemen – the adoption of which is considered a prerequisite for their licensing. Agencies were given a 60-day notice to comply with the instructions, lest their licenses be suspended.

Farag said that his authority had signed a USD 5 million contract with a company specializing in aviation security to provide Yemen's airports with advanced security systems, including explosives detection equipment. He added that throughout 2011, CAMA will complete the installation of visual control systems that will cover facilities

at all airports

He has asked relevant foreign agencies to take immediate action to lift the ban on air cargo from Yemen. The embargo has caused harm to the manufacturing, trade and oil sectors, and has caused heavy employment losses in companies involved in air freight.

Yemen drew international attention at the end of October last year after two explosives-laden packages were discovered en route to the US. Several airlines cancelled flights to and from Yemen, and all air freight companies stopped shipping parcels and cargo from Yemen. The ban has had a major impact on companies that rely on the daily movement of documents and parcels to and from Yemen.

Tribal sheikhs join the anti-government protests in Sana'a

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

SANA'A, Feb. 22 – A new initiative called "Tribes for Change" joined the anti-government protests in the capital on Monday. The protesters expressed their happiness at the tribal sheikhs joining them by singing and cheering.

Sheikh Mohammed Al-Tahif from Al-Baida governorate told the Yemen Times that his decision to join the protesters was an individual one and that he wasn't pressured by any other sheikh to join. He said that it was the president's "lies" that brought him to protest.

"What provoked us to join were his lies. At first he said that he won't run for another term in 2013, but yesterday he said he won't leave and that votes will determine [who runs the country]. This means he is planning to run for the next election and he was only lying as usual," said Al-Tahif.

Al-Tahif is also head of the Islam opposition party office in Al-Baida, but he said he joined the protests without seeking approval from the party. "Although I didn't ask the party if it would be acceptable to join the protests now, it won't affect my relationship with them," he explained.

It was announced this morning in Sana'a University's main square – which opposition protesters have occupied – that more tribe members will join the protests soon. Members of some of the most powerful tribes in Yemen, such as the Hashed and Bakil tribes, are rumored to be joining the protesters. The Hashed is the tribe to which President Saleh belongs, as well as his leading opponent, Hamid Al-Ahmar.

Al-Tahif confirmed to the Yemen Times that many large demonstrations have been held in his governorate, but that he preferred to join the young peo-

ple in the capital. He believed the protests in the capital should be the largest, so as to inspire others.

"The sheikhs are also part of the Yemeni public, although some of them don't respect the law and are protected by the current regime. But that can't be generalized to all Yemeni sheikhs. We came to change the regime and to promote respect for the law," he added.

Many tents belonging to anti-government protesters have sprung up near the university gate. The tribal sheikhs have also set up their tents nearby, each bearing their respective tribe's insignia. The Yemen Times visited one such tent that was filled with approximately 20 protesters. Inside, a sheikh was making a speech explaining why there was a need to change the regime.

Sheikh Abdullah Al-Bahri from Marib said that he chose to protest in Sana'a to show all Yemeni people that Marib's tribes are demonstrating peacefully. He said the state "is accusing them of terrorism and violence."

"I joined the protests to raise awareness of the injustices the Yemeni people are suffering," he said. "Saleh is only a president for a narrow group of VIPs – for businessmen only. But the normal people have no president. His family is ruling the country, but we as people don't consider him to be our president," he said.

Al-Bahri threatened the regime, stating that if the government didn't respond to the protesters' demands soon, the Marib tribes' next step will be "dangerous".

"We in Marib decided that if Saleh doesn't bow to our demands, we will dominate the governorate and will kick the armed forces out of our country," he added.

"Marib belongs to the people, but

eventually it became Saleh's property. The government provides Sana'a with electricity, but [we have] no electricity in Marib."

Asked whether there were ways other than protest to solve the country's problems, Al-Bahri said that he no longer trusted the regime. "The main problem is that we are ruled by a gang that refuses to discuss anything with us," he said.

"I was a member of the military for more than 28 years. I defended this country. I lost a family member in the 1994 war. We are the ones who achieved unity – the people, not Saleh. We are peaceful and patient, and look what they say about us now. They call us 'terrorists'. If we were what they say we are, we would cut off the electricity and we would stop supplying the government with oil. But we don't because we are peaceful," he added angrily.

While the crowd shouted for Saleh to leave, Al-Bahri promised to bring his whole family, which consists of 15 sons and daughters, to protest until the president resigns.

Tribes for Change is a new entity that connects anti-government and reformist sheikhs from Marib, Al-Jawf, Dhamar, Al-Baida, and Sana'a.

At the same time, other tribes are supporting the government. The Hamdan, for example, gathered on Al-Sabeen Square last week for a two-hour demonstration. Some of the Khawlan tribes are also supporting Saleh. Snan Al-Ajji, a parliamentarian of the ruling party, called for all tribes to support the president. "All Yemeni people should acknowledge their responsibility and support him now. They must not allow any mess to occur in this country," said Al-Ajji. Tribal sheikhs join the anti-government protests in Sana'a

Al-Qaeda leader in Marib arrested

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, Feb. 23 – Yemen's Ministry of Interior confirmed on Tuesday the arrest of Abu Al-Bara'a Mohammad Abdullah Ali Ma'wda, who is accused by the ministry of being one of Al-Qaeda's leaders in the Marib governorate, 25km to the north east of the capital Sana'a.

A local source in Marib who requested anonymity told the Yemen Times that following the arrest, a group of alleged Al-Qaeda gunmen opened fire on the Al-Filj security checkpoint. Six people were reported killed and 10 injured. The Ministry of Interior said on its website that five of those killed were soldiers, and one was a local citizen caught in the cross-fire.

However, the unnamed source claimed that the local citizen was killed by security forces in Hareeb, another part of the governorate near where the security checkpoint was attacked. The source suggested that the man was killed when he was mistakenly thought to be one of the Al-Qaeda attackers.

The ministry said that it will continue searching for those who attacked the security checkpoint: "Currently there is a search campaign in all areas of the governorate looking for terrorist elements, some of whom may have been injured during clashes with the security forces."

Aysh Awaw, director of security and strategic studies at Saba Center for Strategic Studies, told the Yemen Times

that the Yemeni government is continuously running operations to hunt Al-Qaeda. However, given the current political situation in Yemen with protests demanding the removal of the regime, Awaw thought the government was attempting through this operation to gain some support and cooperation from the international community.

He explained that Ma'wda is considered one of the most dangerous wanted men by Yemen's government, and that he is one of those closest to Al-Awlaki.

"No doubt the capture of a man of this importance and proximity to the Al-Qaeda leaders will be a painful blow against Al-Qaeda, especially given the information that he may reveal about the organization," said Awaw.

Yemen is not Egypt, Libya or Tunisia, says British Baroness

By: Iona Craig

SANA'A, Feb. 23 – Yemen has one of the greatest democracies in the region, according to British Baroness Emma Nicholson.

The visiting peer from the UK's House of Lords, was involved in election monitoring in Yemen in her former role as a member of the European Parliament. In the 2006 elections in Yemen she played the role of chief observer of the European Union Election Observation Mission to Yemen.

At a press conference on Sunday evening, the Baroness blamed the world economic recession for recent uprisings in Libya, Egypt, Bahrain and Tunisia

and said: "people feel desperate."

Denying that Yemen was similar to other nations that have seen recent unrest, she said that they had just one problem in common. "The common problem that I see is poverty," said the unelected peer.

"I believe in Yemen you can find a different solution," she said referring to the troubles of Libya and Egypt. "In Yemen, the same is not the case. It is not the same."

Baroness Nicholson was the author of an agreement titled 'Democracy in Yemen', signed by opposition leaders and the ruling GPC in 2006, detailing recommendations on electoral reform. She has spent several days in Yemen re-

viewing the application of the report.

"I am pleased to understand that some of these recommendations have been implemented," said Nicholson. "I can also see in the past few days that some of these recommendations have not been put into place."

As chairman of the AMAR International Charitable Foundation, already active in Lebanon and Iraq, the main purpose of Nicholson's visit was to meet officials and government departments in order to discuss launching and funding the charity in Yemen. AMAR aims to provide humanitarian aid, health care and education to disadvantaged communities, in particular families and children.



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: Engineer
Location: Aden

Responsibilities:

Under the supervision of the Site Planner Officer the UN Volunteer will be required to perform the following duties:

- Handle the design of sanitary refurbishments to the Taiz and Hodeida Central Prisons. The design for Taiz is ongoing, and Hodeida project is soon to be started. For Hodeida the UNV Volunteer will survey, negotiate, design, make tender documents and assess the works.
- For the construction of the new Bureau of Immigration in Sana'a, the UNV Volunteer will survey, negotiate, design, and assess the works.
- The UNV Volunteer will also be required to 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 Social sciences or a related field;
- Minimum 5 years of previous job experience
- Computer skills (AUTOCAD, 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: Engineer - 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 March 2011.



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: Protection Clerk
Location: Sana'a

Responsibilities:

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

- Assist reception staff at the reception area with receiving asylum seekers/refugees and referring them to appropriate units/Implementing Partners as deemed necessary;
- Ensures that asylum applications, legal, physical and material needs of asylum seekers and refugees are addressed to the protection section;
- Maintains updated and accurate data of asylum seekers, refugees and persons of concern to UNHCR who received counselling services;
- Compiles statistics on counselling interviews and enters the statistical data into the computerized data-bases;
- Reflect on the type and quality of voluntary action that they are undertaking, including participation in ongoing reflection activities;

Qualifications:

- Completion of secondary education.
- Computer literacy
- Strong interpersonal and communication skills and ability to work in a multicultural environment.
- Flexibility in responding to additional requirements

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

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Saleh invites Houthi rebels to negotiating table

By Muhammad bin Sallam

SANA'A, Feb. 23 — President Saleh's political advisor has returned to Yemen after a recent visit to Qatar, the country tasked with mediating the conflict between the Houthi rebels and the Yemeni government. In President Saleh's call for dialogue it was clear that he included the Houthi rebels as well as the Southern Movement which indicates that the government is now recognizing the two movements as legitimate political entities.

Meanwhile, thousands of people in Sa'ada, under the leadership of Abdul Malik al-Houthi, have taken to the streets to express their solidarity with anti-government protesters.

Houthi commanders have condemned violence against peaceful anti-government demonstrators as illegal and un-Islamic.

In light of government violence against protesters, Houthi leaders have also called for a cessation of tribal conflicts.

Sheikh Saleh Habra, a Houthi leader, told the Yemen Times on Saturday that the situation in Sa'ada is stable and that provocations by MP Othman Mujalli and his tribe, the Abdain, have stopped completely. The tribe opted for peace with the Houthis after realizing that Mujalli was manipulating fellow tribesmen for personal gain. It is alleged that Mujalli has been collecting funds from individuals who wish to perpetuate the conflict in Sa'ada at the Abdain's expense and to the benefit of a foreign

agenda.

"Highway banditry is no longer practiced by any tribe," said Habra. "Neither are revenge crimes, since the Houthis are now in control of most of Sa'ada and Al-Jawf governorates, and Houthi leaders and sheikhs are armed with knowledge of shari'a [Islamic law]. This allows us to settle people's conflicts without being compelled to resort to government authorities."

With respect to the recent visit of the Qatari delegation to Sa'ada, Habra said, "The delegation came to discuss various issues, including the status of missing persons and those detained by the government, and the topic of reconstruction." He explained that much of the news regarding the delegation's mediation between the Houthis and Mujalli is untrue.

In a public speech attended by thousands and made on the occasion of the Prophet's birthday on Feb. 14th, Al-Houthi said that popular willpower can force change and that Allah's will would correspond with that of the Yemeni people, should all Yemenis make a point of protesting with the utmost sincerity.

Al-Houthi urged all the people of Yemen to face up to the political system and learn from the Tunisian and Egyptian revolutions. "We will be at the forefront in the event that the people decide to demonstrate en masse," he said. "Should they delay their revolt, they will regret further oppression, killing and destruction by the authorities and their thugs." He also emphasized

the effectiveness of peaceful revolutionary tactics directed against oppression and tyranny.

"Yemen has lost its maritime and aerial sovereignty and has been violated by American forces," said Al-Houthi. His speech alleged that all ministries and state departments in Yemen are now run by the US embassy and that anyone who continues to work for the Yemeni government is essentially working for the Americans.

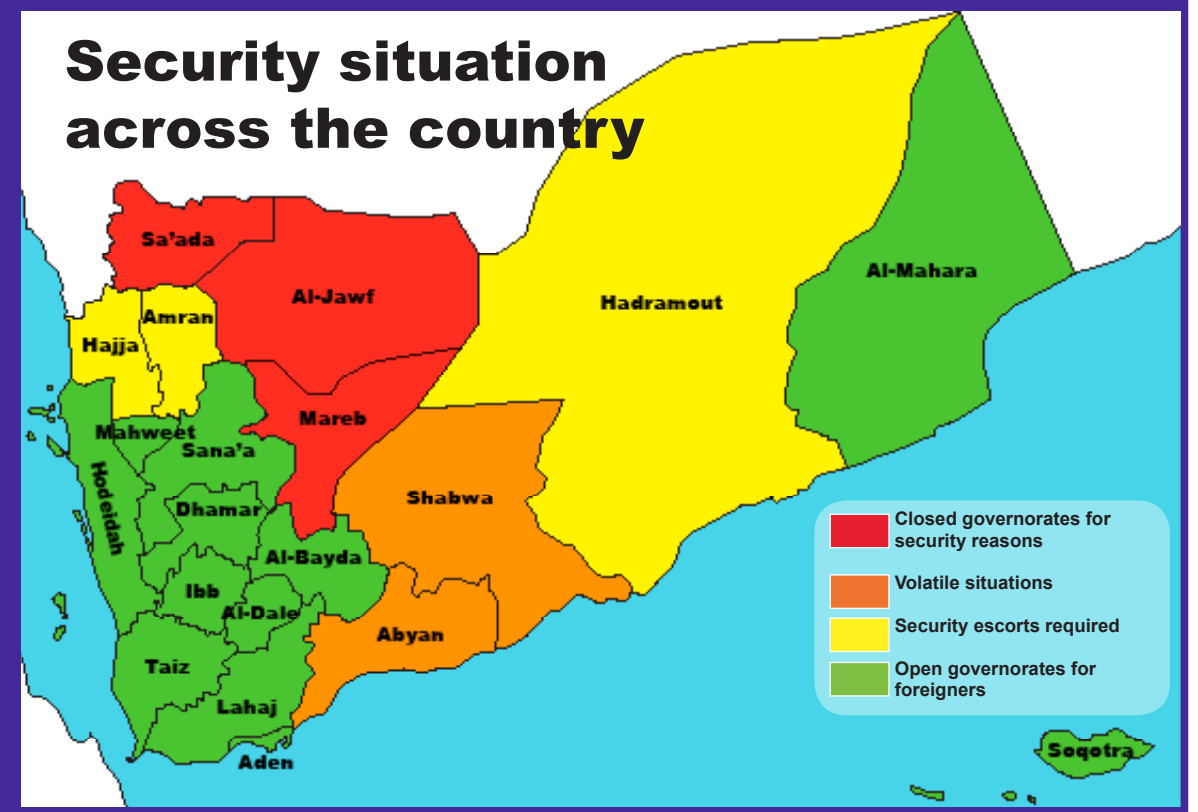
He warned the Yemeni government against initiating a new conflict with the Houthis, claiming that a seventh war would entail decisive government humiliation and defeat.

Al-Houthi told his audience that the departure of the Yemeni regime is near and that Yemen will soon be another Tunisia or Egypt. He requested that the regime dissolve, saying, "Go away, you criminals. Away with your corruption. Go away and leave the Yemeni people to correct what you have corrupted and to rebuild what you have destroyed."

Local sources said that large delegations from Sana'a, Hajja, Al-Mahwit, Amran, Al-Jawf, Marib, Al-Baida, Dhamar and Shabwa attended Al-Houthi's speech. In particular, Chief Sheikh of Khawlan Naji Al-Ghadir and another senior sheikh from Marib were in attendance.

The Houthis concluded celebrations for the Prophet's birthday into the week by shooting rifles throughout the night in the presence of supporters from eight Yemeni governorates, according to one Al-Houthi spokesman.

Security situation across the country



Continued from Page 1

Deaths in clashes between pro- and anti-government protesters

A medical team is in place amongst the tents of the anti-government protesters. Injured people are quickly transferred into the care of medical teams for first aid. If the injuries are serious, the patient is transferred to a hospital.

According to Abdul Rahman Barman, HOOD lawyer and head of Al-Sajeen organization, hospitals refused treatment to injured protesters. "Al-Jomhori hospital (Republic) refused to receive the injured demonstrators and the police arrested paramedics," said Barman. Eventually, the hospital did admit patients that participated in anti-government demonstrations but did not allow visitors, he added.

"Gunmen in civilian clothes captured me and a friend of mine, when we went to visit the injured demonstrators and don't allow us the hospital until the next day in the morning," said Adnan al-Nidhari, human rights activist. They

threatened us if we have an organization or a newspaper, they will annihilate them.

GPC parliamentarians threaten to resign

Last week 10 parliamentarians threatened to resign from the ruling General People's Congress (GPC), in objection to the "killings" and "violence" used against peaceful protesters, and because the head of parliament refused to discuss the current situation of the country.

In his letter of resignation, MP Abd-Albari Al-Dughish stated: "I announce my resignation from the General People's Congress on account of the violence and killing (sic.) used against the

protesters." MP Snan Al-Aji of the GPC confirmed to the Yemen Times that some MPs have not yet resigned. "The issue is not about whether one should resign. It's about a vision that needs to be discussed with the president. It's about exploring possible solutions to what is happening," said Al-Aji.



The car that was burnt at the anti-government protest

Yemen protesters demand Libyan ambassador's resignation

By: Jeb Boone

SANA'A, Feb. 23 — Protesters in front of the Libyan Embassy in Sana'a chanted demands for Libya's ambassador to Yemen to step down on Tuesday following the deaths of over 300 Libyan protesters calling for the ouster of Muammar Gaddafi. Several Libyan diplomats have resigned from their postings, including Libyan ambassadors to India, the US, and the UN.

50 protesters outside of the embassy chanted, "The people want to ambassador to resign," while



About 50 protesters gathered at the Libyan embassy in Sana'a last Tuesday

holding signs condemning violence against peaceful demonstrators. "Gaddafi is killing people in Libya. We want him out now. The ambassador should resign in protest to such violence," said Omar Ahmed, 32.

Security forces guarding the Libyan Embassy outnumbered protesters calling for the ambassador's resignation.

When asked whether or not the violence in Libya was worrisome for protesters in Yemen, Ahmed Ali, 27, was resolute. "The Yemeni government would never dare attack us with fighter planes. The difference between Libya and Yemen is that we have the weapons to fight back," he said. "There are many differences between Libya and Yemen but we must support those trying to topple corrupt regimes," he added.

Many of those protesting in front of the Libyan Embassy came from the ongoing anti-government sit in taking place at Sana'a University.

On Monday, two Libyan pilots ordered to attack demonstrators with their fighter jets refused the order and landed their jets on the Island of Malta, defecting from the Gaddafi regime.

Over 300 people have been killed across Libya's major cities since demonstrators began on Feb. 11th.

In a speech made on Tuesday night, Gaddafi vowed that he would not leave Libya under any circumstances.

"Muammar Gaddafi is the leader of the revolution, I am not a president to step down ... This is my country. Muammar is not a president to leave his post," he said.

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General Skills and Experience:

- A Yemeni national or an international with significant experience working in Yemen;
- Significant experience working with youth in conflict environments;
- Experience managing projects funded by international donors;
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- Theoretical knowledge of "Theories of Change" and "People to People" programming;
- Excellent written and spoken English language and presentation skills;
- Ability and willingness to travel throughout Yemen;
- Ability to speak Arabic.

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Sabafon rewards its female subscribers

Aden - Mobile phone operator, Sabafon held on Monday February 14 a promotional festival for Belques, a service dedicated exclusively to its female subscribers. The event took place at Aden Mall with a high turnout.

The celebration started with a speech by Ms. Aisha Omar Sabri, Female segment supervisor at Sabafon. Ms. Sabri said that the event is a token of Sabafon's gratitude to its loyal women subscribers and that they intend to extend and improve this service to reach as many women as possible all over Yemen. The festival included a number of sections starting with verses from Holy Quran and followed by the speech and a sketch, some songs, a poem and a raffle for various prizes. Some gifts were also handed to some of the female audience.

According to Sabri, since its launch three years ago, Belques has attracted over 170,000 subscribers ranging from 14 to 60 years old in age. She added that the line has another service: advice for women on beauty, health, elegance, religion as well as awareness of reproductive health.

As for the activities made by Belques service, she said that last year they had organized "Belques the Mother", a campaign that included visits to orphanages and to give away financial and in-kind gifts, and "Belques the Daughter" campaign that visited some Hodeidah elderly, orphans and blind people.

At the end of the festival the grand prize, a Suzuki Celerio, was handed to its winner, Miss Samira Dabwan from Taiz who was there with her father. Samira works for Mu'ath Society, a charity for Quran teaching in Taiz.

When asked about her feelings, Samira, who has been a Belques subscriber for two years and participated in its offers, said that she still could not believe what happened and that she had Allah to thank for that. Then Sabafon.

BELQUES
Belques line has been created specifically for Yemeni women. All Belques specifications have been designed to cover women's needs and provide them with all means of communication and staying in touch with their relatives and friends. Belques line is an easy to use and it is also

cost-effective service that enables women to keep in touch with everyone all the time, with full control of their costs. With Belques women can choose one of the five packages that are specifically designed for them.

Belques is a new pre-paid line that specially designed to fit to the various needs of Yemeni women. By subscribing to Belques a woman can join a distinguished group of other women for a very low cost and with this line women can use their mobile phones the way they always wish to. Thus, Belques services are very easy, very economic and give the subscribers the option to fully control their call costs.

Belques basic services include: clip, call waiting, call divert, voice mail service and other free services.

Also Belques packages include: Belques Always (Dayem), system tariffs reduced by about 50%. Belques always provide its customers with phone calls and text messages at a cost of almost half of the cost of prepaid lines. There is also Belques Talk (Kalam). There is also Belques Layali, which is a reduction of up to 2 rials per minute on the price of calls from 11 at night until 7 am. It includes calls within the network Sabafon and the other networks. Another service is Belques Messages of Rasayle, which provides discounts on SMS costs, if the subscriber a frequent SMS user. This package is the perfect choice.

Belques original package gives subscribers longer grace period and enable them to control their mobile expenses. And there is Roaming Belques, a new service that allows Sabafon Belques subscribers to make calls and send and receive SMS messages while outside of Yemen. The service features are easy to make calls wherever they are around the world without having to pay insurance or subscription fees.

Belques MMS is a multimedia messaging service (animated pictures, video and audio files) that helps the subscriber to send a message from her mobile phone to another phone number or e-mails. Network Belques Net enables a woman subscriber to surf the internet and download files at high speed.

Belques is a service that reflects a woman's elegance, and it is a new way for her to express herself, and demonstrates her real nature. With Belques a woman will be radiant with tasteful, and step into a new world of great lifestyle.



Belqueese Project Supervisor speech



The grand prize, a Suzuki Celerio, was handed to its winner



Refugees cook their way to success

By: Ali Saeed

Ahmed Yaseen, 27, is an Ethiopian Oromo with a basic education, who has been a refugee in Yemen for two years. He fled from his country because of a war between his tribe and the Ethiopian government.

He was smuggled from Ethiopia to Djibouti and then to Yemen, risking his life on a 20-day journey in a small boat. He was on a boat with other Ethiopians, Eritreans and Somali refugees – men, women and children.

According to the UNHCR, between the beginning of 2010 and October, over 42,000 registered African refugees have arrived in Yemen. This is an average of about 140 people a day including women and children.

Already there are at least 177,000 refugees in Yemen, mostly living in different cities seeking to make a living for themselves. Most of these refugees have no income generating skills and are usually in bad health, which makes them even less attractive to the labor market.

Yaseen described the day when he landed on Yemeni soil at the port town of Mocha in Taiz governorate.

"We were in a terrible state after days of not being able to move and a lack of food. Once we hit the shore, many of us just ran our own ways, while some handed themselves over to Yemeni security," said Yaseen.

In Yemen, he found himself alone with no one to take care of him and without the ability to find a regular job outside the daily wages sector.

He traveled to Sana'a and lived with other single Ethiopian refugees in Al-Safia, an area known as the center of the African refugee population in the city. Yet like many other refugees, he struggled to make ends meet and desperately needed a steady job.

From other refugees he heard of organizations that provide assistance to refugees, such as the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) and the UNHCR.

He joined a free three month cooking course sponsored by ADRA, where he

learned to make most of the meals offered in Yemeni restaurants.

"I learned how to make traditional Yemeni food such as salta, fahsa, and shafout. With these new skills I have new hope to find a job and sustain a dignified living," he said.

Yaseen is one of 15 male and female refugees who have just graduated from the cooking course. This is the second cooking course ADRA has run, and they will repeat it depending on the demand and suitability of trainees. According to Sam Vliet, project manager at ADRA, the graduates are then connected with potential employers through the graduation ceremony and in other ways.

The latest such event took place at the end of January and was attended by businessmen, employers and human resource managers from restaurants and hotels. The food served at the ceremony was made by the graduates as a way of displaying their skills.

"It is good food and they cook very well," said one of the guests who was eating during a group launch cooked by the trainee refugee chefs.

Assisting refugees to start again

The program at ADRA which started one year ago offers different training courses for refugees. Vliet explained that this program came as a response to a common problem shared by many young refugees who "want to work and start a respectful life, but do not have adequate education or training."

"So we did research of the Yemeni labor market to see what kind of training we can give them in which they have more opportunities for work," he added.

The research identified restaurants and the cooking industry as potentially able to accommodate the trained refugees, so ADRA hired a chef to train suitable candidates who are selected based on an interview to identify their preferences and the talents of candidates.

Yet even such a successful program has its challenges. Vliet complained that some Yemenis do not want to hire Somali refugees because of a common stereotype about their personal

hygiene. Therefore, the program also addresses issues of cleanliness and personal hygiene.

"One of our tasks is to show to Yemeni employers that we have some quite good people," said Vliet.

Fathi Eshak, a Yemeni businessman has already had a positive experience with the graduates of this program through hiring a Somali refugee to work as an accountant in his company.

He had already sought candidates through a recruitment agency and received 30 CVs. By chance, he also received a CV from a graduate of the ADRA accounting training program.

"All of the candidates were very good, yet the best was the applicant from ADRA," said Eshak, so he hired him. At the moment Eshak's company is looking for a secretary and he told ADRA that if they have some candidates, they can send them to him for employment.

Diversified portfolio

Over the last year about 40 people found employment in different sectors such as ticketing in travel agencies and mobile maintenance centers. Some refugees after being trained in mobile maintenance have started their own businesses.

The center also offers other courses in computer skills and Arabic and English classes.

There is a similar project in Aden, but the refugee population is different, so refugees there are offered training courses according to the needs of the local labor market, according to Vliet.

Currently, around 400 students are being trained at ADRA's center in Sana'a in various disciplines.

Ahmed Sallam, a field coordinator who is responsible for vocational training at the center told the Yemen Times that the program aims to provide vocational training for refugees from different nationalities in Yemen, including Somalis and Ethiopians. The vocational training covers many courses including first aid, mobile maintenance, driving heavy equipment and travel ticketing.

"The center provides such training courses for refugees coming to Yemen having no skills and who are dependent



Fifteen male and female refugees graduated last week from a cooking training course held by ADRA. They are now chefs looking for employment.

on others. Training will assist them to find jobs."

Part of the training program is to bring trainees to real workplaces to get experience as well as to recognize the work environment in Yemen, according to Sallam.

"We ask donors to continue their support of such programs... There are many refugees who had no source of income and they were trained and got jobs and now they are sending money to their families," he explained.

He complained that because all training courses at the center are free of charge, some refugees do not take it seriously and attend just to pass time

"In 2010, we received many refugees who just attended one or two weeks of the course and left before finishing it,

despite the course costing thousands of USD," he said.

"As such good opportunities are available, they should gain benefit from them until the end," he said. "Yemenis themselves basically do not have such opportunities."

Vocational training courses at the center are available for all refugees from different ages, except the driving heavy equipment course that does not accept children under 16, according to Sallam. He explained that each course has its own requirements according to age, space and desire.

Future plans

Over the rest of this year, the center plans to begin health courses on nursing and midwifery, but these kind of

courses require the trainee to have a secondary school certificate, according to Sallam.

He said that computer networking courses will also be offered soon at the center, including advance level courses from CCNA (Cisco Certified Network Associates) and MCSE (Microsoft Certified Systems Engineer). But these courses require trainees to have a good background in computer skills and the basics of computer networking.

Sallam said that the center informs refugees on vocational training courses through distributing leaflets among the refugee community, but he confessed that the center is still weak in this regard. Many refugees may have no idea that such good and free services are available to them.

Cars and vendors dominate sidewalks, push pedestrians to the streets

Story and photos by: Ayham Al-Otoom

A stroll down any one of Yemen's major thoroughfares can be a bit perilous at times. Part of the reason that foot traffic can often cause the backup of an entire street is because there is often no space set aside for pedestrians. A unique phenomenon takes place in the streets of Sana'a as streets often meld in with storefronts, taking away any space for sidewalks in Sana'a. Street vendors often struggle with the lack of space.

Moneer Al-Areefi, 22, is a street vendor who can usually be found at the beginning of Hael Street. The money he earns goes towards finishing his studies. "I put my goods on the street to make a living," said Al-Areefi. Although he understands that he's blocking the sidewalk, "These are my circumstances. What can I do?"

He said that, "The municipality has forbidden me from taking up sidewalk space, but if I give them YR 1,000 or YR 1,500, they leave me alone. Sometimes they take goods that cost YR 500 or YR 1,000."

Ahmed Al-Wesabi is also a vendor in Hael Street. Outside of his main shop, he sells fruits and vegetables on the sidewalk. "It is true that I put my goods on the sidewalk," said Al-Wesabi, "but I consider it to be an extension of my store. I'm not like others who put all of their goods on the street. I don't have any problems with the municipality because I give them money to chew qat. They leave me alone."

Mohammad Al-Baadani, 24, has a Bachelor of Arts in business. Although he is married and has children, he has been unable to find a job in his field of expertise, so he works as a street vendor in Ali Abdualmughni Street. He receives approximately YR 2,000 per day to pay for his family's needs and for the rent. He reemphasizes what others have said – that the municipality leaves him alone if he gives them money.

Hamid Abu Ali, 50, has 15 children. He arranges his goods – mostly watches and watch parts – beside the post office in Tahrir Square. He also earns YR 2,000 per day, except for what he pays the municipality to leave him alone.

Dhaef Allah Ali Ahmed, 22, has fin-



Street vendors taking up sidewalk space force a man and his child to walk into traffic. While also dangerous, this creates further road congestion



Cars parking on the sidewalk, especially in front of popular restaurants and shops, force pedestrians into the road

ished high school. He is married and has two children. He sells raisins in Kiada Street to pay for the needs of his family, his mother and his sister. He says that hard circumstances have forced him to work such a job.

He added that if the municipality catches him selling raisins even once, they will kick him from the street. If they catch him a second time, they will seize his goods, and he will not be able to retrieve them unless he pays YR 5,000. Otherwise, he will be thrown in prison.

Om Ahmed is an elderly woman of 70 years who sells eggs and margarine in Kiada Street. She works to earn her own living because her husband has passed away and her two children have forgotten her. She said, "Some days I manage to sell things. Other days, there are no customers. The municipality doesn't bother me because I am old and they understand my difficult circumstances."

Abdullah Hosen Al-Jadabi is an elementary school student in the third grade. He walks through the middle of Al-Rakas Street to get to school because there is usually no space on the sidewalk. Recognizing that this is dangerous, he chooses the sidewalk whenever it happens to be empty.

Safa Ahmed carries her baby girl and walks through the middle of a congested street every day. "There are many sidewalks," she said, "but they are completely occupied by street vendors. I am afraid that my child might slip from my arms and get hit by a car."

Zakarya Al-Synidar said that he walks in the streets because there is no space on the sidewalk. Street vendors' goods have made it difficult to walk, and unless he chooses to walk amongst them, he usually prefers to walk in the streets.

Dares Mohammed is a student. He asked, "How can I walk on the sidewalk while all of the store owners sell their goods in the street? This affects everyone. My nephew was recently hit by a car because of this problem. Fortunately, it was only a minor injury."

Ali Edrees, head of the markets in Al-Wahida District, said, "Selling goods on the street is illegal and causes bystanders to stop, holding up traffic. We play our role by making sure that store owners pledge not to sell their goods on the sidewalk. Also, if a vendor doesn't have a store, we seize their goods and make them pay a fine as well. The law explicitly forbids vendors from using the sidewalks and main roads for private purposes, and

if someone goes against the law, they must pay YR 3,000. If they fail to pay on time, the fine is raised to YR 5,000."

He added, "Those who build with a license have the right to take up one-third of the street and to build a fence around their store. However, if they end up closing the whole street, we apply the law and do the same as we would with street vendors who take up the sidewalk."

First Assistant for Traffic Saleh Abdullah also referred to the problem, stating that the sidewalk is supposed to be a path for pedestrians. "Some drivers park their cars on the sidewalk because they are careless," he said. "This is considered a violation and it will cost them YR 5,000. If the car owner happens to be away from his vehicle, then we tow the car to the traffic office."

Abdulsalam Al-Garadi is an engineer and the vice-manager of the labor office. He emphasizes that all sidewalks fall under the jurisdiction of the General Authority of Land and Space. When the authority plans a street, it leaves a space of a meter or two on each side, so as to create a sidewalk. The exact space depends on the width of the street – the wider the road, the wider the sidewalk. He said that the construction of sidewalks used to be con-

ducted by the city, according to local authority and law. Now it is executed by the Labor Office of the Capital Secretariat.

Engineer Abdualateef Al-Wali, vice-manager of the Labor Office in Al-Wahida District, stated that there are a series of steps that citizens must take if they wish to build on a sidewalk, including applying for a license. The Labor Office acts as a supervisory role so as to execute general building plans and to prevent any building violations. When a citizen applies for a building or fencing license, the Labor Office sends an engineer to the location. He is then expected to submit a report that will determine the building parameters. The citizen is then obliged to agree upon the engineer's general plan. These legal hurdles are in place so as to ensure the public's safety. If the landowner ends up violating any part of the aforementioned agreement, the Labor Office initiates a two-step procedure to address the problem.

First, the Labor Office notifies the builder about the violation and defines the number of days the builder has to address the violation himself.

Second, if the builder fails to address the violation, the Labor Office steps in to address the problem itself.

If violations already exist prior to new construction, the Labor Office will advise the builder on how to fix the problem. This usually entails the builder submitting documented proof to a prosecutor, stating that the problem has been resolved. The prosecutor will then submit the documents to court, which will finally approve the builder's right to proceed with his plans.

Al-Wali confirmed that because the Yemeni president has stressed the necessity of decentralization and broad powers to local government, the Labor Office has passed the responsibility of monitoring construction from the Technical Affairs Section to the various city districts. The districts have since formed teams that are required to assess construction projects – including the repair of old sidewalks – and to plan their execution.

Tofik Al-Baham, manager of the Authority of Land and Space in Sana'a, emphasized that, "We do take into consideration those who use sidewalks on a regular basis when we plan the construction of a street. Each street has its own unique building criteria, including its width, its expected levels of vehicular traffic, and its expected levels of pedestrian traffic."

The West's policy towards the Arab world must change

By: Abdul Dayem Mubarez
admubarez@yahoo.com

Western governments' apprehensions towards recurrent attempts at change in Arab countries can easily be understood, given their long held view that only under allied regimes can their interests be ensured. Thus, these governments have for decades supported stagnant and dictatorial regimes in the area in the face of any potential change, and in many cases against the legitimate rights of the people for self determination. Stability in those Arab regimes were given priority over democratic rights, which are supposedly sacrosanct to the West.

The West's hesitation to support the recent Egyptian uprising is a case in point. Both the US administration and the EU reacted cautiously at first to the

protesters' demands for a change. As the mass protests grew stronger and persisted further, these governments expressed some views still in vague terms. They were clearly caught in a very uncomfortable position. On the one hand, they saw a genuine movement towards a democratic regime in Egypt which may herald a democratic change in the Arab world – an idea they had cherished and hoped for throughout the last two decades. As a matter of fact, the US explained its invasion of Iraq partially by the need to change the dictatorial regime of Saddam Hussien into a democratic system which Washington hoped would have a chain effect throughout the entire region.

Indeed people in the Arab world are disappointed by the performance of their regimes and are yearning for the full enjoyment of basic human rights and good governance.

On the other hand, the same governments, the US in particular, did not wish

to see Mubarak – who proved to be a reliable ally in the area – go at this point. They feared if they openly supported popular movements against some rulers, Western governments may risk losing some of their interests including the security of Israel. Instability in the region would, according to this logic, threaten the vested interests of the West in the Arab world.

The collapse of two important allies in Tunisia and Egypt within one month has caused a feeling of uncertainty on the part of the US and the leading EU members as to their influence in the region. By now one thing has become clear though, change in the Arab world is inevitable. Ongoing mass demonstrations and protests in some Arab capitals is an unmistakable sign to the domino effect of the Tunisian and Egyptian uprisings.

It is about time concerned Western governments change course and sup-

port the legitimate aspirations of the Arab public, instead of maintaining the tyrants and dictators. Fearful of being abandoned by the West, some of these rulers have recently been claiming that extremism, terrorism and chaos will reign in their respective countries should the evolving uprisings be allowed to succeed.

In this context, US President Obama's statement following the departure of Mubarak is a source of optimism. He stressed the will of the Egyptian people to shape their destiny, including of course relations with other nations. Many in the Arab world are looking forward to seeing how this vision will impact on US foreign policy behavior towards the situations in their countries. Hopefully the West has realized by now that supporting the peoples' aspirations is the best policy – the right way to ensure their vested interests in the area and encourage democratic change as well.

Our battle with the corrupt

By: Abdulaziz Al-Haygam

Doctors say that prevention is better than a cure, and the security apparatus say that preventive procedures can frustrate terrorism and destroy their operations that target the peace and security in our country. The politicians and advisors are telling their leaders and those who love their country about preventive procedures and early cures to avoid slipping into a further mess.

I remembered a historical statement that President Ali Abdullah Saleh said in response to a question asked by an interviewer from Al-Jazeera channel about democracy and freedom, one that went to the extent of criticizing and directly accusing the president. He said, "Allah won't connect two difficult things – poverty and silencing."

That was the wisdom of silencing and the suppression of feelings and dealing with people using the police that has led people to cause what is now occurring in many countries. Because the patient could stand for a long time, but then could not continue. The patient had a limit. That is what happened when the people's anger exploded in Tunisia and Egypt.

Not silencing people is a good preventive procedure to prevent reaching an explosive situation. Today's demand is to go forward with preventive procedures with wisdom which will answer the public's expectations, establish reparation, maintain the stability and prevent our reaching a mass reaction.

To be honest with ourselves, our country and our leaders, we should advise others and see what happened in Tunisia and Egypt in an aware and honest way. We shouldn't cheer for mess and expect explosions. Also, we shouldn't say that what happened there is not our concern, and everything cannot take us to a point where there is no way back.

We should be honest with the president and say that it is the time for another histori-

cal saying: Allah won't connect two difficult things – poverty and corruption.

Yemenis in general agree upon one thing, which is that people want the corruption to stop. Poverty and unemployment cannot be ended in a few days by a magic wand. But the president can raise a strong wand against the corrupt that provoke the people's feelings, and create a fed up situation that cannot be cured unless there are reparations that can lead to the fulfilling of the people's needs and hopes.

I asked people from one of the governorates of Yemen about the current situation in the country and what is happening in the area and their response was: "No one hates the president, and if you look for those who insult him you will find that none of the simple ordinary people do, because the president has accomplished great achievements for the country. But it is the corrupt people who insult and cause the greatest damage to the president." I asked them how. They answered, "We know that he doesn't have the time to come to our governorate and follow every small and big problem in it, because he has a whole country of issues to follow. So he gives us another responsible man to control and take care of this governorate. Unfortunately, this governor is a bad and corrupt person, and the people have suffered from that to reach an unbearable situation. So when we talk or present acts of resistance, we don't direct them at the president himself. It is the opposite we are doing. We are looking for him to listen to our complaints, and take away the power from that corrupt governor or the responsible men. And that can also be applied to other governorates."

So this is the sound of the people in the whole country. They put their trust in the president, but they demand the taking away of the trust and confidence from all the corrupt people who are not living up to their responsibility. Also to punish them and take them to court so that they can be an example for others. Either the corrupt to go to hell, or the country goes to the abyss.

The Yemeni Facebook revolution

By: Boshra Al-Maktari
Al-Nida'a Newspaper

After two years of studying as an undergraduate student, nothing makes me angrier than listening to our president's speeches and 'initiatives'. Yet recently, my anger has transformed into a desire to be rescued from this life – a life that is unworthy of being lived, in which I am obliged to turn a blind eye to official injustice. I have tried shutting my ears to everything around me, but the president's voice is like a broken record, repeating the same official nonsense again and again.

During the Egyptian revolution, I had to take regular doses of Aspirin to control my rising blood pressure. In Yemen, the president continues to claim that our politics are not like those found in Tunisia or Egypt. He claims that Hamid Al-Ahmer is the very worst alternative

to his own rule. He claims that if we even think of change, the country's competing tribes will tear us apart. Someone who is in power should not make such provocative statements.

In short, the president is trying to convince us that our situation is very dire. He wants us to believe that his existence is necessary and that he is some sort of protective god – the only man in the country who can guarantee security, stability and development. He says that if we're willing to follow him for just a few more years, all of the hidden achievements of his 33-year rule will be made clear.

In the halls of Parliament, our president appears as a sort of Santa Claus – a man with a tender heart, who understands the opposition's grievances. He may well understand the opposition's demands – if the opposition is defined as the Joint Meeting Party (JMP) – but the JMP does not represent all of Ye-

men. The president does not understand the demands of the people. Things are changing in Yemen and neither the president nor his consultants have realized it yet.

The Yemeni Facebook Revolution, however, has the power to overturn all of the calculations made by this stagnant political scene. It has the power to make us laugh at the president more than Dehbash, that famous character in the comedy show who, with all due respect to actor Adem Saef, kept the General People's Congress (GPC) on its toes and made political analysts hold their breaths.

For the past several years, our president has stifled our dissent and caused our arteries to constrict. He has oppressed the opposition – attacked them and stigmatized them – and arrested journalists and political activists. Yet here he is today, opening his heart to dialogue, delaying elections, creating

opportunities for the unemployed and annulling the university fees that have broken the backs of students for far too long. Here he is calling for reconciliation, a president who has spent years strangling the opposition while smoking sheesha in his own personal seventh heaven. Our president, who has already ruled for 33 years, has considered the opposition to be a back of feral dogs wearing dark glasses. He seems to forget that history will repeat itself in Yemen and that it is too late for such tender words, which we hoped he would speak many years ago.

The gifts he is promising are not enough for us to accept the nightmare of his continued rule, or of the rule of his sons, son-in-laws or relatives. Such anesthesia will no longer work in the Yemeni situation.

We are no longer persuaded by the president's fear mongering regarding Hamid Al-Ahmer, because today, we don't want Ali Abdullah Saleh or Hamid Al-Ahmer. Don't drag us into another civil war and don't set the tribes against one another.

Our president does not seem to see that the Yemeni Facebook Revolution will come into being slowly and quietly, and that it's leaders will only gradually come into being. Yemeni youth and intellectuals are capable of working the same miracles that occurred in Egypt and Tunisia because the barrier of fear has finally been broken.

Indeed, fear is very far away from Yemeni youth. Today, we want to say to the president: the time for laughing, playing and pain-killers has ended. Your time has ended. We don't want any more quick fixes. We want you to pay for all the crimes you have committed against our fathers and brothers – for the political detentions and the assassinations, from our former president Al-Hamdi until today. We want compensation, both physical and psychological, for each and every drop of blood that was spilled during the 1994 civil war, and for each and every drop that is being spilled in Sa'ada, Aden, Radfan, Al-Habeleen and Shabwah. We want your era to end. If Allah should allow it, we suggest that you make a list of every wound you have inflicted. Then, if you want forgiveness, find a sponge and wipe clean the memories of every Yemeni who has ever experienced oppression and hunger, from the north all the way to the south.

Can you do this? Personally, I don't think so, because our memory can never be scrubbed clean.

London, Yemen, and Plumpy'nut

By: William Lambers

London has hosted many important conferences over the years. Herbert Hoover received an invitation to one of them almost immediately after arriving in Britain in April 1946. His invitation was to an emergency conference on European food supplies in the aftermath of World War II.

Hoover, then serving as the U.S. food ambassador, made a speech at the conference. He urged action, particularly child feeding for the war-torn countries. Hoover said, "The rehabilitation of children cannot wait. It cannot be postponed until some other day. They are not like a bridge or a factory. They lose ground every day that is lost."

Infant children, without proper nutrition in the first 1,000 days, can suffer lasting physical and mental damage. That is a key theme of an upcoming conference in London which will focus on malnutrition in Yemen.

Yemen is often in the headlines because of the terrorist elements that plague the society and threaten the United States. More recently, Yemen has also been in the news because of protests by the citizenry against their government.

Less often, though, do you hear of the terrible malnutrition that afflicts the population, with its greatest impact on infants. The UN World Food Programme says that "half of Yemen's children are chronically malnourished."

The Yemen malnutrition conference will analyze the crisis at hand, what is being done, and the way forward to ending malnutrition in Yemen. It is problem-solving for the greatest of all threats to Yemeni society: hunger and malnutrition.

ABC News recently presented a special highlighting the miracle food plumpy'nut

and how it can save children from dangerous levels of malnutrition. Well, plumpy is something Yemen is in dire need of, and it would not cost very much, relatively speaking, for them to get it.

UNICEF and the UN World Food Programme (WFP), with enough funding, could treat severely and moderately malnourished Yemeni children. Dr. Wisam Al-timimi of UNICEF said late last year that "about \$31 million will be needed to address both moderate and severe malnutrition country-wide."

WFP needs about \$23 million for its plumpy plan to feed small children. Georgia Warner of WFP says, "270,000 children (6-59 months) would receive targeted supplementary feeding (supplementary plumpy) and 412,000 children (6-24 months) would receive blanket supplementary feeding (plumpy'nut)." This is part of an overall WFP operation aimed at increasing food security amidst high food prices, feeding displaced war victims, and rehabilitating agriculture.

Getting these supplies is the first step, but then you have to also look toward long-term solutions. Minds have to meet, but cooperation between the Yemeni government and the international community must also be forged. There must be political will. With that will come some much-needed funding.

When Hoover spoke in London in 1946, there was a threat of millions of Europeans facing starvation. Food supplies were mustered and a European reconstruction program, the Marshall Plan, started in 1948. The organization UNICEF was formed during this time period. Child feeding and rehabilitation became a top priority.

The Yemen malnutrition conference is being hosted by UNICEF and the Yemen Forum on February 22nd at the Chatham House in London.

SKETCHED OPINION



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- Submissions will not be returned to the writer under any circumstance.
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BEIJING, Feb. 21, 2011 — Locals celebrate the victory of Uganda's incumbent President Yoweri Museveni in Friday's general election in Kampala Feb. 20, 2011. Uganda's Electoral Commission (EC) on Sunday declared incumbent President Yoweri Museveni as the winner of Friday's general election.



ALGIERS, Feb. 19, 2011 — Protestors takes part in a rally organized by National Coordination for Change and Democracy (CNCD), the non-recognized opposition group, in Algiers, capital of Algeria, Feb. 19, 2011.



RAMALLAH, Feb. 20, 2011 — Palestinian Fatah supporters take part in a rally to support Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas and to protest the U.S. veto, in the West Bank city of Ramallah, on Feb. 20, 2011. About 2000 Palestinians demonstrated Sunday against the U.S veto in the United Nations Security Council against a draft resolution condemning Jewish settlement in the occupied Palestinian territories.



MINSK, Feb. 20, 2011 — Belarusian soldiers re-enact a battle between Soviet Union and Nazi Germany during the World War Two, in the suburbs of Minsk, Belarus, Feb. 20, 2011. The historical re-enactment was held to mark the Soviet Army Day which falls on Feb. 23.



NABLUS, Feb. 20, 2011 — Palestinians erect a tent after their makeshift houses were demolished by Israeli army in the West Bank Village of Kherbet Tana, near Nablus, on Feb. 20, 2011. Israeli bulldozers pulled down Sunday about 14 makeshift houses that belong to Palestinian farmers near Nablus.



KARACHI, Feb. 21, 2011 — Pakistani rangers take part in a search operation in southern Pakistani port city of Karachi, on Feb. 21, 2011. Rangers arrested more than 100 suspects amid crackdown launched in New Karachi.



MOGADISHU, Feb. 20, 2011 — The weapons and ammunition captured by Islamist Al Shabaab movement are seen in Mogadishu, Somalia, Feb. 20, 2011. Al Shabaab presented to the media the bodies of a Somali government soldier and an AU peacekeeper they said were killed in the battle during the past two days in Mogadishu and the cache of weapons and ammunition which they claimed to have captured in the latest fighting with the government and AU forces.



YUHUAN, Feb. 20, 2011 — An inclined South Korean fishing vessel is towed toward Kanmen Port of Yuhuan County, east China's Zhejiang Province, Feb. 20, 2011. The inclined fishing vessel, found near Kanmen Port on Thursday, was towed to the port safe and sound Sunday. No crew was detected sunk near the site where the vessel has been found.

Invitation for Public Tender No. (1) Of [2011]

Yemen Public Radio & TV Corp. here announces its desire to invite to the Public Tender No. (1/2011) (Source of Funding: Government 100%)

For supplying, installing, testing, commissioning, hand-over and guarantee of high quality TV studio Equipment (Turnkey) for Aden Satellite Channel.

specialized and Eligible manufacturers and suppliers who are willing to participate in this Tender shall submit their written applications during the official working hours to: Yemen Public Radio & TV Corp's Head Quarter, Project Department, Yemen Public Radio & TV Corp

Al-Hasaba Area, Beside the Ministry of Public Health & Population, P.o.Box: (2182)

Tel: 00976-1-231184/230752

Fax: 00976-1-230761

To receive Bidding Documents for an amount [US\$ 100] one hundred US Dollars, non-refundable. The deadline for selling Bidding Documents will be on Wednesday [16 / 03 /2011].

Bids shall be submitted in sealed envelopes addressed to Yemen Public Radio & TV Corp (YCRTV) in an envelope sealed with red wax indicating Tender No., and the date and time of Bid opening. The following documents must be contained in the bid:

1. An unconditional Bank Guarantee for a lump sum amount) of (US\$44,000). Bank guarantee has to be in the form provided in the bidding documents and valid for 120 days from date of Bid Opening. Bank guarantee may be substituted with a payable cheque.
2. Valid tax certificate for the Year 2011 .
3. Valid Insurance Certificate for the Year 2011.
4. A copy of Zakat Registration Card for the year 2011.
5. A copy of Sales Tax Registration Card for the year 2011.
6. A copy of the Profession License for the year 2011, valid for the same period and during contract execution.
7. Prospective bidders may inspect Bidding Documents before purchasing during the working hours no later than 20days from the date of Tender announcement.

Bids shall be submitted to the Secretariat of Tenders and Auctions Committee in Yemen Public Radio & TV Corp's Head Quarter not later than [11:00 am] on Monday 21/March/2011]. Bids received after the deadline for submission will be returned unopened.

Bid Opening will take place at Chairman of Board office, 3rd Floor, Public Radio & TV Corp's Head Quarter, in presence of bidders or their authorized representatives.

William Lambers on malnutrition and hunger in Yemen

“Yemen needs its own treaty to end the conflict in the North once and for all”

William Lambers is a journalist and author who decided to use his writings to advocate against world hunger.

Driven by passion and willingness to know more about hunger in the world, Lambers has extensively read and written about food issues in many countries from Bhutan to Yemen.

In his 2009 book “Ending World Hunger: School Lunches for Kids Around the World,” Lambers examines through over 50 interviews, how a number of international food organizations are implementing school feeding programs.

His following book published in 2009 “The Roadmap to End Global Hunger,” also features interviews with specialists on food and hunger issues and summarizes their collective knowledge to come up with a roadmap to ending global hunger.

Although he has never been to Yemen, Lambers has read and interviewed many people on the hunger problem in this country and has commented regularly on this issue trying to direct attention to this immanent crisis.



William Lambers

setbacks to agriculture. The World Food Program has a Food for Work plan to help make improvements to agriculture in Yemen. You will hear more about this in the coming months. The Yemen project will focus on “protection of agricultural land, reclamation of land and

to provide a ration and encourage attendance at school. Without the program, attendance at school drops and a ration for the whole family is lost. I am not aware of any other programs that are taking its place at least in terms of accomplishing both of those objectives. Now UNICEF has programs for developing child friendly schools and Save the Children is doing this as well. So there are efforts underway to help Yemen build its education system.

What needs to happen is a full system of school feeding and take home rations for every child in Yemen.

At least 40 percent of Yemeni children are malnourished. Is it because Yemen does not have any natural resources? What are your views on this issue?

It really seems to be a combination of many factors, whether it's the high food prices, lack of education and literacy, conflict and poverty. That seems to be the case with many countries. One thing leads to another. It's hard to break the cycle. If you live in poverty, you struggle to get the right foods and children can suffer malnutrition and have less resistance to disease. In some cases, mothers are not educated to look for the signs of malnourishment, and treatment may be delayed. There may not be health facilities close by.

How do you compare Yemen to other countries you have surveyed?

Yemen has more of a variety of challenges than some of the other countries. But it also is receiving a lot more media attention than other countries, although not necessarily in the food security area.

Why do you think food insecurity and malnutrition in Yemen don't make headlines compared to protests or conflict? What can be done about this?

A protest is a sudden, dramatic event right out in the open, whereas hunger and malnutrition are often a hidden condition in small family units. In many cases, malnutrition is a slow process occurring over months and years.

Of course, the protests in Egypt were driven in part by the food insecurity of high prices. So food problems can get coverage in that way if it's connected to another story. Most people probably did not know Egypt was suffering such high food prices until that story developed.

Also, news editors and reporters themselves may not be aware of the hunger crisis in the country, or at least the extent of it. So it's important that they learn

more to make their coverage more comprehensive.

Georgia Warner of WFP had an idea of getting more journalists in Yemen to cover hunger issues. One way might be for a news publication in Yemen to have a food security section where journalists in Yemen could have an outlet for their work. This would encourage the sharing of knowledge about agriculture in Yemen, foster exchange of ideas on how to improve food production and allow some journalists in Yemen to get a start on their careers covering the issues facing their country.

Anything you like to comment on?

If you look at the United States and Yemen it's so easy to see the many differ-

ences. But there are some interesting and lesser known similarities. Take for instance the conflict and displacement that has taken place in Northern Yemen. In the United States many years ago, along the border area with Canada, people were also displaced from their homes by war. Towns were burned to the ground. A treaty ended that war and subsequent treaties eliminated some of the weapons of war in the area and settled other border disputes. Otherwise, how could those U.S.-Canadian border areas develop if there was a constant state of warfare. And today Yemen needs its own treaty to end the conflict in the North once and for all. People need to return to their homes and livelihoods. They need to clear mines and weapons from the area.

Interviewed by: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

About your current work and affiliation with fighting global hunger

I have several feature columns running which cover global hunger and I also write opinion pieces for newspapers and web sites.

What is the main source of information you get on hunger/ food security/ malnutrition in Yemen?

My main sources of information are the UN World Food Program, UNICEF, FAO, and also various news reports that come from Yemen.

Where did you first hear about Yemen and in what context?

Yemen was one of the countries profiled in my book Ending World Hunger. The World Food Program was operating a take-home ration program which is described in the interview.

Some time after the book was published, I received word that the Yemen program had been suspended because of lack of funding. The World Food Program depends on voluntary donations from governments and private citizens to fund its operations.

Rations had also been reduced for the victims of the Sa'ada War.

It was about that time that I started to include more coverage of Yemen in my columns and that gradually increased in 2010 as I began to receive regular information about all aspects of the hunger relief mission which includes: 1.) rations for displaced war victims in Northern Yemen 2.) relief for families suffering from high food prices 3.) nutritional support for mothers/children and 4.) aid to refugees from Somalia.

To this day, the WFP hunger relief mission in Yemen remains low on funding.

What can you summarize is the problem of food in Yemen?

With the history of conflict in the north and the damage it causes to families and



School girls in Hajjah collect WFP take home food ration

their communities, which is obviously going to disrupt food supply networks and nutrition. People have lost their livelihoods.

Yemen has to import a lot of food as it cannot feed the whole population through its agriculture. So with food prices being high globally, that causes great harm to Yemen. Right now, families in Yemen are spending about 30 percent of their monthly income on bread alone. With so many families living on about 2 dollars a day, this is devastating.

There are natural disasters like flooding and drought which occur and cause

repair of roads and irrigation systems.” WFP does a lot of work around the world to help small farmers so this can be the case in Yemen as well. Even something as relatively simple as better storage facilities can save more of the food that is grown.

The WFP has not been able to continue with the school feeding program in Yemen due to shortage in funding. What other programs have you heard of are happening in Yemen that could compensate for this?

The purpose of the school feeding was

Refuge in Al-Mahwit to protect Yemen's wildlife

By: Ali Saeed

The General Authority for Environmental Protection in Al-Mahwit has pronounced Melhan district as a wildlife refuge after conducting four surveys of the district to learn more about the geographic and environmental features of the area.

Melhan is located in Al-Mahwit governorate, 111 km to the north west of the capital Sana'a. However, to reach it you must travel from Hodeida, as no road connects it to the governorate's main city.

Melhan is bounded on the west and the south by the Hodeida governorate. From the north, Hajja overlooks the mountains of Melhan as if they were about to shake hands, and to the east lies Hufash district.

Abdo Al-Shuthumi, general director of the Environmental Protection Authority in Al-Mahwit, told the Yemen Times that surveys conducted in 2009 and 2010 revealed a tremendous amount biodiversity in Melhan, including wild animals, birds and rare plants.

According to Al-Shuthumi, one of the surveys specifically focused on verifying the existence of the Arabian leopard in the area. Four surveillance cameras were installed in Wadi Your where the leopard has been seen, to monitor for the animal's movements. The Arabian leopard is Yemen's national animal and is threatened with extinction in the Arabian Peninsula.

Al-Shuthumi indicated that during field visits, they found migrant birds from the coast of the Red Sea, such as the American egret. Also found were rare birds such as the Arab chicken and others threatened with extinction due to habitat destruction.

Some areas of the district have been approved by Yemen's cabinet as a wild-



The American egret said to be found in Melhan by way of the Red Sea coast

life refuge including Antar Basin, Wadi Al-Muqhub, Wadi Hatab, and Wadi Your, according to Al-Shuthumi. He emphasized the importance of Melhan as a bio-diverse area that straddles several heterogeneous geographical terrains, including the two mountains of Shahr and Almarka' and hills and arable plains that receive water from the mountains.

The environmental protection office in Al-Mahwit is coordinating with the Ministry of Public Works to allocate money for the construction of an administrative building for the refuge. The director said that the office is negotiating with government bodies to provide good infrastructure for the district according to environmental criteria.

The office also will provide training courses for local inhabitants in the refuge on how to protect wild animals and birds, as well as planting some rare cash crops or plants that are at risk of extinction.



Yemen's national animal, the Arabian leopard, is endangered with extinction. This beautiful animal also is found in Melhan

“The office will carry out a situation needs analysis to encourage handicrafts for both men and woman,” said Al-Shuthumi. He added that the office also will encourage people from the district to utilize bio-fuels extracted from animal waste.

Al-Shuthumi said that the Melhan wildlife refuge will soon start attracting both local and foreign tourists who can enjoy the unique wildlife of the area. Twenty years ago, German tourists visited the district and were astonished by the areas beauty and biodiversity. Tourists to the district will be able to enjoy climbing the high mountains and seeing rare plants that do not exist elsewhere.

Urgent need of infrastructure

Many residents of the Melhan district told the Yemen Times that the district is in urgent need of infrastructure, especially roads, water and medical facilities. Because of the rough terrain of the district, roads are in poor condition and

only pick-up trucks can negotiate the roads.

Local citizen Mohammad Abdo told the Yemen Times that making Melhan a wildlife refuge is good but the inhabitants desperately need infrastructure in the area.

“We need water. Some people here bring water from Hodeida governorate in jerry cans in their cars,” he said.

The 100,000 people in the district have only one water project and less than one percent of the population is connected to piped water, according to Mohammad Al-Nuzaili, director of the rural area water projects in the governorate.

David Stanton, who works as an advisor at the Yemen's Ministry of Water and Environment and is familiar with Melhan told the Yemen Times that, “Melhan is very beautiful and the people are hospitable, but it is underdeveloped. They have poor roads and no electricity in the villages.”

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.

Change lifestyle, prevent infertility

There are millions of couples around the world who battle infertility. Experts are reporting a steady increase in the number of people who are affected by this problem.

Infertility Specialist Nandita Palshetkar says that infertility refers to the biological inability of a person to contribute to conception. “Couples unable to conceive after 12 months of contraceptive-free intercourse if the female is under the age of 34, or if the couple hasn't conceived after six months of contraceptive-free intercourse if the female is over the age of 35, should get themselves checked. There are many biological causes of infertility, some of which may be bypassed with medical intervention. A majority of cases are caused by genetics and are not preventable.

However, it is possible to prevent some potential kinds of infertility by bringing about certain changes to your day-to-day lifestyle. The environment we live in has a huge impact on your potential fertility,” says Palshetkar. Gynaecologist and Infertility Specialist Faram Irani, says that while most types of infertility cannot be prevented, there are a few ways in which fertility can be improved. Overweight or underweight women experience a higher risk of ovulation disorders.

“Weight loss should be gradual and accompanied by a balanced diet and moderate exercise. Women following fad diets and doing strenuous activity, have decreased ovulation and increased menstrual disturbances. In men, strenuous exercise leads to a decrease in the sperm count due to an increase in the testicular temperature, impairing sperm production. Since consumption of too much tea or coffee in a day can affect bodily functions, it is also associated with an increased risk of miscarriages. Drugs like cocaine and marijuana have been linked to irreparable damage and infertility in both sexes. In India, tuberculosis is a major cause of infertility, as it destroys the reproductive tract in both sexes if not treated early,” says Irani.

Repeated abortions or undergoing unsafe abortion leads to a higher risk of infertility, as it can cause scarring of the uterine cavity or tubal blockage. Pesticides, lead, heavy metals, toxic chemicals and ionising radiations reduce fertility in both sexes.

Infertility expert Hrishikesh Pai says that knowing what compromises one's fertility and devising ways to avoid potential hazards is the best way to prevent it. “Smoking has been linked to low sperm counts and sluggish sperm movement in men, and an increase in miscarriage in women. Alcohol (especially binge drinking or chronic abuse), affects the fertility of both men and women trying to conceive either naturally or through infertility treatments. Alcohol reduces sperm counts, can interfere with sexual performance, disrupt hormone balances and increase the risk of miscarriage.”

Moderate amount of exercise helps make a large difference in one's probability of becoming fertile. Avoiding excessive weight gain is one of the best ways to prevent infertility. Early diagnosis of conditions like pelvic inflammatory disease, endometriosis and cervical cancer may prevent infertility. Detection and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases helps safeguard one's fertility.

Gynaecologist Suman Bijlani says that a woman's fertility goes down steadily with age, more so after 35. “It is better not to delay pregnancy. Safe sexual practices, having one sexual partner and promptly treating sexually transmitted infections are very important. Couples are increasingly reporting reduced sexual frequency and interest, which is impacting fertility negatively. Stress can throw hormones off-balance and upset ovulation. PCOS, diabetes and high blood pressure, all of which are related to obesity, and which impact pregnancy and its outcome, are unfortunately, on the rise,” says Bijlani.

Boost your daily intake of natural antioxidants through simple dietary modifications.

- Vitamin E is a powerful antioxidant, which improves egg quality by preventing egg damage during the process of maturation. Dietary sources include nuts, seeds, green leafy vegetables, cereal brans such as wheat, oat or rice bran and vegetable oils.

- Vitamin C has been shown to better fertility in women with poor <luteal phase>, and improve chances of implantation of the egg in the uterus. Citrus fruits, strawberries, guavas, kiwi and veggies such as tomatoes, broccoli, cauliflower, vegetable greens and bell peppers are rich sources.

- Folic acid is an important prenatal vitamin — it prevents the incidence of birth defects in the foetus and is essential to produce genetic material in every cell of our body. An ideal fertility diet should contain green leafy vegetables, coloured veggies, fruits, sprouts, nuts and seeds, vegetable oils, dairy products, whole grains, fish and lean meat. Foods consumed in their natural raw state give maximum benefit — over-cooking destroys vital nutrients.

unite for children unicef

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR CONSULTANCY WORK

External Vacancy No. 02/2011

UNICEF Yemen Country Office, Sana'a seeks highly qualified candidates for a consultancy work in support of Sa'ada Emergency.

Duration of work: 3 months
Location: Sa'ada

Specific Tasks

- Facilitation of Education Working Group (EWG) meetings in accordance with the EWG ToR:
 - Support DG Education to participate and lead the meetings
 - Ensure involvement of all Education actors and ensure effective coordination at the field level.
 - Ensure that UNICEF's implementing partners and other Education actors are coordinating their programmes, to facilitate efficient coordinated interventions to respond to the needs of children that are out of schools.
 - Ensure the implementation of education in emergency response plan in an effective manner.
 - Promote uniform reporting from UNICEF's partners and other Education actors.
 - Provide the Education Cluster and Education Section focal persons with the reported gaps. Deliver either reports and minutes of EWG as required.
 - Disseminate and share information from Education Cluster and BECE section to the EWG.
 - Guide the EWG to identify gaps in the implementation of UNICEF's Education Core Commitments to Children and devise means of meeting the Education OELs.
- Participation in Education meetings and other meetings:
 - Ensure that other sectors (e.g., Protection, Health, WASH and Coordination and Camp Management) consider the education needs of children.
- Monitoring of supplies:
 - Monitor delivery and warehousing of supplies to IDP areas in Sa'ada Governorate.
 - Monitor and follow up on the distribution of education supplies to see that the most vulnerable population is reached.
- Liaise with Education authorities:
 - Liaise with education authorities and NGOs in targeted areas to ensure that they engage in providing education to IDPs and other disadvantaged groups and that they are up to date with UNICEF emergency programme.
- Data collection:
 - Collect necessary data on education, population and movement trends of IDPs
 - Prepare periodic (weekly, monthly, quarterly) reports and submit to Sana'a

Objectives and scope of work

The consultant will:

- Work under the direct supervision of the field operations specialist in Sa'ada with close technical supervision by the Chief of BECE and under the overall guidance of the Deputy Representative.
- Will be based in Sa'ada and will work full time, within the duration of the contract.
- Will liaise and coordinate with partner organizations and government counterparts to facilitate the delivery of UNICEF assistance.
- Will prepare weekly and monthly monitoring reports on the activities undertaken including the situation of women and children in Sa'ada and other reports as required for urgent actions or emergency needs.
- Will prepare final report with recommendations at the end of the assignment.

Expected background and Experience

- Yemeni National
- University degree in Social Sciences or related field
- Minimum five years of experience in development, previous emergency work or community based experience is preferable.
- Computer skills such as using word processing and spreadsheets
- Strong negotiatory skills
- Fluency in written and spoken Arabic and English languages

If you meet the requirements stated above, please write in confidence enclosing comprehensive curriculum vitae, fully completed United Nations Personal History form (which can be downloaded from www.unicef.org/employment) stating telephone number, email address and detailed contact address quoting the vacancy number to: yemenhr@unicef.org not later than **5 March 2011**. For additional information on UNICEF, please visit our website: www.unicef.org.

UNICEF, a smoke-free environment, is an equal opportunity employer. Qualified females are encouraged to apply. Only short listed candidates will be contacted.

SAFER

JOB OPENINGS
SAFER EXPLORATION & PRODUCTION OPERATIONS COMPANY ("SEPOC")

SEPOC is the Republic of Yemen's leading national Oil and Gas Company. It is the upstream Operator of Yemen's premier Marib Block (18).

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Description:

Drilling Foreman: Supervises drilling rig operations during the night shift to ensure that they are conducted in a safe, economical, and efficient manner, and in accordance with company policies and procedures, statutory and regulatory requirements, and industry-recognized best practices. Supports site preparation work and rig moves.

Requirements:

Academic:	Bachelor degree in Petroleum Engineering or closely related discipline.
Additional Training:	Well Control school for certification (IWCF, Surface Stack - supervisor). Use of computer software for calculation, reporting and other rig-related work. H2S Training and certification.
Related Work Experience:	5 years experience in drilling operations.
Language & PC Skills:	Fluent in written and spoken English.

Other job details of the above positions are posted on 'Careers' at SAFER'S Website: www.sepocye.com. To apply and process your application and CVs for the above positions, please visit SAFER'S Website.

Applications must be submitted online no later than **February 28th, 2011**. Faxed, mailed, or handed applications will not be considered.

ONLY shortlisted candidates will be contacted.

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فبراير - مارس 2011م

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Yemeni youth break stereotypes with hip hop music

By: Ola Al-Shami

Faris Othrub, 14, is a primary school student and a devoted fan of hip hop music, a genre that is relatively new to Yemeni culture. According to Faris, bands that play this kind of music are rapidly gaining popularity amongst Yemeni youth. "Hip hop is considered a new form of art in the general Arab community and in the Yemeni community specifically. Many people don't care much for hip hop because of the bad reputations of its musicians, or for other reasons related to Yemeni tradition. This makes me upset sometimes," said Othrub.

Othrub added that it is often quite difficult to start a new cultural trend, to which community members are not already accustomed. "Most people listen to classical music. Hip hop, however, is a form of music that Yemeni youth find promising and valuable."

"In order to develop my own skills in hip hop music, I need more time and more practice. This is a normal process that all famous hip hop artists—such as Klash, Abbadi and Kawi—face in the beginning," said Othrub. He added that all of these artists were terrible when they began, but that they overcame hindrances through commitment and gradually became famous.

"For a hip hop artist who is just beginning, the only guaranteed means of accessing the hip hop world is the Internet, even if one's audience is initially very limited. It's difficult to reach the

top in this form of music unless you are distinguished by your unique style, lyrics or performance," Othrub explained. He said that hip hop requires a great deal of musical training.

Othrub has also managed to establish contact with several famous artists online. "I once contacted Scor and I learned about audio fixing from Loda, one of the best artists in Kuwait. I've also connected with Crazy (the king of hip hop in Kuwait) and McNio (the king of hip hop in Yemen). All of them have contributed to the development of my own unique tone."

In the beginning, Othrub only had a single cheap microphone, which he used to record and fix sounds, and deepen his understanding of the genre. "After many experiences, I have built my own musical identity. I am now quite professional and have registered myself on w-394.com, a forum in which novice rappers can contact experts and learn from them," Othrub said.

The Element Music Band

The Element Music Band was established by Mokhtar Jamal and Taber Mohammed. "We started in 2006, after wrestling a bit with our own fears. Later on, we found others to join our band. Our mission is to talk truthfully about life and to deliver strong messages through our songs. Because of our approach, we've got many fans and have been given the chance to prove ourselves in our field," said Jamal.

The band now consists of four people between the ages of 17 and 19: Mokhtar

Jamal, Taber Mohammed, Badea Mohammed and Abdulkarim Al-Hami. In addition to playing music, all of the members are full-time students.

"We've participated in several concerts, including one at Al-Sabe'en Park in Sana'a to celebrate the 22nd of May. On August 30th last year, we were also awarded the top prize at a talent competition organized by the French Embassy," said Al-Hami.

"As a band, we've got many skills. We have interesting tunes, great vocals, talent for many different musical instruments and the ability to compose lyrics on any topic we like. We'd be lucky if we found more opportunities, though, because this sort of art doesn't have many supporters," Al-Hami added.

Al-Hami also said that the Element Music Band is only just beginning. He's looking forward to seeing the band's first album distributed successfully. According to Al-Hami, the album is about the emotions that all human beings share in common.

Jaba Jamz

Mohammed Hijazi is one of the founders of the Jaba Jamz Band. "We established the band in 2006 with only four members," said Hijazi. "However, it now consists of over 30 artists, including some women and various experts in singing, break dancing, skateboarding, video editing, directing and producing."

Hijazi pointed out that the Jaba Jamz has performed at many events, and that over the past four years it has received praise from such institutions as



The Element band

the American Embassy, the Palestinian Embassy, the Al-Afif Foundation, the Ministry of Culture and the New Art Foundation.

"We record songs and videos in special rooms at two different studios," said Suhail Al-Doa'eis, another founder of the group. "We bought all of the required editing machines ourselves by

pooling our money together. We also use the equipment to train others in song writing, singing, dancing and skateboarding."

According to Al-Doa'eis, the band is extremely international. Indeed, its members come from countries as varied as Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Ukraine, Russia, Canada, Palestine, the United

States, Ethiopia and Yemen. The ages of the group's members vary between 15 and 25 years.

"The band has progressed from being a hobby to a mission. We want to spread awareness for freedom and peace and we want to express the conditions currently being faced by Arab youth," added Al-Doa'eis.

Honor crimes and violence against women: A legal and social analysis

By: Ayham Al-Otoom

Dr. Adel Alsharjabi, a professor of sociology at Sana'a University, has conducted a study about honor crimes committed in Yemen during the month of December 2005. The study was carried out on behalf of the Arabic Shakaq Club and in cooperation with the Swiss Serger Organization.

In the study, one prosecutor is quoted as having said that about two or three cases of honor crimes are brought to his office every week. Although the cases are presented as murders, there are often honor-related motives that lie behind them. The study also claims, on the basis of interviews conducted with policemen and the Judiciary, that ap-

proximately 80-85% of all honor crime victims are women.

In 40% of all cases in which the victim is female, the woman's husband or relatives had severe doubts regarding the quality of her morals. A further 25% of cases are motivated by a woman's refusal to marry the man selected for her by her family. 20% of the time, the female victim was allegedly caught in a compromising situation with a strange man, and 5% of cases involve a woman whose virginity was suspect. A final 5% of crimes are motivated by other concerns and 5% of all stimuli are unspecified.

Dr. Alsharjabi's study suggests that these kinds of crimes illustrate a sort of duality in Yemeni society. The phenomenon of Yemen's modernization, coupled with widespread changes in

social relationships, has developed slowly over the past two decades. Yet in spite of these shifts, poverty and poor awareness of the law continue to give rise to abhorrent crimes such as honor killings.

According to 87.2% of the 78 researchers interviewed by Dr. Alsharjabi, honor crimes are more prevalent in cities than in villages. This is because poor and illiterate women in urban environments are more likely to be absent from the home and busy working amongst strange men. This absence causes male relatives to question the integrity of such women.

Dr. Alsharjabi's study ends with the following observations:

First: honor crimes are essentially crimes within the family.

Second: the victims of honor crimes

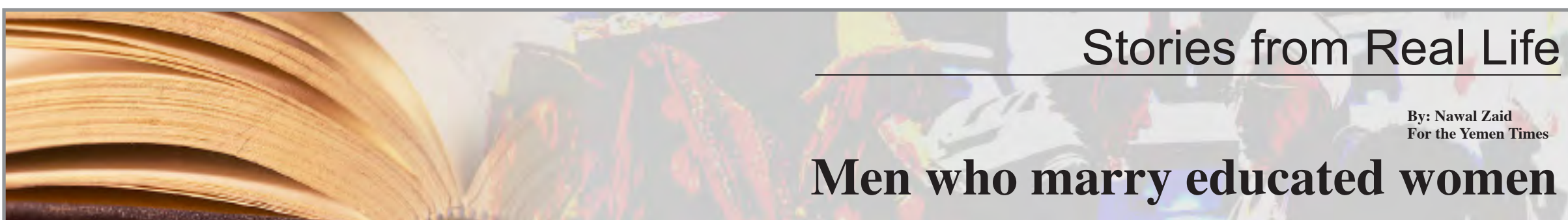
are in most cases women.

Third: in most cases, the female victims of honor crimes are not killed for having performed an illegal act, but rather for not agreeing to marry the man her family chooses for her. In addition, a sense of doubt regarding the woman's honor is often a driving motive.

In concluding his study, Dr. Alsharjabi quotes Yemeni Article (232), which states that if a husband kills his wife, along with the man with whom she is suspected of having committed adultery—or if the husband's abuse results in either party's disability or death—the greatest punishment that can be leveled is a mere one year in prison, or even simply a heavy fine. This law is extended not only to a woman's husband, but also to any one of her male relations, including her brothers or father.



Athar Foundation for Development



Stories from Real Life

By: Nawal Zaid
For the Yemen Times

Men who marry educated women

His life improved after marrying an educated woman

Mansoor is 40 years old. He lives in Sana'a with his two wives and four children and is a public employee. Mansoor was married Raydha, whom he had a son and a daughter with. She was not an educated woman. He encouraged her to study, but she liked her situation the way it was.

After a long period with his first wife he decided to marry another woman who was educated on the same level as himself. He met his co-worker, Samia, and married her. Then his life changed for the better. Mansoor had two children with Samia. Now they all live together, Mansoor, Raydha, Samia and all their four children.

Mansoor notices the difference between his two wives, that Samia is more capable of handling matters than Raydha who isn't educated. However,

Mansoor never thinks of leaving Raydha because it isn't her fault for being uneducated. Quite the opposite, he loves, respects, and appreciates her greatly. He decided to raise all his children together.

He thought her reading would control him

Rashed Ali is 30 years old. He is married and has a son. He lives in Sana'a and is a public employee of average education.

Six years ago, Rashed got married to his beloved, Sabah Ahmed. She was 24 years old and after finishing high school had done housework. She was an aware and intellectual woman. She understood married life well and everyone around her loved and respected her. She took care of her life, house and her child. She was reading during most of her free time. However, Rashed treated her in a cruel way and

fabricated problems between them. He thought that her reading would allow her to control him. He used to lock her up at home and forbid her from mixing with other people. Finally she had enough and went to her family's house. After eight months, Rashed divorced from her and without hesitation forgot all the love that had existed between them and their child too. Sabah was shocked, but she decided to forget him. She started over, finished her education and then got a job.

As for Rashed, he told his mother to look for an uneducated unintelligent bride. Soon they had found Najwa, who was 19, uneducated and did housework. Rashed hoped to feel comfortable with his new wife.

After two weeks of marriage, Najwa started to try and control the family's house. She did not respect anybody and gossiped a lot. She inciting her husband against his brother and even to beat his only sister. She always refused to do any housework saying that she was too young. Najwa likes her-

self the way she is, and Najeeb loves her gossiping because he is actually just like her.

He grew tired of his educated wife

Najeeb Ghaleb is 55 years old. He lives in Sana'a with his wife and works in the private sector. He is educated, intellectual, and open-minded. Najeeb always dreamt of a girl who would love him and change him by loving him, especially in his old age.

He lived outside of Yemen for a long period of time. Most of his time was spent on his work, and during that time he never thought of love or marriage. In fact, he hated the responsibility of anything relating to marriage as he thought this would restrict his freedom. However, when he came back to Yemen and settled down, he thought of marriage.

He always wished his wife to be

from Sana'a. Najeeb was originally from Aden. After a while, he met a girl, Ranya, whom he liked very much. He loved her because she was from Sana'a and for a lot of other qualities she possessed. She was 25 years younger than he is. Ranya works as a writer of stories, articles and poetry. Najeeb always supported her. Najeeb thought that the free and strong personality that she possessed would impact negatively on their life later. She was also a controlling person. He always thought that she never loved him for what he is, but only for his way of thinking and their life after marriage.

Ranya was so happy about their engagement. She never thought of his looks or his old age. She was only interested in his way of thinking. After a while, many problems arose between them and Najeeb started to think just like any other Yemeni man who is not open-minded. He started to fabricate problems, thinking that Ranya's family were too greedy, and caused

to much responsibility for him in the marriage. He compared her negatively to the poor village girls who don't ask for much. Actually, village girls think that marriage is more comfortable and safer than the control and demands that they experience from their families. Najeeb found that it was better to marry a village girl who he could control more easily than Ranya.

After marrying a village girl, he brought her to the city to take care of his house and he forgot about his marriage to an educated woman and how it affected raising his children. Actually, the new wife could not raise his children well because she was still young and could not handle her own needs, let alone be a successful wife and an ideal mother for her children in the future. When her husband gets older and is unable to work, who will help this helpless uneducated mother who cannot help herself? Who will raise the children and pay for all their needs? Actually, the victims of this failed marriage are the children.

إعلانات صبوبة

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

رقم الرحلة	الطراز	خط السير	مغادرة	وصول
Y 740.1	A 310	صنعاء/ روما / فرانكفورت/ روما / صنعاء	0001	2150
Y 865	B 738	صنعاء/ كولومبو/ دبي/ صنعاء	0005	2150
Y 664.5	A 310	صنعاء/ أديس/ صنعاء	0015	0445
Y 626.7	B 738	صنعاء/ جيبوتي/ موروني/ جيبوتي/ صنعاء	0100	1330
Y 514.5	B 738	صنعاء/ جدة/ صنعاء	0240	0640
Y 816.7	B 738	صنعاء/ سيناء/ أبوظبي/ صنعاء	0700	1600
Y 534.5	B 738	صنعاء/ تعز/ الرياض/ صنعاء	0930	1730
Y 510.1	B 738	صنعاء/ المكلا/ صنعاء	1025	1650
Y 602.3	A 310	صنعاء/ القاهرة/ صنعاء	1045	1845
Y 862	A 330	صنعاء/ كولومبو/ جاكارتا	1800	1800
Y 854.5	B 738	صنعاء/ عدن/ مومباي/ صنعاء	1935	0645
Y 518.9	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	2300	0300
Y 670	B 738	صنعاء/ دار السلام / نيروبي/ صنعاء	2300	0830
رقم الرحلة	الطراز	خط السير	مغادرة	وصول
Y 622.3	B 738	صنعاء/ أديس/ صنعاء	0015	0445
Y 630.1	A 310	صنعاء/ أسمره/ صنعاء	0030	0350
Y 514.5	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	0240	0645
Y 852.3	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	0800	1750
Y 628.9	A 310	صنعاء/ عدن/ صنعاء	0900	2130
Y 602.3	B 738	صنعاء/ تعز/ القاهرة/ صنعاء	0930	1945
Y 502.3	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	1000	1540
Y 863	A 330	صنعاء/ كولومبو/ جاكارتا/ دبي/ صنعاء	1430	2120
Y 643	A 310	صنعاء/ بيروت/ عمان/ صنعاء	1935	2359
Y 854.5	B 738	صنعاء/ عدن/ مومباي/ صنعاء	1935	0645
Y 508.9	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	2230	0230
Y 650.1	A 310	صنعاء/ دمشق/ صنعاء	2300	0645
رقم الرحلة	الطراز	خط السير	مغادرة	وصول
Y 748.9	B 738	صنعاء/ القاهرة/ باريس/ القاهرة/ صنعاء	0001	1955
Y 632.3	B 738	صنعاء/ الخرطوم/ صنعاء	0130	0630
Y 514.5	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	0300	0700
Y 888.9	A 330	صنعاء/ دبي/ جوازاو/ دبي/ صنعاء	0800	0915
Y 670	B 738	صنعاء/ دار السلام / نيروبي/ صنعاء	1000	1930
Y 812.3	A 310	صنعاء/ عدن/ أبوظبي/ صنعاء	1020	2000
Y 602.3	B 738	صنعاء/ المكلا/ صنعاء	1100	2340
Y 506.7	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	1100	1500
Y 624.5	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	1730	2200
Y 630.1	B 738	صنعاء/ أسمره/ صنعاء	1830	2150
Y 854.5	B 738	صنعاء/ مومباي/ صنعاء	2100	0645
Y 864	A 330	صنعاء/ دبي/ جاكارتا	2100	0230
Y 520.1	A 310	صنعاء/ صنعاء	2230	0230
رقم الرحلة	الطراز	خط السير	مغادرة	وصول
Y 740.1	A 310	صنعاء/ روما / فرانكفورت/ روما / صنعاء	0001	2150
Y 626.7	A 310	صنعاء/ جيبوتي/ موروني/ جيبوتي/ صنعاء	0100	1300
Y 514.5	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	0240	0645
Y 602.3	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	0800	1900
Y 642	A 310	صنعاء/ عمان/ بيروت/ صنعاء	1000	1930
Y 802.3	B 738	صنعاء/ المكلا/ دبي/ صنعاء	0720	1635
Y 644.5	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	1100	1845
Y 532.3	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	1115	1755
Y 506.7	A 310	صنعاء/ صنعاء	1500	1900
Y 865	A 330	صنعاء/ دبي/ صنعاء	2030	0600
Y 671	B 738	صنعاء/ نيروبي/ دار السلام / صنعاء	2030	0600
Y 518.9	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	2045	0245
Y 854.5	B 738	صنعاء/ مومباي/ صنعاء	2100	0810
Y 630.1	A 310	صنعاء/ صنعاء	2300	0250
Y 622.3	A 310	صنعاء/ صنعاء	2345	0415
رقم الرحلة	الطراز	خط السير	مغادرة	وصول
Y 632.3	B 738	صنعاء/ الخرطوم/ صنعاء	00 30	0530
Y 514.5	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	0245	0920
Y 888.9	A 330	صنعاء/ دبي/ جوازاو/ دبي/ صنعاء	0800	0915
Y 532.3	B 738	صنعاء/ الرياض/ صنعاء	1020	1630
Y 644.5	A 310	صنعاء/ صنعاء	1030	1815
Y 602.3	A 310	صنعاء/ صنعاء	1045	1845
Y 512.3	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	1100	1835
Y 824	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	1405	2210
Y 868	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	1430	2310
Y 862	A 330	صنعاء/ صنعاء	2005	2005
Y 520.1	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	2100	0100
رقم الرحلة	الطراز	خط السير	مغادرة	وصول
Y 622.3	A 310	صنعاء/ صنعاء	0130	0600
Y 602.3	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	0600	1700
Y 500.1	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	0700	1545
Y 628.9	A 310	صنعاء/ صنعاء	1030	2230
Y 852.3	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	1010	2000
Y 814.5	A 310	صنعاء/ صنعاء	1030	1940
Y 863	A 330	صنعاء/ صنعاء	1430	2340
Y 506.7	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	1430	1830
Y 854.5	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	2100	0645
Y 864	A 330	صنعاء/ صنعاء	2130	2130
Y 518.9	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	2000	2359
Y 634.5	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	2240	0200
رقم الرحلة	الطراز	خط السير	مغادرة	وصول
Y 748.9	B 738	صنعاء/ القاهرة/ باريس/ القاهرة/ صنعاء	0001	1955
Y 514.5	A 310	صنعاء/ صنعاء	0100	0700
Y 632.3	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	0100	0600
Y 622.3	A 310	صنعاء/ صنعاء	0130	0600
Y 643	A 310	صنعاء/ صنعاء	0730	1700
Y 821	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	0845	1705
Y 532.3	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	0845	1310
Y 825	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	0935	1745
Y 602.3	A 310	صنعاء/ صنعاء	1045	2030
Y 506.7	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	1300	1700
Y 507	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	1300	1900
Y 630.1	A 310	صنعاء/ صنعاء	1845	2205
Y 520.1	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	2030	0230
Y 407	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	2030	2145
Y 856.7	B 738	صنعاء/ صنعاء	2300	0845

جميع الاوقات محلية

شركة النقل البري الدولي

عبر مكاتبنا .. أن تصدقكم

ولم يكم علموا ركب إسقطها الحديث ورمالها المتضخمة وعلما بساط الرامة لدعوكم الى رماننا للشد الرمال مصابما وسلا. إنذا. من.

صنعاء العامة، ٢١١٥٧ - ٤٨٠٤٣١
الفرع، الغطفة، ٠٥/٦١٠٣٩ - ٠٥/٣٧٨٠٦ الكلا، ٠٥/٣٧٨٠٦ - سيون، ٠٥/٤٠٨٣٤٢ - شبوة، (صق) ٠٥/٢٠٧٥٧

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فيتارا لون أبيض موديل ٢٠٠٩
للتناسل: ٧١٤٦٦٣٤٠٢

سيارة تويوتا سالون موديل ٢٠٠٤
في مقر السفارة وتقديم عروض مغلقة، حتى موعد أقصاه ٢٢ فبراير
للتناسل: ٠١-٤٢١٨٠٠

بيت اربع لبن في صنعاء شارع هائل مسلح مكونه من ثلاثة طابق رياض ٧٢٤٩٩٥٢٢٢٢

منى جديد دور أرضي شقه مكونه من ٤ غرف صالة ٢ حمام ومطبخ. الدور الثاني مكون شقين كل شقه فيها ٢ غرف أصاله ٢ حمام ومطبخ. الموقع: جوله تعز صنعاء: ٧٧٧٩٦٠٩٢٥

للبيع مكتبة فتحنتين بجميع محتوياتها مكونة من بدروم وحوش سيارة وفي الديروم حمام، الدور الأول في الأمام ثلاثة دكاكين وداخل شقة مكونة من عرفتين وحمام ومطبخ، الدور الثاني أربع غرف وثلاثة حمامات ومطبخ، مساحة الأرض خمس لبن.

العنوان أمام نادي الغروسيه
للتناسل: ٧٧١٥٣٣١٨٧

بيت مسلح حجر مع خزان أرضي، مكونة من بدروم وحوش سيارة وفي الديروم حمام، الدور الأول في الأمام ثلاثة دكاكين وداخل شقة مكونة من عرفتين وحمام ومطبخ، الدور الثاني أربع غرف وثلاثة حمامات ومطبخ، مساحة الأرض خمس لبن.

العنوان أمام نادي الغروسيه
للتناسل: ٧٧١٥٣٣١٨٧

كوبن للإعلانات الشخصية (كل الاعلانات الشخصية بدون أي مقابل)

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

نفاصيل الاعلان:

عنوان النواصل:

نفس هذا الكوبن يرسله إلى صفحة بنام نيلز علي فاكر ٢١٨٧١ @ على فليكر ٢١٨٧١ @ على فليكر ٢١٨٧١ @
لمزيد من المعلومات اتصل ب (ت ٢١٨٧١/٢٠١)

باحثون عن وظيفة

في اللغة من معهد YALI المستوى الثامن.
للتواصل: ٧١١٥٩٧٠٥٠

عالمه الصوفي - خريجة شريعة وقانون جامعة صنعاء ٢٠٠٧ م دبلوم محاسبة - كمبيوتر - طالبة وظيفة سكرتيرة أو أي عمل إداري.
للتواصل: ٧٠٠٣٤١٥٨٧

مدرس متخصص في تدريس اللغة العربية والإنجليزية - خبرة في مجال التدريس والإشراف التربوي، يرغب في إعطاء دروس خاصة الصف التاسع والثالث الثانوي وبأسعار مناسبة وعلى من يرغب الاتصال على العنوان التالي:
رقم التلفون: ٧٣٥٥١٩٤٥٤

عبدالله محمد مسعود تمهيدي ماجستير لغة إنجليزية - جامعة صنعاء - ٤ سنوات تدريبيه في مدارس ومعاهد لغات.
للتواصل: ٧٧٧٥٨٤٦٤٤ - ٧٣٣٤٩٦٥٨٧

سائق ذو خبرة أكثر من ٣٠ سنة خارج البلد يرغب في العمل في أي هيئة محلية أو أجنبية.
للتواصل: ٧١٤٦٦٣٤٠٢

إنجليزية ممتازة - خريج كلية الهندسة (حاسوب) خبرة أكثر من خمس سنوات : تسويق مع فريق امركي - إدارة الرحلات (شركات نفط وغاز) - الفيز والإقامات - استخدام الإنترنت والتدريب أون لاين.
للتواصل: ٧٧١٢٨٥٧٢٤ - ٧٣٤٨٨٢٧٤٤
esam79@yahoo.com

بكالوريوس محاسبة + إجابة المحادثة والكتابة بشكل جيد للغة الإنجليزية + دبلوم سكرتارية + خبرة ٧ سنوات محاسب
للتواصل: ٧٧٠٧٩٩٦١٤ أو ٧٣٣٤٠٩٦٥٢

بكالوريوس علوم حاسوب / جامعة سبأ - شهادة مايكروسوفت في mcp + دورة CCNA + الصيانة والشبكات مع مهارة في أنظمة التشغيل + إجادة اللغة الإنجليزية
للتواصل: ٧٧٧٠٠١١١٩

معاذ عبدالجبار القبايطي، تخصص تكيف وتبريد- تقني يرغب بعمل في مجال تخصصه
للتواصل: ٧١٣١٦٥٣٣٥

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سيارات

للبيع سيارة هيلوكس موديل ٩٧ غمارتين رقم ٠٢/..... بسعر ٢,٣٥٠,٠٠٠ ريال قابلة للتفاوض
للتواصل: ٧٧١٥٣٣١٨٧

للبيع سيارة دوج لون أبيض موديل ٢٠٠٩
للتواصل: ٧٧١٦٦٦٦٢ - ٧٧٠٣٠٣١٧٦

للبيع سيارة الاسطورة سوزوكي

المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر ف: ٥٥٧٤١٥ ٥/٥٣٢٤٤	مستشفى الجنيد المستشفى الأهلي الحديث مستشفى العلوم والتكنولوجيا مستشفى الكويت مستشفى السعودي الالمانى مستشفى ازال
معهد كاروكوس ف: ٥٣٢٤٢٤ ٤٠.٦١٣ - ٢٤.٨٣٢	مستشفى الجنيد مستشفى الكويت مستشفى السعودي الالمانى مستشفى ازال
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المتحدة للتأمين الوطنية للتأمين مأرب للتأمين	طيران اليمنية السعيدة
صنعاء ٤٢٣٨٤٢ عدن ٢٣٧١٨٣١٨	الإماراتية الأثيوبية الألمانية (لوفتهانزا) التركية السعودية القطرية طيران اللطيران طيران الخليج المصرية
شركة اليمن للتأمين شركة أمان	شركات طيران
شركة أمان	شركات طيران
مدارس	فنادق
تلفاكس: ٤٧٠٢٥٠ موبايل: ٧٣٥٢٢٢٢٥	فندق ميركويو صنعاء
١٤٤٤٠٣٢ ١٤٤٤٣٣٠ ١٣٧٠١٩١٢	فندق شمر فندق شيراتون فندق موفيميك
ف: ١٣٧٠١٩٢٠ ١٤٤٢٥٨/٩ ١٣٧٠١٥٩ ١٣٨٢٠٩١	فندق فراسي فندق سبا فندق ريلاكس ان فندق لاژوردي فندق تاج صيدة رزدينس
مدارس	مكاتب ترجمة
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مطاعم	معاهد
مطعم ومخازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني) تلفون: ٩١٦٦٦٢ - فاكس: ١٠٠٩٢٥٠	معهد بالي معهد التني معهد اللغة الألمانية

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المستشفى الالمانى الحديث

البنوك

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Nine dead and 80 injured amidst violent clashes in Aden

By: Nashwan al-Othmani and Imad al-Sakkaf

The death toll in Aden has increased to nine after a week of violent confrontations between security forces and protestors. In addition a local authority building was set on fire along with security patrol cars and citizens' vehicles in al-Mansoura and Sheikh Othman districts of Aden.

During the past two days a security belt has been imposed among the city's districts at crossroads and street junctions leading to the bus stop in al-Mansoura which has been occupied by a youth sit-in, demanding the regime step-down.

Sources say the number of people performing the sit-in is not large and it varies from place to place. Sources also state that the numbers decrease during the day and increases remarkably at night. The same sources said that trade and economic activities have largely been paralyzed in Aden and many shops and restaurants have closed their doors due to the violence taking place.

Last week a teenager named Ali al-Khulaqi was injured in Khour Maksar and later died of his injuries. Local sources said that a Central Security Forces shot Ali and his friends while they were demonstrating near al-Jamhuri hospital by burning tires.

According to youth activist Ala'a al-



Cars and government buildings have been set on fire amidst violent clashes in the southern port city of Aden.

Aghbari of Aden, the reasons behind the large number of recent casualties is the absence of the press, poorly organized demonstrations and the fear that Aden may fall into the hands of the Southern separatists.

Earlier this week, security forces arrested Mr. Hassan Ba Oum, a leader of the Southern Movement after breaking through the hospital in which he was receiving treatment after suffering a heart attack. Well-placed sources indicate that Ba Oum was transferred to Sana'a by air.

Since the outbreak of the protests demanding president Saleh's resignation, government departments and schools in Aden have undergone a total paralysis while traffic has increased. Al-Mansoura district is still completely shut by the army and cars are unable to enter Aden between 6:00pm until 6:00am.

Khour Maksar witnessed violent actions that included burning tires and stone throwing on al-Arish road. Gunfire was exchanged by the army and militants said to belong to the Abyan governorate.

In al-Mansoura the local council building was burned in addition to a number of vehicles among which were vans and a patrol car. Another local council building was also burned in Sheikh

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Othman on Friday and its member resigned in protest against the use of live bullets against demonstrators and a security patrol car was subject to drive-by shooting from an identified car resulting in the injury of two soldiers.

Sira local council's members also resigned and that of al-Mansoura suspended its activities until further notice for the same reason.

As a part of the resignation series, Dr. Abdul Bari Dughais, an MP representing constituency 28 of Dar Sa'ad resigned from the ruling party as the second GPC member after Mr. Abdul Karim Al-Aslami of Hajja governorate to leave the party.

Women's demonstrations

For the first time since the outbreak of

the current protests against the political system, an all-woman demonstration in Crater Tuesday evening led by teachers, rights activists and politicians.

Sources informed Yemen Times that some persons described as "interpolated" tried in vain to obstruct the march comprised of tens of Yemen. It was remarkable that the demonstration included leading women from Yemen Children League party (Ra'ai) after the party's express statement in Aden last Saturday that it will join people requesting the political regime in Yemen to leave. Students of Engineering College at Aden University at al-Mulla'a protested last Tuesday in solidarity with the persons killed and injured in Aden and asked for the regime to leave.

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