

Soldiers, not students, occupy schools in Sana'a

By: Malak Shaher

Hertz لفرت

SANA'A, Oct.16 - For Mohammad Al-Wadi'e, a resident of Al-Hasaba district, sending his six-year-old daughter to school has become a matter of risking her life.

"She always feels bored staying at home and wants strongly to go to school, but I prevent her from going there as we live in an area where students can be in real danger in schools if fighting starts," said Al-Wadi'e.

His daughter studies at Al-Irtiqa'a school in Al-Hasaba. The school is not occupied by soldiers but is in the midst of the most dangerous area in Sana'a, where fighting between government-aligned soldiers and Hashid tribesmen revives from time to time. Adjacent schools such as Al-Rammah are occupied by state soldiers.

As of now, nearly two-thirds of the schools in Al-Hasaba, Al-Tahreer, Ma'een and Al-Wahda districts are completely paralyzed due to occupation either by government soldiers or defected armed forces, according to Mohammad Al-Fadhly, head of the Education Ministry's office in Sana'a.

Abdulkareem Al-Jendari, head of the Projects Sector in the minis-

KRUPS

Beyond reason

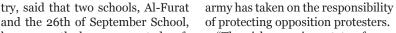


Young activists renovating Al-Rammah School in Al-Hasaba conflict zone Sana'a after it was used as by the army as a temporary military stronghold. There are other schools used by either conflicting sides depriving by that the students of their education.

and the 26th of September School, have recently been evacuated after soldiers from the defected First Armored Division fired in the air, causing panic among students.

When the defected army fired in the air near Asma School for girls, the students were terrified and the school was evacuated at 10 AM on Wednesday. The school sits near Change Square, where the defected

lumaan Junding & Josepheres Co.



"The girls were in a state of panic. We went there and called their parents to come and take them," Jindari said, adding that "Schools should be the place for education... students should not be involved in these conflicts. Both sides have to find an arena for fighting far away from the students."

Continued on page 2

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Saleh attacks international community

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA'A, Oct. 16 - On Sunday, embattled President Ali Abdullah Saleh accused the dissident First Armored Division of killing pro-democracy. His accusations came against the backdrop of deadly violence against anti-regime protesters in Taiz and Sana'a last Saturday and Wednesday. Activists across the country have been demanding Saleh's ouster since February and have recently accelerated their protest efforts.

In a meeting with officials from the Ministry of Defense and Ministry of the Interior, Saleh attacked the international community and EU ambassadors, calling them biased. Speaking to the international

community and EU ambassadors, Saleh said: "Where are the peaceful

marches when they [the protesters] attack military camps? Why don't you talk about the attacks on military camps?"

He criticized the UN Security Council, saying that its member states receive information only from their ambassadors, who are not aware of the locations of many military camps and zones of conflict.

Saleh confirmed that his security forces would confront his opponents. "These are men who will defend the revolution, unity, freedom and democracy," Saleh said. "Whoever betrays the country and the revolution must leave. The armed forces and security will uphold their duty to face them. Whoever wants to be in power must be modest and prudent.

time and we are still patient," he said.

Mohammed Al-Jaradi, a prodemocracy protester and youth activist, told the Yemen Times that Saleh's statements contained little that he has not already said before. "He repeated his threats and accusations. But this time he declared a war," he said. "Saleh has lost international support so he's attacking them now.

He said that Saleh has two choices. "He can declare a war against his people or sign the Gulf Initiative."

Al-Jaradi said that Saleh's position has become clear to the international community.

"Saleh rudely insults our peaceful revolution. He tries to tarnish our honest revolution but he cannot," he said.

'We have been patient for long

Yemen's liquid gas production halted

strike killed six alleged Al-Qaeda

members in the Al-Rudum district

of the same Shabwa governorate at

around 8 PM on Saturday night, ac-

cording to a military source in Shab-

wa who requested that we not pub-

lish his name as he is not authorized

gas pipeline as a way of taking re-

venge for their fellow members who

were killed on the same night by a

US drone strike," said the military

The YLNG confirmed in a press

release on its website that the attack

"caused no victims, but production

"The loss of the production is ex-

pected to be limited as the LNG Plant

was due to shutdown on Oct 23 for

annual maintenance," the company

Yemen started producing and ex-

porting liquefied natural gas to North

America, Asia and Europe in 2009.

In 2010, the production and export

capacity increased to 6.7 million tons

This amount is supposed to bring

said in the press release.

"I think Al-Qaeda sabotaged the

to speak to the press.

source.

has stopped."

per year.

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, Oct 16 - The Yemen Liquid Natural Gas Company (YLNG) announced on Saturday, October 15th, that the production of Yemen's liquid natural gas has stopped due to a sabotage attack on the gas pipeline in Balhaf terminal on the Gulf of Aden.

"I saw the smoke and fire rising to the sky - It could be seen from kilometers away," an eyewitness told the Yemen Times on Saturday. The attack against the pipeline took place at 12:30 AM on 15 Oct after a US drone

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USD 700 million annually to the country's budget, but the opposition, anti-corruption activists and economists have been angry since the plant in Balhaf started operating, saying that "this economic resource was not utilized well, as the gas was sold to Total French Company and other shareholding companies at a fixed price of USD 3 per one million cubic meters for 20 years."

Yemen's economy is highly dependent on depleting oil reserves, and with no serious development of other promising sectors, according to a past statement by the Yemeni economist. Ali Al-Wafi, to the Yemen Times.

Al-Wafi explained that much of oil and gas revenues have not yet improved the livelihoods of big percentage of Yemen's 25 million population.

Around 59 percent of Yemen's population lives under the poverty line, according to the United Nations' Development Program in 2009. In addition, the unemployment rate of 40 percent is increasing, while Yemen's population grows at a rate of three percent per year.









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AROUND THE NATION



Violence resumes in Sana'a

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

2

SANA'A, Oct. 16 – Following president Ali Abdullah Saleh's refusal to sign the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative, violence has resumed in Yemen's capital since Saturday. Pro-government thugs attacked and killed 12 protesters on Sunday. The protesters were marching from Al-Zera'a Street, past the fish market, and ending at Al-Zubairy Street.

"Snipers are located on the Youth and Sport Ministry buildings on Al-Zubairi streets, where today's march is supposed to end" said one of the protesters.

The attacks against the protesters followed Saturday's violence, when at least 17 were shot dead in different areas of Sana'a. According to medical personnel at the opposition-held field hospital, 12 of them were shot during the march that set out from Change Square, while six others were reported dead after clashes between government forces and members of the Hashid Tribal Confederation in the Al-Hasaba neighborhood. Fighting there began in May and lasted for sixteen days before a truce between the warring parties was reached. Despite the truce, clashes have reoccurred sporadically.

Most of these attacks can be heard from Change Square, giving an unavoidable air of violence to the heart of Sana'a's peaceful protests.

"The shelling was crazy last night added. at Hail Street, and at the Electricity Round" said Ahmed Al-Wase'ei, one of Hail's residents.

TheviolenceonSaturdayprovoked more marches in governorates such as Dhale'a, Taiz and Aden, marches arranged in solidarity with fellow pro-democracy protesters in Sana'a.

Unlike other non-Friday marches, Saturday's and Sunday's marches were huge. Saturday's march was the first to be announced two days in advance in opposition newspapers describing its path exactly.

"We [the protesters] used to fear announcing the marches' plans or places, scared of thugs' attacks," said Ameen Dabwan, an independent protester from Change Square, "This time, the protesters thought that announcing the marches path would be a good way to avoid the security attacks."

According to Dabwan, the protesters said that most of the attacks against their marches are due to the regime's fear of the protesters attacking the presidential palace or ministries. The very reason behind the protesters' organizational committee announcing their march plans in advance was giving the regime nothing to fear in advance.

"Although this time we made it cleartotheregimethattheprotesters would only march peacefully away from the palace, they attacked and killed the protesters," Dabwan

On the other hand, some independent protesters hold defected Major General Ali Mohsen and Joint Meeting Parties leaders responsible, accusing them of leading the youth to their deaths by way of marches designed to escalate the situation whenever negotiations on the GCC initiative do not go well.

MoteebAl-Baydhani, independent youth leader of the square said that Mohsen and JMP leaders take advantage of the youths' enthusiasm and proceed to lead them to their death.

"I dare Ali Mohsen or the JMP leaders to be present in any of these marches; they claim that they serve the revolution or protect the youth when their hands are covered with the protesters' blood," he said angrily.

The Yemen Times called Mohammed Qahtan, the JMP spokesman, to hear his comments on youth claims against the JMP. Oahtan seemed unsure how to justify the movement's leaders' physical absence from the square.

"This is the youth revolution; they were the ones who sparked it, and all the political talks we hold are to advocate for them," said Qahtan,

He also confirmed that the violence is due to a failure by the president to sign the GCC initiative. "The youth when marching decide for themselves, without any



A woman who was shot dead by snipers on Sunday after violence against protesters resumed in Taiz.

interference by the JMP. The JMP assured them that the GCC talks had stopped," he explained.

As a result, fear of civil war has returned, as both tribal leaders and The First Armored Division respond to shellings on their locations north of Change Square. Shelling that hit former government officials' houses in Sofan city was unintended to strike those locations.

Al-Saeeda, a local independent channel, was also exposed to fire due to random shelling between the conflicted parties. Their three-floor building was engulfed in flames, and they lost six well-prepared studios. "We cannot say who is responsible for this, as the shelling was random," said Mohammed al-Naqeeb, an

anchor for Al-Saeeda. In a press release on Sunday,

Ali Mohsen demanded that all the conflicted parties withdraw their armed forces, including what he called the "armed tribal forces," from the capital. The suggested withdrawal would include the forces he himself leads. He proceeded to suggest the withdrawal of government Central Security and Special forces, and his own First Armored Division to move at least 200 kilometers from main cities. Mohsen also demanded urgent interference from international security and human rights NGOs, so that they may stop "Saleh's massacres."



- The Iranian government criticized the world's lack of concern for the violence in Yemen as the Iranian's Foreign Ministry spokes person emphasized that answering the people's demand is the only solution for Yemen.
- A tribal source stated on Saturday that Anwar Al-Awlaki's son Abdulrahman was one of the seven members of Al-Qaeda who were supposedly killed in the airstrike in Shabwa last Friday.
- Members of the Yemeni Jewish community residing at Sana'as tourist city said that they have not been receiving the financial support and food allowances they are entitled to from the Yemeni government for the last six months and demanded to be relocated to any other country where they can live a dignified life.
- Many of the Sana'a University students rejected the university's management's solution which dictated that they receive their lectures in tents since their campus was occupied by the revolutionaries. They said this is not a proper environment for education.
- Yemen mourned the loss of its high religious scholar known as Mufti Judge Ahmed Al-Jurafi on Sunday. The Mufti was 93 years when he passed away in his home.
- A number of locals in Aden governorate received separately training in First Aid organized by the Red Crescent Branch in Aden, training on sewing and tailoring organized by Al-Ertiqa Association and even training on graphics and design organized by the government.
- A number of religious scholars and mosque preachers held Sunday a meeting on reproductive health and the role of religion in this issue. The meeting was sponsored by the Ministry of Health and included 50 participants.

Electricity Corporation overwhelmed with debts and trouble

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA'A, Oct. 16 — The Ministry of Electricity and Energy has appealed for urgent financial support to prevent the collapse of Yemen's Public Electricity Corporation.

The Ministry stated that power supply lines between Sana'a and Marib have been exposed to 64 attacks over the last nine months. It added that the power supply lines to Hodeida, Taiz, Aden and Abyan governorates were also exposed to the same attacks.

According to a report from the Ministry, the Public Electricity Corporation will not be able to pay employees' salaries over the coming months unless they receive

that electricity stations in Yemen may stop working due to repeated attacks on the power supply lines and a lack of financial support.

"The major generating stations in Yemen have been exposed to big damages. Hundreds of transformers were damaged and equipment collapsed," said the report.

The attacks on electricity stations and power supply lines during the last nine months have caused the loss of YR 15 billion (around USD 64 million), according to the report.

So far, 16 departments belonging to the Public Electricity Corporation are unable to pay salaries for their employees and engineers. Moreover, the company does not have the YR

urgent support. The report warned 19 billion (around USD 81 million) needed to pay energy investors, spare parts and the Yemen's Oil Company, said the report.

Recently, many Yemenis have refused to pay their electricity bills due to deterioration of electricity services and frequent power outages. Many have resorted to buying electricity generators instead.

Adel Thabet, 48, told the Yemen Times that he hasn't paid his electricity bills for five months.

"How can I pay such bills? We live without electricity for months and the government sends us bills instead of providing us with electricity," he said. "I depend on my electric generator.'

A maintenance technician at the Public Electricity Corporation said on condition of anonymity that the frequent attacks on electricity stations and power supply lines have put the sector in a very critical situation.

"We probably will not receive our salaries in the coming months," he told the Yemen Times. He warned that the electricity sectors could totally collapse if employees don't receive their salaries.

"Those employees are the backbone of the corporation. If the Public Electricity Corporation collapses, the electricity situation in Yemen will be disastrous," he said. "The power will totally disappear." The technician said that the electricity sector needs more expensive spare parts and more transformers. "It's impossible to provide these in light of the financial

He indicated that the refusal of many Yemenis to pay their electricity bills has deeply affected the performance of the Public Electricity Corporation. But he held the Public Electricity Corporation responsible for this failure. "During the last 30 years, the corporation hasn't created infrastructure for the electricity sector. They didn't make backup stations to deal with dangers and emergency cases.

"Now, the officials at Public Electricity Corporation reap what they sow.'

Corrupt oil deals continue absent parliamentary reform

By : Shatha Al-Harazi

of 21 parliamentarian members, said Mohammed Al-Absi, anti-

businessmen, Oil engineers, lawyers corruption activist of the NCOGSD.



situation."

SANA'A, Oct. 12 – As anticorruption activists report that violations have risen in Yemen's oil industry in 2011, resignations by parliamentarians who have joined the anti-government protests are presenting an obstacle to reform. The coalition named The National Coalition against Oil and Gas Suspicious Deals consists

and nine NGOs. They learned that the Oil Ministry is re-newing some contracts with oil companies illegally and without proper announcement.

"The problem is corruption... prioritizing self-interest over the public's interest leads to more issues for the country to suffer from when talking about the oil sector, and this due to inefficiency,"

Continued from page 1

Soldiers, not students, occupy schools in Sana'a

According to Khaled Al-Babili, a resident of Al-Hasaba district who lives near the Health Ministry, state soldiers first tried to occupy Othman school in May, but the residents organized a protest and compelled the soldiers to shift their move to Al-Rammah school, which stands a few meters away from a house belonging to Sadeq Al-Ahmar, leader of the biggest tribe in Yemen, the Hashid Tribal Confederation.

Ever since, the school has served as something of a trench for government soldiers engaged in conflicts with the Al-Ahmar family in Al-Hasaba. "I am afraid that when firing occurs, my daughter will be wounded. The firing is random most of the time," said Al-Wadi'e.

Since last May, schools in Sana'a have been occupied by both government forces and soldiers from the defected First Armored Divison.

Al-Babili said that most of Al-Hasaba's residents have fled their homes, and that people are afraid for their kids' safety. He added that the number of students in a normal class used to be about seventy or eighty; now, no more than ten children are found in a given class.

"Every day is a problem," Al-Babili said. He added that people are always thinking the situation over one thousand times before they allow their children to go to school. Most of the time, the children do not attend school on Saturdays and Sundays, as these two days follow what tends to be the most bloody day, Friday.

Up to the present moment, schools in Al-Sabeen and Al-Safia districts - as well as schools located in the outskirts of Sana'a - are considered to be "safe" for children to attend.

The corruption in oil companies deals is mostly reported in terms of production expenses," according to Al-Absi. "The national company Safer always gives the cheapest offer based on those terms, yet the government prefers to deal with foreign companies.

"Safer proved that the quality of their work is good and makes cheaper offers. It cost them only US\$3 per barrel for production expenses, when Hent used to do it for US\$9," he explained. "The problem is huge, as these deals last for decades - at least 15 years - so letting these deals happen now while the revolution continues will cost the country a lot later on."

According to Al-Abssi, oil in Yemen and Gulf nations does not require high expenses, as the oil is near the sea surface. "One of the companies takes US\$29 for production costs, which is crazy according to the fact that digging for the oil does not cost this much and the government knows it."

Areas marked off for oil extraction are termed 'blocks'. The recent renewed contract is for Block 18, which is a new Block that can still bring huge benefits to the country if used well. "While the foreign company who renewed the contract for Block 18 carried benefits for Yemen, still, this new block should be bid upon by more companies, thereby providing the best offer and the possibility of more jobs for Yemenis," said Al-Abssi.

Fuel trading on the black market during May's fuel crises.

The tragedy of the Korean Company gas deal, in which Yemen was obliged to sell the gas for just US\$3 for the million Thermal Unites, when locally it costs US\$9, is that the country particularly suffered from gas and oil shortages from May to June and, on a broader level, for the past nine months. The exported oil was not affected, according to the Central Bank's Research and Studies Department.

In their latest report, Yemen's Central Bank stated that oil exports have netted the bank over two billion US dollars since the last seven monthes . The problem, according to Anwer Al-Bakry from the Bank's

Research and Studies Department, is that the country spends more on importing basic materials – not to mention oil itself. "It costs us close to two billion US\$ to import oil products," said Al-Bakry.

"We cannot cover the nation's needs for oil products. We also have problems due to the contracts Yemen has with other countries. Local oil needs should be covered by Marib oil fields. Due to the contracts Yemen has with other countries, while domestic oil needs are covered by the Marib oil fields, oil from Al-Maseela and Shabwa is set aside for export," Al-Bakri explained.

- The results of secondary level exams from last year are said to be announced this week. They have been delayed due to electricity problems as reported by the Ministry of Education.
- Assistant deputy governor of Dhamar survived an assassination attempt on Saturday whereas one of his body guards was killed and another injured.
- Yemen State TV camera man Abdulghani Al-Buraihi was announced by the state security to have been killed by snipers from the defected army's 1st armored division on Saturday.
- Free eye care and eye sugary activities were launched for the poor citizens in Lahj governorates. The services are supposed to last for ten days covering 806 patients of whom 153 will receive surgery.
- Over 400 young men are said to donate blood at Hospital 48 and Al-Thawra Hospital. This donation comes within a campaign to encourage citizens to help save lives of injured people because of the armed conflict.

REPORT

Yemeni news channels lose credibility

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

emeni TV channels, on either side of the current political crisis, have begun losing viewership and credibility among Yemenis in general. No channel truly represents the views of Yemenis and large and are serving specific agendas, according to many Yemenis. However, there are those that still tune in to certain channels because of



their specific agendas.

Suhail TV is often considered a seditious channel by the Saleh regime and regime supporters. For those at protest squares around the country, however, the channel represents the voice of the revolution. "Suhail is inciting Yemenis against each other by their unfair coverage that only serves Hamid Al-Ahmar, its owner. They lie in saying that they only have Yemen's best interests at heart," said Ahmed Al-Haddad, a 32 year





old man who takes a neutral position, not supporting either side in the political crisis.

All Yemeni news channelsuse logos encouraging one to fulfill their duties toward one's country. Slogans, usually written under the image of the Yemeni flag, say things like "Yemen is in our hearts".

These slogans are often seen on pro-government channels such as Yemen, Saba, and Aqeeq.



"They [Yemeni news channels] do not stay true to the logos and mottos they post all day and all night," said Reem Mohammed, an anti-regime protester. "Instead of promoting unbiased news and honest opinions, they incite Yemenis to act against each other," she added.

Some believe these channels

play a significant role in fomenting further unrest in the country.

"They are worsening the crises by lying to people; Suhail lies to make people irrationally act against the regime and the pro-regime channels lie to gain support,"said Nuha Ahmed.

Vice Minister of Media and Information Abdo Al-Janadi was askedin a press conference by Jamal Ezaldeen, an anchor who resigned from the Yemen TV

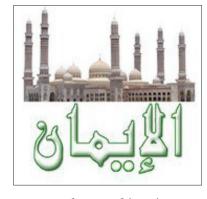


Channel to join the revolution, why state television is used to promote and serve the interests President Ali Abdullah Salehonly and does not represent Yemenis taking part in protests.

"They [the protesters] have the entire international press to cater to their demands, but the president has only these channels," responded Al-Janadi.

As the truth is lost on Yemeni new channels, many follow news





coverage by watching international channels while others continue to support biased reporting on other channels.

"Suhail TV is the only channel that cares for the citizens, they show us the truth only," said Ibtihaj Ali an anti-regime protester. "We could not learn about Saleh's crimes if not for Suhail," he added



Other supporters will also take the same attitude believing the governmental channels "I have been watching opposition channels I can feel them lying to us, serving their own interests," said Miriam Al-Ansi, a regime supporter.

"At least the governmental channels use white lies to calm down the people instead of incit-





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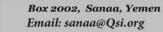
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ing them against each other." Still, there are many Yemenis who see the flaws in both sets of channels. A 10 year old boy who was shot in his eyes in Change Square were unaware of their child's whereabouts until they saw his injuries reported on television. They were shocked and terrified but realized to see their son alive.

"If we saw him at TV we could save lots of pain, I guess I am less angry at Suhil TV, only if I can make sure they covered story because they care for my child," said Saleem's Al-Harazi mother. A program on Aqeeq TV, which is a stationowned by the presiden'st information secretary, hosts a show called "khbaber", meaing "gossip". They collect all the media mistakes in their coverage of Yemen to show the lack of objectivity. Many of the programs followers are more encouraged to believe state-run TV news.

"This program showed us how big news TV makes up the news to ruin Yemen. We used to believe them but not after discovering their bad intentions," said Al-Ansi.









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As history proves that the will of the people is strong enough to triumph over any challenge, may we use the Anniversary of the October 14th Revolution to strengthen Yemen's resolve in building a strong and unified Yemen...

> Mr. Norbert Groeschner The General Manager and all staff



السيد نوربرت جروشنر المدير العام وكافة موظفي أو أم في - يمن

Sheikh Hamoud Al-Mikhlafi speaks to the Yemen Times

"Saleh has chosen a humiliating end to his rule and exhausted all his options."

INTERVIEW

Interviewed By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

heikh Hamoud Al-Mikhlafi is one of the brightest people in Yemen's revolution, particularly within the Taiz governorate. His name is one that is instantly associated with bravery and strength.

Al-Mikhlafi made the papers last June when he announced his protection for the revolutionaries one day after the Republican Guard and Central Security attacked and scorched Liberty Square, killing and injuring hundreds of revolutionaries.

As he was speaking to the Yemen Times, his voice showed his humility and simplicity. Although the people in Taiz and all over Yemen consider him a leader of Taiz's sheikhs and one of the bravest men in Yemen, he described himself as a simple man who only seeks peace and development for his country.

Al-Mikhlafi, along with his comrades and supporters, fights against the Republican Guard and Central Al-Mikhlafi. "Many buildings in Taiz are peppered with light, medium and heavy weapons. Taiz's locals are exposed to extraordinarily violent attacks by the regime's security." he explained. "Even the villages and populated neighborhoods have been increas-

ingly and brutally hit." The humanitarian situation, according to Al-Mikhlafi, is desperate. "Many families have been evacuated from their homes due to indiscriminate shelling by the Republican Guard."

"Unfortunately, the regime has a lot of heavy weapons and Yemen has not fought a war with any country for years. Now the regime has waged a war against its own people.'

As a hotbed of protests against the regime, Taiz has increasingly been the target for state security violence, according to Al-Mikhlafi.

He wonders why Taiz is targeted by the regime in this way. "People in Taiz are so peaceful and they always seek stability. Our people are known for their peaceful life and good manners so it's unfair to at-



Many soldiers started selling their weapons cheaply and there are other soldiers who are ready to join the revolution

Determined protesters

Al-Mikhlafi is very proud of the determination of people in Taiz. He said that Taiz is full of the Liberty and Change Squares these days. "People in Taiz decided not to give up. They took to the street demanding their right to dignity and a decent life without Saleh's regime."

Al-Mikhlafi slammed President Saleh for his crackdown and his policy, saying: "The majority of Yemenis ask Saleh to leave power but he doesn't respect himself or the desires of millions of his people. He doesn't understand. He is a liar. He has been in power for 33 years without achieving anything for Yemen except corruption and crises.

"Saleh has chosen a humiliating end to his rule. He didn't want to leave power with dignity. He will lead himself to trial with those of his inner circle." he said. "Saleh is out of options. There is nothing he can do now."

Al-Mikhlafi talked proudly about a prominent activist Tawakkol Karman, from Taiz, who has won the Nobel Peace Prize, considering this achievement a victory for the revolution. "The regime doesn't want to admit its defeat. It still pretends that millions of Yemenis support President Saleh."

Commenting on the recent attacks on female rallies in Taiz last Sunday by thugs loyal to the regime, Al-Mikhlafi said: "The regime is annoved about the large number of female protesters. The remnants of the regime are afraid of the flood of female protesters who hold rallies and demonstrations every day. Unfortunately, there is intense hatred towards women, especially the women of Taiz."

Sheikh Hamoud Al-Mikhlafi was born in Shara'ab village, Taiz in 1964. He had completed his basic and secondary education in his village. After his graduation from Sharia and Law College at Sana'a University, he worked as an officer at **Political Security.**

His excellent reputation and good personality led him to be one of the sheikhs sought after for problemsolveing in Taiz governorate. He contributed to solve many local's problems in Taiz.

He refuses to be named as a leader of Taiz's sheikhs, describing himself as a normal person.

Recently, he has made headlines after deciding to protect pro-democracy protesters in Taiz.

The regime accuses him of causing damage and chaos in Taiz.

that he attacks soldiers and citizens. "The state media try to tarnish our reputation in any way they can. All respected presenters and journalists in the public media have resigned in protest against this media control."

"After the success of the revolution, all those involved in such crimes will face prosecution. Revo-



lutionaries have been monitoring almost all the crimes of the regime. They know who has launched missiles and bazookas" he said. "All kinds of weapons have been used against unarmed people in Taiz."

"President Saleh has admitted that he uses the army and his weapons to crack down on his opponents in order to stay in power" said Al-Mikhlafi.

"Saleh started his power from Taiz and he will be overthrown from Taiz" he said.

Request for Proposal

To Conduct Electoral Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices (KAP) survey



Taiz's locals have

because they were

the pioneers of the

been punished

revolution.

The United Nations Development Programme in Yemen is seeking a professional NGO to Conduct Electoral Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices (KAP) survey, and herby invites the interested NGOs to submit a proposal for conducting the survey, as per the Terms of Reference (TOR).



Mikhlafi of causing chaos and killing people in Taiz. The state media has also waged a fierce campaign against him. Al-Mikhlafi refuted allegations

Al-Mikhlafi armed with his rifle at Taiz's Freedom Square where protesters are most targeted.

Security, despite the inequality of the struggle. He has survived many assassination attempts since he announced his protection for the revolutionaries.

Last June, He vowed to protect the revolution in Taiz. Since then, Taiz has been involved in unprecedented clashes and fighting.

"We cannot sleep without hearing fierce shelling by Saleh's security. The security situation in Taiz governorate is very concerning," said



The majority of Yemenis ask Saleh to leave power but he doesn't respect himself or the desires of millions of his people

tack them in this way."

"They have been punished because they were the pioneers of the revolution," he said.

However, Al-Mikhlafi considered that the revolution in Taiz is complete but that there are "groups of officers in the Republican Guard and Central Security who continue to usurp their power."

"Many soldiers started selling their weapons cheaply and there are other soldiers who are ready to join the revolution but they are afraid that their salaries will be stopped." said Al-Mikhlafi.

He called for the businessmen inside and outside of Yemen to support those 'reluctant soldiers' and pay their salaries to speed the ousting of the regime.

"Many of those soldiers are willing to join the revolution but they want to guarantee their financial rights." he said. "We need about \$ 8 million to provide 10,000 soldiers with their salaries for three months."

He speculated that more than 90 percent of the soldiers are loyal to the revolution and refuse to obey the orders of their commanders. "The commander of the Republican Guard in Taiz resorts to shelling and firing at Taiz's buildings by himself because many of the soldiers refuse to obey such orders."

Al-Mikhlafi said that the recent attack on women came a few days after the regime's clerics issued a fatwa to justify killing and cracking down on the protesters.

"This fatwa had a bad impact. Taiz has witnessed her worst attacks after this fatwa." he said. "Such people are not clerics. They are just employees of the regime.'

Fierce campaign against Al-Mikhlafi

The government has accused Al-



The regime doesn't want to admit its defeat. It still pretends that millions of Yemenis support President Saleh

The deadline for submission is Wednesday 9th November 2011, 2.00 p.m. (Yemen Time). The offers must comprise a technical proposal as well as a financial proposal, in separate sealed envelopes. Offers should be sent to the following address:

United Nations Development Programme

Attention: Ms. Samia Mohammed

P.O. Box 551 Off sixty road, near Alawgaf complex

Sana'a, Yemen.

For further details on the RFP and to download the relevant documents, please visit our website at:

http://www.ungm.org/Notices/Notices.aspx

The deadline for receiving RFPs (Request for Proposal) is on the 9th November 2011.

OPINION



YT vision statement



"To make Yemen a good world citizen."

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



The UN draft resolution on Yemen

he UN resolution on Yemen, the draft of which was being made by Britain in cooperation with France and the United States, is going to be voted on Tuesday Oct. 18, 2011. Already there are political maneuvers by the Yemeni opposition specifically to push towards a resolution against the regime. One of those is the recent protests that cross red lines and are faced with live bullets. Over the past three days there have been several pockets of armed conflict across the country.

The main highlights of the draft resolution – full text below – show that while there is the possibility of the vice president signing the initiative on behalf of the president, the later has no other alternative than to step down. However the most crucial points is point number 4 which talks about accountability. I suppose the extent of this will be cleared later. Another interesting point is that the resolution also talks about the responsibility of the armed opposition in this conflict and demands that it ends all instigations that lead to violence and the removal of all weapons from peaceful areas by both sides.

Text of the 11 points mentioned in the draft resolution:

- Strongly condemns the continued human rights violations by the Yemeni authorities, such as the excessive use of force against peaceful protestors and expresses profound regret at the deaths of hundreds of civilians, including women and children:
- Expresses deep concern over allegations of arbitrary deten-2. tions and ill-treatment of detainees, including children;
- Demands an immediate end to all violence by all sides; 3.
- Stresses that all those responsible for human rights viola-4. tions and abuses should be held accountable;
- Demands that the President of Yemen, those delegated or 5. authorised to act on his behalf, immediately sign and implement a political transition on the basis of the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative, in order to achieve a peaceful transition of power, without preconditions;
- Further demands that the Yemeni authorities immediately: 6. a. ensure their actions comply with obligations applicable under applicable international humanitarian and human rights law;
 - b. allow the people of Yemen to exercise their human rights and fundamental freedoms, including their rights of peaceful assembly to demand redress of their grievances and freedom of expression, including members of the media, in accordance with the findings and recommendations of the of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights report of 13 September and presentation of 19 September 2011;

No more presidents: A deliberately avoided solution to Yemen's crisis

By: Hamdan Dammag

espite recent developments in Yemen-excessive use of force against protesters, confused political initiatives and the first Yemeni woman winning the Nobel Peace Prize--there seems to be an unjustifiable neglect of many advanced visions and ideas that Yemen's youth revolution, and some politicians and other national figures, have been demanding during the past nine months.

One of the most important demands is the adoption of a parliamentary system based on proportional representation. Unfortunately, the idea of adopting such a parliamentary system has

been deliberately absent from the scene of late, and no one is making enough efforts to prepare the country for a new political system. Instead, everyone involved in Yemen's crisis seems to be busy thinking about his own place in the new-old system once President Ali Abdullah Saleh and his family are removed.

The positive side of this sad reality is that Yemen remains at a historic turning point, and the chance to build a new political future that meets the people's aspirations and demands still is attainable and must be exploited.

Nevertheless, day after day, the opportunity is being squandered on less promising ways to solve the problem, mostly based on political conciliation and power sharing be-

tween different conflicting political parties. Even worse, it seems as if Yemenis simply are awaiting a ready solution proposed--or even imposed--by others.

Looking carefully at Yemen's modern history and at the complex political and socio-economic problems that have worsened during the current crisis, one can consider the parliamentary system the only real solution, one that had seemed acceptable to all, including the President himself and his ruling party. Such a solution constitutes a historic opportunity, not only in the current crisis, but also as a realistic guarantee of political and social stability in the future.

Frankly, any solution to the current crisis based on any type of power sharing between politicians

and the influential traditional entities will only be a serious setback and a betrayal of the Yemeni people and their struggle for a better life.

Yemenis do not need a new president, but rather a new regime and a new advanced political system that can serve the interests of the people, meeting three main demands: justice, freedom and economic prosperity. Such demands can be achieved only by adopting a parliamentary system--a new political system representing all different political factions and avoiding any potential instability.

Dr. Hamdan Dammag is the Vice President of Yemen Center for Studies and Research and a former Yemen Times Managing Edi-

Saudi Arabia's delicate dance on the fate of Yemen

By: Soraya Sarhaddi Nelson www.npr.org

audi Arabia, which places a premium on stability, appears to be sending mixed messages these days on what it wants from its volatile southern neighbor, Yemen.

On one hand, the kingdom is demanding that Yemen's President Ali Abdullah Saleh step aside after months of protests against his more than 30 years of rule.

On the other hand, Saudi officials did not publicly object when Saleh returned to Yemen last month from Saudi Arabia, where he received three months of medical treatment following a failed assassination attempt.

Saudi officials and experts say King Abdullah had little choice but to let Saleh return home. They note that he's the president of a sovereign country, not a Saudi citizen whom the king has authority over.

"Remember there is a big difference between having interest in what happens in a country and dictating what happens in that country," says Usamah al-Kurdi, a member of the king's advisory council. "No way will they prevent a head of state from going back to his country. Otherwise it would have, in my opinion, unbelievable repercussions." Yet the kingdom is sticking to its demand that Saleh step down, says Jamal Khashoggi, a television executive who is also close to the royal family. He says the day after Saleh left, King Abdullah once more called on Yemen to adopt a proposal drafted by the governments of the Gulf Cooperation Council, or GCC. The proposal requires Saleh to step aside and for nationwide elections to be held a short time later.

Relying on Saleh for stabil-

Yet Saudi Arabia may be somewhat relieved that Saleh is hanging on, some analysts say. They explain that the Saudis, like their U.S. counterparts, have relied on the Yemeni leader to fight al-Qaida and keep at least some semblance of order in his impoverished nation.

"With Saudi Arabia, they are walking a very thin line in asking Saleh to move aside, knowing that the opposition itself is very fragmented," says Fernando Carvajal, an expert on Yemen from the University of Exeter in Britain. If Saleh goes, he says, Yemen "may turn into complete chaos."

Carvajal and others say Saudi officials are struggling with what to do next. They don't want the crisis in Yemen to spark a civil war. Nor are they thrilled about Yemen joining a growing number of Arab nations replacing dictatorships with democracy that might add to the pressure for political reform in

Saudi Arabia, Carvajal says.

'The priority for the kingdom at the moment is how do we stop this tsunami from spreading through the [Arabian] Peninsula," he says.

Carvajal also notes that a generational schism has emerged within the royal Saudi family over the kingdom's decades-old approach to Yemen that helped foster its dependence on a richer and more powerful neighbor.

That approach included hefty development projects as well as millions of dollars in patronage payments to certain tribal leaders to gain their loyalty and to help protect the long and porous border the kingdom and Yemen share.

Prospect of a free Yemen

Saudi analyst Khashoggi argues that those payments didn't prevent al-Qaida from attacking Saudi Arabia. Nor can Saudi Arabia fix the situation by force as it did with nearby Bahrain, where it sent in troops, he says.

In Yemen, "you need a NATO

army to go and stabilize the situation if you want to stabilize the situation. We might end up with another Somalia, God forbid,"

Khashoggi says. However, if things go well, Saudi Arabia and Yemen could benefit from a new approach, he adds.

"If we in Saudi Arabia continue to have a close relationship with Yemen, [and] at the same time encourage a transparent government, a democratic government, an accountable government in Yemen that could improve the economy in Yemen. [The] people of Yemen can stay in Yemen and prosper in Yemen," he says.

Hani Wafa, a newspaper editor in Riyadh, says the ongoing violence and foundering economy in Yemen are increasing the number of Yemenis illegally crossing into Saudi Arabia.

"They're looking for maybe food even, [a] job, to beg. This is a problem for us," he says.

And that problem, he adds, could grow much larger.



itv?

- take action to end attacks against civilians and civilian c. targets by security forces;
- Demands that all opposition movements commit to playing 7. a full and constructive part in the agreement and implementation of a political transition on the basis of the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative and that all opposition movements refrain from violence, and cease the use of force to achieve political aims;
- Further demands, that all armed groups remove all weapons 8. from areas of peaceful demonstration, refrain from provocation, stop the unlawful recruitment of children, and urges all parties not to target vital infrastructure;
- Requests the Secretary-General and his representatives 9. continue to urge the Yemeni authorities to implement paragraphs, 3, 4, 5 and 6 above, and encourages all states and regional organisations to contribute to this objective;
- Requests the Secretary-General to report on implementa-10. tion of this resolution within 15 days of its adoption and every 30 days thereafter;
- 11. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

In exchange, the Yemeni president would receive immunity from prosecution.

"He did make promises that he will go back to Yemen to sign the GCC agreement and to push for reconciliation. Obviously he did not," says Khashoggi.

Saleh wriggled out of that promise by adding untenable conditions of his own.



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READERS VIEWS



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

This week's question:

Is the president here to stay as president until 2013 or is he here to organize transition of power under his supervision?

Fatima Al-Osaibhi

The president is already very sick and is not his old self physically or emotionally. I believe that it is time for him to relax after all that he has been through. He deserves a break and I am sure he will soon retire and be honored as the president who united the two Yemens.

Fuad Qassim

He should stay until 2013 because that is the end of his legal elected term. The Republic of Yemen is a democracy and we refer to elections for who and until when the president stays in his role as the leader of the country. Those who want him out should have voted for bin Shamlan in 2006. But we all voted for him as president because he is the best person for Yemen. Now he should finish his term in 2013 and if he runs again then I will vote for him again.

Ali Al-Ba'adni

It is too late. The train has left him. Now he will not only stop being president but he will be prosecuted as a war criminal he and all his family for what he has done to the Yemeni people and is still doing. We have had enough of him for 33 years and it is time for him to go forever.

Asmahan Ibrahim

I believe the gulf initiative is the best option for Yemen and this initiative which many of the GPC members signed say that he should leave and can no longer remain as president. He will leave soon because there is a UN resolution that will make him leave.

Abdullah Qasshar

We will make him leave. The protestors in all the freedom squares of Yemen will fight this oppressive regime until the last drop of our blood. He is killing us and we will not rest until he pays for his crimes. Not only will he not stay until 2013, he will leave before this year is over. And the next Eid will be a double Eid because we will celebrate Eid Al-Adha and the Eid of Ali Abdullah Saleh gone from Yemen.

Najat Abdulrahman

The point is not Ali Abdullah Saleh, the point is the regime. Ali Abdullah Saleh remains as one person and Yemen's problem is not him. It is the corrupt system and others who are doing bad things in his name. In fact Saleh is better than the Islamist extremism of the Islah party who will come to rule us and make the women wear vials and the men grow beards. Is that what you want? A day will come when you are sorry for allowing those terrorists to rule us with Al-Zindani and Al-Qaeda as the new government.

Hussian Sallam Jawdab

I really don't care anymore whether he leaves of stays. I am very tired because of this political mess. I am a third year college student and my education is stopped because of this revolution. Two of my neighbors were killed because of the savage security and we don't have electricity or fuel which is a basic human right. If I get the chance I will leave even if I have to work as a servant in another country. I will leave and then Saleh and the JMP can run their country, I could not care less.

Next Week's Question:

Picture of the Week



Imam Hamoud Saad Asafrajl, 60, sings the Muslim call to prayer to be broadcast to the city in the Great Mosque, one of the oldest mosques in Yemen whose foundations were laid in the seventh century, in Sanaa's old city Jan. 14, 2010.

Ed Ou/Getty Images

Yemeni Americans in Michigan held a Friday of solidarity for the revolution in Yemen

By: Adel A. Mozip adelmozip@gmail.com

pproximately 500 Yemeni Americans and metro Detroit residents came out in solidarity with the peaceful Yemeni revolution on Friday, October 7, 2011. The event was named "Friday of Solidarity with the Youth Revolution in Yemen" which mirrored the great Fridays held in Change and Freedom squares in Yemen. It was held at the soccer field of the Ford's Community and Performing Arts Center in Dearborn, Michigan. The event featured a Friday sermon by Sheikh Abdulrazak Alsayed and Friday Congregation prayer, that was led by Sheikh Ahmed Aljebri. In addition, the attendees paid tribute to the martyrs of the revolution and performed a prayer on behalf of their souls.

Sheikh Alsayed emphasized that injustice and terrorism by the current Yemeni regime will soon be abolished by the peaceful demonstrators who have given everyone hope for a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to treating its people equally. Sheikh Alsayed asked the attendees to do their best to support the peaceful revolution in all possible ways; mainly by supplicating to God Almighty that He gives victory to these young men and women in the streets of seventeen provinces in Yemen. He also condemned the abuse of Sharia by some; called "Association of Yemeni Scholars" who have disgraced their position in giving a "fatwa" (decree) to ban peaceful demonstrations and justify the war crimes carried out by the current Yemeni regime.



The day of this event coincided with great news to the revolution in Yemen from Norway in which Tawakkul Karman, a lawyer, journalist, human rights activist, and one of

community activist. "Silence must be broken and Justice in Yemen must be achieved," she affirmed.

Afterwards, a subcommittee of the Popular Support Committee held

are being held by the Popular Support Committee to the Youth Revolution in Yemen, Michigan chapter.

The Popular Support Committee for the Youth Revolution in Yemen –

Are you happy with the new arrangements for Sana'a University students relocated to various areas so that they continue their study?

Follow this section for a new question every week and feel free to reply with your answers or feedback by sending an e-mail to **ytyouth@ gmail.com.** So this is your chance to share your humorous stories, poems or opinions with other young readers!

the revolution's leaders was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize award. Sheikh Alsayed praised her courage and congratulated the Yemeni people on this prestigious prize which symbolizes the respect of the world to the Youth Revolution in Yemen.

The crowed, men and women, listened to a press release read by Yasmine Hassan, a University of Michigan-Dearborn student and a

microphones and chanted with the attendees against the silence of the international community and the horrific crimes against the peaceful protesters.

Many Yemeni American community members in Michigan have been supporting the Yemeni Youth Revolution since its start back in February and this event by far had the largest attendance. The supportive events Michigan is an advocacy and solidarity group comprised of activists, professionals, students, and concerned Yemeni-Americans all uniting to support the peaceful revolution in Yemen and to see an end to violence against the protesters who demand freedom and an end to the vicious regime of Yemen's current president Ali Abdullah Saleh. More info at http://www.supportyemen.com

Yemenis people South and North suffered for a long time from Ali Naser and Ali Salem

By: Mohamed Ali mohamedali2009@maktoob.com

he socialist party leads for the seperation Dr. Yasin works from Sana,a ,Baoom from South,Ali Naser from Syria and UAE ,Al-Attas from Saudia ,and Al-Beid from Europe ,all call for seperation,but they divided between themselves ,since January 86 they killed each other and massacre became a famous between them,Al-Zumra with their leader Ali Naser fled to Sana,a.

Many masscars were before ,these communists people ruined the South and how they hope to return back ,Yemenis people not accept these historical 1 blooded persons,and will not accept any calling for any systems of sepera-

tion fedral or others.

Ali Naser the opponent of Ali Salem and his team like Al-Attas and Yasin,of course estranged figures ,will not return to the fold,because there were between them blood and ruled the South with bloodshed ,and in the North they established many sabotage,s fronts to kill and ruine,it is same bloodshed like south.

Al-Noba knows these historical figures who not shame that they dream to return back after Yemenis people dismissed them from Yemen.

Al-Noba will leave Yemen and will be dismisssed like them ,no place for these people who call for seperation ,he will work for some time with many Agendas for seperation but will be usless, yemenis people will fight for unity . Al-Noba new betrayer ,nowdays it is a good opportunity in this business ,Qatar there,the smallest country and rich country ,it is betrayer with Israil and USA ,the big military base of America in Qatar ,they call for Democracy for Arab countries and they do not know anything about democracy ,the prince reached to the power by a coup against his father with cooperation with CIA.

Qatar will support any one like Al-Noba,and Qatar supporting by CIA and Musad to implement Kissinger project.

Did you believe Wiklenes report that he confirmed that there is a cooperation between CIA and Al-Jazeera to creates a good image for America in Arab world.

Nobody in the world till now said that lies.

Did you believe Bin Gaddo who said after his resignation that he will establish new channel which will not Isrrail be there,

Did you believe that Khanfer the director of Al-Jazeera who is Palistanian and was working in Al-Jazeera with Israil ,same like Azme Bashara the member of Kinest of Israil.

Did you watch yesterday Amer Adeeb what he said about Al-Jazeera, he confiremed 100% that Al-Jazeera Israili channel and they deceived Arab people during these years ,working to create anarchy in Arab world.

Is not Kissinger project?!!

l- Did you hear Al-Zandani before said

Not permissible in Islam for these channels to create problems between the rulers and the people.

but now for his interests he called these channels to create problems between the rulers and people, it is permissble in his religion.

The goal of this movement to toppling the unity and democracy and to call for fedral system or seperation, both Ali Naser and Ali Salem dream to return to Yemen as presidents before their death, and that is very far from them ,Yemen is very far from their sight than the sun, also they are over age, let the youth to work in politics,,Yemenis people know that both of them inclined towards for seperation for their benefits not for the benefits of Yemnis people.So Yemenis people not accept that at all ,Ali Salem more rigidly demanded seperation to rule Yemen again in short time The team in Yemen Dr.Yasin with Baoom, Al-Noba, and abroad Al-Attas and Ali Salem this one side, and Ali Naser with Al-Zumra in other side ,each team will not accept other based on their black histories,Sure that will excerbate more divide

Sure the basic reasons of disagreements are based on the back grounds of bloodshed,Ali Naser his demand to be returned to be a president ,of course Abdo Rubbo and others who they are in Yemen with unity against fedral system.

The second team Ali Salem,Dr. Yasin and Baoom lead the southern movemnet for seperation ,but that impossible ,Islah and Al-Ahmeren supoport them to deceive them to topple the regime and then will kill them to be the power for them alone.

So the unity and Democracy will be for ever ,no place for betrayers.

FEATURE

Aid delivery in Yemen becoming ever more complex

By: IRIN

id workers say Yemen is on the verge of a humanitarian disaster; but as needs in the country increase, the delivery of aid is becoming ever more complicated. One of the poorest countries in the world with a rebel movement in the north, a secessionist movement in the south and al-Qaeda forces at large, Yemen has now been tipped even further over the edge by an ever more violent response to pro-democracy protests across its main cities, a fuel crisis and rising food prices. Compounded, these factors have turned chronic problems like malnutrition into acute crises.

Yet as an already fragile humanitarian situation gets worse, hesitant donors, insecurity and logistical complexities are hampering the delivery of aid to the most vulnerable.

"We have here in Yemen many concurrent humanitarian situations to deal with," said Geert Cappelaere, representative of the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Yemen. "Each and every one of these humanitarian situations is very often of an unprecedented complexity for us as the international humanitarian community."

Funding

To begin with, interest in Yemen has always lagged behind other countries in the region. As Marc Lynch, director of the Institute for Middle East Studies at George Washington University, wrote on his blog, "It has been difficult to get anyone to pay attention to Yemen.

"While donors have pledged billions of dollars to help Tunisia, Egypt and Libya rebuild their economies and meet humanitarian needs, the plight of people living in the poorest country in the region is being forgotten by the international community," Oxfam International said in a 19 September report about widespread hunger and chronic malnutrition in Yemen.

The funding that did exist is now shrinking. Among other things, donors have been worried that funds could be funnelled through a widely

reported government patronage system.

In mid-2011, the Netherlands withheld government aid in protest at human rights violations during the crackdown, the Oxfam report said. In August, the World Bank announced a freeze of its half-a-billion dollar aid programme over security and governance concerns. The USA and European Union have also withdrawn or suspended some funding in recent months, according to Ashley Clements, the report's author.

"Ironically... with Yemen facing one of its greatest humanitarian challenges ever, donors are pulling funds," he told IRIN. "Some money is talked about and never pledged. Some is pledged and never given."

The Friends of Yemen - a group of donors concerned for Yemen's future, including the USA and European and Gulf states - has not met since the current crisis began in February, Oxfam said. The Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan, a UN-administered consolidated appeal for funds, has received less than 60 percent of the US\$290 million it requested.

"While the political stalemate has caused many donors to pause, this is the time when it is most critical to act," Oxfam said. "No longer should politics and security be the drivers of aid strategies in Yemen," it added, referring in part to a US insistence on focusing its aid on counter-terrorism, rather than on the areas of Yemen in most need.

Insecurity

Insecurity in the country has also complicated the picture. The violent crackdown on protests in the capital Sana'a led the UN to temporarily evacuate more than half of its international staff. Most aid agencies have similarly cut down the number of staff present in the country, while trying to maintain the delivery of services.

Separately, renewed fighting between the army and militants in the south has displaced more than 100,000 people since May, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The World Food Programme (WFP)



Child IDPs in al-Jawf pay the price for lack of access for aid workers to reach them with food aid

has seen a steady increase in the number of people it is feeding - from some 30,000 in June to 63,000 today, according to the WFP director in Yemen, Lubna Alaman. So far, the WFP is coping, she told IRIN. But "if anything else happens" - say a new displacement of a large number somewhere else - meeting the need would be a challenge, given the limited number of staff in the country, she said.

In the southern governorate of Abyan, the fighting has already hampered delivery of household items to displaced people, according to a 29 August situation report by OCHA.

For example, fighting in Abyan's capital, Zinjibar, has led the military to close the area, making access to it very limited, said Tareq Talahma, a humanitarian affairs officer with OCHA.

In some areas in the north, malnutrition rates are among the worst in the world, with nearly a third of children under five suffering from moderate or severe acute malnutrition - more than twice the threshold for an emergency, according to a nutrition survey of displaced people from Hajjah Governorate conducted by UNICEF.

A rupture in a major pipeline in March sent fuel prices soaring and increased the price of food in a country where one third of the population - or 7.5 million people - did not have enough to eat to begin with. Oxfam found that of 100 families it surveyed recently, nearly a fifth took their children out of school to put them to work, and nearly two-thirds were skipping meals. Others were selling off valuable items to buy food.

But despite the alarming malnutrition rates and poor access to affordable food in the country, insecurity has hampered the delivery of nutritional supplies in some governorates, the OCHA report said.

Areas in al-Jawf, Ma'rib and parts of Amran governorates that are controlled by pro- and anti-government tribes create an access challenge for humanitarian agencies because "it's very difficult to predict with whom you are dealing, what their agenda is and how they are going to deal with you," OCHA's Talahma told IRIN. Agencies rely on local partners to

work in these zones. In cities affected by the crackdown on anti-government protests, shooting is indiscriminatory, he added. "We can be indirect targets."

Logistical complexities

that one fifth of the vaccination facilities are out of service because of a lack of transportation, gas, electricity and cold chain services. Add to that low starting point the government's reduced ability to pro-

vide basic services because of the recent political instability. The Ministry of Health, for example, is located in one of the most dangerous neighbourhoods of Sana'a.

pered a campaign to vaccinate chil-

dren, the OCHA situation report

said, with the government reporting

"If it was functioning at a 40 percent level before, it's probably functioning at 4 percent right now," Vipul Chowdhary, outgoing representative for Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) France in Yemen, told IRIN.

His organization was forced to suspend its operations in the northern Sa'dah Governorate after the rebels controlling the area imposed new rules banning international staff from supervising activities.

MSF had been operating the only hospital outside the governorate's capital, Sa'dah City, treating nearly 5,000 patients a month, including performing at least 80 life-saving surgeries and seeing 1,100 emergency cases. Negotiations with rebels have also delayed food distributions, according to OCHA.

Layers of challenges

Yemen's needs are so layered that by dealing with one crisis, you may just create another.

About 20,000 of the displaced people in Abyan, for example, have taken shelter in 112 schools. As a result, several thousand students in the southern cities of Aden and Lahj did not start the new school year on 17 September, as scheduled, and have been told the schools are shut until further notice.

The government and aid community have been searching for a permanent alternative shelter, but have yet to find one that satisfies the displaced.

'We couldn't leave the classrooms just to live in the open or in stadiums that lack the minimum requirements for human life. We will only move back to our homes in Abyan Governorate," said 45-year-old Salim Abdullah, living with his family of nine in 22 May School in Aden city. "All the IDPs [internally displaced persons] in this school have agreed not to leave until the government compensates us [for damage to property] and takes us back to our homes. Khalid Naji, another IDP, told IRN that all the IDPs in Belguis School in Aden city unanimously rejected the idea of moving to camps.

If the displaced don't vacate the schools soon, the international community will be forced to change tack - searching instead for alternative learning spaces to ensure that children, including displaced children in Lahj Governorate near Abyan and Aden, have access to education, UNI-CEF's Cappelaere said.

It is a layer of complication that has blurred the lines between emergency and development work, and only contributes to a downward cycle, he added.

"How on earth do we think this country will develop if it has no educated population? There are huge stakes here. Whoever is responsible today for whatever is going on throughout the country needs to bear that in mind," he told IRIN. "This is not just about a political chess game. This is a chess game that has incredible humanitarian consequences for children and also therefore jeopardizing the future of the country.

Innovative solutions?

For all these reasons, "aid in Yemen is now undeniably more complex and more risky than in previous years," the Oxfam report said.

Still, the organization insists there are ways of getting around the obstacles, using "innovative" solutions, such as food vouchers and cash programmes to strengthen local markets and connecting with the private sector, which may already know how to function safely and effectively amid insecurity, to deliver aid.

"Aid can get through, even in highly complex, challenging, and insecure environments," the report said, adding: "Donors may need to think further outside the box in order to get support to those in need.³

مشروع تحسين معيشة المجتمعCLP COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS PROJECT

Participates in the revision and design of systems

and grants management tools; ensures compliance

The Yemen Community Livelihoods Project is seeking qualified candidates to fill in the below positions

Five (5) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Officers

SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES

Assist in the development, modification, and maintenance of state-of-the-art, sustainable M&E system, including related procedures, guidelines, mechanism and protocols, to ensure professional M&F data mana ment in line with pr

program implementation.

2-5 years progressive responsible professional work experience in community mobilization and project activity reporting

COMPETENCIES Bachelor's degree or higher in business administration or a relevant field

among CLP staff and grantees

Additional tasks as assigned

- international donor-funded contracts, grants, or

organizations.

- To assist in coordination of project activities, monitoring and reporting of ongoing economic development sector grants/projects
- Input and maintain department database tracking trainees and project beneficiaries.
- Coordinate with economic development team to identify relevant project and partners, assist in
- preparation of grant ideas. Participate in the planning, implementation and
- monitoring of projects Provide administrative support to the management and other staff
- Beekeeping
- and cooperating with other development partners, donors, etc.; ability to participate in a multidisciplinary development effort DUTY STATION: SANA'A

National Field Coordinator

Knowledge of relevant participatory community assessment methods, standards and practices

Strong interpersonal and communication skills Ability to manage diverse field teams in multiple locations

Native Arabic speaker with excellent written and oral

- 2 year(s) of relevant experience
 - Demonstrated ability to manage grants under contract or sub-grants for USAID or other

The country's lack of development has also been an issue. It has ham-

- standards and related best practices,
- Database analysis, identifying strengths and weakness of data guality and developing/ implementing/supervising implementation of procedures to improve data quality and reporting.
- Determining and developing viable, effective and efficient data delivery protocols, including possible use of broad-band technology.
- Support of and direct participation in reporting of monitoring data.
- To revise and/or develop exiting M&E Instruments. If the need arises, be able to coordinate with CLP design of the new system and/or revision of existing systems by coordinate with other Sectors with regards to the translations, printing, and distribution.

Other duties as assigned.

COMPETENCIES

- College degree or equivalent. Studies related to Agriculture, Economic Growth, Education, Governance, or Health preferably.
- Combined computer specialties such us MCP, MCSE, MCDBA, CCNA and Linux desirable.
- Excellent knowledge of Access, including its strengths and limitations and how to overcome the limitations for large datasets.; including as well translation of data files into other data formats and re-importing of MS Excel files. Knowledge of SPSS, MS Office.
- At least 2 years of experience working with developing, modifying, and programming indifferent national, large datasets
- Solid interpersonal and communication skills. Fluent English and Arabic.

DUTY STATION: SANA'A

Assistant Field Coordinators (Sana'a/ Aden)

SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES

- Review, translate and edit grant idea submitted from the field., and assist in coordination of field activities
- Scanning, typing, documenting, and organizing all field reports
- Organize and update record keeping on grants status
- Assist in coordinating activities between the field teams and the programs in Sana'a and Aden Support Sr. Livelihood Manager with follow up on all
- field activities
- Other tasks as assigned by Senior Program Staff

COMPETENCIES

Bachelor's Degree with experience in education

DUTY STATION: SANA'A/ADEN

Computer proficiency, and report writing.

Grants Assistant

communication in English

SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES

- Provides administrative support to grants officers in managing sector-specific grants portfolios.
- Manages all hard and electronic files. Responsible for data entry throughout the grant
- lifecycle. Liaises with other units as directed by the grants
- officers s/he is assigned to support.
- Supports reporting through gathering information. Additional tasks as assigned.

COMPETENCIES

- Bachelor's degree or higher in business administration or a relevant field.
- 1 year(s) of relevant experience
- Previous experience working on grants under contract or sub-grants for USAID or other international donor-funded contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements.
- Experience with the administrative, financial and operational aspects of grants management and implementation.
- Ability to work with diverse teams.
- Excellent oral and written English and Arabic communication skills.
- Strong organizational skills.

DUTY STATION: SANA'A

Five (5) Grants Officer positions

SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES

- Manages a portfolio of sector-specific grants in coordination with counterpart in respective program sector
- Supports project design; reviews grant idea and grant application documents for accuracy, compliance, and ensures consistency with sector/program strategy
- Administrative project implementation; ensure compliance, adherence to timelines and budgets, processes amendments, liaises with other support departments as needed
- Monitors project timelines; ensures that milestones are paid on time and grants stay on schedule
- Production and submission of reports, analyses, and other products as directed by the Senior Grants Manager

- Experience with the administrative, financial
- and programmatic aspects of issuing grants to non-governmental organizations, civil society
- organizations, and private sector Ability to work with diverse teams
- Excellent oral and written English and Arabic communication skills
- Strong organizational skills.

DUTY STATION: SANA'A

Database/Reporting Manager

SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES

- Compiling all cross-sector reporting and performing associated analysis of data collected; proactively following up to ensure reports are submitted on time
- Liaises with M&E, programs, communications, finance, procurement and grants, as needed to ensure data integrity and complete information in al grants management systems
- Supports the production of both scheduled and ad hoc reports, in coordination with other relevant departments and sectors as needed
- Supports the response to USAID information requests
- Completes additional tasks as assigned by the Senior Grants Manger

COMPETENCIES

- Bachelor's degree in IT or higher business administration or a relevant field
- 4 year(s) of relevant experience
- Demonstrated ability to manage grants under contract or sub-grants for USAID or other international donor-funded contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements
- Experience with the administrative, financial and programmatic aspects.
- Ability to work with diverse teams
- Excellent oral and written English and Arabic communication skills
- Strong organizational skills.

DUTY STATION: SANA'A

Economic Development Program Assistant.

SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES

To assist and support economic development team in the design and implementation of projects to grantee

• Other Tasks as assigned

COMPETENCIES

- Relevant Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration with experience in economic development program implementation
- 2-5 years progressively responsible professional work experience in economic development donor program implementation
- Ability to manage multiple urgent demands and make timely and quality judgments
- Strong interpersonal and communication skills.
- Computer proficiency and report writing skills; Native Arabic speaker with very good written and oral
- communication in English.

DUTY STATION: SANA'A

Field Water Coordinator

SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES

- Implement water grants by coordinating with the grantees, CLP field staff, water committees/ associations, and other stakeholders
- Prepare new grant ideas on water issues, conceptualize and construct tasks and implement them through CLP field staff, community groups, governorate functionaries, NGOs or other grantees Provide support as required with the planning,
- implementation and coordination of activities related to the water projects underway in various governorates.
- Support the CLP management in preparation of the water projects' strategies and action plans to demonstrate best water management practices, to increase community water supplies, and to improve community awareness on water concerns.
- Identify required extension materials and prepare in Arabic for use in Yemen. These will in particular address best practice water conservation and management, how to raise people awareness, and promote efficient water management practices.
- Prepare weekly and quarterly reports describing activities, findings, and appropriate recommendations.

COMPETENCIES

- University degree in water management, agronomy, agricultural economics, or natural sciences preferred.
- At least 10 years of practical experience in water management.
- Good reporting skills are required

SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES

Implement beekeeping grants by coordinating with the grantees, CLP field staff, beekeepers, producer groups, cooperatives and other stakeholders Provide support as required with the planning,

He/she needs to have good communication skills

in English and preferred a M. Sc. qualification in

five years); experience in project implementation

water/irrigation and/or related experience (minimum

- implementation and coordination of activities related to the project underway in various governorates.
- Support the CLP management in preparation of the project strategy and action plan to maintain bee health by promoting best practices, to increase honey bee populations, and in the implementation of improved marketing and value addition by heekeepers. Work with the key stakeholders to determine best

practices for beekeepers and participate in all project

beekeeping training programmes at Jordan's National

Center for Agricultural Research and Extension and

Identify required extension materials and prepare

in Arabic for use in the governorates. These will in

particular to address best practise beekeeping, how

to multiply honey bee colonies, the integrated control

meetings and workshops as required.

of bee diseases without antibiotics.

economics, or natural sciences

Prepare weekly and guarterly reports

describing activities, findings, and appropriate

University degree in agriculture, agricultural

At least 10 years of practical experience with

He/she needs to have good communication skills

in English and preferred a M. Sc. qualification in

beekeeping and/or related experience (minimum

five years); experience in project implementation

and cooperating with other development partners.

Qualified candidates are encouraged

to submit their Resumes and a Cover

Letter clearly indicating the position

to: recruitment@clp-yemen.com NO

LATER than Oct 25th, 2011.

they are applying for in the Subject line

donors, etc.; ability to participate in a multidisciplinary

then in the governorates.

recommendations.

Good reporting skills.

development effort

DUTY STATION: SANA'A

COMPETENCIES

beekeeping.

Assist in organising and implementing the



ENTERTAINMENT

German fashion designer makes clothes from milk

Reuters

young fashion designer from the German city of Hanover is revolutionizing high fashion by designing clothes with a staple she can find in her fridge -milk.

Anke Domaske, 28, has developed a fabric called QMilch made from high concentrations of the milk protein casein -- the first man-made fiber produced entirely without chemicals.

"It feels like silk and it doesn't smell -- you can wash it just like anything else," Domaske told Reuters.

Made from all natural materials, the QMilch fabric is ecological but also has many health benefits, said Domaske, who also said the amino acids in the protein are antibacterial, anti-aging and can help regulate both blood circulation and body temperature.

Domaske's fashion label Mademoiselle Chi Chi

-- a favorite among the likes of Mischa Barton and Ashlee Simpson -- has now started weaving the milk fiber into its collection.

Currently the MCC clothes -- which feature flowing wrap dresses with edgy cuts and bright patterns -- are made from a combination of various fibers, including QMilch. But Domaske plans to design a collection made entirely from the milk fiber.

Milk fabric has been around since the 1930s but was always produced in unecological ways that used a lot of chemicals. Unlike earlier prototypes, QMilch is made almost entirely from casein.

"We have developed an all-natural fiber consisting of a very high concentration of casein, with a few other natural ingredients -- and in only two years," the former microbiology student Domaske said.

The case in is extracted from dried milk powder and then heated up in a type of meat-mincing machine with other natural ingredients. The fiber comes out in strands and is then spun into yarn on



a spinning machine.

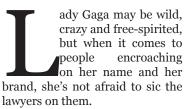
Domaske said it would take about 6 liters of milk to produce an entire dress, which costs about 150 euros(\$199) to 200 euros.

Luckily, for that kind of money, the clothes don't come with an expiry date -- during the heating process, the molecules bind in such a way that the protein won't decompose.

Due to its anti-bacterial qualities, the milk fiber can also be used in medicine and makeup. Even some auto companies have looked into using the fiber for car upholstery.

Lady Gaga wins case against animated baby parody of herself

Pop Blend



Not long ago Gaga was fighting with a fansite over using her name, and she lost. Now, she's just finished fighting with a kids website over parodying her, and this time she's won. Moshi Monsters, a popular UK kids website that is referred to as "Facebook for kids" contains several characters including parodies of Justin Bieber, Britney Spears, and 50 Cent. According to The Telegraph, one of the characters, Lady Goo

Goo, is an acknowledged parody of Gaga. The problem wasn't that Goo Goo, essentially a baby version of the famous singer, was created, but rather that she was going to be releasing a single soon for purchase. The court ruled to prevent the creators from promoting, advertising, selling, distributing or otherwise making available the song or any songs and videos by Lady Goo Goo.

Picture of Indian actress as Yemeni president's daughter

Al-Arabiya.Net

Ithough she is not remotely related to President Saleh or has ever been to the Arab world the pictures of Indian actress Sridavi Vijay Kumar come up as results of a simple google search for Yemen's president's daughter Bilqies.

It is possible that this picture was attached family.

to Bilqis Saleh when a number of Arabic forums and blogs did a list of the first daughters in the Arab world in 2010 with Aisha Muamar Al-Qadhafi coming as the first name. Yet unlike Aisha who has a public profile and held various posts in the Libyan government Bilqis Saleh had never appeared in public and has kept a low profile similar

to all the other women in the president's



Egyptian singer performs for the Arab Spring

idhat Saleh the well known Egyptian singer said he has just completed a musical recording for the Arab revolutions in five different Arab dialects for each revolution. He has recorded

pieces in Egyptian, Tunisia, Libyan, Syrian and
Yemeni dialects the lyrics and tunes by Waleed
Al-Jundi.

Midhat Saleh hopes to launch his new production through a tour in all of these five countries soon.





واحة الأطفار

Superman fan takes adulation to new heights

Reuters

ilipino designer Herbert Chavez has taken his love for Superman up, up and away, undergoing cosmetic surgery to look like the Man of Steel. a series of procedures that have made his nose higher and slimmed down his thighs. He has had surgery on his cheeks, lips and chin, and injections to whiten his skin. "Superman is my idol. I want to look like him," Chavez said.

"That's why I copied his nose and the proportion of Superman's





year-old Chavez has undergone face."



Novo Nordisk is a focused healthcare company and world leader in diabetes care. We manufacture and market pharmaceutical products and services that make a significant difference to our patients, the medical professionals and the society.

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Medical Representatives for Yemen sales team

Qualification Criteria:

- Bachelor degree in Pharmacy
- Minimum 2 years experience in a reputable multi-national pharmaceutical company
- Very good knowledge in written/spoken English

Principal Responsibilities:

- Securing sales and business growth in the territory
- Executing sales effectively, efficiently and ethically
- Establishing a consultative relationship with customers
- Obtaining, utilizing and communicating market information
 effectively

Qualified applicants should send their CVs to the below email address not later than 30th October 2011

GULF-HR@novonordisk.com



Once a typical-looking Filipino, Chavez now has the firm-jawed face of Clark Kent.

A curl of black hair falls on his forehead, and he occasionally sports the thick, black glasses of his idol's nerdier incarnation, mild-mannered reporter Clark Kent.

He is planning an operation that will give him a more muscular abdomen and is looking at specialized surgery in Japan that will insert metal in his legs to make him taller.

He has designed his own Superman costumes.

His admiration began when he was a child and watched Superman lifting a stack of cars on the big screen. He later began collecting Superman memorabilia, amassing a huge collection over the years.

Now his house is packed with Superman cups, bed spreads, action figures and life-size Superman statues.

Just like Superman, Chavez has two identities, working during the day as a dress designer and pageant trainer. His Superman persona comes to life after work.

People in Calamba, south of Manila, refer to him as the "village superman." Children play with him when they see him in the streets. The 1st Yemeni enlightening, cultural, social and developmental magazine focused primarily on family and development

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To further support Yemen in building its human resources, Yemen LNG Company is pleased to announce the availability of 10 undergraduate scholarships and 10 postgraduate (Master degree) scholarships to France for Yemeni youth and professionals who intend to continue their education. This is a fair opportunity where scholarships are awarded on a competitive basis.

Undergraduate Degree (10 Scholarships)

Majors in French Language

- Marketing
- Tourism Hospitality
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- Logistics (deals with procurement and scheduling manufacturing and mass retailing)
- Transportation (Deals with road rail, air, and inland water transport)
- ▶ Accounting
- ▶ Law

Eligibility

Candidates must meet the following conditions:

- 1. Must be a Yemeni national residing in Yemen.
- 2. Must be aged between 17 and 21
- 3. Must have a grade average of 85% or higher Science section
- 4. Must have a secondary school certificate from the Yemeni Ministry of Education
- Must commit to attend intensive French language training to be able to pass the DELF B1/B2 exam

Final selection of the scholarships recipients will be based on passing the DELF B1/B2 exam, receiving university admission, field of study, and the

Postgraduate Degree (Masters) (10 Scholarships)

Majors in French Language

- ▶ Public Health
- Public Administration
- French Language
- Agriculture
- ▶ Engineering
 - Civil Engineering
 - Electrical Engineering
 - Electronics Engineering
 Industrial Engineering
 - Industrial Engineering
 General Engineering
 - Mechanical
 - Prevention and Safety
 - Production Control
 - > Quality
 - ▶ Telecommunication
- ▶ Transportation
- ▶ Accounting
- ▶ Law

Eligibility

Candidates must meet the following conditions:

- 1. Must be a Yemeni national residing in Yemen
- 2. Must be aged 28 years old or less
- Must have earned their Bachelors (BA/BSc) degree with a minimum grade average of "very good" certified by the Ministry of Higher Education.

secondary school results.

Requirements

The below should be included in the application for the scholarship program:

- 1. Completed scholarship application form (apply for one major only)
- 2. A copy of the DELF/DALF certificate (if available)
- 3. A copy of the secondary school transcript

The students should further:

- 4. Meet the university/institution's admission requirements
- 5. Commit to return to work in Yemen after completion of the program

Apply before 31OCTOBER 2011

- Must have at least one year work experience in Yemen
- Must commit to attend intensive French language training to be able to pass the DELF B1/B2 exam

Final selection of scholarship recipients will be based on passing the DELF B1/B2 exam, receiving university admission, field of study, and past academic performance

Requirements

The below should be included in the application for the scholarship program:

- 1. Completed scholarship application form (apply for one major only)
- 2. A copy of the DELF/DALF certificate (if available)
- 3. A copy of your CV
- 4. A copy of the university degree and transcript

The students should further:

- 5. Meet the university/institution's admission requirements
- 6. Commit to return to work in Yemen after completion of the program

APPLICATION PROCESS

Applications can be downloaded online from our website at WWW.YEMENLNG.COM/SCHOLARSHIPS, or picked up from our head office. The application along with the required documents listed above should be submitted in a sealed envelope no later than **31 October 2011** to either of the following:

- ▶ Yemen LNG Head Office, Hadda Street, Sana'a
- ▶ Or by mail to: Yemen LNG Scholarship Program, P. O. Box 15347, Sana'a, Yemen

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Job Seekers

- Bachelore of accountancy, diploma of secretary, excellent computer skill, good spoken and written English, store keeper, inventory control, site administrator. 733409652
- Abduljaleel Faisal, 22 yars, teacher of English, media and business translator, business correspondant, good communication skills. 735042383
- An experienced English teacher, want to give private lessons for any level. 700258937
- Mohammed, bachelor of English, diploma in computer, worked as a translator, business correspondant officer and teacher. Seeks part time job. Hodeidah city 770742901
- Khalid, 10 years experiece in

11

13

18

20

22

ACROSS

1. Rigid (4,4)

10. Journalist (8)

12. Scorching (7)

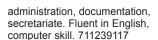
18. Non-sailors (8)

21. French river (5)

11. Bend (5)

(7)

22. Title (4)



- BA degree in French, computer diploma, have an experince for 5 years in the following field: secretariate and administration. sales and marketing, logistics and teaching. 777565320.
- Bachelore in accountancy from Sana'a university, diploma of secretary, Excel (computer). courses in English, good written and spoken, store keeper for 3 years, inventory control and purchasing followup for 6 years, site administtrator for one year. 733409652
- Indian National, master degree in commerce above 15 years experience as senior level in commercial office manager, marketing, project stc. ready to join immediately with good companies.

711445354

Bachelor of accountancy from Sana'a University diploma of secretary and computer courses in the English good in writing and specking, store keeper for 3 years inventory control and purchasing follow up for 6 years site administrator for one year. 733409652



- Music teacher is required for to teach a class of young students between 4 and 7 years old once a week. call 733455645
- A Student Advisor is required with the following qualifications:
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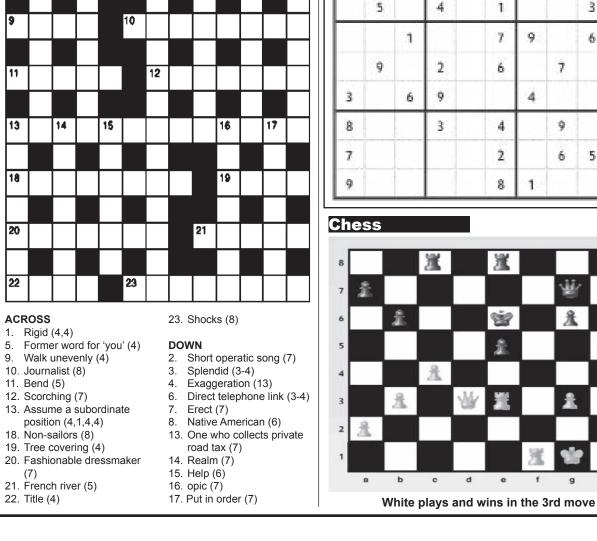
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Yemen's revolution's civil society

In a time of unprecedented popular movements, Yemen's civil society has its share of the excitement creating a new branch of civil society organizations through networks, coalitions, alliances and initiatives.

RELIEF YEMEN

Yemeni Youth for Humanitarian Relief (YYHR)



Yemeni Youth for Humanitarian Relief

By: Yemen Times Staff

emeni Youth for Hu-Relief manitarian (YYHR) is a youth leaded initiative to facilitate a rapid response to humanitarian crisis and relief Yemeni families from any man-made or natural disasters.

The complex political and security situation in Yemen has an outfall on more than what is broadcasted on TV, there are social and humanitarian consequences to the ongoing turmoil, including injuries, deaths, livelihoods lost, displacement of people and more.

From this standpoint, a number of youth groups across the country have come together in solidarity with the humanitarian consequences, working together to raise resources, work with families and children, and provide the needed medical care, food, and non-food emergency items needed by families which are directly affected by the ongoing unrest.

On February 16th-25th 2011, Aden protesters were brutally attacked by security forces (HRW

Report), as such this group was close coordination with other inicreated. The situation in Aden was tiatives. Initially there was focus on very an alarming; from a humanitarian perspective, especially as the unrest continues, hospitals were short on many types of equipment and many people do not have money needed to purchase the needed emergency and healthcare items, and even if they did, that came out of their food and well-being budget for their families.

The group was first established on Facebook group to support and organize medical support for Aden citizens only who were injured during protests. Days later, the group decided to widen their operation to include Yemen nationwide.

Rasha Rasheed is one of the cofounders of the initiative.

"We have had just enough with the misery and helplessness. We wanted to make a difference and so when there was a call for immediate support of the battered citizens in Aden we decided to beckon and so from a Facebook group to an actual one we did make a difference, or so we believe," she said.

Today YYHR includes more than 60 boys and girls and works in

members who are politically independent but with time the group's management realized that there are those active sincere Yemenis who may be affiliated to political

"There would be people who are trapped in conflict zones or others who don't have access to basic needs such as water or food and the relief organizations are usually too late. We are the solution."

parties but are interested in relief and humanitarian work. So they decided to be inclusive while still maintaining the neutrality of them as an initiative and focusing on non-political activities.

"I just want to say to donors that they need to rethink their policies regarding humanitarian relief," said Rasha Rasheed. "They usually have security constraints and can't be there on time. But we can because we are the locals and know our way about and can do things more effectively and even cheaper."

She urged the donor community to be more flexible in terms of working with initiatives that are not registered as long as the group has already proved their sincerity and ability to conduct activities especially relief.

"There would be people who are trapped in conflict zones or others who don't have access to basic needs such as water or food and the relief organizations are usually too late. We are the solution," she insisted.

The initiative has already worked on its own and with the support of donors on several projects. The Yemeni Youth for Humanitarian Relief have worked on research and data collection, fund raising for the poor and displaced persons, food and aid distribution, water supply distribution and rehabilitation activities for children in conflict areas

Osama Al-Rawhani, is one of the senior team leaders of the intiative.



YYHR youth remove piles of garbage from Al-Hasaba area in September 2011. YYHR aims at mobilizing efforts to provide urgent humanitarian relief for all of Yemen. It is open group and the members rely on pure trust to operate. It also represents independent youth who do not belong to any political wave.

He Joined at the very early stages. traditions that usually do not allow "I saw that this is a group of Yemenis who want to do something for their communities so I immediately joined," he said. "It was especially rewarding because we did a project for my own area in Al-Hasaba and I felt that it is not just a volunteering work but moreso a responsibility.'

The interesting fact of this initiative is that it includes both men and women who work in a cohesive environment despite the Yemeni

such freedom of mixed gathering.

"The society is made of men and women so naturally a successful organization would be made the same way. We never faced any problems working together because we are serious in what we do," said Al-Rawhani.

He hoped to further improve the capacity of the members and also register as an official organization soon.



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