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Press freedom in Yemen on decline

The international organization Reporters Without Borders has been calculating the press freedom index of countries around the world since 2002. Every year except for 2007, Yemen's rank has deteriorated. This year Yemen ranks its worst ever since the creation of the index and the country has officially entered the list of ten worst countries for press freedom in the world.

By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf & RSF

SANA'A, Oct. 27 — With the latest public protest by journalists last Tuesday prevented by security, the Yemeni government has continued a trend it started in the beginning of this year against press freedom. The journalists were protesting the detention of colleagues.

"This year has been very bad for journalists," says Saeed Thabet, secretary general of the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate.

Reporters Without Borders (RSF) has ranked Yemen's press freedom at 167 out of 175 countries it has surveyed this year. This rank is twelve points lower compared to last year and by this not only is Yemen in the list of ten worst countries regarding

press freedom in the world, it is also the only Arab country in this margin.

"Press freedom must be defended everywhere in the world with the same energy and the same insistence," Reporters Without Borders secretary-general Jean-François Julliard said as his organization issued its eighth annual world press freedom index.

The government keeps the media under its control. Censorship is frequently applied to subjects such as the presidency, state security and religion. But the most sensitive issue of all remains the rebellion in Saada, a region 200 km north of the capital, Sana'a.

Since the start of the war in 2004, several journalists have been imprisoned and papers confiscated because of reporting on this war. Most famous is Abdulkarim Al-Khaiwani who was sentenced to six years in prison on January 26, 2009 for "collaboration with the rebellion in the north," by a special criminal court created to try terrorism cases. The journalist, a former editor of the newspaper Al-Shura and a contributor to independent media, was pardoned by President Ali Abdullah Saleh on March 14, 2009.

In his latest press briefing with the media last Tuesday, Minister of Information declined to comment on Yemen's decline in press freedom's index although he did mention that some diplomatic missions in Yemen praise the freedom available to media to the extent that some "diplomats" have expressed their surprise towards the extent of toleration the Yemeni government has shown towards some local press when they publish materials that is harmful "to the country's best interest" or are violations of the Yemeni press code.

"We are proud that the international reports praise Yemen's progress," said Minister of Information Hassan Al-Lawzi during the press briefing.

Internet Enemies

Yemen is one of the countries under surveillance regarding its internet censorship and is vulnerable to joining the 12 Enemies of the Internet. These countries, according to RSF, have all transformed their Internet into an Intranet in order to prevent their population from accessing 'undesirable' online information.

New media is very tightly controlled by the Ministry of Information, which in addition to monitoring the Internet, bans several mobile phone news services, including those by Nass Mobile or Bela Qoyod Mobile, on the grounds that text messages cannot be properly controlled. Service providers prevent some Internet users from getting access to local news sites.

TeleYemen (Y.Net), one of the country's main providers, reserves the right to "report to the competent authorities on any use or attempted use of Y.Net services breaking the law of the Republic of Yemen". The conditions of use of Y.Net also explain that "access to applications that allow transmission of video and audio files [...] represent an unreasonable use of the Internet network, that can affect its capacity, and is for this reason, banned".

Yemen has been placed in the list of ten governments "under surveillance" for adopting worrying measures that could open the way to abuses.

"Not only is the Internet more and more controlled, but new forms of censorship are emerging based on the manipulation of information," Reporters Without Borders said. "Orchestrating the posting of comments on popular websites or organizing hacker attacks is also used by repressive regimes to scramble or jam online content."

Middle East Region

Yemen, at 167 out of 174 countries, contin-

ued to sink towards the bottom of the rankings. Journalists pay for the government's scorched-earth policies towards any form of separatism, not only in the north against the Zaydi rebels but also in the south. The Saleh government has drastically curtailed freedom of expression since May, imposing a news blackout on its military operations.

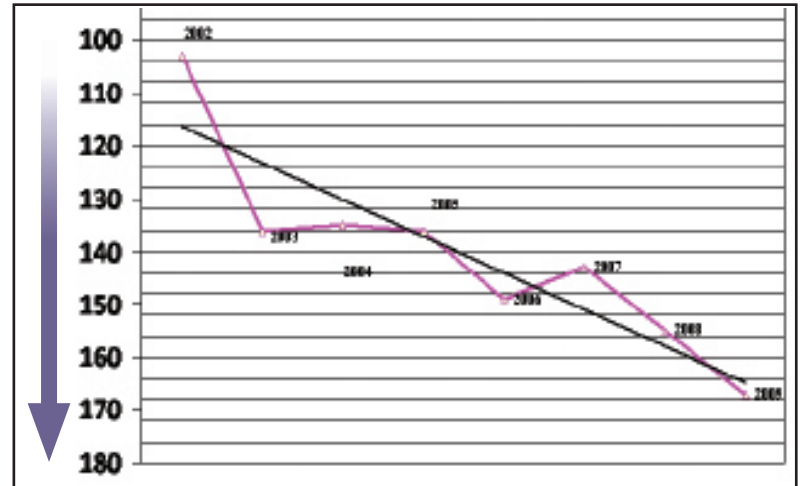
A similar downward trend continued in Syria (165th). Although there was less recourse to physical violence against journalists, the situation was very worrying, with repression steadily tightening its grip and closing off the remaining areas of freedom available to the independent and opposition media.

Although Libya (156th) rose a few positions in the rankings, its already limited tolerance of free expression suffered setbacks this year. The import of Arab and other foreign publications was permitted, but two privately-owned publications created in 2007 by Al-Ghad, a company owned by Muammar Gaddafi's son Seif Al-Islam, were nationalized and the Al-Libya TV station's bureau was closed.

The situation of journalists in Iraq (145th) has evolved inasmuch as the problem is no longer the same. Instead of targeted threats from militias or terrorist groups, Iraqi journalists now have to cope with hostility from officials and politicians who deny the media access to certain areas. Abusive prosecutions and defamation actions against newspapers that expose corruption are now common. Even supposedly pro-government media are not spared.

The run-up to major elections was marked by greater hostility towards journalists in the Maghreb. There was an increase in prosecutions of news media in Algeria (141st) while President Ben Ali's regime stepped up its suppression of all independent journalism in Tunisia (154th).

Morocco (127th) continued the fall that it began three years ago. The royal palace has become more vigilant about the "red lines" that the press must not cross but is changing the methods used to ensure respect. As with other regimes, financial reprisals are becoming the preferred weapon



Press Freedom Index from best to worst. Yemen's ranking since 2002 where the trend shows the country's press freedom deteriorating rapidly.

for use against journalists who go too far. Exorbitant damages awards now pose more of a threat to the Moroccan media than prison sentences.

There was unfortunately little evolution in the Gulf States, where there is an almost complete absence of independent media. The ruling families have a monopoly of radio and TV and the printing and distribution of newspapers, and self-censorship is systematic.

Legislative elections scheduled for 27 April 2009 were postponed to allow the current legislature two further years to move the country towards a parliamentary system and thus to try to avoid a major political crisis.

Worldwide Concerns

Europe long set an example in press freedom but several European nations have fallen significantly in this year's index. Even if the first 13 places are still held by European countries, others such as France (43rd), Slovakia (44th) and Italy (49th) continue their descent, falling eight, 37 and five places respectively. In so doing, they have given way to young democracies in Africa (Mali, South Africa and Ghana) and the western hemisphere (Uruguay and Trinidad and Tobago).

Journalists are still physically threatened in Italy and Spain (44th), but also in the Balkans, especially Croatia (78th), where the owner and marketing director of the

weekly Nacional were killed by a bomb on October 23, 2008.

But the main threat, a more serious one in the long term, comes from new legislation. Many laws adopted since September 2008 have compromised the work of journalists. One adopted by Slovakia (44th) has introduced the dangerous concept of an automatic right of response and has given the culture minister considerable influence over publications.

Operation Cast Lead, Israel's military offensive against the Gaza Strip, had an impact on the press. In regards to its internal situation, Israel sank 47 places in the index to 93rd position. This nose-dive means it has lost its place at the head of the Middle Eastern countries, falling behind Kuwait (60th), United Arab Emirates (86th) and Lebanon (61st).

The United States has climbed 20 places in the rankings, from 40th to 20th, in just one year. Barack Obama's election as president and the fact that he has a less hawkish approach than his predecessor have had a lot to do with this.

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Tribal law suppresses women's social life in Yemen

By: Amel Al-Ariqi

SANA'A, Oct. 28 – Sahar, 24, was taken by force from her house in Rada'a province, to her uncle's house in a remote tribal village in the same province last week. At the time of writing, Sahar is still in the custody of her cousins who abducted her last Wednesday, in a bid to prevent her wedding party-which was supposed to be today (Thursday).

"Help...I cannot sleep...I can not eat. They were slapping me on my face," whispered Sahar during a phone call, that Yemen Times carried out Saturday morning.

Sahar graduated from the Department of English last year. She was engaged one and a half years ago to Ahmed, who belongs to different tribe in Sana'a. Ahmed also belongs to different social class, known as "Qabial," which is considered to be lower than Sahar's class, known as "Sadah." "That was the excuse her cousins used so they could take her, and prevent the marriage," said Mohammed Muhya al-Deen, Sahar's relative who lives in Sana'a.

"We have been told that about seventy armed men stormed Sahar's house where she lives with her sister and brothers. They bit her, pushed her harshly into a car with her brother and sisters as she emitted low screams, and took her away from the house to an unknown location. The attackers weren't anonymous.

They were her cousins," Said Muhi Al-deen

"Later, we knew that she was at her uncle's house in the village, which is remote, and has a lack of any basic services. No water, no electricity and a difficult phone connection."

The Rada'a province belongs to the Albaidha governorate, where weapons are widespread, and people are overpowered by tribal norms.

Sahar, whose father and mother passed away years ago, was under the custody of her three older brothers and sisters. Last August, her brothers approved her marriage contract, agreeing with the groom that the wedding party would be Thursday, November 29. "There is an argument over the validity of Sahar's marriage contract between the brothers and the cousins," said Shaikh Zaid Alriami, the head of Al-Riami tribe to which Sahar belongs to.

Shaikh Zaid rejected any authority's interference, to release Sahar.

"We cannot say that she was kidnapped. She is at her uncle's house. We don't want any security and outsider interference, it's personal, and a family issue," said the Sheikh, who believes that the tribal judgment will solve the issue.

Rada'a security declined comment.

The situation became complicated when the sheikh claimed that one of the cousins has a marriage contract which

proves that Sahar was married to him.

"It is fake, and we want him to show us the contract and let the police examine it," said Rahmani, Sahar's sister.

According to the marriage law in Yemen, women are typically prevented from conducting their own marriage contract. Women's male guardians- the father, brothers, uncles and cousins are the ones who conduct this contract.

During the following seven days of Sahar's abduction, many meetings and negotiations took place between Sahar's brothers and cousins on one side, and the groom and the cousins on the other side; with the sheikhs presiding.

"It's ridiculous. We cannot get Sahar out, because of the absence of the state, and because of the power of the tribe norms in that area," said Muhi Aldeen

"I stand by Sahar. She is my wife. I'm not going to give up to their old discriminating ways regarding my social class, or tribe," said Ahmed, the groom.

"The tribal judgment that we arrived to was to compromise and cancel the two marriage contracts. Then, to send the girl to her aunt's house, and as a sheik I will compensate the two sides and butcher cows to pay the dowries that both claimed they paid. However, the brothers refused, and the cousins said that they will fight for "their honor", and won't let her go to this man's house," said Zaid

Among this loud dispute, Sahar's voice is unheard.

Traditional tribal law continues to have a direct impact on women's standing in Yemen, despite the government's attempt to show promotion of women's rights, said studies.

Tribal law generally reflects the strongly patriarchal nature of rural society; it considers women to belong to men in their paternal lineage prior to marriage, and to their husband's family following marriage.

Tribal law typically denies a woman any inheritance of tribal lands if she marries outside her tribe in order to prevent lands passing from one tribe to another through intermarriage. Still, in many Yemeni tribal regions tribal law permits women the same right of divorce as men, though this right is normally granted to women by the civil law.

"Long ago, customs had been mechanized to protect elders and women from the vision of fanatics, revenge killings, and tribal inputs. However, the Yemeni society is now going through a transmutation stage where it hasn't applied the rule of the law and no longer follows the customary law. Such breakdown in the structure of the society makes women have less weight to seek protection from the leaders with. Sahar's case reflects the breakdown of the society," commented a researcher in tribal affairs, who preferred to not mention his name.

By: Mohammed Bin Sallam

SAADA, Oct. 28 – The new mediation committee, comprised of senior political and tribal leaders, found it increasingly difficult to persuade the government to accept a compromise which would satisfy both the army and Houthi fighters-who have been engaged in ongoing clashes that are now entering their third month, reliable sources from Sanaa and Saada said.

Requesting to remain anonymous, the sources claimed that the government representatives opposed a ceasefire. The Houthis accepted all the five terms listed by the government to stop the war.

"Our main concern is that the war should end as soon as possible in order to end bloodshed and the wasting of public funds, to which Yemeni citizens contribute in taxes and other duties at the expense of their livelihoods," one of those sources said. "Some influential leaders justify their objection to ending the war by laying out unachievable demands."

Regarding armed confrontations in the volatile governorates of Saada and Amran, an official military source said that the government troops, backed by tribesmen from the Waela tribe, opened the Saada-Buqaa Road on Tuesday, which Houthis have been blocking for weeks, preventing delivery of essential supplies to troops and the population of Saada city.

The army-affiliated 26 September net quoted another military source as saying on Monday that "the army destroyed 5 vehicles loaded with arms on their way to Houthis on the road to the Malahidh area, west of Saada

city, which has been witnessing fierce clashes since the sixth round of fighting between the government troops and Houthis broke out on August 11th."

Aerial shelling

The same source added that military aircrafts launched heavy aerial shelling on Monday on the areas of Saqain and Dhahyan, near the Saada city, killing and injuring dozens. Other aircrafts hit areas of Maiz, Al Salem and Razih, leaving several casualties.

The army-affiliated website also quoted a local Saada source as saying, "Bloody confrontations between army members and Houthi gunmen took place in the Magash area, leaving many on both sides killed."

In Amran's Harf Sufyan district, the website reported that military and security units thwarted a Houthi offensive targeting their posts in the Qam Demam and Tamthala areas, adding that scores of the attackers were killed or injured in the operation.

From their side, Houthis announced late on Monday that they took control of Razih's central town, which should help them take over other military positions in the area. They added that the army suffered heavy losses during two-week clashes in the district.

Houthis said they took control of 11 strategic positions once used by the army, including the Government Airport, adding that they also seized large quantities of weapons belonging to the army.

In a statement released Tuesday, Houthis Media Office said that their fighters took over military positions along the road between Razih and Ghamr districts, plus military

ordinance and equipment.

Boat caught up

On a side note, authorities in Sana'a announce the seizure of a big boat filled with weapons, believed to be Iranian, in the Red Sea near Yemen's shore. Media sources said the boat, loaded with armor and various types of weapons, was on its way to the Houthis.

Various agencies differed over the ownership of these weapons. Some of them said they were being sent to the Palestinian Hamas Movement, while others claimed they belong to anonymous arms traders, who usually sell weapons to Yemenis and Somalis.

Yemeni Information Minister Hassan Al-Lawzi, who is also the spokesperson for the government, declared on Tuesday that security authorities arrested five Iranians aboard the boat, but didn't say whether the boat was carrying weapons.

Some media outlets quoted a local source from the Hajja governorate as saying, "The initial investigation results revealed that the five Iranians are military experts and trainers, planning to deliver the boatload of weapons to Houthis, as well as take injured Iranians and Lebanese to Iran."

Yemeni authorities accuse Houthis of receiving support from Iranian parties, which is denied by Houthis. "Houthis receive funding from some Iranian sources, but I don't charge the Iranian government with this," President Ali Abdullah Saleh said last week.

Iranian sources denied that the boat, intercepted in Yemen's territorial waters, belongs to Iran. They added

that all the reports about the boat are inauthentic and baseless.

Verdicts

On Tuesday, the State Security Court (SSC) sentenced four Houthi followers to death while another eleven faced imprisonment terms ranging from five to fifteen years. The group was charged with composing an armed gang, and engaging in clashes against the military and security forces in the Bani Hushaish district, some 20 km northeast of the capital Sanaa, last year. Many army members and innocent civilians were killed in the Bani Hushaish operations.

The court began trying Parliament Member Yahya Badr ad-Din Al-Houthi on Monday. However, as he is currently in Germany, they sentenced him in absentia. This came after the Yemeni Parliament agreed to withdraw Al-Houthi's immunity three years after he left Yemen for Germany.

The prosecution charged him with leading and engaging with armed groups, as well as plotting to assassinate the U.S. Ambassador to Yemen. Another of the charges leveled against him is fabricating false news in order to shake security and hurt Yemen's reputation via several satellite channels including BBC, Al Jazeera and Al-Alam.

Over the past two weeks, the same court sentenced 12 Houthi followers from Bani Hushaish district to death while another nine Houthis face imprisonment terms ranging from 8 to 12 years for their involvement in clashes with the army last year and fomenting violence and unrest in the country.

Electric blackouts decrease with the coming of winter

By: Mahmoud Assamiee

SANA'A, Oct. 28 - Electric blackouts have decreased these days. This has made people think that some improvement has been achieved in electricity. However, the reality is that the demand for electricity has been reduced in winter, and there is no improvement in generating electricity.

The demand for electricity in hot areas has been reduced in winter and this has lightened pressure on the power network, said a source in Central Power Control. "This helps us to reduce repeated power blackouts," said the source, who preferred to remain anonymous.

As for the operation of the Mareb Power Station (Mareb 1) which is operated by gas, the source said the problem of using gas as fuel for the station is still unsolved.

Earlier, Minister of Electricity and Energy Awadh Assuqatri stated that a technical problem was behind the delay in operating the station. The gas contains a higher percentage of diesel, to a degree that makes it unsuitable to

operate the station.

Two weeks ago the government formed a ministerial committee to investigate and find solutions. The first meeting, held last Thursday and presided over by Prime Minister Ali Mujawar, discussed a report from technicians regarding reasons for the delay in operating the station.

According to al-tagheer.net, the report suggested interim solutions by installing separators to take out the impurities in the gas. These quick solutions will ensure operating the station, which generates an energy output of 341 megawatts.

The technicians indicated in their reports that Safer Company (which is responsible for providing the station with fuel) has started manufacturing these separators as interim solutions until an apparatus to reduce gas pressure in the pipeline that runs from Safer to the station is found. In addition, a laboratory will be constructed at Mareb 1 to remove the impurities found in the gas.

Three weeks ago, Assuqatri stated there are differences between Safer

Company and the Germany-based Siemens Company (which constructed the station) over the problem of operating the station. He said each blames the other; Siemens says the gas which will be used as fuel is different than the gas it received as a sample before constructing the station. But Safer says the gas sample it has provided to Siemens is the same gas type which will be used as fuel.

Prime Minister directed the concerned bodies to speed up carrying out these solutions to make use of the station as soon as possible. He also directed technicians from the Ministry of Electricity and Energy, the Ministry of Oil and Minerals, and Safer Company to prepare a report on the quickest solutions, including the technical requirements and time frame, to be presented at next Thursday's meeting.

Earlier, an engineer at Safer Company told a Mareb news website that the experiments the company has carried out at Mareb 1 in trying to separate out the impurities have totally failed. He attributed this failure

to the inability of engineers to install detectors in the station.

The source said the gas which is produced now by Safer Company is saturated with water and other oil substances, which means that the gas used as a fuel is not up to the specifications made by Siemens to operate turbines to generate energy in the station.

The source said influential people in the Ministry of Electricity and all other concerned parties in the project are behind the failure of operating Mareb 1. "The company [Safer] already knows the gas it produces is full of impurities and that the turbines can not produce energy if the gas fuel is only 90 percent clean."

Two weeks ago, the parliament summoned the Minister of Electricity, Awadh Assuqatri, and asked him about the problem behind the delay of operations at Mareb 1.

"The minister went to the parliament and clarified the reality and returned, that is all," said Spokesman of Ministry of Electricity and Energy Muhareb Abu Ghanem.

Beirut Call: The role of Civil Society in making democratic transformations

BEIRUT, Oct. 26 (HRITC) - Under the title "Evaluating the progress toward democracy in the Arab region", a seminar was held in Lebanon from 23 to 25 October 2009, organized by the Permanent Peace Movement in Lebanon, Human Rights Information and Training Center in Yemen and the Arab program for human rights activists in Egypt, and funded by MEPI (Middle East Partnership Initiative). The event was attended by many participants coming from several Arab countries namely Jordan, Egypt, Palestine, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Yemen and Lebanon. At the end of the 3 day seminar, the following call was released:

In order to enhance the role of civil society in the democratic reform process in the Arab region, and given the importance of this role in contributing to the required democratic transformations and guaranteeing an active participation of the civil society in future policies.

The participants reiterate the following:

The civil society shall assume an active role in making democratic transformations, in the framework of the full partnership and the complementarity of roles between public and non public institutions. This shall be based on the respect of democracy, Human Rights as well as equity and justice principles in our societies and the respect of the independent character of the civil society and its active participation in building the society.

To invite all civil society, democracy and human rights activists in the Arab region to reinforce their role in making democratic transformations and building partnership with active institutions and partners in the society to enhance the role of civil society and protects its independent decisions

To work on creating a regional space gathering civil society activists and representatives in the Arab region. To deploy more efforts to reach this end, in order to have a view that reinforces the principles of democracy and human rights in the region, based on justice, equity, freedom of expression and coupled with an open spirit to the values of the modern century with a sense of responsibility, giving and perseverance.

We truly hope that this space we look for can be a framework to organize the efforts of civil society and set up an efficient mechanism to enhance the principle of democratic dialogue between the different components of civil society as well as other institutions. A place where we can get to know the experiences of other peoples and carry on with a dialogue fully aware that creative human communication is crucial to ensure peace, justice and freedom to all.

Beirut Call for enhancing the role of civil society in democratic transformations process in the Arab region is a start to unify the efforts of civil society organizations in Arab countries. An initiative to organize the efforts of democracy and Human Rights activists in this vital part of the globe, and

an efficient mechanism that regulates Civil Society efforts in this regard. Thus, democratic actions can be reinforced to ensure a transition toward democracy and Human Rights. It is essential to note, that this initiative is not an alternative for any other space. In fact, it is an additional effort to strengthen all actions aiming at reinforcing civil society activists and other reformists.

Therefore, the participants who released this call pledge to invite for a democratic dialogue with an open spirit and a full comprehension of the necessity of partnership and complementarity of roles, and the efficient contribution of civil society in the democratic dialogue in this region. They also vow to turn this gathering into an annual regular event to promote this call and push it forward to have a clear and efficient vision, that contributes, thanks to the positions and distinctiveness of the persons who launched this initiative, to achieving the main goal: Reinforcing the role of Civil Society among all forces that are involved in realizing possible and real democratic transformations in the Arab region.

The participants in this seminar undertook to work seriously to reinforce this step during the coming period (by the middle of 2010 maximum)

The participants form the nucleus of this framework, and we call upon all colleagues in the Arab civil society to join us in order to have a broader and more influencing representation of the civil society in achieving democratic process.

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 6. Create interfaces between different applications as needed

- 4- REQUIREMENTS & PREFERENCES**
- **Education:** University Degree in Computer sciences or Engineering
 - **Experience**
 1. Databases, Oracle & Software development
 2. Oracle DBA.
 3. Have experience in at least 3 programming languages (i.e. Delphi, Power builder, Visual Basic, Developer, Jbuilder...) including one visual language
 4. Fast learner and have the ability to follow up with newest technologies in software development.
 5. Software Analysis Skills.
 6. Have good back ground in web applications development.
 7. Teamwork.
 8. Communication skills.
 9. Problem Solving, Analytical Thinking
 10. Adequate professional experience on a similar position of at least 2 to 3 years.
 - **Languages: Arabic & English**
 - **Other Skills:**
 - The ability to implement and understand unit Employees requests, according to work priorities and on time.
 - Creative
 - Patient and diplomatic when dealing with Employees
 - Logical and quick solutions provider
 - Excellent Coordination with other SFD units and departments.

Interested candidates should submit their application by email to: manam@sfd-yemen.org, mhga@yahoo.com before the deadline of **10/11/2009**. Applications received after the closing date will not be considered. Only short-listed candidates will be contacted for interviews

Their News

Lufthansa winter flights to 191 destinations in 78 countries Winter timetable 2009/10 with fewer flights



In view of weaker demand in the coming winter flight schedules, Lufthansa is reducing the number of its weekly flights, especially on German and European routes. All in all, a total of 12,406 weekly flights will be laid on the new winter timetable (previous year: 13,402), a decrease of 7.4 per cent. Through gradual withdrawal of smaller regional aircraft and the deployment of larger types, the available seat capacity will remain stable in a year-on-year comparison. Overall, through fleet re-dimensioning, the capacity – measured in available seat kilometres – will increase marginally by 1.1 per cent, principally through the use of new aircraft in inter-continental traffic. The winter timetable 2009/2010 is valid for the period commencing Sunday, 25 October 2009 through to Saturday, 27 March 2010.

In the new winter flight schedules, Lufthansa is offering connections to 191 destinations in 78 countries (compared with 194 destinations in 79 countries in winter 2008/09). With 11,282 German domestic and European flights weekly (previous year: 12,278 flights), the downsizing is mainly in the continental route network. Long-haul services in contrast with a weekly 1,146 intercontinental flights (previous year: 1,124 flights) will increase marginally.

“Our passengers are staying loyal to us because we are maintaining existing connections and not radically revising our route network. We are optimising the network so as to retain connection quality, wherever possible, for our customers,” explained Karl Ulrich Garnadt, Member of the Lufthansa German Airlines Board. “We are

keeping a presence in all traffic regions and cancelling flight connections only when alternatives are available to our passengers. This adaptation is a measure resulting from the CLIMB 2011 cost-cutting programme, with which the Lufthansa passenger business is aiming to improve its results on a sustained basis by a billion euros by 2011. At the same time, we are opening up new markets in West Africa, for example, so as to harness new growth opportunities.”

Renewed adjustment to the timetable in line with declining demand will be effected largely by scrapping individual flight frequencies, amalgamating specific routes and the assumption of selected connections by airlines in the Lufthansa Group. In the winter schedules, for example, the flights operated to Brussels by Lufthansa and Brussels Airlines in cross-border traffic between Germany and Belgium will be rearranged and harmonised. Lufthansa will take over the connections to the Belgian capital from its Frankfurt and Munich hubs, Brussels Airlines will in return connect Brussels with Hamburg and Berlin.

Despite the necessary cuts, Lufthansa is continuing to develop new, strategically important growth markets. Among its principal targets are West and Central Africa. Lufthansa is further increasing its services in that region and will be flying daily to the Nigerian capital Abuja when the new timetable starts. Those flights will continue

thrice-weekly to Malabo (Equatorial Guinea) and four times weekly to Nigeria’s Port Harcourt, which is thus featuring anew in the timetable. In July, the biggest German airline is commencing a new connection to Libreville in Gabon. In this region, rich in raw materials, Lufthansa is also flying to Luanda (Angola) and Lagos (Nigeria). In comparison with the previous year, Lufthansa is doubling its services to the oil-producing countries in West and Central Africa from 11 to 21 flights weekly.

Since 1 October, Lufthansa customers have been able to book new code-share connections with cooperation partner JetBlue. The US carrier is operating flights also under Lufthansa flight numbers from 11 November 2009 with seamless flight connections ex New York or Boston to twelve US destinations and Puerto Rico. Additionally, seasonal services Hamburg–Innsbruck (Austria), Frankfurt–Cape Town (South Africa) and Dusseldorf–Miami (USA) will be resumed.

In the past few months, Lufthansa has for economic discontinued flights to Erivan (Armenia), Bristol (UK), Ufa (Russia) and Portland/Oregon (USA).

The airlines in the Lufthansa Group – Austrian Airlines, bmi, Brussels Airlines and SWISS – are also commencing their winter flight schedules on 25 October. In harness with Lufthansa, all five airlines are together serving 254 destinations in 101 countries on four continents via their hubs at Brussels, Dusseldorf, Frankfurt, London-Heathrow, Munich, Vienna and Zurich. They are also each augmenting their own services with an array of code-share flights with partner airlines.



INTERNAL / EXTERNAL VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT (Date: 29/10/2009)

Title of Post:	Data Entry Clerk	Entry on Duty:	15 November 2009
Post Number:	Temporary Appointment	Duration:	6 Months
Category / Level:	GL4	Closing Date:	07 November 2009
Location:	Amran		

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:
Under the direct supervision of the Head of Field Office in Amran and in coordination with Protection Section in Sana'a, the incumbent will perform the following duties, guided by the humanitarian principles and values of the United Nations, and adhering to the UN Code of Conduct:

- Terms of reference (Duties)**
1. Responsible for entering data mainly related to asylum seekers, refugees and persons of concern to UNHCR into the computer database.
 2. Prepare statistics, drafting and compiling on regular basis and when requested, statistical reports on refugees, A/S and UNHCR persons of concern.
 3. Keep track of all ICs status records by regularly updating the database, and keep the IC files in proper order.
 4. Carry out tasks for production and distribution of reports, photocopying etc..
 5. Provide the search of information and IC files required by the concerned Units.
 6. Assist in the development of forms for data collection and analysis, if requested.
 7. Perform any other duty, as requested.

QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Education: Completion of Secondary Education.
Experience: At least **three** years of previous job experience relevant to the function.
Others: Possession of good computer and communication skills is essential.
Languages: Very good knowledge of Arabic and English.

For internal UNHCR candidates:
Staff may apply to vacant posts at their own level at any time. Under the reduced seniority requirement, staff who have completed at least half of the required seniority in grade will be considered. Candidates whose grade is two levels below that of the post may also be considered. Candidates who do not meet the criteria as internal candidates can be considered as external candidates.

For external candidates:
While priority will be given to Internal Candidates as per UNHCR guidelines, suitable External Candidates will be considered.

IMPORTANT:
Applications received after the above mentioned closing date will not be considered. All applications should be sent to:
The Administration Officer
UNHCR BO Sana'a
P.O. Box 12093
Sana'a.
Tel. Contact: +967-1-469771/2
Fax: +967-1-469 770



INTERNAL / EXTERNAL VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT (Date: 29/10/2009)

Title of Post:	Senior Programme Clerk	Entry on Duty:	15 November 2009
Post Number:	Temporary Appointment	Duration:	6 Months
Category / Level:	GL 5	Closing Date:	7 November 2009
Location:	Sana'a		

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:
Under the direct supervision of the Programme Officer in Sana'a and in coordination with field operation units in Amran and Haradh, the incumbent will perform the following duties, guided by the humanitarian principles and values of the United Nations, and adhering to the UN Code of Conduct:

- Terms of reference (Duties)**
1. Collects, registers and maintains information on project activities by reviewing reports and through first-hand sources;
 2. Prepares status and progress reports, prepares tables and drafts corresponding text, prepares background material for use in discussions and briefing sessions;
 3. Participates in the preparation of draft project documents including sub-agreements, project submissions, revisions and translates project documents as required;
 4. Administer project budget and expenditure through online system MSRP.
 5. Monitors project/programme activities by reviewing and analyzing a variety of records and reports, especially budgets and financial implementation. Maintains close contact with governmental and non-governmental implementing partners, providing co-operation and guidance as necessary;
 6. Performs specific administrative operational/control tasks for project/programme activities. This may include field visits for specific monitoring and evaluation issues;
 7. Undertakes appropriate actions in absence of supervisor in order to avoid delays in project/programme execution;
 8. Performs other duties as required.

QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Education: Completion of Secondary Education.
Experience: At least **Four** years of previous job experience relevant to the function.
Others: Possession of good computer and communication skills is essential, especially MS Excel.
Languages: Very good knowledge of Arabic and English.

For internal UNHCR candidates:
Staff may apply to vacant posts at their own level at any time. Under the reduced seniority requirement, staff who have completed at least half of the required seniority in grade will be considered. Candidates whose grade is two levels below that of the post may also be considered. Candidates who do not meet the criteria as internal candidates can be considered as external candidates.

For external candidates:
While priority will be given to Internal Candidates as per UNHCR guidelines, suitable External Candidates will be considered.

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JUST ANOTHER DAY IN THE CAPITAL (2)

Voltaire and De Lamartine at Sana'a University



Over 10,000 students enroll Sana'a university each year.

By: Judith Spiegel
For the Yemen Times

Every day, thousands of students take the bus to the eastern part of Sana'a, where they study at the university. Dressed in their neatest business suits or their most fashionable balto's, they try to enrich their knowledge and get better opportunities in life by going to their faculties of engineering, commerce, law or languages. Will they succeed? 8 a.m. Classroom 1: "Repeat after

me please: "Je reçois, tu reçois, il reçoit, nous recevons, vous recevez, ils reçoivent," says Tour Valentine. Originally from Ukraine, Valentine today teaches second year students at the French Department of the language faculty of Sana'a University. She asks the students whether they are familiar with the conjugation of the verb "recevoir." She whispers, "I do not know exactly what they have learned before". Today is the fourth day of the new academic year. Not all students seem to be entirely up to the new

academic season yet. One has written, seemingly with regret, on the white board "En Ramadan, j'étais libre tout le temps." For some of the staff this is still the case, they are absent. According to fourth year student Nahla this has nothing to do with this being the first week. "Some of the professors are never here," she said. "To be honest, these are mostly the male Yemeni teachers," she says with grinning eyes. Sana'a University was established during the years 1970 and 1971 and was the first government university. Today, it still is a public university. Over the years, many private universities have opened. Students who can afford it usually prefer to go to these private universities. At private universities single-sex education is common, which, especially for women, is sometimes the only way their fathers or husbands allow them to go to university. Another reason to go to private universities is the quality of education, which is usually considered to be higher at private universities. In the French textbook, the verb "envoyer" (to send) is illustrated with items such as telexes, telegrams and letters. A mobile phone rings and the Celine Dion tune brings some colour to the spartan classroom. The copied textbooks all of a sudden seem somewhat outdated. In the teachers' room this is confirmed by Valentine and her colleague Dr. Najla. "We have nothing. No recent books, no educational methods, no computers, no proper library, not enough classrooms and no training for our teachers. Please help us by writing about it." Outside, students gather under the few trees. Some have chosen to study French because this is what their close friends did, or because they love "the French culture." Others want to be translators or interpreters. Valentine: "In reality, if the students leave



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university they will not find a job. They know, we tell them. But you know we stopped talking about all the problems we face here. The easiest thing to do is to drop everything and go. But then, what good would that do the students?"

Mohammed Al-Wazai, who graduated last year, put down his disappointment in his academic education in words. In the periodical "Periodique," that seems to have appeared only twice, he wrote about his faculty with both warmth and sadness. He speaks about the lack of motivation of both teachers and students, the lack of good materials, the lack of getting the chance to truly learn his beloved language. Why then, is his French so excellent? Because Al-Wazai took things in his own hands, went to the French Cultural and read everything French he could lay his hands on. "No, it was not the faculty that taught me French," he said.

None of the students in classroom 4 have ever been to a French-speaking country. Of course, they would all love to. Every year, for one or two students this can become reality. One or two

outstanding students are elected to go to France, to the Académie Versailles. There, they teach Arabic. Student Nahla was surprised: "Some people in France seem to want to learn Arabic."

Mohammed was one of the students offered the trip to France. He refused because the opportunity was not that much of an opportunity after all. "You are paid 700 euro per month. It is impossible to live in France, in Versailles mind you, for 700 euro per month. Housing alone will cost this. A friend of mine who went, still did not find a place to stay."

Over 10,000 students enroll Sana'a University each year. This year, around 400 of them are going to study French.

They will be taught by teachers who are not native speakers themselves. They will search the library for the latest literature or French newspapers in vain. They will have no computers to do listening exercises. They will sometimes have to stand in the classroom for lack of chairs. They will have to wait in vain for their teacher to show up. They will be surprised to see that this semester they only have

seven lectures per week.

At 11 a.m., classroom 4 is packed with fourth year students. The room is too small so they move to classroom 1. Teacher Najla, the only doctor in the department, lectures on the theory of French Grammar. She explains about the debate among linguists regarding the use of the 'passé simple.' When asked if she understands all this, one of the female students behind me whispers, "Comme ça comme ça" and finishes her text message on her mobile.

From the perspective of teachers and students, it is rather doubtful that Sana'a University can keep up with its impressive mission statement. According to its Web site, the university aims primarily to fulfill its obligations and responsibilities towards its students; to bring up educated generations who will contribute positively to the society and serve the community and to enhance higher education in Yemen.

When going back to the Old City, one of the French students, Mountaser, takes me in his taxi. At least he will have a job after university, he says.



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Sa'ada Thoughts is a series of reflections on life and people in Sa'ada from an independent perspective, written by a nurse from the Philippines who had been working in Sa'ada for two years. He could be reached at levy9ph2000@yahoo.com.

Isolation

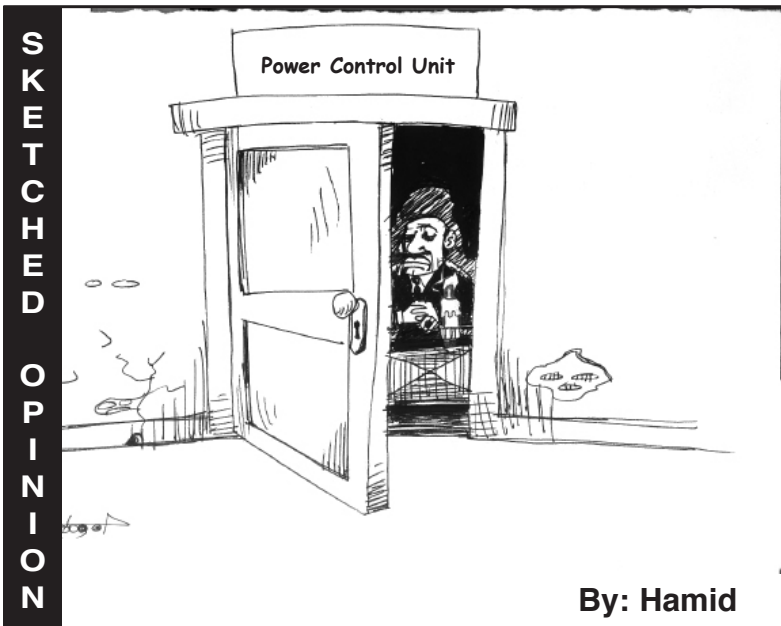
Since the ceasefire began almost two days before writing this, I believed the buzzing sounds of gun shots and the explosive blasts of cannons would stop terrorizing us. During the early hours of September 6, the third day following the ceasefire, mysterious sounds shuddered the Emergency Room (ER) windows and shook our coffee and tea. We never know from where the sounds come and have never set foot beyond the hospital's steel gates since the conflict started. While my colleagues ate breakfast in the cafeteria, we saw another newsfeed about the situation in Sa'ada. We could not understand the Arabic language and from the video we could only see trucks loaded with "something" that was supposed to reach Sa'ada. With the help of a translator, we learned that the trucks represented aide for Sa'ada that never reached its destination. Throughout the afternoon, the horrifying sounds of battle reminded us that the ceasefire never existed; The mutual agreement to open roads for aid had no effect.

After working the night shift I only had eight hours to rest before I would start anew. Waiting for laundry and taking a bath left four or five hours for sleep. My shift started off slow relative to the usual. Approximately twenty patients came during my shift and all left early. When the military began exploding rounds two hours after my shift, my supervisor and I agreed that something was coming. A few minutes later, an ambulance parked in front of the hospital gates and their personnel took several stretchers to transfer wounded and dead. It was the first batch of soldiers since the truce and their injuries were moderate relative to usual. The sudden change of pace gave us all a bit of an adrenaline rush; it was all we needed.

When I went for break, I saw the computers in the library were empty, a rare sight since the administration shut off the internet connection to our bedrooms. I enjoyed my dinner inside the cafeteria and asked the coordinator of the recreation department about the empty room. He told me we no longer have access to internet or international calling, at least for the time being. His news shocked me and I could not believe it. After finishing my hearty dinner, I went to my room to brush my teeth before returning to the ER. I asked our supervisor if she knew about our situation; she told me she had no idea. Another colleague from India told me that our isolation started around 5:30 pm. The administration tried to find ways of fixing the lines but failed. I knew before that our connection to the outside world would falter. Neither fax nor snail mail was an option. I did not know how I could relay this information to the Yemen Times. I used to joke around with Ms. Nadia about that this day would come and now it has.

We all sat looking at our watched in despair and waiting for our shift to end. We sat with our friends outside of the compound and discussed our feelings. We felt helpless with the option only to wait until the government connects the telephone lines that they claim "the Houthis" cut off. There was an allegation that the Houthis were responsible for cutting the lines but I have my doubts. In many situations, the dominant group paints a picture of a "bad guy" that distorts reality. We sat staring at the stars and pointing at missiles. I often ignored the moon, when I saw it, it had a gloomy hue. Stellar bodies used to be associated with divine beings. Muslims base their calendar of the phases of the moon. Perhaps stellar bodies also feel emotions like humans. I think the moon feels how desperate we are in Sa'ada.

The situation has cut off our connection with the outside world. Once when one of my colleagues joked about how busy he was during his night duty my emotions took control. I told him that in the war zone we should expect to suffer. I hate myself when I shift to this "serious mode"; others cannot understand me. I plan to keep myself in isolation for a few days because when I see people making fun of our way of life, I cannot hide my emotions. Sometimes we have to enjoy the moment with friends and escape the grim reality but I cannot drown in their delusions. Sa'ada has become what one article predicted: a time-bomb. Is the timer ticking or has the bomb gone off? The stress is taking detrimental psychological and physical tolls on us. If I only had Dorothy's ruby shoes from the Wizard of Oz. I would click the heels twice and be off. There's no place like home.



By: Hamid

By: Nabil Haidar

The man fixing the floor told me, "I want to finish what I have started, the paving work, and delay the rest of the work because I agreed with arms trafficker to go to him quickly and start tiling a big basement he has in the center of housing city. This basement has been assigned for storing arms, bombs and the like."

I did not pay attention to conversation with the man over his previous commitments until I noticed his eyes sparkling while he was talking to me. I then understood that he was getting a large amount of money from this merchant. I let him go because I know working with an arms trafficker generates a lot of money.

But what made me silent were feelings of abstraction, wonder, fear and horror. I sat imagining the store of bombs and

shells between buildings asking myself, "What if this store explodes? What will be the size of the catastrophe? How many innocent people who live around a store will die?"

Living between arms and bombs is terrible. Arms trafficking and bearing is a big problem. People who traffic and carry weapons make other people sleepless. Regular people, scared of the large amount of weapons in the country hope to see the law control the situation. Two days ago, a black list of some arm traffickers was issued and we hope that this list will be a breakthrough for the draft law of organizing, owning and carrying weapons, which is sitting in the desk drawers of parliament members, or in their wastebaskets.

However delayed this law, the country needs it to be passed. I think that concerned bodies have to receive this decision by working on implementing it successfully. They have to pay attention

to the arms trade, which plagues us and causes the biggest afflictions, clashes and abuses the country and weakens the people.

Regardless of the fact that arms culture is part of Yemeni heritage, a new culture must evolve. This culture must keep watch on arms trafficking, and understand what used to make people turn a blind eye to these acts.

Some people who own weapons are proud that their military equipment lacks only tanks and jets. This is the great problem of arms culture.

In this regard, I am reminded of an incident that occurred a month ago, when a family lost two children. The two children were playing an imaginary PlayStation game, with real bombs, and their parents were absent.

Although this incident was clearly a result of children playing with bombs, some newspapers tried to play with the truth and said the incident was ambiguous

because it had links with the character of the father.

This incident was a result of the father owning personal weapons- bombs even. Children play with them as toys, and death ends the game.

In some markets, people are seen carrying bombs in their hands with nobody realizes the danger. Innocent pedestrians can do nothing.

Thus, this is an issue must be prohibited and criminalized. I do not want to deeply discuss the descriptions of those who work with this death trafficking, they do not have any excuse, even if they are high ranking people. It is important to proceed with measures of curbing this trade.

At the same time, measures to destroy the stores of arms traffickers must be put into place. This must be done with zero tolerance so that influential people cannot interfere with enforcing the law.

Source: *althourra.net*

Barack Obama and the flying circus

By Ivan Simic

Barack Obama and the Flying Circus is a perfect term to describe current President of the United States and his prominent Cabinet.

For the past year and a half every single day was and still is about Barack Obama and his extravaganzas. Day just does not go by without Obama: What did Obama say? What did Obama do? What will Obama say? What will Obama do? In addition, we have witnessed media madness for Obama's dog, Obama's family, Obama's citizenship, Obama's religion, Obama's cabinet, Obama's associates, among others.

There is no way to avoid Obama and his flying circus, no matter where we live, they are everywhere not just in the US, they are in Europe, Asia, Pacific, Africa, Middle East and even the North Pole. They are filling front pages of the world newspapers and making breaking news around the world, and that entire not ones a day, but several times a day. It appears there is just no room for other country leaders, Presidents, novelists, scientist, and artist. It is like they do not exist, like Obama is the only important one in this contemporary world.

However, this ongoing entertainment and late night shows by Obama and his sidekick's are not fascinating anymore, they became more like harassment. No matter if we read the news papers, watch TV, listen to the radio or go online, Obama and his circus-men are there 24/7 to remind us that they exist, in case we forgot.

And, in addition to all "amusement" by Obama and his extravaganzas, on October 9, 2009, for his extraordinary global entertainment, Barack Obama got a present from his circus-men: his first Nobel Peace Prize.

Yet, what Obama's circus-man did not know is that for the extraordinary entertainment one does not receive Nobel Peace Prize, one receives Academy Award or the Emmy, among other movie awards. It appears circus-men were late for the Oscar, as the Oscar was played on February 22, 2009; therefore they went to present him with the Nobel Prize instead.

The award came as a surprise even to the President Obama himself, he said: "To be honest, I do not feel that I deserve to be in the company of so many transformative figures".

Maybe President Obama was thinking about these transformative figures: Martti Ahtisaari (got the prize as a reward for his contribution in illegal 2008 Kosovo independence. No need to talk too much about Mr. Ahtisaari because his picture tells a thousand words), Al Gore (got the prize as a compensation for all of his failures in the US politics), Muhammad Yunus (got the prize as a gift, thanks to a good friend of his Ted Turner (CNN),

and the members of the board of directors of the UN Foundation. They couldn't give him the prize in Economics because

the idea for Grameen Bank was first introduced by Pakistani Akhter Khan), Mohamed Mostafa ElBaradei (got the prize as a gift for his support of USA-Afghanistan war and USA-Iraqi war), Kofi Annan (UN and Annan got the prize in 2001; for their work for a better organized and more peaceful world. On October 7, 2001 the US attacked Afghanistan, they got the peace prize same year), among others. So much of the world peace!

The question that probably intrigues many is: Why is this first Peace Prize for Obama?

Obama is scheduled to receive three Nobel Prizes, two for Peace and one for Economics. His second prize will be in Economics, while third in Peace. After receiving his prizes, Obama will be the only man in human history to receive three unshared Nobel Prizes.

Linus Pauling was the only person to win two unshared prizes, one in Chemistry and one in Peace. When Michele Obama, wife of the President Obama, receives her unshared Nobel Prize, the Obama family will be the only multi laureate family to receive four unshared prizes, beating Curie family which holds the Nobel Prize family record.

It is not so important that Barack Obama got the Nobel Peace Prize, since Nobel Prize lost its original meaning long time ago. But, the most freighting thing is that people who support this prize and talk about peace forgot the meaning of the word "Peace".

Man who sends soldiers to the battlefield and threatens other sovereign countries cannot be man of peace, no matter how many prizes you award him with. Do these decision making people have any sense or reality, and what is right or wrong?

Peace is not some mainstream phrase. Without doubt, Obama is very popular at the moment thanks to the media, but that does not mean that Obama is a man of peace. What about war in Iraq and Afghanistan and threats to North Korea and Iran? Are these peace objectives?

Adolf Hitler, Joseph Stalin and Benito Mussolini were very popular at the time, but they were not presented with the Nobel Prize. Yet, they were nominated for same.

If we look down the history from 1900 to 2009, we will find only one person who was extremely popular and talked about like President Obama. That person is Adolf Hitler, leader of the Nazi Party and chancellor of Germany.

Despite both men's popularity; there are more scary similarities between these two leaders:

Both Obama and Hitler share similar ancestries: Obama German, Hitler Austrian.

Both leaders had been surrounded by

many controversies concerning birth certificate, citizenship and religion.

Both had the father figure issues. Obama's parents separated when he was two years old and they divorced in 1964. His father returned to Kenya and saw him only once more before dying in an automobile accident in 1982. Hitler had a troubled relationship with his tradition-minded authoritarian father, who frequently beat him.

During their teenage years both leaders had problems with alcohol. Obama called the alcohol phase "greatest moral failure", Hitler called it "most humiliated experience in life".

Both are unloved by the Jewish, for Hitler is well known why, for Obama, well, his victory in Presidential elections was not received with welcome in Israel.

Time magazine named Obama person of the year in 2008, Hitler in 1938.

Both had bestseller books: Obama had "Dreams of my Father" (memoir) and "The Audacity of Hope" (political convictions), Hitler had "Mein Kampf (My Struggle) in Volumes 1 and 2. It combines elements of autobiography with an exposition of Hitler's political ideology.

Obama was influenced by Martin Luther King, Hitler by Martin Luther.

Both Obama and Hitler came to power during the recession-depression; Obama in 2009, Hitler in 1933.

Both are personality cult leaders, portrayed as saviors of political and economical depression; Obama as an American savior, Hitler as German. A cult of personality arises when a country's leader uses mass media to create an idealized and heroic public image, often through unquestioning flattery and praise.

Both are/were very gifted orators, having ability to attract great interest in their speeches. Both have/had hand gestures when giving a speech.

Both leaders had initiated health reforms, environmentalism and animal protection rights, among others.

Obama and his extravaganzas occupied Europe and North Africa with their charm. Next in agenda is Asia Tour (Korea, China, Japan and Singapore). On the other side, Hitler's military occupied Europe, North Africa, East and South East Asia, and Pacific Ocean. The question is: will Obama go by the Hitler's path and visit Pacific Ocean in his next tour?

Talking about Hitler and Obama, one cannot avoid Hitler's words without thinking of Obama;

"All great movements are popular movements. They are the volcanic eruptions of human passions and emotions, stirred into activity by the ruthless Goddess of Distress or by the torch of the spoken word cast into the midst of the people".

"The art of leadership . . . consists in consolidating the attention of the

people against a single adversary and taking care that nothing will split up that attention. . . . The leader of genius must have the ability to make different opponents appear as if they belonged to one category".

"All propaganda has to be popular and has to accommodate itself to the comprehension of the least intelligent of those whom it seeks to reach. By the skillful and sustained use of propaganda, one can make a people see even heaven as hell or an extremely wretched life as paradise".

So, what can we expect from President Obama and his sidekick's?

Satire or real possibility

In order to pull his country out of recession Barack Obama will have no other option then to use his popularity to fill movie theaters. The US President will make movies! This is the only productive business left in the US. Obama will make few so called blockbuster movies which each will make more than a billion dollars in revenues, beating the legendary Titanic. Money from the movies will be used to support the US economy.

For his brilliant talent on movie screen Obama will get several Oscar's and other movie awards. In addition, Obama will be presented with his second Nobel Prize, but this time in Economics (for discovering unique mechanism to use movie industry to directly support government budget).

Here are some possible titles for Obama's movies:

Obama: The Extra-Terrestrial (E.T: The Extra-Terrestrial), Obama Wars (Star Wars), Obama-Man (Spider-Man), Obama Almighty (Bruce Almighty), The Obama Ultimatum (The Bourne Ultimatum), Obama vs. Aliens (Monsters vs. Aliens), Mr. & Mrs. Obama (Mr. & Mrs. Smith), Obama Forever (Batman Forever), Obama's 21 (Ocean's eleven), among other notable titles.

But what will Obama do when his movie carrier fades away? What else showmen can do, he will sing! Obama will record the peace album with the possible hit song "Heal the world make it Obamaland" (Heal the world by Michael Jackson), which will receive numerous MTV awards and Grammy's (Obama won two Grammy's, one in 2006 and one in 2008). It appears Democrats like Grammy's; An Inconvenient Truth by Al Gore won in 2009, Jimmy Carter in 2007, Bill Clinton in 2005, Hillary Clinton in 1997 and Jesse Jackson in 1989.

Obama singing career will fill the US budget additionally and will get him his third Nobel Prize, again in Peace (for sharing his gracious voice which brought untold happiness to all mankind, especially ones caught by war machinery).

For the end, the question that Obama Presidency should be asked is: Who is the director of this extraordinary performance in which Obama plays leading role?

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Turkey's Relations with Syria and Israel: Fatal renunciation of the West?

Recent weeks have seen Ankara leave one-time friend Israel out in the cold, while relations with former foe Syria have continued to thaw. Ayşe Karabat explores a possible sea change in Turkey's Middle East foreign policy

"Our common slogan is a joint destiny, a joint history and a joint future." The words of Turkish Foreign Minister Ahmet Davutoğlu, speaking at a joint press conference with his Syrian counterpart, Walid al-Moallem.

Held at the long border between the two countries, the press conference took place on 13 October. Together the foreign ministers took down a symbolic barrier, marking the mutual decision of the two countries to end visa requirements.

exercise scheduled to take place in Turkey was postponed indefinitely after the Turkish government asked Israel not to participate.

Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan told the al-Arabiya television station that his government acted as a "spokesman for the conscience of the people" and that the Turkish people did not want Israel to participate in the exercise.

A return to turbulence

Turkish-Israeli military and intelligence relations were always very good, even when there were no diplomatic relations between the two countries. Despite this, until the 1990s political relations always had their ups and downs.

This turbulent era appeared to be over, and many had begun to believe that the words of Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, when during his previous premiership in 1999 he said the "sky is the limit" for relations between the two countries.

However, this turbulent period in Turkish-Israeli ties has returned, particularly in the wake of Israel's attack on Gaza between Dec. 27, 2008, and Jan. 18, 2009.

Erdoğan, speaking at a panel discussion during the World Economic Forum in Davos in January even told Israeli President Shimon Peres, "You know how to kill people."

At the time Israel kept a low profile, just as it is doing now after its exclusion from the military drill. Israeli Defense Minister Ehud Barak issued a statement and urged Israeli officials to refrain from verbal assaults on Turkey. "Israel's relations with Turkey are strategic, and have existed for dozens of years. Despite all the ups and downs Turkey continues to be a key player in our region," he underlined.

During the 1990s, while Syria was harbouring Abdullah Öcalan – the now-imprisoned leader of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK), listed as a terrorist organization by Turkey, the US and the EU – Turkish officials frequently stated that "strategic ties between Israel and Turkey do not target any other country," but had difficulties convincing Arab countries of their sincerity.

A lot of water has passed under the bridge since then, and it is now Israel watching Turkey's "maximum integration with neighbouring countries" policy with concern.

At the beginning of the same week that saw Syria-Turkey relations in the spotlight, Turkey-Israeli ties were also in the news when a multinational air force



New Mideastern alliances: Ahmet Davutoglu at a meeting with Iraqi Foreign Minister Hoshyar Zebari, left, Syrian Foreign Minister Walid al-Moallem, second from left, second from right, and Arab League Secretary-General Amr Moussa, right, in Istanbul, 17 September

Syria and Israel, like Syrian journalist Husnu Mahli and Israeli Ephraim Inbar of the Begin Sadat Center for Strategic Studies, who think Turkey has changed its direction and that nothing will be the same again.

Both believe it is just coincidence that cancellation of the military drill and the joint meeting of the Syrian and Turkish ministers occurred in the same week. They also both agree that the change in direction on Turkey's part is very much related to the ruling Justice and Development Party (AKP). However they disagree on the significance of the change.

According to Mahli the realignment is just a slight change and very normal; meanwhile Inbar believes that Turkey is "gradually shifting from being an ally of the West to being a friend of the dictatorships in the Middle East."

Policy or ideology?

Inbar, in an "open letter," appealed to his Turkish friends and colleagues "to stop Turkey's slide toward the Middle East and to maintain its alignment with secure Western powers."

He claimed that Turkey under the AKP is increasingly succumbing to Islamic impulses, relegating its political and cul-

tural links to the West to second place. Inbar underlined that Turkey invited Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad to Turkey as well as Hamas officials, representing signs of a "possible loss of Turkey to Islamism."

However according to Mahli, this is far from being the case, although he agreed that the AKP is Islamist in its ideology and sensitive to the sufferings of Muslims.

"Since the AKP came to power, it has been critical to Israel; it is very natural if you take into consideration the party's ideology and its supporters," he said, but added that if Israel was taking steps towards peace, with Syria at least, then the situation would be different.

Mahli recalled the mediation efforts of Turkey between Syria and Israel, which ceased after Israel's Gaza offensive. "Turkey changed its policy, it is true, but it is targeting peace and cooperation in the Middle East, and the one who was creating obstacles for it was not Syria," Mahli argued.

An opportunity for all parties concerned

Speaking at the joint press conference, Davutoğlu also underlined Turkey's EU



"The Turkey-Syria relationship is against no other country and is not an alternative to any other relationship." Ahmet Davutoglu, architect of Turkey's new foreign policy

membership ambition and suggested that Syria will eventually become an EU neighbour, while the EU would become a neighbour to the Middle East with Turkey's accession to the EU. He described the situation as an opportunity for all parties concerned.

Bülent Aras of the Foundation for Political, Economic and Social Research (SETA), said that cooperation between Ankara and Damascus would bring Syria closer to the West via Turkey. "Under these circumstances, powers such as Israel and the US should be happy about this development," he said.

Aras underlined that Turkey is trying to change the status quo in the Middle East, which is currently in a stalemate.

"Turkey's message is: 'We don't have the chance to put our problems on the shelf any longer. We have to solve them.' The Middle East is being reshaped. Turkey is participating in this reshaping process through democratization, mediation and pushing away the possibility of a conflict.

The problems of the Middle East cannot be solved by one country; there is a need for coordination and Turkey is trying to do this," Aras said.

Transatlantic support

Another analyst, Professor Hasan Köni of Galatasaray University, pointed out that the recent moves by Turkey are not putting distance between Ankara and the West but are in fact in accordance with the wishes of the new US administration.

Köni claimed that the US does not want any problems in the Middle East, and hopes to concentrate on Asia. It is cooperating with Turkey, but there remains one obstacle to its new policy: Israel's uncompromising attitude.

"The Obama administration wanted to persuade Israel for a new push in [the resolution of] the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, but it was not successful. I think it now wants to benefit from Turkey's position, and there is actually an overlap here between the new aims of the US and Turkey's approach to the Middle East" he said, but added: "Of course the ideology of the AKP has something to do with this; if there was another party in government, one representing the former position of Turkey, it would not dare to exclude Israel from a military drill."

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EXTERNAL VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT 013/09

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) invites applications from qualified Yemeni Nationals for the following position:

Title: Sr. Admin Assistant
Level: GS-7
Type of contract: Fixed-Term
Duty station: Sana'a
IMIS: 64155

Under the overall guidance and supervision of the Chief of Operations (L-4), the incumbent shall perform the following main responsibilities:

Responsibilities:

- 1) Responsible for the systematic review of office premises to ensure a good and secure working environment for all staff members. Undertake all actions necessary to arrange cleaning services; ensure procurement, maintenance and repair of equipment and supplies in accordance with budgetary plans and allocation.
- 2) Supervise transport services by ensuring a schedule for use of vehicles, review reports on use of petrol, mileage, driver overtime records, and maintenance services.
- 3) Undertake all administrative arrangements for meetings, workshops, seminars and visitors by coordinating transportation, hotel accommodation, conference room reservations and audio-visual equipment as required.
- 4) Review all travel requests for budgetary provision, undertake travel Arrangements, i.e. tickets, visas, hotels, per Diem. Issue travel authorization confirming accuracy of information for signature of supervisor. Brief staff on all policies and procedures covering official travel.
- 5) Brief and assist arriving and departing staff on basic administrative procedures and requirements, i.e. shipment and insurance of personal effects, liability claims, as well as in identification, arrangement and selection of staff housing.
- 6) Review telecommunications systems periodically to evaluate and recommend the need to up-date such systems based on latest technology.
- 7) Undertake regular contacts with Supply Division to follow up supplies in pipeline monitor the shipping status and share with concerned program section
- 8) Ensure the safekeeping, annual physical inventory; prepare report including cost analysis and recommend replacement/disposal of equipment and supplies. Reconcile physical inventory data with office records to ensure inventory taken is complete and identify discrepancies for corrective action. Prepare annual report on subject to HQs.
- 9) Review all contractual arrangements with suppliers of goods and services to ensure that the terms and conditions of all contracts are being adhered to by the suppliers of goods and services. Propose to supervisor any changes that may be required.
- 10) Keep supervisor abreast of potential problem areas, identify and recommend solutions. Prepare reports and correspondence on administrative matters.

Qualifications:

- A university degree in business administration is required.
- Six years of progressively responsible administrative work.
- Fluency in English and Arabic language is required.
- Computer skills, including internet navigation and various office applications required
- Demonstrate ability to work in a multicultural environment and establish harmonious and effective working relationships both within and outside the organization.

Interested and qualified candidates should send their application along with their CV to the www.yemenhr@unicef.org. Applications received after November 8, 2009 will not be considered. UNICEF encourages qualified women candidates to apply. UNICEF is a non smoking environment

Republic of Yemen
Ministry of water & Environment - Ministry of
Agriculture and Irrigation
Water Sector Support Program(WSSP)
National Irrigation Program(NIP)
(IDA GRANT Number: H449-RY)

Expression of Interest

Consultancy Services for Preparation of Feasibility Study and Detailed Designs for Improvement and Asphalt Paving of Hanad Road (8 kms) in Wadi Ahwar, Abyan Governorate

(RFP No. 02/CS/IRR/WSSP/09)

This request for expression of interest follows the General Procurement Notice for this project posted on-line on August 2009 Notice Number WB3500-758/09 and that appeared in UN Development Business No758 of September 16,2009 and contingent to effectiveness of IDA grant of WSSP expected by November, 2009.

The Republic of Yemen has received a grant from the International Development Association (IDA) towards the cost of implementation of the National Irrigation Program (NIP) under the Water Sector Support Program (WSSP), and it intends to apply part of the proceeds of this credit to payments under the contract to cover the costs of undertaking "Consultancy Services for Preparation of Feasibility Study and Detailed Designs for Improvement and Asphalt Paving of Hanad Road which is about 8 kms long in Wadi Ahwar Abyan Governorate".

The main objective of these consultancy services is the preparation of feasibility study and detailed designs for improvement and asphalt paving of Hanad Road for a total distance of about 8 kms. The main output of this assignment will be the production of the bidding document for implementation of this road which will be tendered at a later stage. The road is expected to follow the existing track in Wadi Ahwar. It will be used as a service road along Hanad main canal for a distance of 4 kms. and will continue for another 4 kms bifurcated in two directions for serving marketing of agricultural production & fisheries for a number of villages in the area including Al-Anad and Al-Da'amaki villages.

The scope of consultancy services shall cover, but not limited to, the following:

- 1- Preliminary Screening (Inception Stage) covering preliminary route survey with available route alternatives and carry out Technical and economical feasibility of the selected alternative and assess environmental impacts which might result from the construction of the road.
- 2- Feasibility study & Detailed Design Stage covering the following criteria:
 - Environmentally sound and Cost-effective Designs
 - Economic Analysis
 - Environmental and social Analysis
 - Preparation of Environmental Management Plan to mitigate and monitor potential impacts
 - Preparation of Draft Detailed Designs and Bidding Documents
- 3- Approval of Feasibility Study and Detailed Design Stage and Preparation of Final Report.
- 4- Submission of reports as mentioned in the TOR

These services will be covered under a single contract with the selected consulting firm and will be implemented and completed within maximum period of three months.

The NIP now invites eligible local consultants to indicate their interest in providing the services. Interested consultants must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services (brochures, description of similar assignments, experience in similar assignments, experience in similar conditions, availability of appropriate skills among staff, etc.), in English and Arabic.

A consultant will be selected in accordance with the procedures set out in the World Bank's Guidelines; Selection and Employment of Consultants by World Bank Borrowers, May 2004 (Revised October, 2006).

Interested Consultants may obtain further information at the address below during official working days from 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
Expressions of Interest must be delivered by Saturday 21st November, 2009. To the NIP office at the address below:

Director of National Irrigation Program
Irrigation & Land Reclamation Sector - MAI
Al-Mithak Street, Near Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
Sana'a - Republic of Yemen
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Fax : 967(1) 228594
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e-mail : wssp-nip@yemen.net.ye

الجمهورية اليمنية
وزارة المياه والبيئة - وزارة الزراعة والري
برنامج دعم قطاع المياه
برنامج الري الوطني
(منحة هيئة التنمية الدولية رقم H449-RY)

إبداء الاهتمام

خدمات استشارية لدراسة الجدوى الاقتصادية وإعداد التصاميم التفصيلية لتحسين وسفلة طريق حناد (8 كم) بوادي أحرور م / أبين

دعوة مناقصة رقم (RFP No. 02/CS/IRR/WSSP/09)

يأتي طلب إبداء الاهتمام هذا بعد الإعلان العام لبرنامج دعم قطاع المياه المذكور أعلاه والمعلن بالانترنت في 19 أغسطس 2009 رقم 09/758 و الذي ظهر في نشرة أعمال التنمية التابعة للأمم المتحدة العدد رقم 758 بتاريخ 16 سبتمبر 2009 والاشترط على ناقدية منحة هيئة التنمية الدولية المذكورة أعلاه والمنفذة في نوفمبر 2009.

حصلت الجمهورية اليمنية على منحة من هيئة التنمية الدولية (IDA) لتمويل تنفيذ أعمال البرنامج الوطني للري التابع لبرنامج دعم قطاع المياه وتنوي إنفاق جزء من مخصصات هذه المنحة لمجابهة مدفوعات العقد الخاص بالخدمات الاستشارية لإجراء دراسة الجدوى الاقتصادية وإعداد التصاميم التفصيلية لتحسين وسفلة طريق حناد (8 كم) بوادي أحرور م / أبين.

إن الهدف الرئيسي لهذه الخدمات الاستشارية دراسة الجدوى الاقتصادية وإعداد التصاميم التفصيلية لتحسين وسفلة طريق حناد بطول إجمالي يقدر بـ 8 كم على المسار الحالي للطريق كما سيصدر عن هذه الدراسة إعداد وثيقة المناقصة اللازمة لتنفيذ لاحقاً كما يتوقع أن تتبع هذه الطريق المسار الحالي وذلك بمحاذاة قناة حناد الرئيسية تمتد لمسافة 4 كم وتتواصل بمسافة 4 كم أخرى مفرعة باتجاهين لخدمة تسويق الإنتاج الزراعي لعهد من القرى في المنطقة ومنها العند والعند والمكسي

كما أن نطاق الخدمات الاستشارية سيغطي وليس بشكل محدد المجالات التالية:

- 1- المسح الأولي (المرحلة الأولية) وتشمل المسح الأولي لمسار الطريق وتحديد المسارات المتاحة البديلة وإجراء دراسة الجدوى الاقتصادية والفنية للمسار الذي يتم اختياره وإجراء التقييم للأثر البيئي عن شق وسفلة الطريق.
- 2- مرحلة دراسة الجدوى وإعداد التصاميم التفصيلية والتي ستغطي المعايير التالية :-
 - إعداد تصاميم جيدة من الناحية البيئية والتكلفة المعقولة.
 - إجراء تحليل اقتصادي.
 - إجراء تحليل بيئي واجتماعي.
 - إعداد خطة لإدارة البيئة لمعالجة ومراقبة التأثيرات المحتملة.
 - إعداد مسودة التصاميم التفصيلية ووثائق المناقصات.
- 3- مرحلة الموافقة على دراسة الجدوى وإعداد التصاميم النهائية وإعداد التقرير النهائي.
- 4- تقديم كافة التقارير كما هو محدد بالشروط المرجعية واستكمال تنفيذ كل الأعمال خلال فترة ثلاثة أشهر.

سيتم تغطية هذه الخدمات في عقد واحد بالتعاقد مع جهة / شركة استشارية على أن يتم التنفيذ خلال فترة أقصاها أربعة أشهر.

أمام ما تقدم يدعو البرنامج الوطني للري المستشارين المحليين المؤهلين لإبداء اهتمامهم في تقديم الخدمات اللازمة لتنفيذ البرنامج المذكور أعلاه.

على الجهات والشركات الاستشارية الرغبة في التقدم توفير المعلومات والبيانات التي تثبت تأهلهم لتقديم الخدمات (سيرة الأنشطة، وصف لهام مماثلة تم تنفيذها، خبرة في ظروف مماثلة، توفر المهارات اللازمة لدى الموظفين). باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية.

سيتم اختيار المستشار المناسب وفقاً للإرشادات العامة للاختيار وتوظيف الاستشاريين من قبل المقرضين من البنك الدولي الصادرة في مايو 2004 والمرجعة في 1 أكتوبر 2006.

بإمكان المستشارين الراغبين بالتقدم والجسول على المزيد من المعلومات من الوحدة على العنوان أدناه خلال ساعات الدوام (من الساعة صباحاً حتى الثالثة بعد الظهر).
يتم تقديم طلبات إبداء الرغبة إلى مكتب البرنامج الوطني للري بضمناً على العنوان أدناه في موعد أقصاه السبت الموافق 21 نوفمبر 2009.
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ILO report says temporary workers among the worst hit by the economic crisis

A new report issued by the International Labour Office (ILO) says that workers employed by temporary employment agencies have been among the first to lose their jobs as a result of the financial and economic crisis.

At the same time, the report also observes that ratification of ILO Convention No. 181 on private employment agencies can help to promote Decent Work and ensure better functioning labour markets.

The report – “Private employment agencies, temporary agency workers and their contribution to the labour market” – points to a direct correlation between economic growth and the state of the employment agency industry, with the strong performance and expansion seen during the boom years mirrored by the weakness and contraction of the industry today.

The report will be discussed at a global tripartite meeting on October 20-21 at ILO headquarters titled “Workshop to promote ratification of the Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181)”. Convention No. 181 balances enterprises’ needs for labour flexibility with workers’ needs for employment stability, a safe work environment, decent conditions of work and social



Somali refugee washing cars at the traffic light for a living

security.

“Private employment agencies play an important role in the functioning of contemporary labour markets. They act as intermediaries in modern labour markets, allowing enterprises greater flexibility to increase or decrease their workforces, while ensuring for the workers sufficient security in terms of job opportunities and employment standards, including pay, working time and training”, the report says.

“The private employment agency industry has grown at an incredible pace

over the past three decades due to the increasing need to provide workers and services to a growing and flexible labour market. User enterprises hire temporary agency workers to be able to rapidly adjust to the shifting economic realities. Since mid-2008, enterprises have used this pressure-valve function to lay off temporary workers, while often leaving their core workforce intact”, said John Myers, industry specialist from the ILO’s Sectoral Activities Department and author of the report.

The biggest temporary job losses

were recorded in the manufacturing sector of developed countries, most noticeably in the car industry. The report cites the example of Germany, where it is estimated that between 100,000 and 150,000 temporary agency workers lost their placements in the four to six months after October 2008. Similar trends were seen in Japan, United States, Spain and France.

“Many of the largest private employment agencies are saying that it will be 2010 at least before they see any upturn in business. This would generally happen after overtime hours and the length of the working week begin to rise among the core workforce of user enterprises, and companies’ slack capacity begins to fall. When firms consider turning to agencies to meet their needs, this will be one of the first signs that the economic crisis is beginning to end”, said John Myers.

Meanwhile, the industry itself is introducing measures to cut costs and increase the efficiency of its services. According to the report, these measures will only be effective if the following challenges are addressed:

- Continuing to ensure that national regulation on agency work is based on the flexicurity concept – achieving the right balance between the need for flexibility in the labour market while also ensuring the right protection for

agency workers.

- Assisting the transition of temporary workers displaced from user enterprises into other jobs as quickly as possible.

- Staving off widespread business closures through cost-cutting and efficiency programmes.

- Devising new ways of selling agencies’ services in an economic climate of cost-cutting by user enterprises and where some client firm – agency relationships have been damaged by the economic crisis.

- Surmounting restrictions on agencies’ activities in certain countries and in certain sectors in post-recession recovering economies, as part of its quest for further global expansion.

- Developing strategies to reflect various economic recovery scenarios: the possibility of a sustained rebound, a long flat period followed by a jobless upturn, or a brief rebound followed by renewed stagnation.

- Rethinking its role in post-recession national labour markets as a means of increasing its penetration rates, particularly in the industry’s emerging markets of Eastern Europe, Latin America and Asia.

“Countries that have not yet ratified Convention No. 181 are encouraged to do so, as its implementation can be an engine for job creation, structural growth, improved efficiency of national

labour markets, better matching of supply and demand for workers, higher labour participation rates and increased diversity. It also sets a clear framework for regulation, licensing and self-regulation, thereby encouraging reliability; ensuring effective protection of workers against unfair practices; discouraging human trafficking; and promoting cooperation between public and private employment services. Finally, ratification could help to promote and implement the Decent Work Agenda by ensuring protection of the rights and working conditions of agency workers”, says the report.

In recent months, several international-level policy statements have highlighted issues surrounding agencies and temporary agency work. For example, the June 2009 Global Jobs Pact refers to “establishing or strengthening effective public employment services and other labour market institutions” and “providing adequate [social protection] coverage for temporary and non-regular workers”.

According to the report, “governments have come under pressure from a range of social actors to make changes to the benefits and social assistance provided to workers placed through agencies, although reform has been slow and piecemeal where it has occurred at all”.

Yemeni emigrants' remittances

By Yahia Jarallah
For The Yemen Times

Yemeni expatriates form one of the most important sectors that prop development in Yemen in view of the enormous amounts of hard currency they provide national economy with and produce a surplus in the payment balance in addition to other economic benefits.

Reports issued by Central Bank of Yemen in 2008 indicate an increase in the expatriates’ transfers during 2008 to \$1.4 billion compared to \$1.3 billion in the previous year.

The same reports say that such transfers have during the past few years contributed to about seven percent of the GDP, but there was a considerable decrease since the end of last year and during this year owing to the global economic crisis that lost many of them their jobs and businesses.

Despite the discrepancy concerning the exact number of Yemeni expatriates, initial information shows that there are about one million Yemeni emigrants abroad mostly in the Gulf states, Southeast Asia and the USA, while the rest are distributed among over 40 countries in all continents.

The expatriates’ remittances during the 1970s and 1980s were estimated at one to two billion dollars a year, but starting in the 1990s up to 2000 that amount dropped to about one billion for many emigrants had to come home because of the Gulf War.



During the past few years, remittances contributed to about seven percent of the GDP, but there was a considerable decrease since the end of last year and during this year owing to the global economic crisis.

“The CBY in cooperation with the International Monetary fund seeks to find new mechanism to calculate the non-monetary transfers of Yemeni emigrants through estimating such items by the Customs Authority and benefiting by the experiences of other countries in this regard,” according to Hussein Al-Kahili, General Director of Researches at the CBY.

“Yemen is among the ten highest countries in receiving expatriates’ remittances in the Middle East and North Africa,” he indicated.

According to 2007 reports by the World Bank, Yemeni emigrants sent over \$10 billion from 2000 to 2007.

Official statistics from the ministry of expatriates indicate that the gross investments in Yemen by expatriates are about six billion dollars providing over 15 thousand jobs. The statistics show that most of these investments are

in the field of real estate including building hotels and residential blocks as a profitable and time-saving investment. Experts state that emigrants’ investments in Yemen are still lower than they should be especially that their abroad investments are estimated at over \$50 billion. However, the experts say that the reason of such skimpy investment is the security situation and the corruption mushrooming within the government departments, which entails action on the part of the government concerning these hindrances. Many expatriates believe that national investment laws have not considered involving expatriates in the various investment projects. They claim that the laws are void of any advantages and facilitations that would draw their capitals, not to mention the complicated and elaborate bureaucratic procedures they have to face when they start their projects

especially when trying to obtain lands necessary for the such projects. There are also similar cumbersome problems including absence of infrastructure services like electricity, qualified manpower and son on.

Yemen has high hopes in attracting as much as possible of expatriates’ investment in the future in other fields because real estate does not contribute well to reducing poverty and employment among the youth.

During its latest negotiations at the beginning of 2009 to join the GCC, Yemen asked the Gulf states to contain Yemeni labor there as a means to face up to economic challenges, alleviate unemployment and provide new income sources. It also asked for visas for Yemenis to travel to the Gulf States without any obstructions or need for guarantees and for Yemeni labor to be qualified through establishing vocational institutes in order to provide the Gulf markets with skillful workers.

Yemeni immigrations date back many centuries starting with the breaking of renowned Mareb Dam and then in the 18th century when the British occupied Aden followed by other waves of immigration in the mid-nineteen twenties due to economic and social conditions.

Yemeni immigrants have always played key role in building the countries that moved to because of their civilization and cultural backgrounds that have enabled them to coexist with the cultures and civilizations of other peoples, without losing connection with their origins.



Algeria Street 38
Building No. 2
P.O. Box 12093

Sana’a, Republic of Yemen

INVITATION TO BID Supply of Non-Food Items (NFI) (ITB HCR/BO/09/SUP/08/09/10/11)

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

UNHCR Branch Office in Sana’a intends to establish an agreement for the supply of the following Non-Food Items:

1. Sanitary Napkin - 57,600 pieces
2. Soap Bar (80 grams) – 376,000 pieces
3. Soap, powder – 46,200 kilograms
4. Mattress, foam – 17,500 pieces

UNHCR invites sealed bids from eligible companies with performance experience to make a firm offers.

Bidding documents are available at UNHCR Supply Unit, Sana’a, at the above-mentioned address. Tel: 01 469 771; 01469 772

Sealed bids must be received by UNHCR Branch Office Sana’a at the above-mentioned address on or before 7th November 2009, latest at 16:00 hours.

Bids received after the deadline or sent to another address will be rejected.



VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Post Title: Field Assistant
Location: Mayfa’a, Shabwa

Responsibilities:

Under the supervision of the Associate Field Officer, the National Volunteer will be required to carry out the following duties:

- Recording daily new arrivals of refugees with the initial registration form/appointment slip provided by UNHCR.
- Inform refugees and asylum-seekers of their rights and responsibilities towards their host country, asylum procedures and on the role and assistance of UNHCR in Yemen
- Ensure the provision of newly arriving refugees and asylum-seekers with basic assistance (food, emergency medical care, shelter).
- Analyze problems faced by new arrivals at the reception center, and advise Field officer and other heads of units.
- Prepare monthly reports to UNHCR on figures and activities undertaken in Mayfa’a, and provide an analysis of trends and movements of refugees and asylum-seekers.
- Assess assistance needs of new arrivals especially EVI’s initiate assistance and inform Field officer, Community services Officer and Protection officer.
- Report any violation faced by the New arrivals promote the respect of human rights and act a mediator between new arrivals and local authorities
- Monitor and supervise the implementation of UNHCR funded programs in the reception center, including the delivery of all assistance to new arrivals.
- Act as interpreter when required, translate documents and other relevant correspondence
- Perform other duties as required.

Qualifications:

- University degree in the field of Political Science, International Law, Social Sciences or other related fields.
- 2 years experience in this capacity or related field of work
- Strong interpersonal and communication skills and ability to work in a multicultural environment.
- Full knowledge of computer
- Very good knowledge of English and Arabic. Knowledge in Somali and/or Ethiopian is an added advantage.

Interested candidates are requested to send their cover letter and C.V. to unvye.info@undp.org Subject: Field Assistant - Mayfa’a

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

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

Deadline for receiving applications is 6 November 2009.



VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Post Title: Senior Protection Clerk (UNV)
Location: Sana’a

Responsibilities:

Under the supervision of Protection Officer, the UNV volunteer will be responsible for:

- Conduct basic interviews with asylum seekers and refugees, prepares report and submit to supervisor;
- Responsible to collect all requests presented by asylum seekers and refugees and maintain a system of referrals in order;
- Provide the search of information in respect of individual files as required by the Protection Unit;
- Provide support with the maintenance of the detention statistics, table and forms;
- Enter data mainly related to asylum seekers, refugees and persons of concern to UNHCR into the computer database;
- Act as interpreter and translator when needed;
- Perform any other duty, as requested.

Qualifications:

- Completion of University Degree (Law or related field)
- At least two years previous work experience, preferably within an international work environment.
- Strong interpersonal and communication skills and ability to work in a multicultural environment.
- Flexibility in responding to additional requirements
- Working knowledge of the Microsoft Office package, in particular Word and Excel.

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

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

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

Deadline for receiving applications is 6 November 2009.

Erratum

Yemen Times apologizes for mistakes that occurred in the TV and Radio General Corporation advertisements.

The cost for buying the bid documents were published in Yemeni Riyals while they should have been published in United States Dollars. These mistakes occurred in bid numbers: 10, 11, 16 and 17. On the issues as follows:

- Issue No. 1279, page No. 8, dated 23/07/2009
- Issue No. 1280, page No. 12, dated 27/07/2009
- Issue No. 1289, page No. 9, dated 27/08/2009
- Issue No. 1290, page No. 3, dated 31/08/2009

The correct costs for buying the bid documents are as follows:

- Bid No. 10 is USD 300.
- Bid No. 11 is USD 250.
- Bid No. 16 is USD 200.
- Bid No. 17 is USD 100.

We apologize for any inconvenience caused by the unintended mistakes.

VACANCIES ANNOUNCEMENT

Yemen Microfinance Network (YMN)

YMN is established as a Not-for-Profit NGO as result of a joint project of the Social Fund for Development (SFD) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), to support to a more "inclusive financial sector" in Yemen and to address the issue of capacity building and transparency to increase the outreach of microfinance services in the country.

The YMN will act as a storehouse of knowledge for the sector, facilitating information exchange and the promotion of industry standards and developments among its members. It aims to "Support the microfinance sector to increase scale, sustainability, transparency and quality through provision of training, capacity building, information exchange services to MFIs to facilitate the access of financial and nonfinancial service to the all poor of the society"

YMN is looking for capable Yemeni Nationals to fill up the following positions, based in Sana'a.

1. Research & Development Executive

(1 Post, Gender: Any, preference will be given to female candidates)

To successfully achieve the objectives of capacity building and increasing transparency in the sector, under the overall leadership of the Managing Director of the Network, Research & Development Executive will be responsible for: -

Specific Responsibilities:

- Technical assistance to member MFIs:
 - Conduct market research and support MFIs staff and management in product development;
 - Stay current and networked around innovations and new initiatives on microfinance in the world;
 - Develop a database of service providers (individuals and companies) in the microfinance sector;
 - Facilitate members requirements of specific information on industry;
 - Facilitate members on new initiatives and interventions on products, systems, internal controls etc.
- Training and capacity building:
 - Conduct research to support development of training modules and curriculum for diploma and certificate programs;
 - Assist the process of customization of training modules;
 - Write case studies and conduct impact assessment of training initiatives;
 - Ensure that networks training services are update and as per current industry trends and standards.
- Increasing transparency in the sector:
 - Conduct research for development of data collection tools;
 - In collaboration with consultants develop data collection tools to analyze the industry performance;
 - Develop industry benchmarks and regularly publish industry indicators;
 - Publish for internal (manuals; technical reports) and external (studies for the microfinance field) purposes;
 - Support the development of networks website and information exchange centre;
 - Conduct research to assess the industry information requirements;
 - Ensure regular update of network's website;
- Develop new areas of research and development and maintain relationships with networks, universities and other research institutions;

Skills/qualifications/experience:

- Bachelor Degree (Masters preferred) in Economics, Marketing or other Social sciences;
- Significant experience in microfinance market research, product development and/or research on impact and client satisfaction evaluation;
- Experience in using a variety of research methodologies – qualitative and quantitative and publishing peer-reviewed papers;
- Experience in publications;
- Excellent writing and speaking communication skills in English and Arabic;
- Excellent computer skills, knowledge of data analysis and statistics software;
- Ability to think out-of-the-box and develop innovative solutions;
- Willingness to travel to rural Yemen;
- Ability to work independently within tasks assigned, and as part of a team in terms of collaborative climate and dedication to deliver results;
- Proficient computer skills in MS Office applications including MS Word, MS Power Point and MS Excel;
- Demonstrated high professional and ethical standards;
- Knowledge of microfinance operations and best practices, familiarity with standard reporting metrics will be a plus;
- Ability to manage multiple projects within a dynamic environment with a high level of urgency without compromising productivity;
- Ability to build and maintain excellent working relationships with the top and lower level management of member MFIs in order to facilitate feedback and enhance implementation;

2. Training Executive

(1 Post, Gender: Any, preference will be given to female candidates)

One of the major objectives of YMN is provision of demand based, quality training courses that meet the needs and priorities of the members institutions operating in the country. To achieve this objective under the overall leadership of the Managing Director of the Network Training Executive will be responsible for:

Specific Responsibilities:

- Organize, coordinate and conduct training events and administer on-going on-job training programs;
- In support with consultant conduct training and technical needs assessment of member MFIs;
- Liaison with trainers/facilitators and resource persons;
- Prepare annual training calendar for training events;
- Specialize in designing and delivering training and technical assistance to member MFIs;
- Collaborate with national and international service providers to offer best methodology, curriculum and modules;
- Arrange translation of existing training modules/materials from English to Arabic;
- Customize available training curricula to local context based on the results of training need assessment;
- Conduct regular field visits to evaluate impact of trainings provided and performance of training facilitators;
- Contribute to ongoing development of training material on microfinance:
 - Participate in brain storming sessions;
 - Draft lessons for training modules;
 - Field checks/material evaluation/pre-tests;
 - Coordinate with consultants.
- Contribute to workshops & training sessions:
 - Assume lead roles in local workshops & training of trainers;
 - Take lead in logistics and administrative arrangements of events in collaboration with administration staff;
 - Contribute to training materials, preparation and documentation of workshops, provide technical handouts.
- Take lead in implementation of certificate and diploma program in microfinance;
- Serve as a coordinator of curriculum development committee whose members include practitioners and educationists;
- Attend meetings with donors and other service providers as training resource person of the network and ensure technical support to members;
- Financial planning, management and reporting:
 - Develop annual plans and budgets for the training units;
 - Prepare regular reports of training and technical assistance activities for submission to Network management, partners and donors.

Qualifications/skills and Experience:

- Bachelor degree in a relevant field, preferably social development, social work, sociology, rural development or related subjects;
- Excellent writing and speaking communication skills in English and Arabic;
- At least 2 years experience in staff training or event management;
- Knowledge and experience of developing training programs and training materials will be preferred;
- Ability to think out-of-the-box and develop innovative solutions;
- Willingness to travel to rural Yemen;
- Ability to work independently within tasks assigned, and as part of a team in terms of collaborative climate and dedication to deliver results;
- Proficient computer skills in MS Office applications including MS Word, MS Power Point and MS Excel;
- Demonstrated high professional and ethical standards;
- Knowledge of microfinance operations and best practices, familiarity with standard reporting metrics will be a plus;
- Ability to manage multiple projects within a dynamic environment with a high level of urgency without compromising productivity;
- Ability to build and maintain excellent working relationships with the top and lower level management of member MFIs in order to facilitate feedback and enhance implementation;
- Demonstrated networking and negotiation skills;

Submission guideline:

The application should comprise of a **one page cover letter clearly stating the position applying for and explaining the applicants' interest and suitability for the position**, indicating earliest joining date if selected, and a **CV**.

Interested candidates should submit their application by email to: ymn09jobs@gmail.com before the deadline of 19th November 2009. Applications received after the closing date will not be considered. Only short - listed candidates will be contacted for interviews.

Other information:

All positions will be subject to a comprehensive term of reference and this document will serve as the official task and duties for the above mentioned positions.

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Sana'a: Off Algiers (by Tunisian Embassy), Sana'a. Telefax: (01) 400-279/80/81. E-mail: advising-sanaa@amideast.org Contact: Ms. Addie Byrum

Aden: 162 Miswat Street, Khormaksar, Aden. Telefax: (02) 235-069/70/71. E-mail: gadam@amideast.org Contact: Ms. Gehan Adam.

At the coffee shop (Final Part)

By: Marwa Abubaker Al-Maisari

The rest of the spring was okay, I hardly saw the fiancé, however the two college students came daily they were preparing for their finals. I can tell the guy was disappointed, but he had to concentrate on the exams. I still visited my chief's family and I was happy to learn that the boys were sent on a scholarship to Oxford, they were smart and they deserved it. On the other hand, their mom was moving to the city to settle at her sister's house since the boys weren't around.

The first two weeks of summer, college students weren't at sight. Honestly I wished them good luck on their exams and I knew they would be above my expectations. As soon as their exams were over, I saw them everyday. I even got to see the college guy's fiancé once. The first day they came after their exams, was also the

first day the girl who her fiancé was arrested came. She was bright again and her smile was back, while her ring was lost, that made the college guy's day! A few days later, an announced was made that the engagement party of the construction worker and the coffee shop girl would be on Friday.

We all gathered around on Friday evening, decorated the coffee shop and prepared a few songs. The guests were, the construction worker's family which consists of his son and his mom, the coffee shop girl's family which consists of her mom, the two college students, the girl who used to be engaged to the guy who had been arrested, and last but not least me. We had a great time and who knows maybe we will meet again at the engagement of the college guy and his new love.

At the coffee shop, I found the family that I once lost, heard what wasn't spoken, and lived a life I thought was over.

Letter to the Editor Afghanistan

This letter is in response to the articles covering the election crisis in Afghanistan.

By: Joe Bialek
jgbialek2@roadrunner.com

As a citizen of and believer in democracy, I applaud the efforts of Abdullah Abdullah. His efforts are similar to what former vice-president Al Gore should have done during the controversy surrounding the United States presidential election of 2000. Gore should have continued to protest regardless of the political risks until all the votes were counted in Florida. Instead, former president George W. Bush was appointed by the United States Supreme Court to effectively overturn the will of the people and look at what has happened to the United States in the last eight years.

Believe it or not, one thing that trumps capitalism and political correctness in the United States is the right to have one's vote counted. This is the foundation of which our democracy is built on. Abdullah should continue to defy the Taliban's threats made against voters during the runoff presidential campaign. It is critical that the people's vote be counted so that Afghan democracy can be preserved. It is not the reformist movement that is attempting to seize power but rather it is those currently in power who have engaged in fraud to prevent the will of the people from being heard. Why else would they stoop to such underhanded tactics to tamper with ballots? Why is a direct presidential election marked by violence? What is Hamid Karzai's real agenda?

Thankfully the United Nations has been allowed into Afghanistan to monitor the election up to and including forcing Karzai to agree to the runoff election. During the runoff election, let the call go forth among all citizens of Afghanistan that your brothers and sisters of democracy from all over the world are with you during every trial and tribulation you may encounter during this crisis. To the people of Afghanistan, the trumpet of freedom beckons you to rise in protest and ensure your vote to preserve your sacred heritage, promote your children's future and obtain the blessings of liberty we all cherish.

Through The Mind's Eye

By: Maged Thabet Alkholidy
maged_thabet@hotmail.com



Children's future, is there any betterment?

According to the latest statistics, about 35000 Yemeni children, in the age of 12-14, turn to the streets as a refuge for work, and at times for a home, feeding themselves, not only on the daily bread they earn, but also on the street morals, customs, and habits. If this is the "Today" of these children, what will be their "Tomorrow", as youths?

A proverb, comes to the mind, "tell me about any nation's children in order to narrate its past, describe its future, and foresee its future".

The past has gone. But the present and the future are still ours. Actually, if we take care of the present, seeking a change through practical solutions, a redemption in future will not be necessary.

There might be circumstances, however, that force children to leave their homes, schools, and turn to the streets, little knowing the consequences of what they are doing. What they do know is "running away to the streets, for work or just to pass time, away from family problems and obligations.

Actually, they are not to be blamed at all. Parents are to be blamed. The society plays a role as well. It must be blamed too. It, moreover, looms to my mind that authorities also have a share in this human catastrophe. The absence of the government's efforts all over the country widens and increases the number of such children outside homes. Sincere efforts are needed to find out the reasons and solutions to this phenomenon: who will look after them, what are their rights - which are daily called for by relevant organizations and institutions.

Life is full of difficulties that has led them to do so. Some of them are responsible for their families. Some others are asked by the parents to go in search of work, collecting "money" with no dignity in the way it is collected. Family problems also play a role in making children leave homes and be far away, enjoying the freedom. Others have their own dreams and ambitions which they think can be achieved by going to the streets.

In an interview published in Al-Gomhuryah, issue No.13596, a 14 year old child says that he has come from his village, with friends in search of work, to be

able to support his mother and four sisters after the father's death. Two brothers aged 12 say that they clean cars for collecting money, for their father to buy Qat and cigarettes everyday. A little girl in the same age says that she leaves home everyday and stays on streets, to escape from the problems and shouting that takes place daily between her father and mother. Another 10 year old child takes to working and, sometimes begging, in streets as the only way to fulfill his ambition- "buying a new suit".

There are worse cases than these. Working and collecting money through working in such circumstances may be accepted. But the situation, I think, is more dangerous. What happened in Egypt clearly exemplifies the danger that may result. The Egyptian police caught three persons of a gang suspected to be responsible for killing about 183 street-children who were used in prostitution. Such children are, therefore, easy targets for crimes of any kind.

The other side of danger is what children learn in the streets and the experience they get through contacting younger or older people there. It is rare to find street-children not being victims of others or being the criminals themselves, or, let us say: "The victims of today and the criminals of tomorrow". It is really silly to accuse them as "criminals" for they grow up as "victims". A serious attempt to solve this problem must look into the reasons behind so that it can be redeemed radically.

The above mentioned circumstances of children and the bad consequences which they finally face actually acquits them of being responsible. But it does not excuse, or even forgive the parties responsible for the circumstances, starting from family, society and the relevant authorities, for the "honest silence" with which they respond to such a critical problem. The real danger occurs when these children reach the youth. So it is better to solve it earlier, keeping in mind that "today's children are tomorrow's youth".

Maged Thabet Al-Kholidy is a contributing opinion writer from Taiz. He holds an MA in English, and is the former editor of Taiz University's English-language magazine.

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على رقم (500000) تحويلة داخلية (500)

وظيفة شاغرة في الهيئة العامة للإستثمار (لليمنيين فقط)

تعلن الهيئة العامة للإستثمار عن رغبتها في الحصول على طلبات لشغل وظيفة في الهيئة العامة للإستثمار. تعني الهيئة العامة للإستثمار في تحسين البنية التشريعية والمؤسسية للإستثمار والأعمال بغية تنقية بيئة الإستثمار والرقى بها إلى معايير دولية تساهم في وضع اليمن في خارطة الإستثمار العالمية كوجهة جاذبة للإستثمارات المحلية، الإقليمية والدولية، وهذا يندرج تحت المهمة الأولى للهيئة وهي "مناصرة السياسات". أما فيما يخص المهمة الثانية للهيئة فهي تعني بتحسين صورة اليمن في الخارج من خلال تنفيذ حملات إعلامية وإعلانية تهدف إلى عرض المنجزات والإصلاحات الحكومية التي أحتوتها كلا من برنامج فخامة رئيس الجمهورية والخطط الحكومية والتي بدورها ستقوم بإعطاء المهتم في العالم معلومات دقيقة عن الخطوات الإيجابية المتخذة على أرض الواقع، وهذه المهمة تدعى "بناء الصورة الإيجابية لليمن". أما فيما يتعلق بالمهم الثالثة وهي "إستقطاب الإستثمارات"، فهي مبنية على الترويج للفرص الإستثمارية المتزايدة في القطاعات الواعدة في اليمن، وتعتمد هذه المهمة في تنفيذها على إستراتيجية وطنية للترويج للإستثمار التي أعدت بناءً على دراسات قطاعية وتنافسية اليمن مع دول المنطقة في إستقطاب الإستثمارات الأجنبية، حيث ستقوم الهيئة بتنفيذها عن طريق استهداف مستثمرين معينين في الدول المستهدفة أهمها دول مجلس التعاون الخليجي وذلك لتوطيد العلاقات الإقتصادية لتمكين اليمن من الإنضمام للمجلس، والمهمة الرابعة هي "تسهيل الإستثمارات"، تعمل الهيئة العامة للإستثمار على أساس النافذة الواحدة حيث أن كل الجهات المعنية بالإستثمار واحتياجات المستثمرين القانونية والإجرائية ممثلة في الهيئة وذلك بهدف تقليص الفترة والجهد البدء بتسجيل واثم تنفيذ المشروعات الإستثمارية.

مهام الوظيفة الشاغرة:

- التنسيق مع الجهات الحكومية المختلفة بهدف تنفيذ المشاريع والبرامج الحكومية المشتركة كالبرنامج الانتخابي لفخامة رئيس الجمهورية، برنامج الحكومة، أولويات الحكومة العشر، مصفوفة الإصلاح الوطنية.
- التنسيق مع الجهات المانحة المختلفة مثل: World Bank, IFC, FIAS, GTZ, JICA, Dutch Embassy, AFD, Dfid لتصميم المشاريع التي تنفذ في الهيئة العامة للإستثمار وتنفيذها بما لا يتعارض مع مشاريع أخرى تنفذ حكومياً أو من خلال مانحين آخرين.
- إعداد الخطط والبرامج والمشاريع السنوية التي تصب في صلب مهام الهيئة بهدف ضمان قيام الهيئة بمهامها وتحقيق أهدافها السنوية.
- إعداد تقارير الإنجاز لكل مشروع على حده أو لبرنامج شامل أو تقارير شهرية، ربعية وسنوية.
- تزويد إدارة العلاقات العامة بمدخلات كل مشروع والنتائج المرجوة منه ومن ثم ما حقق من تنفيذ هذا المشروع وهذا بهدف تعميمه على الجهات المعنية الأخرى ووسائل الإعلام.
- إعداد الخطط والأنشطة المزممة المنبثقة من أهداف الهيئة السنوية بشكل عام، وأهداف الإستراتيجية الوطنية للترويج للإستثمار بشكل خاص (ترويج، تسويق، علاقات عامة، إعلام...إلخ).
- البحث أول بأول عن التقارير الحكومية التي تنطبق للإستثمار بشكل خاص والإقتصاد بشكل عام، وعن التقارير الدولية (منظمات، دور إستشارية، حكومات...إلخ) وتحليلها وتقديمها للإدارة لإتخاذ اللازم.
- مهام أخرى تصب في مهام الهيئة الأربعة: مناصرة السياسات، بناء الصورة الإيجابية، إستقطاب الإستثمارات، وتسهيل الإستثمارات.

المؤهلات الأساسية المشترط توفرها في المتقدم:

- قدرة على التحليل وإقتراح الإجراءات اللاحقة.
- مهارات إدارة فريق.
- مهارات التواصل مع الآخرين
- أن يكون حاصلًا على درجة البكالوريوس على الأقل
- إتقان ممتاز للغتين العربية والإنجليزية (كتابة تقارير، التواصل مع المستثمرين والمنظمات...إلخ).
- إتقان إستخدام الكمبيوتر (Word, Excel, Power Point, Explorer).
- القدرة على العمل تحت الضغط

على المهتمين إرسال السيرة الذاتية والوثائق والشهادات السابقة على بريد إلكتروني: invest@investinyemen.gov.ye قبل 21 / نوفمبر / 2009م.

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باحثون عن وظيفة

• بكالوريوس محاسبة - جامعة صنعاء - دبلوم كمبيوتر - دورة النظام المحاسبي المتكامل (يمن سوفت) - خبرة في مجال الحسابات لمدة عامين

للتواصل: ٧٣٣٠٧٩٨٨٢
• بكالوريوس تجارة واقتصاد - دبلوم ومبيعات وتسويق ومشتريات - خبرة ١٠ سنوات في مجال المبيعات والمشتريات - يجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر

للتواصل: ٧٣٦٠٦٣٦٦٦
• إسماعيل حسن - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - خبرة في مجال التخليص الجمركي ومعاملة الإعفاءات للتواصل: ٧١١٣٨٤٣٢٧

• سلطان علي - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - خبرة تسع سنوات في مجال التدريس - يرغب في العمل في الفترة المسائية للتواصل: ٧١٢٦٦٦٨٤٠

• فيئ صائب - بكالوريوس تجارة - الهند ٢٠٠٧ - سنة خبرة - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية - يجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر - يرغب في العمل في مجال المحاسبة والإدارة للتواصل: ٧٣٣٨٤٨٠٥٤

• أنور علي - دبلوم عالي مساعد طبيب - يجيد التعامل مع الحاسوب والانترنت - خبرة في تدريس الاسعافات الأولية للتواصل: ٧٧٧٧٤٨٨١٣٢

• نشوان - بكالوريوس محاسبة - خبرة لاكثر من ثلاث سنوات في العمل المحاسبي - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية للتواصل: ٧٧٠٦٤٩٧٩١

وظائف شاغرة

• مطلوب للعمل في مكتب دعاية وإعلان: طباع (عربي - انجليزي) - يشترط توفر الخبرة الكافية والسرعة العالية

للتواصل: ٧٣٣٥٧٨٩٢٤
• مطلوب مدرس لغة انجليزية للعمل في مدرسة ثانوية أولاد في الفترة الصباحية علي أن تتوفر في المتقدم الشروط التالية

١- حاصل علي بكالوريوس في اللغة الإنجليزية
٢- يكون يماني أو عربي الجنسية
٣- خبرة في مجال التدريس لانتقل عن عامين

للتواصل: ٧٣٣١٨٤٢٢٣
• مطلوب موظفات في التخصصات التالية

- مربيات (يشترط اتقان اللغة الإنجليزية)
- مدرسات لغة انجليزية
- يشترط في المتقدمين ان يكونوا من حملة المؤهل الجامعي ونوي الخبرة

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سيارات

• مطلوب شراء سيارة مرسيدس بنز موديل ٢٠٠٢ إلى ٢٠٠٥ - FULL OPTION - أي لون ماعدا الأبيض - وارد أمريكا. للتواصل: ٧١١٧١٠٢٠٦

والتعاملات التجارية
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• محمد العامري - هندسة معلوماتية - شبكات حاسوبية ونظم تشغيل - جامعة تشرين - اللاذقية - سوريا - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية
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١-٦٠٠٠٠٠/٦٢٠٠٠٠
فاكس: ٤٧١١٦٦
E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

الشؤون الخارجيه /٧-٢٥٤٤/٢٠٢٥٤٤
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بنك اليمن الدولي
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مطاعم
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تلفون: ٢٦٦٦٢٧ - ٥٠٢٩٠
فاكس: ٢٦٦٦١٩

سفرات
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Global Change Makers Promote a Love of Reading Among Children

By: Khaled Al-Hilaly

Putting a visit to the Sana'a book fair, you will be received by team of young men and women who have devoted themselves to inspiring a love of books among children. They tell you about their ideas, ask for yours, and collect them so that they can be put into consideration. Don't be surprised if you are asked for your fingerprint, as it is

just to confirm you support for their noble project.

"The 'I love Reading' campaign aims to instill a love of reading among children in order to build a generation able to face life's challenges," the Global Change Makers defined in their project.

"In order to build a better future for their children, Parents need to push them to go and read," said Ibrahim Mothana, a Global Change Maker. "We are participating in the

book fair in order to reach out parents and tell them that the idea of reading is very important."

"Advocating and awareness is part of our program, and we target both parents and decision makers," he added.

The campaign aims to inform people about existing libraries, connect these libraries with schools, and make children's libraries a source of fun in order to attract more children to read, in addition to putting

pressure on the decision makers to apply more efforts to children libraries, according to Mothana.

He said that the campaign team has been trained in Jordan on building capacities and leadership skills, and campaigning in order to enable them to implement projects that would be useful for their community.

The design and delivery of creative community specific awareness campaigns by Global Change Makers target youth who are usually outside the reach of similar initiatives. These Campaigns address issues that are seen as obstacles for engagement, sustainable development, and participation.

"To have reading incorporated into young people's culture is not something that we will achieve overnight," said Nawaf Shamsan, assistant director of the British Council. "We are fully aware that this is a great challenge, and we are determined to overcome it."

Shamsan said that the book fair was the first step the Global Change Makers decided to take in raising awareness of their program. He is satisfied with the peoples' response to the campaign.

He said the reading campaign has gained the support of many people, and he hopes that this support will continue once the issue is raised with the concerned governmental institutions and organizations.

"The British Council, along with its local partners in this program, will continue to provide the support needed for our team to achieve the success of building reading habits in the coming generations. This is a success which we strongly believe will have a positive impact on Yemen as a whole," he said.

"Childhood is the time to inculcate values upon children," said Shaima'a Al-Qutaibi, a Global Change Maker. "Our campaign aims to build a generation loves reading and knowledge."

"We have received very good impressions by the book fair visitors," she said.

Hashim Adhlat wrote to the campaign members that his son is one of his projects, and that he will develop his son's appreciation of books. "You are my partners in this project," he wrote.

Adhlat has one son, Ayman. He collects books in order to establish a small collection of children's books at home in addition to the library. He invites the government and private sector to support the project.

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and choose one of the children's libraries to rehabilitate. They plan to add more books and provide computers for the library in addition to changing the décor and furniture in order to create a better atmosphere for reading.

The campaign members are preparing field trips to school libraries and to libraries in other governorates.

The campaign has received positive responses from many educational and cultural institutions, such as the ministry

of Education and the German House, according to Alwya Al-Saqqaf, a member of Global Change makers.

The Yemeni youth group of Global Change Makers aims to influence the society through youth projects, which raise awareness in the community and which affect the decision-makers.

They are a co-ed team of youth working on a voluntary basis in more than one area in the country.

"Initially, the campaign is wonderful," said Abdullah Ali Jameel, head of the Yemeni Association for Disseminating Culture and Knowledge. "It is a good step, although it is limited."

The association has been establishing children's libraries since 1997, which have been financed by the Social Fund for Development. There are about 87 libraries all over the country. Some of these libraries in neighborhoods, are schools, and sports clubs, and juvenile prisons, according to Jameel.

"Nations cannot develop without reading," Jameel said, calling all parents to make their children read and go to libraries.



The 'I love reading' campaign received enthusiastic support at the book fair.

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