

Four Yemeni fishing boats confiscated in a week



Dinosaur tracks and fossils could turn Arhab into a protected area



Fish fossil found in Shara', Arhab, 15 km from the Yemeni capital

By: Amel Al-Ariqi
For the Yemen Times

SANA'A, August 18 — Geologists and environmental experts have called for acknowledging the Arhab district, 15 km from Sana'a, as a protected area after significant findings of fossils and dinosaur tracks.

Arhab, where dinosaur footprints, petrified tunnels, and fossilised ferns have previously been discovered, is now embracing the new discovery of fish fossils and three caudal vertebrae, or tail bones, which are believed to have belonged to vegan dinosaurs.

The lengths of the discovered caudal vertebrae are 42 cm, 23 cm, and 25 cm.

"Though the structure of the hip and

tail bones, as well as the three toed footprints, indicate that they belonged to vegan dinosaurs, we still cannot define these dinosaurs," said Abdullah Abdulfthuh, Director General of the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Environmental Protection Agency.

He confirmed that the discovery is considered to be significant.

"Before this the scientific field team were finding dinosaur footprints, but this time it has unearthed bones," he explained.

Professor Mohammed Al-Haifi, head of the scientific team that is in charge of tracking the dinosaur footprints in the area, confirmed that the fish fossils are no less important than previous discoveries.

"This discovery is important as it opens the door for science to detect and study the food chain, the history of biodiversity and the nature of the region in those ancient times," he said.

He noted that the features of some of the discovered fossils are clear to the extent that some parts retain the impressions of

blood vessels.

The length of the fish fossils can reach 34 cm, and belong to the class osteichthyes, also known as bony fish. Their bodies are covered with scales and there is a lateral line that extends along the fish's body.

"This lateral line helps the fish to know its direction during migration. The fish had three pairs of fins: thoracic fins, pelvic fins, and tail fins, as well as the operculum," explained Al-Haifi.

Moreover, schools of fossil freshwater fish were found, indicating that they were migrating in groups, said Al-Haifi.

"I believe these fish went extinct due to high water temperatures. The existence of these fish reveals that this region, which is now arid and dusty, in the past enjoyed plenty of water. Such remains remind us of the power of climate change on creatures," Dr. Al-Haifi added.

The team started its work in Arhab in 2008, after it discovered tracks of dinosaur footprints dating back 140 million years. This find was described by international scientists as the first discovery of its kind in the Arabian Peninsula, and could help fill the gap in knowledge of the dinosaur era in the Middle East.

The unearthed tracks were made by a herd of 11 sauropods, and a lone two-legged plant-eating dinosaur belonging to the ornithomimid family, a large, common, two-legged dinosaur that flourished from the Late Triassic Period to the Late Cretaceous Period.

Following this discovery, the team has continued its field research in five locations, that they believe represented typical environments for dinosaurs. They found many dinosaur tracks, fossils, petrified tunnels, and fossilised ferns. Some of these finds were found in villages under layers of cement. However the locals, according to Al-Haifi, were very cooperative and helped to preserve many of the discovered sites.

"Acknowledging Arhab as a protected area is a step in helping researchers gain more knowledge about dinosaur life, a step towards ecological and geological preservation from the constant urbanization, and provides more sites for ecotourism," Al-Haifi concluded.



Footprints from the Al-Abayiq track site

2,200 suspected cases of dengue fever in Shabwa

By: Yemen Times staff

SANA'A, August 18 — Over 2,000 suspected cases of dengue fever have been reported in Shabwa governorate, 474 km east of the capital Sana'a, a source from the health office in the governorate told local press on Sunday.

The source said that one of the cases had passed away, while 309 out of 2,200 suspected cases were confirmed positive. The source complained that the Ministry of Health is ignoring the increasing number of cases and taking no action.

Many Yemeni governorates are witnessing the spread of this epidemic including Taiz, Aden, Abyan, Lahj and Shabwa, according to a June 2010 report issued by the ministry.

Marshes resulting from rain and the

leakage of sewage are the main causes for the spread of mosquitoes that are transmitting the epidemic, according to the health official.

In July, the government reported that dengue fever had claimed the lives of 12 people in Hadramout and 1,142 were infected with the disease. A Saudi medical team visited Hadramout in June and said the lack of modern testing equipment complicated diagnostic efforts.

"A diagnostic machine that can trace the virus in the blood from the first day of infection is not available in Hadramout. Doctors depend on the count of antibodies in the blood, which appear only seven days after infection," the medical team reported.

Doctors and residents in affected areas have complained about the Health

Ministry's lack of attention to the outbreak. The ministry is riddled with corruption and is often ineffective and negligent during public health crises, officials in Shabwa told the local press.

In April, a hospital director in Taiz died from the disease, two months after the outbreak was reported to the Health Ministry. The Health Ministry made no efforts to prevent the spread of the disease in Taiz, generating public protests that were broken up by police.

There are some medical facilities in some districts, but they are under-equipped and lack electricity.

Dengue fever is transmitted by mosquitoes and education campaigns should highlight the danger of stagnant water, open containers of liquid and standing rainfall in areas where mosquitoes breed.

"The confiscation of Yemeni boats has affected thousands of poor Yemeni families," Dawbala said.

Many Yemeni fishermen have resorted to borrowing money to cover the living expenses of their families, leading them into debt. Some of them have sold their properties to buy alternative small boats.

Hodeida is one of the poorest governorates in the country and the affected fishermen told the Yemen Times that it's impossible to find other jobs. This is because many are illiterate and have no skill in any profession except fishing.

Yemen Times that they try in vain to reclaim their boats. However, the Yemeni and Eritrean authorities don't cooperate with them.

"There is no protection for those fishermen who are negatively affected by these illegal confiscations," said journalist and specialist in coastal issues Abdulla Dawbala.

He indicated that the Yemeni fishermen are treated very badly when the Eritreans seize their boats and are subject to beating and humiliation.

One Yemeni boat may sustain more than 20 Yemenis with their families.

Failing to harvest the rain



Children play in the flooded streets of Sana'a in May

SANA'A, August 13 (IRIN) — Despite record rainfall in the Yemeni capital Sana'a and other areas this summer, very little is being done to harvest this water to mitigate water shortages, experts say.

In May at least seven people were killed in what officials described as the worst flooding to hit Sana'a in a decade. Flooding has brought large parts of the city to a standstill on a number of occasions.

Attempts by the government to harvest rainwater are very limited, according to Ramon Scoble, a consultant for Germany's Technical Cooperation Committee (GTZ).

"The government is doing very little," he said. "Very little funding is dedicated to rainwater harvesting for water supply and groundwater recharge. There are a number of ineffective dams in Yemen and none are supplying significant water to cities, agriculture or groundwater recharge."

Sana'a is predicted to be the first capital in the world to run out of economically viable water supplies by 2017. Experts say this is due to a rapid increase in Sana'a's population in recent years because of rural-urban migration, and the widespread planting; and inefficient irrigation of 'qat', a water-thirsty plant believed to consume 40 percent of all irrigated water.

Local authorities say this increased

demand for water is causing Sana'a's water table to fall 4-6m a year.

According to Salem bin Shueb, head of the Water Resources Department in Sana'a Municipality, a study carried out with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation concluded that dams needed to be built to harvest rainwater to prevent water shortages.

Roadmap to nowhere

In an attempt to feed the Sana'a water basin, which is shrinking by 5 percent a year, and provide drinking water to the city, a 2008 plan entitled A Road Map to Harvesting Rainwater in Yemen was designed to ensure that 70 percent of city rainwater was harvested by 2012, and 100 percent by 2020.

The plan envisaged harvesting through the building of water barriers, small dams, concrete tanks in valleys, and water harvesting systems in or on houses.

Shueb explained that the government is encouraging people in areas with higher rainfall, such as Sana'a and Taiz, a city 256km south of Sana'a, to erect water collection devices on the roofs of their houses, schools and government buildings to harvest rainwater.

Recently a committee issued a decree that rainwater roof harvesting should be compulsory, said Shueb, adding: "These plans are moving ahead slowly because

of the limited technical capacity, expertise and poor information."

Shueb said water shortages had been exacerbated by the widespread use of private wells and water pumps for domestic and agricultural use.

"Something has to give"

However, Shueb said rainwater harvesting was not the ultimate solution: What was required was the more efficient treatment of waste water and the reduction of water consumption, especially for irrigation, he said.

But even these measures might not be enough.

A 2007 study by the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the National Water Resources Authority (NWRA) and the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) suggested that even the most aggressive measures to improve efficiency, conservation and recharge, would at best delay water depletion in Sana'a by a couple of years, perhaps until 2020 at the latest.

Calling for more funding for rainwater harvesting, GTZ's Scoble said that in the 1940s only 60,000 people lived in Sana'a whereas today there are close to two million. "Rainfall has probably varied from year to year, but the population has increased. Something has to give, and it will probably be the donors - not the clouds, or the crowds of Yemenis."

Patients line up outside dialysis center in Hodeida

By: Hussein Tanam
For the Yemen Times

HODEIDA, August 18 — Dialysis patients in Hodeida have been waiting since last Sunday without treatment due to lack of materials in the governmental Center for Nephrology and Urology in the city.

On Sunday, women and men waited outside the center for treatment, although the materials required for dialysis had run out.

Ibrahim Mohammad, 30, came to the center from Al-Zaydia, 65 km to the north of the city for treatment. He came to the center for his weekly dialysis on Saturday, one day before the materials for dialysis ran out.

"My hard living standards do not allow me to collect enough money for dialysis twice a week," he told the Yemen Times. "I have not been able to work for two years and three months since I suffered from kidney failure."

"We call for the organizations of human rights to save us and help us to find the materials for dialysis," said Mohammad. "Because the government has not yet taken any steps at the moment, we are waiting for death."

"I have been suffering from kidney failure for twenty years, and I am waiting for the materials to arrive at the center where there are more than fifty patients coming from everywhere," said another patient Ahmed Gaber, 41, who

came from Al-Qutee, on the highway to Sana'a 40 km from Hodeida.

There are only three governmental centers for dialysis in Yemen - in Sana'a, Hodeida and Ibb - and people with kidney failure often travel long distances to have their blood cleaned at one of these centers. In Hodeida, patients come from the neighboring governorates of Hajja and Al-Mahwit for treatment.

At the governmental center in Hodeida, the materials ran out on midnight Sunday and the company that provides the center with materials said that new supplies are stuck at the port for customs clearance.

Dr. Ali Al-Ahdel, the manager of the center and the second doctor on shift during the day, told the Yemen Times that they had asked for the necessary medical materials before they ran out. But the materials had not arrived because so far they had been stuck at the seaport for five days. He confirmed that since Sunday afternoon nearly 3,000 cases requiring dialysis had arrived at the center.

But even when the center is fully stocked and functional, frequent electricity cuts often impede treatment.

To maintain the health of patients with kidney failure, the leadership of the governorate instructed the electricity corporation in the city not to switch off the power at the center as switching off power suspends the urgent continuation of operations. However, the admin-

istration of electricity never abides by those instructions and that worsens the patients' condition.

He said that the center has the capacity to treat 350 patients a day, but the number of patients arriving at the center to receive dialysis rises daily, and the center is receiving less materials.

The Center for Nephrology and Urology could not treat the recent influx of patients whose number have increased to 610 patients arriving from different areas around Hodeida daily. The center has no additional beds to receive more patients, but a charitable company plans to provide the center with 10 extra beds, Al-Ahdel said.

Other sources working in the center claim that the number of people who have died at the center is greater than at the other centers in Yemen and that the exact number of deaths is being hidden. The deaths occurred as the capacity of the center is not sufficient to accommodate the rising number of patients with kidney failure needing treatment.

Most patients are poor and cannot afford to go to private hospitals to pay for dialysis.

"Complications appeared in some patients because of [medicinal] drug misuse and they also do not feed themselves in a healthy way," the doctor said.

"There is no awareness among patients about the negative results of taking the drugs without food," he said.

Continued from page 1

Four Yemeni boats confiscated in a week

The owners of confiscated boats are unable to reclaim their boats. According to an official report, about 3,800 Yemeni fishermen were left jobless after the confiscation of their boats.

About 400 Yemeni boats have been confiscated during the past four years and the cost of these boats and equipment is estimated to be YR 897,500,500 (USD 3,740,000), according to the same report.

Yemeni fishermen from Hodeida who have lost their boats previously told the

In Brief

NATIONWIDE

Nearly 60 people dead in traffic accidents in first week of August

Nearly 60 people have been killed and 441 others injured in road accidents throughout Yemen during the first week of August, the Interior Ministry has reported. According to statistics issued by the Traffic Department, 275 accidents were registered which included 141 crashes, 80 accidents involving pedestrians, 35 vehicles overturning and 9 falls. The main reasons behind the accidents were excessive speed, drivers' neglect, technical defects, incorrect overtaking, and not wearing a safety belt.

Official report claims 9,065 suspected cases of dengue fever

9,065 suspected cases of dengue fever were registered across several governorates in the country, according to a report discussed by the cabinet on Tuesday. The report of the health minister confirmed 1,798 cases of dengue fever and recommended continued routine checks for the mosquitoes that transmit the disease. The cabinet asked the health ministry to keep up efforts in combating mosquitoes in coordination with local authorities in the affected governorates.

HAJJA

Agreement to continue operating child's temporary protection center

An agreement was renewed on Monday for operating the Child's Temporary Social Protection Center in Haradh district, Hajja governorate, for 2010-2011. The agreement was signed by the Minister of Social Affairs and Labor, Amat Al-Razaq Humad, the Executive Director of the Al-Saleh Social Foundation for Development, Ali Al-Akwa, UNICEF's representative in Sana'a, Geert Cappelaere, and the Director of Social Affairs Office in Hajja, Hitham Al-Jabri. At the signing ceremony, Humad affirmed the importance of this agreement in operating the center to receive children who suffer as victims of violence, homelessness, or as unaccompanied children of immigrants and refugees from the Horn of Africa. Humad praised the great role played by UNICEF in the area of child protection and its considerable support for efforts aimed at improving the reality of children in Yemen in general. For his part, Cappelaere expressed his appreciation for this successful project between UNICEF and Yemen. He explained that child trafficking is a complex and sensitive issue, and that the efforts made by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, the Al-Saleh Foundation, and the Social Welfare Fund deserve thanks. He pointed out that the UNICEF office in Sana'a coordinates with UNICEF offices in neighboring countries, especially in the Horn of Africa, to help receive smuggled children from those areas in Yemen and to return and integrate them into their communities.

SANA'A

President Saleh donates YR 100 million to support cancer patients

Vice President Abdu Rabo Mansour Hadi announced on Sunday that President Ali Abdullah Saleh has donated YR 100 million to support cancer patients. This came during a ceremony to launch the national campaign for supporting cancer patients, organized by the National Cancer Control Foundation (NCCF) under the sponsorship of President Ali Abdullah Saleh. In the ceremony, Hadi announced that there are preparations at all levels, headed by the political leadership, to establish centers to treat cancer in the governorates of Hadramout, Aden, the capital Sana'a, Taiz, Ibb and Hodeida. The work is underway to accomplish these vital projects, which are of special importance in the health and medical areas, Hadi added. He hoped that the Parliament completes the tax law on tobacco by adding ten rials to each pack of cigarettes sold to contribute

to addressing and combating cancer. He noted a similar proposal to add a small tax on mobile phone calls. The NCCF's Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Abdul Weasea Hail Saeed, reviewed the phases of the foundation's establishment. He pointed out that since its establishment in 2002, the foundation has provided a lot of medical assistance, treatment and very expensive medicines for free, especially for breast cancer. The number of treated cancer cases has reached 53,000 at a cost of YR 500 million, Saeed noted, calling on everyone to contribute in supporting the national campaign to combat cancer.

Yemen, JICA discuss adjustments for Thahban Institute workshop

Yemen and the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) discussed on Tuesday the requisite adjustments required at the workshop of the Technical and Vocational Thahban Institute. The Sana'a Local Council Secretary General, Amin Joma'an, held talks with a senior counselor from JICA about a project for improving technical education and vocational training systems. Adjustments required include work on the base of concrete cranes, electrical wires, the sewerage system as well as the division of classrooms. The two sides affirmed the importance of finalizing the required adjustments before the implementation of the experiential program in September 2010.

SCER approves timetable to review voters' lists for 2010

The Supreme Commission for Elections and Referendum (SCER) approved on Monday the executive timetable to review and amend voters' lists for 2010, set to commence in October 2010. The SCER studied a report on electoral violations in the revision and amendment process of voters' lists in 2008. The commission has already referred violations in the report to the prosecution for legal action. The commission also reviewed a report over forming committees' tasks for reviewing and amending voters' lists for 2010.

UAE officials inspect Zayed hospital in Yemen

Two UAE officials on Sunday paid an inspection tour of the Sheikh Zayed Maternity and Child Care Hospital in Sana'a. UAE ambassador to Yemen, Abdullah Al-Mazrouie, and Ateq Al Muheiri, Project Manager at Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation, inspected the state-of-the-art medical and technical equipment commissioned at the five storey 170 bed health facility, Emirates News Agency (WAM) has reported. During the visit, Assistant Undersecretary at the Ministry of Public Health and Population, Omar Majali, said the hospital will serve a large segment of the Yemeni people, lauding the foundation for funding the construction of the health project. He also commended the UAE's charitable and humanitarian stance towards Yemen. <"These gestures draw high regard and appreciation from the government and people of Yemen," Majali added. Higher authorities in both Yemen and UAE are closely following preparations for inaugurating and operating the hospital.

Draft law organizing the working of private security companies approved

In its weekly meeting on Tuesday the Cabinet approved a draft law to organize the working of private security companies in Yemen. The cabinet asked the relevant ministries to finalize the required constitutional measures to issue the law. The eleven-chapter law aims at offering a legal framework for the work of such companies in the country. Meanwhile, the cabinet approved amendments presented by the Minister of Interior on law No.15/2000 relating to the Police Board by adding a further chapter to the law entitled <Legal Protection for Policemen'. Moreover, the Ministerial Council approved recommendations suggested at the second national dialogue on criminal justice in the Yemeni law, 27/28th June 2009.

SA'ADA

Two Sri Lankan citizens arrested in northern Yemen

The security authorities in Sa'ada governorate have arrested two foreigners, a man and a woman, while trying to infiltrate Saudi Arabia with assistance from a Yemeni smuggler, the Interior Ministry has reported. The arrested were identified as Sri Lankan citizens, aged between 28-35. They were turned over to investigators along with the smuggler, 25, from Ibb governorate. Separately, the authorities received a 12-year girl deported by Saudis after she had been smuggled into the Saudi kingdom.

TAIZ

Campaign on early marriage starts in Taiz

An awareness campaign on the negative effects of early marriage started on Monday in Taiz governorate. The campaign is organized by the Yemeni Women's Union branch in Taiz in cooperation with the European Union. The campaign aims to raise awareness in 20 participants who are educators, media people, parents and members of local councils.

Two currency counterfeiters seized

Security authorities have seized two currency counterfeiters in Taiz, aged between 22-30, the Interior Ministry Information Center has reported. The source pointed out that they were captured in possession of counterfeited Yemeni currency. Six currency counterfeiters have been seized in Al-Mukalla, Hadramout in last few days. They were referred for investigation.

37 Somalis reach Yemen's coasts

37 Somalis, including 16 women and 2 children, have arrived on Thubab coast in Taiz governorate, the Interior Ministry reported on Sunday. The security authorities sent the Somalis to refugee camps in cooperation with the branch of the Yemeni Red Crescent.

AL-MUKALLA

28 suspected Al-Qaeda elements to be tried in Hadramout

On Saturday, the Specialized Penal Prosecution in Hadramout governorate referred 28 accused Al-Qaeda elements to court following the completion of investigations with them. Head of the Specialized Penal Prosecution, Khalid Al-Mawiri, pointed out in a statement to Saba News Agency that among the accused are a Saudi and an Egyptian national.

LAHJ

Yemen, IDB discuss investing in Lahj industrial zone

Yemen and the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) discussed on Sunday aspects of cooperation and the possibility of investing in Lahj industrial zone. Lahj governor, Muhsen Al-Naqib, and the IDB technical officer, Bakkar Mahasen, reviewed the facilities offered by the governorate for investors in light, medium and heavy industries as well as other service projects. Al-Naqib affirmed the local authority's care in encouraging investment and providing facilities for all Arab and foreign investors. He also noted that the governorate has identified an industrial zone of 28 km² and is completing its infrastructure including roads, water and telecommunication. For his part, the IDB official made clear that the visit is one of a number IDB is making to industrial zones in Aden and Lahj governorates in order to evaluate the level of acceptable investment and facilities presented for investors.

HODEIDA

Course on acute malnutrition kicks off
The second training course addressing

acute malnutrition was kicked off on Saturday in Hodeida governorate. The course has been organized by the Public Health and Population Office in the governorate in cooperation with UNICEF and will last for three days with 44 participants from concerned bodies. It aims to revise the criteria that is used to target children with diseases of malnutrition and to provide the participants with skills in using the requisite records and cards and to limit abuses in the process of targeting cases. The director of the Nutrition Department in the governorate's Public Health Office, Mansour Al-Qadasi, said that the course completes a previous course and keeps the focus on treating malnutrition at the level of districts.

ZABID

Removing all architectural irregularities in the historic city of Zabid

The Higher Committee to Preserve the City of Zabid on Monday approved setting a mechanism to remove all irregularities distorting the architectural and Islamic cultural heritage of the city, so as not to affect its status within the World Heritage List. The committee, chaired by Deputy Prime Minister for the Local Authority Affairs, Sadiq Amin Abu Ras, stressed the rapid paying of financial compensation to beneficiaries of the first batch in the city, who confirmed the authenticity of their documents. The committee was briefed, through the follow-up reports submitted by various concerned agencies, on the implementation of earlier decisions by the Council of Ministers about providing basic services for the new city of Zabid. These give an opportunity for population and architectural expansion, and the removal of irregularities in the old city of Zabid, as well as completing the procedures to approve and issue the law of historic cities conservation. Abu Ras pointed out that the historic

cities preservation law is under study at the Ministry of Legal Affairs, and it would be submitted to the Council of Ministers to approve and refer it to the Parliament for discussion and final approval. Chairman of the General Authority for Lands and Planning said that the authority would approve next week the plans for maintaining Zabid, prepared in partnership with the GTZ and the people of the city. Moreover, the higher committee reviewed the report of the technical committee on removing irregularities and the current status of the city, as well as the decision of the World Heritage Center held earlier in this month and the opinion of Zabid people. After that, the committee approved to hold public meetings to communicate with the sons of the city to make them aware of the importance of keeping the historic city of Zabid on the World Heritage List.

ADEN

Training course on first aid for Somali refugees concludes

A training course on first aid organized for Somali refugees concluded on Monday in Aden governorate. About 300 Somali refugees have taken part in the training course, which was organized by the Women's Solidarity Development Association in cooperation with UN High Commissioner for Refugees. The participants attended lectures over two weeks on the principles of applying first aid in various situations.

AMRAN

Japanese support for service projects in Amran discussed

Secretary General of the Local Council of Amran governorate, Saleh Al-Makhlos, discussed on Monday with the Japanese ambassador to Yemen, Mitsunori Namba, areas of Japanese support to service projects in the governorate. In the meeting,

Al-Makhlos praised Japan's support of Yemen and the assistance provided to some areas in Amran governorate. He hoped the Japanese government would support service projects in the governorate, especially in rural and less developed areas. The Japanese ambassador noted the growing development in Yemeni-Japanese relations, announcing that his government has donated an ambulance and medical equipment to the Yemeni Red Crescent's branch in Amran to support humanitarian activity in the governorate. The Japanese ambassador along with the Undersecretary of Amran governorate, Saleem Al-Himyari, visited the production line at AMRAN Cement Factory. They were briefed during the visit on the stages of development at the factory since its establishment, and Japan's assistance in advancing the productive capacity of the factory.

SAYOUN

Sayoun hospital receives medical equipment from China

On Sunday, Sayoun General Hospital received a gift of medicines and medical equipment from the Chinese Medical Mission, which is working in the hospital. The medical equipment and medicines are estimated to be worth USD 30,000. Deputy of Hadramout governorate, Fahad Al-Ajam, voiced his appreciation and that of the Yemeni people for the limitless assistance the Chinese have provided the medical sector. He hailed the developed relations between the two countries, affirming the readiness of the local authority to make all facilitates available to the mission. The head of the Chinese mission pointed to this mission as the 20th that has worked in the hospital, and reviewed the most important operations that have been achieved by the mission. He voiced the readiness of the mission's members to transfer their experience to their Yemeni counterparts.

VACANCY

A full time position as Administration Manager is now available at the Yemen Basic Education Support and Training (BEST) Project funded by USAID. The Administration Manager will manage and ensure smooth daily operations, and administration of the program. The Administration Manager maintains and improves the programs administrative and management systems (personnel, procurement, logistics, IT, facilities management) and internal control mechanisms to ensure their compliance with AED and USAID policies and procedures. S/he develops and maintains communication systems with project staff to gather information for periodic and ad-hoc reporting purposes. Under Supervision of the Deputy Chief of Party, his/her responsibilities will include but not be limited to:

- 1. Supervising and coordinating day-to-day administrative, and logistical operations of project offices in Yemen (Sana'a, Amran, Hodeida) to assure that the program staff has the support it needs to achieve the work plan deliverables**
- 2. Working directly with the home office (AED Program Manager and Financial Analyst) to ensure that all managerial and administrative matters comply with USAID regulations and AED policies and procedures.**
- 3. Ensuring the efficient functioning of logistics, IT, procurements and personnel systems.**

General Requirements:

- Yemeni Nationality.**
- Bachelor's Degree in relevant field**
- 10 Years Experience**
- Ability to work under pressure and, as required, outside regular office hours.**
- Strong interpersonal, supervisory, and organizational skills including report writing**
- Excellent problem-solving skills.**
- Experience and high degree of competency using Windows-based computer programs, including experience with the Internet.**
- Fluent in English and Arabic required**

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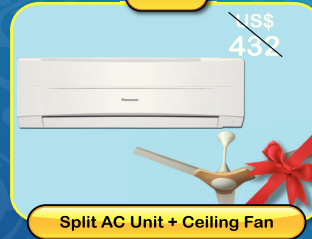
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Women obtain free birth certificates for their children

By: Malak Shaher

Sumaya Mustafa Al-Ammari, almost 4, and other children pushed each other in the narrow corridor leading to the registration office. The little girl was standing with her mother in line in order to obtain a free birth certificate. She had never had one up until then because her father could not pay the YR 3,000 fee to obtain one.

All over Yemen, especially in the very poor rural areas, some cannot afford the registration fees to register their children at birth, and therefore do not do so until they are six or seven years old and need to go to school. Only then do fathers go to the Authority of Civil Affairs and Civil Record (ACACR) to get their children a birth certificate.

Since the beginning of August 2010, Save the Children in cooperation with the United Nations' High Commissioner

for Refugees (UNHCR) has been working in two districts in Sana'a to grant children birth certificates. Their campaign aims at giving birth certificates to as many children as possible before the end of this year.

"If it was not free, I would not come. My daughter is only four years old and we do not need to get her a certificate unless she has to enroll in school," said Sumaya's mother. "My husband had to pay YR 60,000 two years ago because he wanted to register our two sons in school. Now I can register my daughter for free."

As the campaign targets people in the poor areas of Sana'a, it also aims to raise the awareness of the Yemeni and refugee parents in the communities that having a birth certificate is a right for every child and it is also free of charge.

The centers are coordinated with the ACACR and are funded by Save the



At the Khaffji center, in one of Sana'a's poorer suburbs, little children stand in line with their mothers to obtain their birth certificates.

Children and UNHCR.

The protection program specialist of Save the Children, Aisha Saeed, stressed the important role of every member in the community - Yemenis or refugees - in increasing the awareness about obtaining a birth certificate for children in order to secure their right to a name and nationality. She said that birth certificates are necessary documents to protect children's rights in their childhood and future.

She said that they make birth registration easier by not imposing that fathers be present in order to give the children the certificates.

"Now mothers come to one of the centers, show the marriage certificate and get the certificate for her children," she said.

The campaign aimed to uphold Ministerial Decree No. 120 of 2006 that provides that birth certificates are free for everyone.

Saeed added that they are working in cooperation with the ACACR to grant midwives the authority to issue birth certificates as many women give birth to their children at home.

This campaign is part of Save the Children's "Birth Registration Project" and follows a previous campaign in January 2010 to register children's births for free.

"People came over to register their children. They feel they are lucky to have their children's birth certificates, especially when knowing that many people wanted their children to enroll in schools next month," Saeed explained.

According to Khaled Ali Masood Al-Riyashi, 300 children - 250 Yemenis and 50 Somalis - had been registered by the fourth day of the latest campaign in Sana'a.

Windows into international development work in Yemen:



In Yemen, Oxfam's focus is on women's rights, health care, disaster preparedness, and helping people have a say in the decisions that affect them.

Oxfam has been working in Yemen for 25 years, co-operating with government authorities at all levels to improve the health care and livelihoods of thousands of people living in poverty. Yemen is one of the least developed countries in the world with an estimated 35 percent of the population are living under poverty line. In remote rural areas especially, poor people's access to basic services is very limited, and they have little say in decisions that affect them. Oxfam is supporting people to gain their basic rights.

How is Oxfam helping?

At the heart of our work, we advocate greater justice for women. This includes raising awareness - at all levels - from campaigning against early marriage, increasing women's economic empowerment, and working to secure legal protection. We also ensure that people are involved in decision-making processes; for instance, through the formation of networks to monitor the implementation of the government's development plans.

Improving access to health care

Oxfam is working in remote villages in Hadramout governorate, where only about 25 percent of the rural population have access to primary health care. As a result one in 19 women die of childbirth and thousands of people die from preventable illnesses.

Over the last five years, Oxfam and its partners have worked to improve health services for 60,000 people in over 40 communities. Around 130 women have been trained by the local hospital as midwives and nurses. In remote rural areas where the nearest clinic is five hours away and transport costs are unaffordable, mobile clinics equipped with medical equipment and a health team visit on a monthly basis. About 700 people per month benefit from this service.

Thuria who is 27, is one of the mobile health clinic midwives. She says: "I am relieved that I can visit communities and detect early problems, thousands of women benefit and lives are saved."

Through consultation at government level, we're encouraging the authorities to set up similar health care schemes throughout the country.

Fair justice for all

Women in Yemen do not have the same access to the judicial courts as men. We are working with local organisations to ensure that the legal system protects the rights of vulnerable women, by raising awareness about legal rights, providing legal aid, and supporting female prisoners. 10,500 poor women in more than 20 communities have benefited from this programme.

The Yemeni Women's Union, supported by Oxfam, provides free legal support to poor women in prisons, courts and police stations. The union also counsels women who have survived domestic violence. Jasmine, a lawyer, was among many who opposed legal representation for women: but after she was invited to an Oxfam-supported workshop, she changed her mind and now she persuades others to re-consider their beliefs too. "Working with these women [in the judicial system] has taught me to change the way that I used to think about them. Most of them have similar stories of social injustice and discrimination, caused by an unbalanced system," she says.

Women's economic empowerment

Due to the subordinate position of women in Yemeni society, many women are denied opportunities to enhance their livelihoods. In addition, high levels of

illiteracy present major challenges to women's development. According to the World Bank, the rate of enrolment in primary education in 2007 was just 51 percent among females.

Through local partners, Oxfam is facilitating women's economic empowerment in Hadramout and Hodaïda governorates through micro-credit schemes, and advocacy to promote women's employment in public and private sectors. Over the last three years 1,570 women were supported with credit to finance their micro projects in informal trading, handicrafts, food processing and livestock breeding.

Safe marriage

Getting married at a young age has been found to have negative effects on

girls' education, health and skills development. With Oxfam's support, local partners are implementing awareness-raising campaigns on the negative consequences of early marriage in Hadramout and Hodaïda governorates. These activities have directly reached more than 10,000 people.

Together with the Shima network (an Oxfam partner) we are advocating for changes in the law and calling on the

government to adopt 18-years as the minimum legal age for marriage.

Disaster preparedness

Given its low-income levels, rapidly growing population and acute water shortages, Yemen is vulnerable to climatic shocks and climate change. Sa'ana is expected to be the first capital city in the modern world to run out of water. In response to 2008 Hadramout floods, Oxfam restored water, sanitation and electricity services to communities affected by the floods. Oxfam is helping the Yemeni Red Crescent to strengthen its capacity to respond to communities' needs during possible humanitarian crises.

"I do not want to get married just like that, I want to continue school."

Naghat, 13-years-old

Ceasefire offers hope to war-torn Yemen

A report on the experiences of Oxfam field staff working in the Al Mazrah camp of Northern Yemen, where a ceasefire has brought renewed optimism to displaced locals longing to return home.

In the mountainous regions of Northern Yemen, just next door to the country's main fighting zone, a fragile calm has descended. The clamour of nearby gunfire has been temporarily halted and replaced by an uneasy silence. Inside Al Mazrah camp, hopes are high that the ceasefire declared on 11 February will hold and that people will soon be able to rebuild their lives.

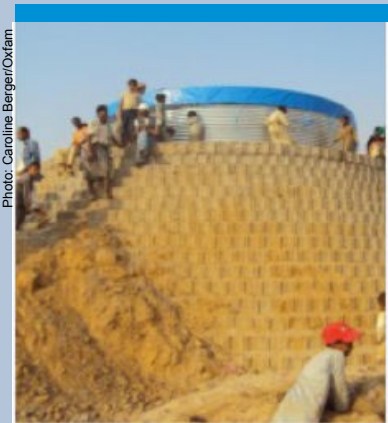
However, a new threat has been posed in the wake of the ceasefire - landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). Last week, 5 year-old Saad was badly injured after playing with a UXO, mistakenly thinking it was a harmless toy.

For many, the road to recovery is made perilous by landmines, which continue to claim the lives of people in and around Sa'ada governorate. Mahmoud Fayir tells me, "After the ceasefire, I decided to return to my village but it was strewn with mines. I'm afraid they'll explode. I can't go back." Landmines are preventing many people, like Mahmoud, from returning home.

For now, people are still dependent on humanitarian aid and we're

continuing our relief efforts to help around 15,000 men, women and children find shelter in the Al Mazrah camps.

Just a few months ago, Al Mazrah Camp 1 was stretched almost beyond



Construction of water tanks at Al Mazrah camp.

its capacity, groaning under a steady stream of new arrivals. However, since the opening of two new camps nearby, this tented city has been replaced by an orderly matrix of shelters. In these narrow alleys, resilient Yemeni women and children continue bravely to go about their daily lives, slowly adapting to the changing landscape.

Since our work began, each household now has access to their own la-

trine and women no longer have to compromise their privacy. For the thousands of people like Ahmed, 55, whose only source of water was 30 kms away, we've constructed a supply system that will secure a constant source of clean water. In a country plagued by water shortages (Sa'ana, for example, is expected to be the first capital city in the modern world to run out of water), finding a steady supply is a real drain on people's time and energy.

Ahmed tells me, "I have six children to look after. Twice a day I'd have to walk for half an hour to collect water from the nearby well. Sometimes, it had dried up. I'm grateful to Oxfam for providing us with this water tank. Now I only have to walk for five minutes and we have a constant supply of water."

Near to the camp, the Al Mazrah market is bustling with people searching for bargains beneath the setting sun. As the day winds to a close, the camp positively glows in the dusk as Yemeni women prepare fires for the evening meal. In the fading light, groups of men play their last game of nard (a traditional board game similar to backgammon) and discuss when they will be able to go home for good.

The blogger has not been identified for security reasons.

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Is terrorism over?

By: Mshari Al-Zaydi
Asharq Al-Awsat

I am surprised by some voices in the Arab press suggesting that the problem of terrorism has come to an end, or has been put under control. In fact, the activities of al-Qaeda, and other manifestations of modern religious violence, have not ceased for more than a decade now. Indeed even longer than that, ever since the al-Alia blasts occurred in the Saudi capital of Riyadh back in 1995, terrorist attacks have been committed both in Saudi Arabia and beyond, on an international scale, by several religious extremist groups.

The reasons have varied, the languages, cultures and distances have changed, but the essence of religious terrorist attacks has remained the same. No sooner does one cycle of religious violence diminish than another one erupts. We see the al-Qaeda network engulfing Yemen and Somalia to the extent that it is now feared that the southwest corner of the Arabian Peninsula will become a major terrorist hub. On both sides of the Straits of Bab al Mandab, two large al-Qaeda wings extend through Somalia and Yemen. The Somali wing runs deep into the heart of Africa. We saw how a deadly explosion was carried out at café in the Ugandan capital, where a large audience had gathered to watch the 2010 FIFA World Cup final in South Africa.

News reaches us every day about al-Qaeda's activities in Yemen, killing an officer here, blowing up security headquarters there, or releasing a videotape of one of its suicide bombers, training in Yemen and then targeting Saudi Arabia. In Iraq, al Qaeda's activity has not diminished, and it seems that the bombing of Al-Arabiya TV office in Baghdad was the work of the organisation.

So what lull or decline in terrorism are we talking about? The trend is moving upwards, not downwards, and it cannot be blamed on foreign occupation, as some like to suggest. Yes, the presence of foreign military troops, such as in the case of Afghanistan and Iraq, provides a substantial rationale for the activities of religious militant groups, under the pretext of "Jihad". But how can we understand and interpret religious violence, and the ruthless presence of al-Qaeda in Yemen, where there is no foreign occupation, US or otherwise, prevailing over the country? Moreover, how can we explain the resilient activity of al-Qaeda in Saudi Arabia? We know that the main purpose of the Saudi youth influx into Yemen is to join al-Qaeda camps and target the Kingdom. It is worth noting that Saudi Arabia

has never, at any period in history, been subject to any form of occupation or colonialism.

The existence and activities of al-Qaeda is not the upshot of resisting foreign occupation, as proposed by some Arabs, namely revolutionary nationalists or leftists. In fact, al-Qaeda derives its existence from within, and its activity is an intrinsic part of its identity. Because the organisation is obsessed with religious salvation, it is able to denounce anyone indiscriminately, as traitors and infidels.

The foreign presence, US or otherwise, helps al-Qaeda in terms of its recruitment, activities, and ability to polarise opinion. It also provides al-Qaeda with considerable sympathy or at least an understanding of the nature of its motives. This has been observed in much Arab analysis of al-Qaeda's activity in Iraq, because all they [Iraqis] can see is a hatred for the Occupation. This is a natural reaction, and we can't hold it against them, but the problem lies in underestimating or marginalizing any fundamentalist threat, or spread of extremist thought, after the dust of the war settles. For often nothing remains, after the withdrawal of foreign troops, and the fading roar of military engines, apart from a toxic cloud of extremism.

The problem with religious terrorism extends beyond the lives it takes or the serious injuries it causes, despite the gravity of this matter alone. The real problem lies in the poisoned intellectual atmosphere that extremist thought spreads, in addition to the futile arguments that characterise the terrorism debate, with sides levelling accusations of responsibility at each other.

This is why notable figures from Islamic circles in Saudi Arabia, amidst controversy and criticism from the Saudi press regarding the responsibility for terrorism, came out and said: "The [radicalisation] of the liberals is one of the causes of terrorism"! This reminds me of a scene from the play "A Witness Who Saw Nothing" where [famous Egyptian comedian] Adel Imam slaps a private across the face, then walks up to the officer complaining that the private had hit him on the hand with his face!

Terrorism has not ended, but there is a lot of talk about it, the bulk of which is worthless. This should not divert our attention from the fact that there is an enormous problem in our Arab culture which clearly generates religious extremism. This is not to say that terrorism is characteristically Arab or Islamic, but an underlying problem exists, as there is an endless production of extremist youth and religious terrorism [in Arab society].

Look at the ages of the new generation of al-Qaeda recruits in Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and elsewhere. The majority of them are young men who were recruited after the intense media campaign surrounding terrorism a few years ago. Any method of counter-propaganda has failed to dissuade them, as the lure of the extremist ideology was more influential, and perhaps still is. If we liken terrorism to a lethal virus, we would find that it has evolved its defences and mutated at an alarming rate. Terrorism has developed its rhetoric, along with its military and tactical planning.

A Saudi security expert told me that al-Qaeda had developed its tactics and recruitment plans, and that it had transferred its operations centre from Iraq to Yemen. The expert observes that al-Qaeda had always envisioned a 'pure' land to serve as a beacon for recruitment, such as Chechnya, Bosnia and so on. But before long, new recruits will travel to another territory, where al-Qaeda has established another base. New recruits are also not immediately drawn into al-Qaeda, it is a gradual process.

According to my colleague, Iraq is now considered the largest setting for recruitment propaganda, under the pretext that 'Mesopotamia is being occupied by the neo-Crusaders'. However, soon new recruits will go on to other places for training and preparation, most notably Yemen these days. This is how al-Qaeda grows its membership.

I was not surprised by what the security expert had said. The reason is that the mental and psychological similarities between groups of Islamic salvation are almost identical. And so it would be easy to move from one direction to another or from one land to another, as long as the ideological 'engine' is the same.

I have been saying for a decade, along with others, that terrorism will never come to an end in the Arab and Muslim worlds, unless we think outside of the 'security solution' box. We must stop avoiding responsibility, and overlooking the intellectual dilemma which constitutes the culture of al-Qaeda and those like it.

In short, security should form the 'external' part of the solution, whereas internally, there is a need for intellectual and political reform, as well as a restructuring of Arab society. Unless there is a parallel between the external and internal parts of the solution, we will continue to go round this vicious circle until we wear ourselves out.

A Saudi journalist and expert on Islamic movements and Islamic fundamentalism as well as Saudi affairs.

appeared when it was said that our regional waters contain some oil and gas. Mountains have been ground and sold. Sand has been sucked in and sold. They are now getting ready to pounce on hidden riches, God forbid.

It is hard for anyone in Lebanon to enjoy the mountain breeze or the sound of the sea without seeing the region's files precede fresh fish at their table. The Lebanese are a people dedicated to politics; a people of journalists and analysts. It all becomes complete if you are lucky to have friends who follow every tiny detail in the Lebanese "regions" and are able to link these details to the fears of the Middle East region.

One of them said that the black clouds are gathering, and that the Iranian nuclear file will witness additional escalation. He suggested the monitoring of the situation from Baghdad to Beirut, without forgetting the situation of the UNIFIL in south Lebanon and the "incidents" that sometimes affect its relations with the inhabitants.

Another person interfered, pointing to the danger of the recent explosion in the province of Sistan and Baluchistan, in southeast Iran. He said that Sunni-Shiite relations in the province are going through testing times. He expressed his fear from the return of sectarian violence in Iraq if it remained without a government or if a government was formed that

would remind of the triumph of a party over the other. He wished that the Lebanese would attempt to avoid new sparks, as their land seems to be prone to ignite due to the contact between the fears and the files.

A third person said that the region is moving towards more dates for divorce. Divorce is imminent and probable between the south and north of Sudan. Yemen might also witness a bloody attempt for a divorce between its south and north. The lack of tolerance, the identity crisis, and the rise of extremism could entice each minority to perpetrate the region's dream. The dreams of divorce exceed the dreams of coexistence and marriage.

A fourth person said that the international tribunal will explode in Lebanon, as it exceeds the country's ability for tolerance. He added that the structural transformations in the Lebanese society make the project of a state highly improbable. He considered that Lebanon's future depends on the relations and calculations inside a triangle that includes President Bashar el Assad, Sayyed Hassan Nasrallah, and Saad Hariri. He noted that Syria today is strong, stable, and able to turn into a force of stability in the region, and that Lebanon is the first test.

It was a pleasant dinner. The fish was fresh and the sea was lovely. And my friends wrote this article in my place.

What lies beneath Yemen's conflict

By: Tarâné Kaveh
Press TV

The nearly one-million population of Sa'ada, situated in the most northwestern parts of Yemen, have been under domestic and foreign fire since mid-August, when Saudi Arabia joined the Yemeni government in its crackdown on the Shias, who have been discriminated against for years.

In order to fully understand the situation there, one should study the ethnical and religious makeup of the region.

Sa'ada, which borders Saudi Arabia to the north and the Red Sea to the west, is home to some of the poorest parts of Yemen, which is in itself one of the poorest nations in the world.

The province is a stronghold for Zaidi Shias, who constitute one-third of Yemen's 20-million population. Yemen, essentially, is a series of mountainous areas with some of the peaks standing as tall as 2,500 meters (8,200 feet). This has turned the country into a perfect battlefield for guerrilla wars — as opposed to classic wars.

Hashid, Bakil, Va'el and Khoulani are among the most notable tribes in Sa'ada. The conflict between the Hashid tribe and the Bakil tribe is an important issue in the history of the region and has affected the Houthis' fight against the central Yemeni government.

When Sana'a launched its crackdown on the Houthi fighters, the Hahid tribe — from which hails Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh — endorsed the military and offered its support for the governments.

A number of Bakil tribesmen, on the other hand, committed themselves to supporting the Houthi cause, and thus giving a tribal perspective to the conflict.

The Houthis are a self-proclaimed 'political movement', which was founded more than two decades ago by the late Hussein Badr al-Din al-Houthi — a Zaidi Shia religious leader.

The movement started its activity within the boundaries of the Society of Faithful Youths, a Shia rights group, and managed to attract members from different tribes.

The Houthis charge that the governments of Yemen and Saudi Arabia have been taking measures to spread Wahhabism and Salafi beliefs in Zaidi populated areas.

"There are Salafi centers backed by the government and foreigners in the Sa'ada Province, which everyone knows is a 100-percent Zaidi populated and has

been the capital and the center of Zaidi Shia. These centers issue Fatwas (religious decrees) against the Zaidi Shia and Zaidi leaders on a regular basis," read a statement on the Houthi website.

The Saudi side of the border

Najran and Jizan are two of the most southwestern parts of Saudi Arabia on the border with Yemen. In fact, the two cities are separated from Yemen's Sa'ada Province by a range of mountains hard to overcome.

This region is particularly famous because, historically, it has been a passage used by smugglers and infiltrators to cross from one side of the border to the other.

Prior to the Saudi Arabia-Yemen war in 1934, residents of the two cities and their surrounding villages were mostly followers of the Zaidi Imamate rule in Yemen. However, the Taif Treaty — which put and end to the war in May 20, 1934 — stipulated that the residents in the region must succumb to the rule of Abdul Aziz Al Saud, the then King of Saudi Arabia.

In 2004, a census put the population of Najran at 246,880; however, it is estimated that there are some 500,000 people currently living in the city and its surrounding areas.

It is no secret that the region's residents have mixed with Sa'ada tribes over the year and as a result the Yamis in southwestern Saudi Arabia are related to the Hashids of Yemen.

The Ismaili Shias constitute the majority of Najran residents, and claim that they have been discriminated against by the government of the Saudi monarch.

The Shia are generally considered as "second-grade citizens" in Saudi Arabia, prompting rights groups like the respected Human Rights Watch to publish reports on the discrimination against the Shias living in the kingdom.

"The Shia are not allowed to teach religion or history in Schools," the Human Rights Watch said in its report titled Denied Dignity: Systematic Discrimination and Hostility toward Saudi Shia Citizens, which was published in September 2009.

"[The] Shia face discrimination in the judiciary, too, ranging from denial of access to justice to arbitrary arrests and discriminatory verdicts," the report added.

Sheikh Salih Ibn al-Luhaydan, Saudi Arabia's former chief of justice, opined in August 2006 that "Ismails are Muslims on the outside, and infidels on the inside."

Furthermore, in April 2007, a subsid-

iary body to the council of senior religious scholars, tasked with officially interpreting Islamic faith, ritual, and law, termed the Ismailis "corrupt infidels, debauched atheists."

Wahhabism — a branch of Sunni Islam — is the official religion of Saudi Arabia, and the Kingdom is already facing criticism from the Shia over the widespread discrimination against them.

A motive to join the crackdown

Given the abovementioned points, a conflict breaks out just a cross them border of the mainly Shia region of Saudi Arabia, in which the Shias are fighting against state discrimination.

As a result, the not-so-tolerant Saudi government decides to take precautionary measure and crack down on the Yemeni Shia to prevent a similar movement inside Saudi Arabia.

In order to find a pretext for joining forces with the Yemeni government, the Kingdom announced that one of its border check posts has come under Houthi fire, vowing retaliation.

This is while Houthi fighters are constantly coming under Yemeni fire and say that they could not be possibly interested in opening another front while fighting the Yemeni military.

In yet another precautionary measure, the Kingdom evacuated some 240 villages in the vicinity of Najran and Jizan, fearing that the anti-Shia drive would give raise pro-Shia sentiments, prompting Saudi Shias to help their Yemeni brothers.

The evacuation came after sources disclosed that Yemeni troops are divided over the conflict, with some not having a motive to fight the Houthis. The sources said that a large number of soldiers in the Yemeni military are Zaidi Shia, hence sympathetic toward the Houthis.

Ever since the Saudis joined the fight, the humanitarian situation in Sa'ada Province has deteriorated.

"The humanitarian situation in Sa'ada is disastrous, because Saudi Arabia is bombarding all residential areas," the Houthis' spokesman Mohammed Abdul Salam said. The fighters also claim that the Saudis use unconventional weaponry including flesh-eating white phosphorus bombs.

The two governments have also blocked the shipment of humanitarian aid into the under-siege territory.

It is now up to the international community to make concerted efforts to defuse the situation and prevent the further loss of innocent Yemenis in a conflict that seems to have no end in sight.

The dates of the divorce

By: Ghassan Charbel
Dar Al-Hayat

We were a handful of friends sitting at a table on the sea shore. I felt content with the night that was drenched with the spray of waves and the lights of the boats floating near the coast. I had extremely humble aspirations: to spend two quiet hours in a country that has not known calmness for decades; to fight time with the agreeableness of old friends; to laugh a little in a country that has turned into a crying institution; to have fresh vegetables and greens, especially thyme; and to have fresh fish in a country where everything has become spoilt.

Sometimes an individual's relation with his country can shrivel. It might be restricted to the road leading to the office and to a coffee shop that is the meeting place of former comrades with graying hair whose sons have emigrated. In order to reconcile itself with what remains of the country, it tolerates the rise of new stars with dialects that are too large for the fragile Lebanese structure and with lexicons that were never witnessed, even during the most violent times of war.

So we told ourselves: let us leave the land to its affairs and its sadness, and let us forget the barefaced greed that

appeared when it was said that our regional waters contain some oil and gas. Mountains have been ground and sold. Sand has been sucked in and sold. They are now getting ready to pounce on hidden riches, God forbid.

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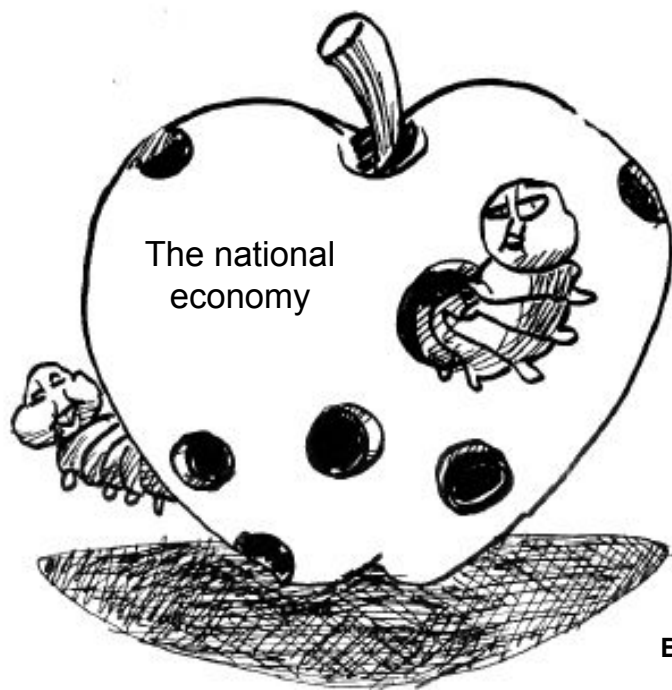
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SKETCHED OPINION



By: Hamid

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Publisher & Editor-in-Chief
Nadia Abdulaziz Al-Sakkaf

CEO
Khair Aldin Al Nsour

Features Editor
Alice Hackman

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Ali Saeed
Khaled Al-Hilaly
Mahmoud Assamiee
Malak Shaher
Mariem Al-Yameni
Sadeq Al-Wesabi

Offices

Aden Bureau:
Ridhwan Alawi Ahmed
Tel: +967 (2) 347-057, 346596
Fax: +967 (2) 347056
Email: ytaden@y.net.ye

Taiz Bureau:
Imad Ahmed Al-Saqqaf
Tel: +967 (4) 217-156,
Telefax: +967 (4) 217157
P.O.Box: 5086, Taiz
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Invitation for Bids (IFB)

August 16, 2010
Republic of Yemen

Project: The Yemeni-Korean High Technical Institute Project

1. The **Government of Republic of Yemen** has received a Loan from the Export-Import Bank of Korea from the resources of the Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF) of the Republic of Korea in the amount of US\$ 15,380,000.- toward the cost of **The Yemeni-Korean High Technical Institute Project** and intends to apply a portion of the proceeds of this loan to payments under the contract for which this invitation for bid is issued.
2. The Project Executing Agency, the Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training (MTEVT), now invites to present sealed bids from Korean eligible bidders for supply of goods and services comprised of following three parts as a single package:
 - Supply, delivery and installation of Vocational Training Equipment
 - Expert Dispatch in Vocational Training
 - Fellowship Training in Vocational Training.
3. Bidding will be conducted through Competitive Bidding (CB) method among Korean Suppliers, and in line with the Guidelines for Procurement under the EDCF Loans.
4. A complete set of bidding documents may be purchased at the office below between 10:00 hours (local time) and 15:00 hours on working days, up to **September 22, 2010** by any interested bidders on the submission of a written application to the address below and upon payment of a nonrefundable fee of US\$ 300. The method of payment will be cash, cashier's check, or direct deposit to account number **(1012-0010315), Central Bank of Yemen**. Those firms requesting the documents to be sent by courier service shall make pre-paid arrangement with a reputed courier service to collect and dispatch the documents to them. In such a case, the firm requesting the bid documents shall provide its courier service with a letter authorizing to collect the bid documents.
5. Bids must be delivered to the address below at or before 10:00 am on the closing date of bid submission, **September 29, 2010**. All bids must be accompanied by a bid security of no less than 2.5% of the Bid value. Late bids shall be rejected. The presented offers will include the documentation requested for eligibility.
6. The bidding documents to be submitted shall be:
 - a) One (1) original, three (3) copies, and one (1) soft copy (CD) of Technical Proposal in English,
 - b) One (1) original and three (3) copies, and one(1) soft copy (CD) of Price Proposal in English,
 - c) One (1) copy of Technical Proposal (excluding Attachment; List of Equipment) in Arabic version.
7. The bids will be opened in the presence of Bidders or their authorized representatives' at the place of bid submission at 11:00am on the closing date of bid submission, as mentioned above
8. The attention of prospective Bidders is drawn to (i) the fact that they will be required to certify in their bids that all software is either covered by a valid license or was produced by the Bidder and (ii) that violations are considered fraud, which is, among other remedies, punishable by potential blacklisting from participation in future EDCF-financed procurements.

Contact

Eng. Magboul A. Alsanabani, Project Director,
The Yemeni-Korean High Technical Institute Project, Sana'a
Secretariat, Arab League, Al-hasabah,
P.O. Box 8572, Sana'a,
Telephone: 00967-1-251608, 00967-1-258843,
Fax: 00967-1-250490,
Email: piu@yemen.net.ye
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

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CELL - 736777324

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي هَدانا لهذا وَكُنَّا لَهُ كَافِرِينَ

ببالغ الحزن والأسى وبقلوب مؤمنة بقضاء الله وقدره
يتقدم جميع عمال وموظفي شركة صافر لعمليات الاستكشاف والإنتاج
بأحر التعازي وأصدق المواساة القلبية إلى كل من زميلهم

المهندس / محمد أحمد المحنى

وكافة آل المحنى بوفاة المغفور له بأذن الله والده

المهندس / أحمد علي المحنى

وزير النفط الأسبق - عضو مجلس الشورى

وكذلك إلى

الحاج / عايض حسين العمري وأولاده

بوفاة المغفور له بأذن الله تعالى ولده

المهندس / محمد عايض حسين العمري

سائق المولى عزوجل أن يتغمده الفقيد يت بواسع

رحمته وعظيم غفرانه وأن يسكنها فسيح جناته وأن يلهم

أهلهم وذويهم الصبر والسلوان

إنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون

الأسفويون :

كافة عمال وموظفي شركة صافر لعمليات الاستكشاف والإنتاج

World Humanitarian Day

19 August 2010

Man-made and natural disasters cause immense suffering for millions of people every year, very often among the world's poorest, most marginalized and vulnerable individuals. There are currently more than 27 million internally displaced people and 10 million refugees in the world. One out of every six people in the world is chronically hungry. Humanitarian aid workers strive to ensure that all those who have experienced a traumatic event and need life-saving assistance receive it, regardless of where they are in the world, and regardless of their religious or social group or nationality.

In December 2008, the General Assembly determined that World Humanitarian Day should be marked on 19 August every year to “contribute to increasing public awareness about humanitarian work and the importance of international cooperation, and to commemorate all humanitarian and United Nations and associated personnel who have worked in the promotion of the humanitarian cause, and those who have lost their lives in the course of duty.”



World Humanitarian Day was designated in memory of those who died in the bombing in 2003, but also in memory of the many aid workers who have lost their lives in the humanitarian cause. The day is also held to emphasize current humanitarian needs and challenges worldwide, such as threats to humanitarian aid workers by conflicting parties, challenges in reaching the people we try to assist, and the increasing complexity of the humanitarian environment due to food price shocks, global market turbulence, water shortages and climate change. Particular focus will be placed on the people on whose behalf we work.

The majority of humanitarian aid workers come from the countries in which they work. Strong professional and independent local partners are fully involved in all humanitarian responses. Humanitarian aid workers are national and international, male and female, and reflect all cultures, ideologies and backgrounds. Their motivations for humanitarian work are diverse, but all aid workers are united by their commitment to humanitarianism.

Humanitarian aid workers should be respected and helped, not targeted. We face a future in which more humanitarian aid will be needed. If humanitarian aid workers do not have full access to those in need, many hundreds of thousands of beneficiaries will not receive the quantity or quality of assistance they require. The best way to ensure humanitarian aid workers can fulfill their mission is by improving awareness of and respect for the principles on which aid work is conducted: humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence.

The situation in Yemen is a complex mix of interlinked acute and chronic emergencies and needs.



The situation is now becoming increasingly difficult for humanitarian actors to manage. Some of the challenges facing humanitarian organizations are insecurity in the north and lack of sustained access to hundreds of thousands of internally displaced people (IDPs), a significant refugee influx, and widespread and worrying levels of food insecurity and malnutrition.

There are low levels of funding across all clusters which is hampering humanitarian organizations' ability to deliver assistance and to plan. For example, as of May, the World Food Programme had to reduce by half the life-saving food rations provided to IDPs from the Sa'ada conflict. The Health Cluster and the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Cluster have been unable to extend their services to scattered populations, and many organizations have had to shift funding from development programmes. At the same time that the country and the humanitarian community are dealing with the effects of the war in the north, attention is also needed for the significant refugee presence, largely in the south of the country, and for high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition countrywide.



Affected population	2,538,000 people (increased from 1,4 million)
Key areas targeted	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Northern conflict-affected governorates• Refugee-hosting areas• Areas of acute food insecurity and malnutrition
Key target beneficiaries (approximate figures)	<p>2,538,000 people, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1,700,000 severely food-insecure• 342,000 IDPs• 117,000 refugees• 319,000 malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women
Funding requested per category (\$)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lifesaving: 64%• Time critical: 31%• Support services: 2%• Other (ERF): 3%
Total funding requested	Funding requested per beneficiary
\$ 187,143,682	Approximately \$74

اليوم العالمي للعمل الإنساني

١٩ أغسطس ٢٠١٠

والاحتياجات الحادة والمزمنة. الوضع أصبح الآن صعبا على نحو متزايد بالنسبة للجهات الإنسانية الفاعلة. بعض التحديات التي تواجه المنظمات الإنسانية تشمل انعدام الأمن في الشمال وعدم الوصول المستمر لمئات الآلاف من النازحين داخليا، وتدفق اللاجئين الكبير وعلى نطاق واسع بالإضافة الى مستويات مثيرة للقلق لانعدام الأمن الغذائي وسوء التغذية.

هناك انخفاض في مستويات التمويل على جميع النطاقات والذي يعيق قدرة المنظمات الإنسانية على تقديم المساعدة والتخطيط. على سبيل المثال، اعتبارا من أيار / مايو، اضطر برنامج الأغذية العالمي لخفض الحصص الغذائية المنقذة للحياة التي قدمت إلى النازحين في صعدة إلى النصف. وعجزت مجموعة عمل الصحة والمياه والصرف الصحي والنظافة عن تقديم خدماتها لمجموعات السكان المتناثرة، بالإضافة إلى أن العديد من المنظمات اضطرت لتحويل التمويل من برامج التنمية لتغطية برامج الإغاثة. في الوقت نفسه الذي يضطر فيه البلد والمجتمع الإنساني إلى التعامل مع آثار الحرب في الشمال، هناك حاجة أيضا للإهتمام باللاجئين المتواجدين إلى حد كبير في جنوب البلاد. بالإضافة إلى مشكلة انعدام الأمن الغذائي وسوء التغذية المنتشرة بمستويات عالية في أنحاء البلد.



الانسانية الراهنة في جميع انحاء العالم ماثا التهديدات التي توجهها الاطراف المتصارعة الى العاملين في جهود الاغاثة و التحديات التي تعترض وصولنا الى الناس الذين نحاول مساعدتهم ، و التعقيد المتزايد للظروف الانسانية التي ترجه على سبيل المثال الى صدمات اسعار الغذاء و الاضطرابات التي تشهدها الاسواق العالمية و تقص المياه و تغير المناخ ، و سينصب التركيز بوجه خاص على الناس الذين نعمل نيابة عنهم، و قد تم تحديد اليوم العالمي إحياء لذكره اولئك الذين قضوا نحبهم في عام ٢٠٠٣م و لكن ايضا إحياء لذكرى العديد من العاملين في جهود الاغاثة الذين فقدوا ارواحهم في سبيل قضية الانسانية.

وينتمي معظم العاملين في مجال المساعدة الانسانية الى البلدان التي يعملون فيها ويشترك مهنيًا اكفاء وشركاء محليين مستقلون مشاركة كاملة في جميع اعمال الاستجابة الانسانية. ومن العاملين في مجال المساعدة الانسانية وطينيون ومنهم دوليون ومنهم ذكور ومنهم اناث، وهم يعبرون عن جميع الثقافات والايديولوجيات والخلفيات، ودوافعهم للعمل الانسانية جد مختلفة لكن يوحدتهم جميعا التزامهم الانساني.

ينبغي احترام العاملين في مجال المساعدة الانسانية وحمايتهم بدلا من استهدافهم. حيث سنكون في حاجة الى مزيد من المساعدات الانسانية في المستقبل. ومالم يتسن للعاملين في مجال المساعدات الانسانية الوصول بشكل كامل الى من يحتاجونهم، لن يحصل مئات الآلاف من المستحقين على المساعدات التي يطلبونها لا من حيث الكم ولا الكيف وافضل طريقة لتأمين اداء العاملين في مجال المساعدة الانسانية لمهامهم هي اذكاء الوعي بالمبادئ التي يقومون عليها العمل الانساني وهي: الانسانية والحياد وعدم المحاباة والاستقلالية واحترام تلك المبادئ الوضع في اليمن مزيج معقد من حالات الطوارئ

تسبب

الكوارث التي من صنع الانسان و الكوارث الطبيعية معاناة هائلة لملايين البشر كل عام ، لا سيما اكثرهم فقرا و تهميشا

و ضعفا في الاغلب الاعم. و يوجد حاليا اكثر من ٢٧ مليونا من المشردين داخليا و ١٠ ملايين لاجئ في جميع انحاء العالم و يعاني شخص من بين كل ستة اشخاص من الجوع المزمّن ، و يسعى العاملون في مجال المساعدة الانسانية جاهدين الى تأمين حصول الاشخاص الذين يواجهون احداثا مؤلمة ويحتاجون الى مساعدات تنفذ حياتهم عن طريق المساعدة، بغض النظر عن اماكن وجودهم او انتمائتهم الدينية او الاجتماعية او جنسياتهم.

في ديسمبر ٢٠٠٨م قررت الجمعية العامة الاحتفال باليوم العالمي الانساني في ١٩ اغسطس من كل عام، إسهاما في زيادة الوعي العام بانشطة المساعدة الانسانية في جميع انحاء العالم و باهمية التعاون الدولي في هذا الصدد و تكريما لجميع العاملين في مجال تقديم المساعدة الانسانية و موطفي الامم المتحدة و الافراد المرتبطين بها الذين يعملون للنهوض بالقضية الانسانية ة إحياء لذكرى من قضى نحبه منهم في اداء مهامهم.

يوم ١٩ أغسطس هو للتأكيد على الاحتياجات و التحديات



السكان المتضررين	٣,٥٣٨,٠٠٠ نسمة (زادت من ١,٤ مليون)
أهم المناطق المستهدفة	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> المحافظات الشمالية المتضررة من النزاع المناطق التي تستضيف اللاجئين مناطق انعدام الأمن الغذائي وسوء التغذية الحاد
أهم المستفيدين المستهدفين (أرقام تقريبية)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ٣,٥٣٨,٠٠٠ اشخاص من بينهم - ١,٧٠٠,٠٠٠ يعانون من انعدام الأمن الغذائي بشكل حاد - ٣٤٢,٠٠٠ نازح - ١١٧,٠٠٠ لاجئ - ٣١٩,٠٠٠ اطفال ونساء حوامل ومرضعات يعانون من سوء التغذية
طلب التمويل لكل فئة (\$)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> إنقاذ حياة : ٦٤ ٪ الوقت الحرج : ٣١ ٪ خدمات الدعم : ٣ ٪ أخرى (صندوق احتياطي الصرف) : ٣ ٪
إجمالي التمويل المطلوب	طلب التمويل لكل مستفيد
١٨٧,١٤٣,٦٨٣ دولار امريكي	ما يقرب من ٧٤ دولارا

Child labor expert to the Yemen Times: “The elimination of the worst forms of child labor in Yemen is achievable”

Dr. Sule Caglar has been working with the International Labour Organization (ILO) for three decades. She spent fifteen years with the International Program for the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC), five years in Turkey as a national manager of the child labor program, 11 years on the staff of ILO in Geneva and now works as a freelance consultant.

Caglar came to Yemen in 2001 and designed the first phase of the child labor program in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor. From the middle of July to 10th August 2010, she came to Yemen to design a program document for the third phase to mobilize funds for child labor projects in Yemen.

Dr. Caglar spoke to Ali Saeed of the Yemen Times on her mission findings and her proposal to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in Yemen.

When she starts her conversation with any leader or official at an institution relevant to child issues, she tells a story of an old man in village who was full of wisdom and to whom everybody came looking for advice. In the same village there were two naughty boys who wanted to embarrass the old man.

The boys talked to each other about what they could ask the old man that he could not answer. Then one boy said he had the question that would embarrass the man.

The boy came up with an idea to take a bird in his hand and ask the wise old man whether the bird was dead or alive. If he replied that the bird was alive, he would squeeze the bird in his hand and show him that it was dead. If he said that the bird was dead, he would let the bird fly away and show that it was alive.

The boy took a bird and went to the old man to ask his trick question. Do you know what the wise old man replied? He said “The future of the bird is in your hands.”

The moral of the story Caglar is imparting to officials is that the future of all Yemeni children are in their hands.

Caglar is so kind with everyone, but with children she is not just kind, she is a mum. When she interviews children she sits next to them, puts her hand on their shoulder, looks in their face, smiles and starts the question of ‘how are you’ in broken Arabic.

She does not record or even take

notes when interviewing children to make the child feel safe and calm. “I do not record or take notes when I talk to children because I think that is not good etiquette with children,” she said.

On her three week mission, Caglar reviewed the ILO programs on child labor in Yemen to identify the achievements and challenges, and based on that drew a road map for Yemen to eliminate the worst forms of child labor.

Caglar discussed this road map, or as she calls it “The Way Forward”, with key stakeholders including ministries, local NGOs, and UN agencies to obtain their agreement. And based on these discussions she developed a project document to mobilize funds for child labor projects in Yemen.

She strongly believes that for Yemen to move forward in eliminating the worst forms of child labor, the Ministry of Labor should work closely with the Ministry of Education, as every step taken in education is a step towards reducing child labor.

She also thinks that the Ministry of Labor should work with the Ministry of Endowment and Guidance, the Ministry of Information, the Ministry of Vocational Training, the Ministry of Youth and the leadership of each governorate.

She suggests that reducing the worst forms of child labor is achievable by empowering families with vocational training, and enhancing income generating projects such as small businesses, micro-finance and micro-credits. In this way that the main factor behind the growth of child labor, which is poverty, can be alleviated and families will be



Dr. Sule Caglar, the ILO consultant on child labor, with child workers in a small coastal village in Aden called Foqom. Local officials in Aden told the consultant that there are about 2,000 children working in the fishing sector. Because the consultant is from Turkey, children asked her to “please say hi to Mohanad and Assi,” two Turkish television drama stars. Caglar told the children that when she returned to Turkey, she would e-mail the photo of the children to the two actors, saying “These poor children say hi to you. How are you going to help them?”

able to send their children to school instead of pushing them to work.

Caglar thinks that Yemen can eliminate the worst forms of child labor (WFCL) by 2016, but only if there is a political will to do so.

“I think that there are enough financial and human resources to eliminate the WFCL, but the political will should be pushed on” she said.

Worst forms of child labor in Yemen

On her field visit to Aden and Sana’a, Caglar identified that children in the coastal areas of Yemen such as Aden, Lahj, Taiz, Hodeida and Hajja often work in fishing. During a field visit to the small coastal village of Foqom in Aden, a 12 year old boy told her that four of his peers died last year whilst fishing, where each child gets YR 300 (a little more than a dollar) each day.

“Fishing is very dangerous for chil-

dren, because they die,” she said.

Officials from the leadership in Aden governorate told Caglar that there are about 2,000 children who work in fishing in Aden coastal villages alone. In Aden and Taiz, children also work in informal urban and rural economies, especially in seasonal agriculture work.

Children work long hours with heavy machinery and unsafe equipment. They are deprived of education, and are sometimes abused. In rural areas, they work with pesticides and chew qat.

Achievements and challenges

Since she came to Yemen in 2001, Caglar has found that the level of awareness has increased and is now good. Everybody she has met is aware of the child labor problem.

“The workers’ union, employers’ federation and NGOs have been doing a lot in raising awareness. I congratulate

Yemen for that.”

Ten years ago, there was no Child Labor Unit, now there is and that is a hint of continuity and sustainability. A lot of progress also has been made in harmonizing national laws with ILO conventions. Good steps have also been made in creating centers for child worker rehabilitation in Sana’a, Aden, Seyaun, and Taiz.

The challenges are poverty and population growth. More coordination, capacity building, and more research are so needed. Access to education and social services are an important factor.

Yemeni society still accepts child labor, and it is normal among Yemenis to see children working. The attitudes of parents and people towards children working are still contributing to the growth of the problem and this should be changed.

Six focus areas: the way forward

“People in Yemen know a lot about child labor and with the people I interviewed I came up with six areas of focus,” says Caglar.

“One area is policy legislation and enforcement, the second area is the link between child labor education and youth employment and vocational training, the third area is institutionalization and capacity building, the fourth is the need for a good child labor monitoring system, the fifth is the need of coordination and cooperation between partners and the sixth is the need for a good resources mobilization strategy.”

“Finally, my message is that the Yemeni government should not tolerate and accept the worst forms of child labor and have zero tolerance toward the WFCL. The elimination of the worst forms of child labor in Yemen is achievable.”

Tracing a coffee’s origin to ensure its quality

By: Abdullah Bamoshmoosh
For the Yemen Times

For the first time in Yemen, Yemeni coffee experts will be trained on cupping techniques. Coffee cupping is the technical process through which coffee is graded based on its quality and origins.

“So far Yemeni coffee is being graded outside the country,” said Mervat Haidar, senior project officer at the Small Micro Enterprises Promotion Service (SMEPS), the agency behind the training. “Coffee exporters have to submit to the grades and hence prices are set by the international coffee experts outside the country.”

“With this training we can have local expertise who will be able to grade the coffee locally and hence control the pricing and originality,” she explained.

The cupping process includes analyzing the coffee by tasting it, smelling it and looking at the color of the beans. People who work as coffee tasters, formally called cuppers, are trained to be able to catch even the smallest differences between types of coffees, from flavor to smell, to the color of the beans and the appearance of the drink itself. But very few cuppers are Yemeni, or working for or in Yemen.

A professional cupper is able to determine age, type of roasting and, most importantly, the place of production of this coffee, according to Haidar. There is therefore great

potential for Yemeni coffee, once Yemenis can establish the grade and origin of their coffee.

There are over 15 types of Yemeni coffee, grown in Yemen from a Yemeni tree, and dried in the Yemeni sun. As they are usually planted at over 2,000m above sea level and processed completely by hand after harvesting, they boast a superior taste and an exceptional resistance, say experts, which is rated 93 out of 100 by the International Coffee Organization (ICO)

The importance of guaranteeing the origins of coffee is to ensure that the coffee sold in the market really is from where it is claimed to be from. That coffee sold as coming from Yemen really is from Yemen, which maintains each type’s recognized excellence, says Ibrahim Al-Kabous, head of the Coffee Exporter Association.

And this is what traceability is all about.

In coffee, traceability is “guaranteeing the origins of the coffee,” said Wesam Qaid, the director of SMEPS. One of the association’s projects aims to increase coffee production and exports in Yemen.

Qaid said coffee traceability is composed of three phases. The first phase is calculating the amount of a certain type of coffee being produced and comparing that to the amount of coffee being traded around the world as being of that type. This determination can be done by anyone, and the only conclusions that can be drawn from it is that there is a certain amount



Coffee tasters, or cuppers, taste coffee at a trade fair in Germany earlier this year. A new project to train Yemeni cuppers seeks to ensure that the quality of Yemeni coffee is recognized.

of coffee that is being sold under an incorrect, probably stolen, name. The second phase is by referring to the label you see on the package, like

“Bani Matar”, but the labels can be easily forged.

The third and most accurate and important phase, is by analyzing the

specific characteristics of the coffee. And that’s what Yemen lacks.

The many types of Yemeni coffee, all of them different, especially in

their external appearance, have yet to be classified. The cuppers from the ICO can only identify a general “Yemeni coffee”, but cannot name the different types of coffee from Yemen. It is not possible to classify a coffee until you know everything about it, from its external appearance to its place of production.

Cupping is not practiced in Yemen, and that’s why Mervat Haidar has started the project to train young Yemenis to become cuppers. This project will be divided in three parts: a congress, practical training, and some theory lessons.

Yemen is one of the first lands where coffee was grown, and therefore it has more than one type of coffee, even if most coffee traders ignore this variety. Yemeni coffee usually takes its name from where it was grown. Of the more than fifteen types of coffee grown in Yemen, the most well know ones are the Al-Matari, Al-Harazi, and Al-Ismaili coffees. Yemen is a producer of some of the best Java, Arabica and mocha coffees.

In fact, mocha coffee comes directly from the port of Al-Makha, where coffee was first exported!

Perhaps if more attention was given to guaranteeing the origin of Yemen’s coffee, there might be hope again for the coffee of Al-Makha.

“The government and the farmers are starting to care about coffee,” said Samer Ali Al-Otmi, manager of the coffee department at the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. “There is hope for coffee in Yemen!”



TEGUCIGALPA, Aug. 8 -- Local people gather at the debris after a landslide hit a residential area in northern Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras, Aug. 7, 2010. A landslide occurred at a residential area in northern Tegucigalpa late Friday night, killing three youths. (Xinhua/Jorge Pineda)



NANTONG, Aug. 8 -- A boy writes with his left hand during a competition for left-handed children in Nantong, east China's Jiangsu Province, Aug. 7, 2010. A left-handed children's salon was opened on Saturday, to mark the international Left-Handers' Day which falls on Aug. 13. The salon will hold various activities to encourage children to use both hands harmoniously, in order to develop the ability of both the left and right halves of the brain. (Xinhua/Huang Zhe)



KATHMANDU, Aug. 16 -- Chinese acrobats perform during a 'Chinese Acrobatic Show' in Kathmandu, capital of Nepal, on Aug. 16, 2010. The four-day world famous Chinese acrobatic show kicked off Monday in Kathmandu to mark the 55th anniversary of the beginning of Nepal-China diplomatic relations. (Xinhua/Bimal Gutam)



LAHORE, Aug. 7 -- A Pakistani girl walks on stage during Bridal Dress Competition in eastern Pakistani city of Lahore on Aug. 7, 2010. (Xinhua/Malik Sajjad)



PHNOM PENH, Dancers perform during the opening ceremony of Cambodian Youth Arts Festival 2010 in Phnom Penh, capital of Cambodia, Aug. 7, 2010. (Xinhua/Seiremony)



MOSCOW, Aug. 8, 2010 (Xinhua) -- Trees burn in the forest near the village of Orekhovo-Zuyevo, Russia, Aug. 7, 2010. Soldiers and residents were mobilized to put out the forest fire day and night to prevent further disaster. (Xinhua/Lu Jinbo)



GAZA, Aug. 15-- The Palestinian family of Saleh Abu Laila break the fast during the Islamic holy month of Ramadan in a tent after their house was destroyed during the Israeli war on Gaza in 2008, in the northern Gaza Strip town of Beit Lahia, on Aug. 15, 2010. Muslims abstain from drinking, eating, smoking and having sex from dawn till dusk during Ramadan, the holiest month in the Islamic calendar. (Xinhua/Wissam Nassar)

SINGAPORE, Aug. 16 -- Angelika Wator of Poland (right) competes with Kenza Boudad of France during the women's Cadet Female Individual Sabre round of 16 at the Singapore 2010 Youth Olympic Games in Singapore, August 16, 2010. Kenza Boudad won by 15-12. (Xinhua/Zhang Chuanqi)



SHANGHAI, Aug. 7 -- A painter does free body painting for tourists at the 2010 World Expo in Shanghai, China, Aug. 7, 2010. (Xinhua/Zhou Hua)



LEH, Aug. 6 -- People remove debris from a damaged house in Kargil, some 235 kilometers from Leh in Ladakh, India-controlled Kashmir, on August 6, 2010. At least 114 people were killed, hundreds of others injured, and many went missing Friday after flash floods hit a major town in the mountainous area of Ladakh in India-controlled Kashmir, said officials. (Xinhua Photo/Javed Dar)



LONDON, Aug. 15 -- British Prince Charles lays a wreath at the Cenotaph at a memorial service to commemorate the 65th anniversary of Victory over Japan or VJ Day, in London, Britain, Aug. 15, 2010. (Xinhua/Li Rui)



BOGOTA, Aug. 17 -- The wreckage of a Colombian plane that crashed at the airport of the Colombian island of San Andres, on Aug. 16, 2010. One person died Monday after the Colombian plane with 131 people aboard was hit by lightning and made a crash landing on the Colombian island of San Andres, local media reported.



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الشركة اليمنية للغاز الطبيعي المسال Yemen LNG Company

Job Vacancy

The Yemen LNG project involves the construction and operation of a gas pipeline, a harbour and a liquefied natural gas processing plant at Balhaf on the Gulf of Aden which will export 6.7 million tons of LNG per annum. The project offices are based in Sana'a and the project has an anticipated lifespan of over 20 years. Yemen LNG Company is now recruiting the temporary and permanent staff who will construct and manage the project.

All candidates applying for these posts must be Yemeni nationals

Job Title: Instrument Engineer - Reference No. 190

Department: Operations/Technical Support

Work Location: Sana'a

Duties & Responsibilities:

- Responsible for the application of the HSE YNLG Policy and HSE national regulations in his area of activities.
- Reviews and follows the project technical problems occurred during the pre-commissioning, commissioning and start-up.
- Provides assistance to site maintenance team.
- Prepares, launch and follow up maintenance service contracts for the instrumentation.
- Manages and ensures the quality of the instrumentation service contracts, . Proposes the improvement when necessary.
- Provides necessary guidance and technical expertise in the instrumentation area of activities to achieve maintenance objectives at minimum cost.. Updates in technology in his disciplines are required.
- Elaborates, prepares and implement internal/external instrumentation maintenance audit, in good coordination with Balhaf maintenance team.
- Provides, in liaison with vendor's specialist and Balhaf site maintenance team, instrumentation stock review for optimization.
- Ensures that maintenance policy and strategy for instrumentation are applied, update technical information and recording of equipment's KPI for analysis and continuous improvement.
- Maintains good coordination and professional work relationship with Balhaf maintenance department and with SEPOC (Field Operator of upstream facilities on behalf of YLNG).

Qualifications Required:

- BSc. in an Instrumentation Engineering discipline or equivalent qualification.
- 10 years specific maintenance experience in the oil refining, gas or petrochemical industry, experience in an LNG Plant appreciated, but not mandatory.
- High level of knowledge and specialized on instrumentation equipment (control valves, all types of P, T, L & F controllers and transmitters, control loops, PSV, hydraulic and pneumatic system, valve actuator, F&G system, custody metering system, etc) maintenance systems and methods.
- Ability to work in a service relationship and ability to work independently while maintaining good relationship with colleagues, site maintenance team and stakeholders (government technical representatives, SEPOC technicians).
- High sense of responsibility, pro-active, rigorous and methodical in his approach to operations, anticipation and analyze ability.
- Working knowledge of computer applications and methods.
- Fluent English.

APPLICATION PROCESS

<input type="checkbox"/> Visit Yemen LNG's website at (WWW.YEMENLNG.COM).	<input type="checkbox"/> Do not make duplicate applications by fax, etc.
<input type="checkbox"/> Go to Careers, then to Vacancies to enter our Web Application System.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yemen LNG Company will contact the selected candidates for interview and further assessment.
<input type="checkbox"/> Register your personal and professional data in order to log in and apply.	<input type="checkbox"/> Applicants who are not contacted have not been successful but can still apply for future positions.

Closing Date: 31 August 2010

WWW.YEMENLNG.COM

Internal Audit Manager

Job Description:
 Felix Airways is looking for an Internal Audit Manager. This person coordinates and manages the internal audit assignments; leads in planning and conducting reviews of the financial status and operating procedures of the organization; and prepares written reports on findings and recommends improvements in policies, procedures and internal controls. This person operates under minimal supervision, with regular review of completed assignments.

Essential Duties and Responsibilities:

- Review of business and risk management processes and controls
- Investigate frauds, whistle-blowing reports and complaints (if any). Recommend remedial measures and conduct follow up audits to ensure their implementation
- Ensure reliability and integrity of financial and operating information
- Compliance with policies, plans, standards, laws and regulations which could have significant impact upon operations
- Evaluates measures taken to safeguard assets, including tests of existence.
- Evaluates the effectiveness of organizational structures to achieve corporate goals and ability of Management to plan, organize, direct and control its function

For all assigned audits:

- Adequately plan each audit assignment prior to commencing fieldwork
- Plan and conduct audit opening conference
- Perform field work and prepare work papers
- Interviews individuals to gain an understanding of the area being audited
- Inspects original documents to gather corroborating evidence
- Ensures accounting and results of operations are recorded in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards
- Ensures auditing procedures are performed in compliance with International Standards on Auditing
- Ensures that the system of internal control is operating efficiently and effectively
- Researches, identifies and communicates audit issues
- Plan and conduct audit closing conference

The skills, experience, and knowledge required to be considered for this position include:

- B.A./B.S. degree in Accounting is required
- Public accounting experience is required
- CPA / CA is required
- CIA is preferred
- Minimum of three years internal audit experience on the same position is required
- Experience in airline company is an advantage
- Proficient in speaking and writing Arabic and English
- Yemeni Nationals are encouraged to apply.





Interested candidate should send their CV to munawar@felixairways.com with CC to alahmadi@felixairways.com within one week from the advertisement date. Only short listed candidates will be contacted.

The day that was

By: Gregory D. Johnsen

Every so often - say once or twice every few months - it really does seem, at least from the outside, as if Yemen is falling apart, and, gasp, could become a failed state - whatever that means. (The feeling on the ground is usually quite different.) Today was one of those days.

This morning a suicide bomber, identified as Uthman "Ali al-Salawi, attacked the British ambassador's convoy. But more on that below.

We'll start in the country's far north, where News Yemen has a piece on the rising tensions between Yahya al-Huthi and Sayf al-Washali over who best represents the Huthis abroad.

Staying up North, the Huthis' local representatives are accusing the government of attempting to kill the fragile truce. According to unnamed sources in the Huthis' camp an individual named Ibn "Aziz (yes, I know, very helpful) entered the al-Mahadhir Market southwest of the city of Sa'dah with a military escort and opened fire, injuring three shoppers. (For the full and very complicated story - of which there are many different versions read the above link.)

In the same Mareb Press story the Huthis suggest that the government is trying to instigate a series of revenge killings between the Huthis and local tribes in the region. According to the paper, all of this suggests a seventh war. So much for peace, or rather the absence of war.

Down south, but still related to the war in Sa'dah, a number of soldiers from Radfan staged a demonstration to secure their "rights," which they argue include things like being paid, dealing with the families of their dead comrades killed in the war, helping recent retirees and those who have recently

married.

The soldiers, at least according to the story, were careful to disassociate themselves from the Southern Movement and they also disputed government claims that they were deserters, claiming that they had been separated from their unit in the fog of war. The soldiers wore their military uniforms but carried their personal weapons. The demonstration when through downtown Habiylayn before paying honor to their fallen friends.

The pictures are telling, and I don't think the government wants a bunch of trained (at least to some degree) and armed men angry with it. At the moment, they are still adhering to a traditional Yemeni method of seeking redress, let's hope it lasts.

Also, in the south, Ali al-Qarmush, the head of security for the city of al-Baydha, was removed from his position and replaced by Colonel Muhammad al-'Amari. The move reportedly came amidst a deteriorating security situation.

Now back to San'a, and more bad news. Quite separate from the attempted assassination this morning, the head of the JMP's high council, 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud, came under fire from unknown assailants this morning as he was riding in a car on Mujahid Street in San'a.

This brings us full circle back to the suicide attack on Britain's ambassador to Yemen, Tim Torlot. The attack targeted Torlot's convoy on his way to work in the new and heavily fortified British Embassy near the Movenpick. (Unfortunately, this is probably the only time Nuqum will be mentioned in the western press.)

The attacker is reportedly a 22-year-old from Taizz, who was a bit disconnected from society. He had been in and out of high schools, dropping out multiple times. There is still little that is

known about his background, although I'm told that he was known to the security services. Not surprisingly, the government is conducting a series of raids in Hay Musayk, the neighborhood next to the US Embassy and below the British Embassy. This neighborhood has produced suicide bombers before - the attack on the Spanish tourists in 2007 - and that attacker also received training in Marib, just as the government is suggesting this one did.

(Incidentally, and possibly unrelated, a young Saudi was killed in Marib in a car crash today. There is no known link - nor does the article even suggest the possibility of one - but given where he died and his nationality the question at least has to be asked. That is, of course, one of the problems with security: everyone becomes suspect.)

This is not, as some analysts have said, the first time AQAP has attempted to assassinate an individual (Remember, Muhammad bin Nayyif?). What this attack means is, at the moment, difficult to tell. As I told Paul Stephens of the Global Post earlier today, what comes next will go a long way in determining how much damage the US and Yemen did to AQAP's infrastructure in the past few months.

It is always the next piece of information that is the most important.

Certainly most AQAP's national leaders have survived recent raids, although the organization did lose some regional figures, as well as a key safe house, which I believed served as a media hub for the organization. How extensive those losses were remains to be seen.

AQAP has consistently shown itself to be an incredibly resilient organization, capable of adapting to changing circumstances in Yemen.

This was not a particularly sophisticated or well-thought out strike.

I feel very sad because I have now finished studying at Amideast, and I wish this session had lasted more than a year. This is my sincere feeling towards them and it's my appreciation that has given me a chance to say what's in my heart and mind.

Finally, words won't be enough to thank you and your efforts to help Access students. I present my appreciation and warmest regards to all the heads, teachers and staff working at Amideast. May God give you health and enlighten your path towards righteous deeds in order to serve the English language and knowledge.

Amideast: a ticket to success and cultural understanding

By: Murad Abdu Al-Awasi
herrmurad@yahoo.com

I feel proud that I was given the chance to study at Amideast as an Access student for three levels. I feel grateful because Amideast has helped me a lot. It has given me the chance to better myself and has opened doors to many opportunities for myself and other students. Amideast enhanced and improved my various skills, whether in communication or in my personality and level of confidence. Amideast really changed my life, mainly due to the activities of the Access program

which encouraged me to be more responsible towards my community.

It was extremely nice and wonderful because it gave me the chance to improve my writing skills, especially through writing articles for their website and the magazine for Access students.

My teachers were everything to me and I will never forget them, not even for a minute. They were my conscientious teachers and it is through them that I came to know the world and the meaning of knowledge. They made me grow into a complete man and I cannot imagine my future without having known them.

A nice creature

By: Enas Al-Radami
enasradami@gmail.com

I walked down that road slowly and continued walking but I suddenly stopped. There was a beautiful and charming creature looking at me as if it wasn't the first time we had met. It passed me quickly and I felt like I was going to miss something or someone so I followed this creature and tried to touch it, but I unfortunately couldn't touch it. When I stared at its eyes, I felt weird (strong eyes with no fear but sad at the same time). That nice thing vanished and I was shocked because I couldn't speak to him, not even one word! I felt sad inside thinking about him and about my past, for it reminded me of all the nice things I'd had and wished to have again.

It was 2.00 p.m. I woke up sitting in my bed and tears were running down my cheeks! The next day, I told my friend about my dream and asked her to interpret it. Actually, she had some knowledge about interpreting dreams so I immediately trusted her. I was astonished when she told me that the creature was my own shadow!

Welcome back

By: Abdunasser Al -Abdali
abdul_nasser12@yahoo.com

We all say welcome back
With open arms and from our hearts
And celebrate the occasion in different parts
with our families and also neighbors
O holy guest of blessings and fast
You are most welcome for visiting us
And we have the honour to shake your hands
As being more kind and more generous
But what a strange ! and what alas
For most people ignore the chance
To strengthen their faith and get more marks
By doing good deeds and some tasks
And asking Allah more than once
For his love and also guidance.

Ramadan changes life

By: Monassar Mohssin Al-sabahi
Ashqmoon_2010@yahoo.com

When Ramadan yearly comes,
It adds life beauty each once.
Its thirty days pass much nice
Believers ' joy becomes twice
The time, they break day of fast.
When meeting Allah at the last
So they fast and pray with fun,
Make sure all prayers are done.
And well performed at mosques
Fasting always with no wrongs
Most do the best they ever can
Recite more The Holy Qur'an
Girls, women pray, fast in houses
Glorify God as they wash saucers
Small kids go out to play at night
Fear not under the moon's light
They try to do fast till the noon
But, frustrated to break it soon
Fast is over when the setting sun
Goes dark out sight of each one
Then, fasting is right if they eat
To finish it with having one date
I beg Allah to give what all need
Accept from us each good deed

What do women really prefer, educated or uneducated men?

By: Abdulkareem Alsharhee
alsharhee@gmail.com

This is the question every guy wants an answer to. Every guy out there wants to know what women actually prefer, and what they consider to be good in a future husband.

What kind of husbands do women prefer? Do they prefer one who is educated or one who is not? In most countries, women should select an educated man and neglect an uneducated one, however, in Yemen the story might be different.

Read on to discover the true facts about what Yemeni women (especially in Dhamar City) really want in their husbands:

Um Iqbal

I chose my husband myself, who is really an educated man. I think that women must select an educated husband because he can understand his wife well, and reach an agreement of how they will build a life together.

Sara, student of biology

I am single now. I am not connected with any person but when someone asks for my hand, I will try to know

his education. I always prefer an educated man to an uneducated one.

Noha Ahmed, English student

I believe that there is no difference between an educated or uneducated husband. Instead I want my fiancé to be polite, respectful and the most important thing is that he loves me a lot.

Safa, teacher of physics

My husband is somewhat educated. He only has a secondary school certificate, but he is clever and understands me most of the time. I think that understanding between couples is the basic thing in this life regardless of whether they are educated or not.

Hendeh Qasem, 45

I wish my husband was uneducated, but sadly he is educated. Because of this he leaves me alone and goes to work in neighboring countries. If he was uneducated he would be with me all the time.

Sabah, 24 and single

Someone asked for my hand, but I refused because he was uneducated. I think that educated people are better than those who are not. An educated husband has a humorous spirit. I think

he will understand me more and more and that is of course the sublime aim of our life.

Ahlam, English student

I will choose the fiancé who will love me and understand me. I see no difference between one who is educated or one who is not. The most basic thing is the love between couples.

Shifa Sadeq

I want an educated husband to mitigate my life. I would love my fiancé to have high morals besides his love for me. I think being married to an educated man is better than being married to an uneducated one.

Sausan, student of psychology

An educated man has something to do in his life, he could be teacher, doctor etc... I never think of marrying an uneducated man, likewise, I will urge my family to agree on a fiancé who is really educated.

Kaokeb Ali, student

You know that we are living in a conservative society, as a result, a lady can't agree on the husband herself. Instead, it is the task of the parents or all the family to decide who I will dream of.

Note-taking skill

By: Mohammed Al-Jradee
bvs20092009@hotmail.com

In general, language is orally acquired, in the first place the written form is complementary yet compulsory to perfectly learn any language. Note-taking skills play a crucial role in the learning process, especially for high-level students who try to acquire a foreign or second language. With reference to a survey conducted by Majed Al-Solmy at Ibb University, more than 50 percent of students asserted the importance of taking notes for obtaining high marks, good knowledge and wide fame. Therefore, it's comprehensively, linguistically and personally important.

Significantly, it's the main factor for deep comprehension. It includes picking up information from a speaker, keeping up with his or her speed to hunt for and understand the main ideas instead of writing whatever the speaker is saying. It doesn't mean cramming the mind with superficial information and vomiting them out on the exam paper as the goody-goody students do. That's why it's an art that can be done well with ongoing practice. Then the readily available notes are easy to revise and keep the memory refreshed

and away from forgetfulness. It's also flexible enough to develop and relate the past with the new information and infer deeply-rooted facts. So, it develops knowledge, illuminates the mind and sharpens vision.

Moreover, note-taking is the inter-connective skill parallel to four other skills. Not only does it mean writing what you have heard or summarizing what you have read, it also represents the advanced stage of attentive listening, effective speaking, accurate and extensive reading and good writing. First, being busy in taking notes prevents absent-mindedness, particularly in deadly silent lectures. It makes a listener alert enough to distinguish the important from the unimportant. Again, precise and concise notes enable the speaker to systematically convey information. While reading a text, it requires the reader to absorb fundamental ideas and understand all details. Similarly, It involves paraphrasing and reproducing information in your own way. In such circumstances, it can develop the language faculty and make short notes a part of accumulative knowledge.

Personally, taking notes reflects it's maker's personality. For example, the good note-takers are the outstanding students whose fame rises among

doctors, their classmates and even the photocopier. For doctors, they get higher marks as being the most active participants in the lecture and being able to read the teacher's mind in the exam. For classmates, they are regarded as the reliable source especially for those students who don't or can't take notes inside or outside the lecture. For photocopiers, they are the closest friends as they earn them a lot of money especially before the exam days during which you can see those students standing up waiting for the test reference copied papers. Oh! You have to be knowledge-researchers and note-hunters rather than time-consumers, who hopelessly wait for imperfect drafts or look for someone to solve their problems, and uselessly read the handouts as well as lectures.

To sum up, taking notes is too extremely important for students to achieve their long- and short-termed aims. It has great benefits such as wide comprehension, enormous knowledge and proficiency. The question posing itself here is what are the obstacles encountered by students in taking notes in lectures? A lot of questions there are but you can have prompt answers emailed via bvs20092009@hotmail.com that may be published in the next part.

Goody- Goody

By: Mohammed Al-jradee
bvs20092009@hotmail.com

The word goody-goody may not be readily understood, but it's a reality in our lives. This term can be applied to those whose outer appearance is quite different from their inner selves. They tempt and captivate others with false smiles and sweet words, but their deeds don't coincide with their speeches. For example, goody-goody students want

to be the teacher's pet: they insist on being close to the teacher and strive to impress him so that they can be the best in the class. They want to build a house in the air with no foundation. They want excellent marks without any hard work; they achieve success only through luck. They walk around aimlessly in life, wasting time for no reason.

Similarly, a goody-goody teacher seems to be a unique professional with his fantastic style but he is actually empty-minded and superficial. He works as a creator of relationships

and consumer of time rather than as a deliverer of knowledge. He always extends courtesy and praise to his superiors, pays many compliments to his inferiors and pretends to be better than his equals for the sake of his outer image. His own interests come before public service: it does not matter to him whether he completes his duties well or not. What troubles me most is that he neglects the dire consequences of his serious mistakes. In short, goody-goody people are in fact selfish, egoistic and lack a conscience.

Working from home vs. working in an office

By: Dalia Haidar

Working for another person is a way to show your abilities and talents, to be useful to others and to realize yourself. Every person needs a space where they can work and create new ideas. Some people find a perfect place for themselves in a space where they can sit alone and motivate themselves, while others need people's support and encouragement. So what is better for work productivity, the home or the office?

On one hand, working in an office provides motivation for achieving better results. In addition, the office allows the worker to forget about home problems, therefore, they can concentrate more on the job. Furthermore, an office builds discipline by having a particular time to

begin and end the job. Also, working in the office helps in getting more friends by socializing with other workers. However, there are some disadvantages too. First, the person will lose time and money in getting to their place of work. Second, it's pretty expensive to rent an office. Also, work in an office can often be interrupted by phone calls, irrelevant conversations and noise. In addition, permanent contact with the same workers everyday can lead to quarrels between them. Finally, sitting all day in front of a computer can cause backache, neck ache, and eye problems.

On the other hand, working at home provides all the comfortable conditions that any person needs. By putting in wireless internet, the person will be able to work in any part of the house like the living room, bedroom, veranda, garden, etc. In this way working at home will reduce stress, save time and

effort, and what is saved can be diverted to productive things. Also, working at home saves the money of renting an office space. In addition, it reduces tax and saves the money of traveling to and from an office. Working at home also provides flexible hours. Still, there are some negatives sides to working from home. Firstly, it is hard to keep a schedule because home chores can interfere. Secondly, a person may feel isolated from the reduced possibility of meeting new people and having work friends. Equally important is the fact that there is no competition which reduces motivation.

In conclusion, each person should think over all the advantages and disadvantages of working from home or in an office. Then, choose the optimal place where he or she feels more productive and comfortable and where his or her work will be most fruitful.

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- مستلزمات أمنية

شارع الزبيري أمام شركة سيفافون
تلفاكس: 534598 موبايل: 777884875 - 771808382 الإيميل: Ypgsecurity@yemen.net.ye

لإعلاناتكم

يرجى التواصل مع قسم
الإعلانات والتسويق على

٢٦٨٦٦١-٥١٠٣٠٦

ARAMEX أرامكس صناعاء ت: ٤٤١٠٢٤/٥
عند ت: ٢٤٣١٢٤٤ موزن ت: ٢١٣٤٨٩
المكلا ت: ٣٠٩١٩٠ الحديثة ت: ٢١٩٤٢٣

شحن وتوصيل
M&M Logistics & Aviation Services
Tel : 01-531221/531231
النسيم للشحن والتوصيل ت: ٤٠٧٩٠٥
عند ت: ٤٤١٩٣٥٠٠-١-٤٤٥٥٠٠

مستشفيات

مستشفى الثورة ت: ١/٢٤٦٩٦٧-٦٦
عند ت: ١-٢٧٤٨٦/٨٧
مستشفى حدة الأولى ت: ٤١٢٩٨١-١
مستشفى الاملائي الحديث ت: ١-٦٠٠٠٠٠/٦٠٠٠٠٠
فاكس: ٤١٨١٦٦
E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

فنادق

فندق فرساي ت: ١-٤٢٥٩٧٠/١/٢
فندق شيراتون ت: ٢٣٧٥٠٠-١
فندق موفينيك ت: ٥٤٦٦٦٦-١
فندق سبيا ت: ٢٧٢٢٧٢-١
فندق ريلاكس ان ت: ٤٤٩٨٧١-١
فندق وأجنحة الخليج السياحي ت: ٦٠٢٣٥٥-١-٦٠٢٣٥/٨

مكاتب ترجمة

الشباب لخدمات الترجمة(عربي- إنجليزي)(إنجليزي - عربي)
تلفون: ٧٧٧٧٢٢٠٢ أو ٨٨٦١ - ٧٣٣٠٠٨٨٦ - ٦٥٧/٤٢٠١
إيميل: sts.yemen@gmail.com

معاهد

معهد بالي ت: ٤٤٨٠٣٩-٤٤٨٠٣٩/٢/٤-٤٤٨٠٣٧ فاكس: ٤٤٨٠٣٧
معهد اللغة الألمانية ت: ٢٠٩٤٥
المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر ت: ٢٦٦٢٢٢
فاكس: ١٤٧٥٥
معهد كارديوس ت: ٥٣٢٤٢/٥ فاكس: ٥٣٢٤٣٦
معهد أليكتك ت: ٤٠٨٢٣ - ٥١٠١١٢ فاكس: ٢٦٥٥٣٧

شركات للتأمين

المحمدة للتأمين ت: ١/٥٥٥ ٥٥٥-الرقم المجاني: ٨٠٠ ٥٥ ٥٥
الوطنية للتأمين ت: ٢٧٢٧١٢/٢٧٢٨٧٣ فاكس: ٢٧٢٩٢٤
مؤرب للتأمين صناعاء ت: ٢٠١٢٩/٨/١٢
الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين
صناعاء ت: ٢٨٤٩١٢
عند ت: ٢٤٤٢٨٠
عند ت: ٢٥٨٨٨١
شركة اليمن للتأمين صناعاء ت: ٢٧٢٨٠٦/٢٧٢٩١٢/٤٢
عند ت: ٢٤٧١١٧
عند ت: ٢٥٠٣٤٥

مدارس

روضة واحة الأطفال: تلفاكس: ٤٧٠٢٥٠-٤٧٠٢٥٠ موبايل: ٧٣٤٥٢٢٢٢٥
مدارس صناعاء الدولية ت: ٢٧٠١٩١/٢ فاكس: ٣٧٠١٩٣
مدرسة التركيبة الدولية ت: ٤٤٨٢٥٨/٩
مدرسة الماجد اليمنية ت: ٢٠٦١٥٩

سفريات

سكاي للسفريات والسياحة ت: ٨٢ / ٥٣٥٠٨٠ - ١
٢٧٠ ٢٧١ - ٢
فاكس: ٥٣٥٠٨٤ - ١
النسيم للسفريات ت: ٢٧٠٧٥٠
العالمية للسفريات والسياحة ت: ٤٤١١٥٨٩/٦٠

مطاعم

مطعم ومخازن الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
تلفون: ٢٦٦٦٧٥ - ٥٠٢٩٠٠ فاكس: ٢٦٦٦١٩

تأجير سيارات

نيوكارز لتأجير السيارات ت: ٤٤٨٦٨٦-١ فاكس: ٤٤٨٦٩١-١
زاوي (Budget) ت: ٣٠٩٦١٨٠٠٠٦٣٧٢ فاكس: ٢٤٠٩٥٨
يورب كار ت: ٢٧٠٧٥١ فاكس: ٢٧٠٨٠٤
هيرتز لتأجير السيارات صناعاء ت: ٤٤٠٢٠٩-١
فرع شيراتون ت: ٥٤٥٩٨٥
عند ت: ٢٤٥٦٢٥-٢

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

أبتك لتعليم الكمبيوتر (تركيز على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة إلكترونية) شهادة أيزو ١

صناعاء ت: ٤٦٨٢٠٥-١
فاكس: ٤٠٧٤١٩-١
عند ت: ٢٣٧١٩٩-٢
عند ت: ٤٠٢٤٢-٤
المكلا ت: ٥٣٠٧٤٩٢-٥

Infinit Education T: 444553
ت: ٤٤٥٥١٨/٧-٤٤٢٠٧٣ NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر

البريد السريع

FedEx Federal Express

صناعاء ت: ١٧٠ ٤٤٠
عند ت: ٢٤٥ ٦٦٦
الحديثة ت: ٢٢٦ ٩٧٥
تغز ت: ٢٠٥ ٧٨٠
إب ت: ٤١١٩٨٨
المكلا ت: ٣٠٦٤١
شيو ت: ٢٠٣٢٦
سينون ت: ٤٠٢٢١٩
٧٧٧٨٨٦٦ ت: ٦٦٠٤٩٨
سقطرى

البريد السريع

صناعاء ت: ١٧٠ ٤٤٠
عند ت: ٢٤٥ ٦٦٦
الحديثة ت: ٢٢٦ ٩٧٥
تغز ت: ٢٠٥ ٧٨٠
إب ت: ٤١١٩٨٨
المكلا ت: ٣٠٦٤١
شيو ت: ٢٠٣٢٦
سينون ت: ٤٠٢٢١٩
٧٧٧٨٨٦٦ ت: ٦٦٠٤٩٨
سقطرى

للإعلان في هذه الصفحة يرجى الاتصال على الرقم 01/ 268661 وإرسال الإعلانات المجانية على فاكس 01/268276

للتواصل: ٧٣٤٧٦١٩٠٩ أو ٢١٢٠٧٤
أثاث منزلي للبيع
للتواصل: ٧٣٤٥٢٢٢٢٥
لبيع سيارة برادو موديل ٢٠٠٤م,
العداد ٧٢٠٠٠ كيلو متر، بحالة جيدة
بسر ٥٠٠٠ \$ A.B.O
للتواصل: ٧٧٧٤١٩٤٤٨
أرضية للبيع بمساحة لبنيتين ونصف (٢,٥) على شارع الستين أمام مستشفى آزال في موقع مرتفع وممتاز صالح للسكن، سعر اللبنة الواحدة خمسة مليون ريال قابلة للتفاوض.
للتواصل: ٧٧٧١٦١٩٥٦
فيلا في مدينة الشباب والرياضة- مساحة الأرض ١٢ لبنة حر-ثلاث ادوار ويدروم.
للتواصل: ٧٣٣٧٠٠٤٠٠
منزل حجر دورين (بناء شعبي) في حي الزراعة للبيع بمساحة ٨لبن إلا ربع، مكون من خمس فتحات دكاكين، وشقتين وحوش كبير في الخلف، البصيره معمره من السجل العقاري.
للتواصل: ٧٣٣٧٨٦٤٥٩٠
عملة نقديه فضيه فته واحد دولار أمريكي نسختان الأول إصدار عام ١٩٢٣ و ١٩٢٤م إضافة إلى ١/٢ و ١/٤ دولار نقديه وعملات اخرى من العالم فمن يجد بنفسه الرغبة في الشراء والتواصل معنا.
التواهي -عدن - الجمهوريه اليمنية.
للتواصل: ٧١١٩١٤٦٤٤ - ٧٢٠٧٢١٤
مفقودات
إعلان فقدان بطاقة شخصيه ل عامر علي عبدالرزاق النويهي ، صادرة من تعز، رقمها: ٨٥١٧
للتواصل: ٧١٤٦٤٩٠٦٧

للتواصل: ٧٣٥٨٦٩٥٥٤
E-mail:rapee_mh@hotmail.com

وظائف شاغرة

مطلوب للجامعة الملكية البريطانية في كردستان - العراق:

٢ دكتاره هندسة معمارية، ٢ دكتاره لغة إنجليزيه، دكتور هندسة مدنية، دكتور رياضيات.

الرواتب بالدولار مع تذكرة سفر وسكن.

الشروط: أن يكون لديه خبره ب PHD.

للتواصل: ٢٠٠٦-ahmed-dr@hotmail.com

تعلن مدرسة أهلية عن حاجتها لموظفين في التخصصات الآتية. - محاسبة / محاسب (يشترط خبرة في مجال حسابات المدارس) - كمبيوتر - مكتبات، يشترط في المتقدمين أن يكونوا من حملة المؤهل الجامعي وذوي خبرة لا تقل عن ٣ سنوات.

للتواصل:ت: ٤٥٠٦٩١- ف/ ٤٥٠٦٩٢

خريجة ثانوية تجيد اللغة الإنجليزية للتواصل: ٧٣٤٥٢٢٢٢٥

مربية أطفال تجيد اللغة الإنجليزية للتواصل: ٧٣٤٥٢٢٢٢٥

للتواصل: ٧٣٤٥٢٢٢٢٥

للبيع

لبيع أدوات كوافير مع لوحة المحل

كوبون للاعلانات الشخصية (كل الاعلانات الشخصية بدون أي مقابل)

بيع **إيجار** **إستئجار** **طلب وظيفة** **وظائف شاغرة** **غير ذلك**

نفاصيل الاعلان:

عنوان التواصل:

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

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مصطفى ناشر - بكالوريوس محاسبة مالية جامعة صنعاء ،دبلوم علوم حاسوب المعهد العام للإتصالات، عشر سنوات خبرة في الحسابات.

للتواصل: ٧٧٧٧٠٣٦٨٠

فائز عبدالله - بكالوريوس إنجليزي خبرة في الصندوق (التحصيل) خمس سنوات، خبرة في المجال الإداري والموارد البشرية خبرة في المبيعات ثلاث سنوات إجادة التعامل مع الكمبيوتر

للتواصل: ٧٧٧٥٦٤٣٦٩-٧٧٠٠٦٩٣٠٦

بكالوريوس محاسبة - دبلوم سكرتارية كمبيوتر وأكسل - عدة دورات لغة إنجليزي مستوى جيد في المحادثة والكتابة - خبرة في مجال المخازن لمدة عشر سنوات (أمين مخازن - محاسب مخازن - متابعة مشتريات) يرغب في العمل في أي مجال مناسب

للتواصل: ٧٣٣٤٠٩٦٥٢

نجيب محمد-دبلوم تحكم صناعي (تقني جيد جداً)-دبلوم كهرباء وإلكترونيات S.F.M ممتاز (الهيئة السويدية المستقلة) ست دورات لغة إنجليزية- ثلاث سنوات خبرة في مجال الكهرباء والإلكترونيات-أبحث عن عمل مناسب.

للتواصل: ٧١١٢٩٤٣١١
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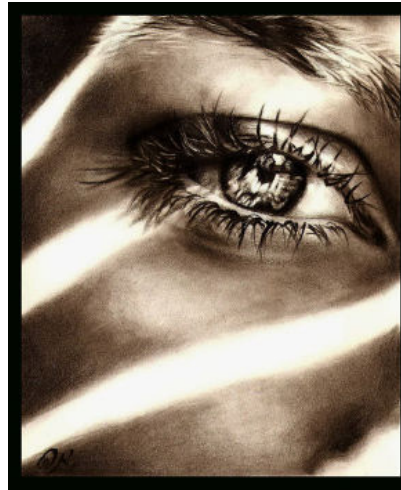
“Confidence is the key”

By: Abdullah Bamoshmoosh
For the Yemen Times



Hoyda Mohamed Al-Kebsi, 18, is a young Yemeni artist focused on drawing and a future architecture student at Sana'a University.

Hoyda, when did your passion for drawing begin?
I didn't start at a precise time. I used to draw at school and at exhibitions, but not formally. Then, when I was in the second year of high school [2008], I met Mohamed Al-Yemeni, and I studied body and face anatomy with him, but the most important thing he taught was confidence.



“Through her eye” by Hoyda Mohamed Al-Kebsi

And did anybody from your family help you develop your talent?
My father helped me a lot. He has always encouraged me, although he couldn't help me draw.

When did you realize that you had definitely become an artist?
When I started participating at exhibitions, in the Modern Yemeni Girl, and then at the Syrian exhibition in 2008. It was then that I told myself for the first time: I draw, I am an artist.

How was it?
It was really successful.

We have heard that you have been in competitions before. What about them?
My last completion was at the Ministry of Tourism. There were 23 participants, and I participated with three works. I didn't win, but I got recognition. I also participated at the European Union exhibition.

What is your advice for a Yemeni artist who has not found their way to success yet?
My main advice is believe in yourself, whatever other people say, because whatever happens you are an artist.

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At the request of Yemenia (Yemen Airways) the International Organization for Migration (IOM) provided Expert Training in Travel Document Examination at the Yemenia Training Centre on 12th and 13th July 2010 which was attended by over 16 participants. The trainees invited for this course were not only from Yemenia and Yemen Ground Handling Turkish Airlines, Saudi Arabian Airlines and Gulf Air.

The participants greatly appreciated the training as it provided them with detailed, up-to-date and useful information relating to travel document security and abuse. The IOM training forms a part of the implementation of a European Union funded project entitled “Empowering Government and Civil Society in Yemen to Address Mixed Migration”.

The Opening and Closing sessions were attended by Mr. Fawzi Al-Zioud the acting chief of IOM Yemen and Mohammed Y. Aljadabi Director Training along with Mr. Ali Jaffer Director Customer Service and Ground Operations.

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