



Al-Qaida's Yemen wing threatens to overthrow Saudi gov't

SANA'A, August 11 (XINHUA) - The No. two figure of al-Qaida's Yemeni wing has threatened to overthrow the Saudi government by issuing instructions to its sympathizers in that country.

The message was delivered by Saeed Ali al-Shihri, deputy leader of al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), in an audio recording posted on the internet Tuesday. "By the messages that reached us, some members of Saudi government's army requested us to give them orders on whether to stay in their jobs or to go to Yemen to join al-Qaida's camps," al-Shihri said in the message. "In their messages, those members of the Saudi army provided evidence about the links between the Saudi government and the U.S.-led war in the Arabian Peninsula...," he said. "So we ordered them to collect information on everything related to the Saudi royal family and its government, army, security and air force, and get start in dethroning such apostate government for its participation in the U.S.-led crusade war against Islam," he added.

The AQAP has carried out a series of deadly attacks on Yemeni security facilities and Western interests in southern Yemen over the past two months. The Yemeni-based al-Qaida regional wing claimed responsibility for killing six Yemeni soldiers guarding an Austrian oil company on Saturday, according to a communique issued on jihadist forums.

The al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) said in the communique that "the Sheikh Mohammed Omair al-Awlaqi's Martyr Brigades set an ambush on July 25 against a security patrol (guarding the Austrian oil company), killing a security officer along with five other soldiers of the Central Security Forces in Ataq, the capital city of Shabwa."

The al-Qaida's communique also said that they seized four AK-47 rifles of the



Suspets appear on a court in Sanaa, Yemen, July 11, 2010.

security patrol as all the assailants returned unharmed to their militant base.

The attack, which police officials said the militants were trying to raid the western oil company, came amid a series of deadly attacks by the resurgent group on local security facilities and western interests in the country's south during the past two months. On July 25, a security official in Ataq told Xinhua on condition of anonymity that a group of al-Qaida gunmen raided the Yemeni security guards of an Austrian oil company located at al-Akla area in the southeast of Ataq, Shabwa.

"Nearly ten terrorists wearing Afghanistyle clothes who were equipped with heavy machine guns on a vehicle approached the wall of the Austrian oil company, killing at least six security soldiers and wounding dozens of others," the official said.

"The security guards, however, fired back and engaged in a fierce clash with the gunmen, which forced the latter to retreat," he said, adding that "a military

brigade nearby heard the sounds of shootings and rushed to the scene."

"The attack hurt no staff of the foreign oil company and caused no damage to the company," said the official.

He said the security and back-up military troops then ran after the terrorist gunmen and managed to damage their vehicle while the latter were trying to flee.

On July 14, al-Qaida group said it was behind the twin raids on the general security and intelligence buildings in the southern province of Abyan, which killed at least three soldiers and an al- Qaida assailant

On June 19, militants raided the intelligence headquarters in the southern port city of Aden, al-Qaida later claimed responsibility for the attack, saying it killed at least 24 people. The Yemeni government has intensified security operations and air raids against terrorist groups, after the Yemen-based al-Qaida wing claimed responsibility for a failed Christmas Day attempt to blow up a U.S. passenger plane bound for Detroit last year.

One Yemeni infiltrator arrested every 5 minutes

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

Green streets

SANA'A, August 11 – About 395,000 Yemenis seeking jobs opportunities failed to infiltrate the Saudi border over the last two years, according to report published in Asharq Al-Awsat newspaper last week.

The report, that was written by Saudi journalist Turki Al-Saheel, stated that 'at least one Yemeni infiltrator is arrested every 'five minutes' in the border region." The report said that there are dozens of would-be Yemeni infiltrators camped out along the border waiting for chance to enter into Saudi Arabia. The phenomenon of Yemeni infiltration into Saudi Arabia is attributed to bad security and poor economic conditions in Yemen. Most of those wishing to cross the border are looking to work in Jizan province. It is considered a popular destination for Yemenis for several reasons including its geographic location.

The report revealed that some of the Yemenis arrested by Saudi authorities are very young. The ages of those arrested vary from 15 to 50, but the Saudi authority doesn't hold them unless they were involved in other crimes such as smuggling. An official registry takes the fingerprints and data of those arrested before releasing them back into Yemen.

Lieutenant Colonel Salem Al-Shehri, head of the Department of Planning of the Saudi Border Guards in Jizan, told the Asharq Al-Awsat newspaper in the same report that if the infiltrator is caught for a second time, he will sub-



Yemen officially at the heart of

the international coffee market

A group of Yemenis illegally trying to cross the Yemeni border into Saudi territories in search for better financial opportunities. They were caught shortly in the same day.

ject to a punishment as stipulated in the Border Security Regulations.

"Some infiltrators were using the floodwater drainage pipelines to cross into Saudi soil. This was something we were alerted to, and we acted accordingly," said Al-Shehri.

The Saudi authorities has seized arms, explosives, ammunition, alcohol and drugs coming from Yemen into Saudi Arabia. The report stated that Saudi border guards have confiscated 3,600 bottles of whiskey, 6 million kilograms of qat, 4,086 kg of hashish and 387,000 narcotic pills. About 10,000 smugglers have been arrested since January 2008.

In addition to these smuggling and infiltration activities, the report revealed that there is a smuggling industry and trafficking of foodstuffs from Saudi Arabia into Yemen due to high prices in Yemen. Moreover, there have been foiled attempts to smuggle 80,000 head of cattle and 4,949 vehicles from Saudi Arabia to Yemen.













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2 12 August, 2010

Around the Nation



MDG youth program concludes

By: Yemen Times Staff

TAIZ, August 11 — A youth based development project called "We are the Millennium" has just concluded in Taiz on Monday after around a year of intensive development work by youth on eight of the nine Millennium Development Goals.

The "We are the Millennium" project, known as MDG-Youth is a project that focuses on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and carries out activities in the MDGs eight fields. It includes eight groups of young men and women volunteers from various governorates.

In the concluding ceremony 40 young men and women were awarded for their contribution to the program. The youth came from Taiz, Aden, Hodeida and Ibb governorates where the project operated. The project was implemented by the Youth Cultural Center with funding from Naseej, a youth initiative based in Jordan.

The youth who participated in this project influenced more than 5000 Yemeni youth in the four governorates through their work.

The latest activity of the project was conducted last week. It was a cleaning activity carried out by a subgroup of the "We are the Millennium" project called "For a Better Environment."

Eighty young Yemeni men and women started off on a cleaning spree on Al-Awadhi street in Taiz last week. The youth are members and volunteers of the initiative.



Eighty youth volunteers cleaned Al-Awadhi Street in Taiz planting seedlings and painting the sidewalk as part of a long term initiative towards the seventh Millennium Development Goal of protecting the environment.

"This is a sound initiative steaming from the basic fundamentals of Islamic principles which endorse cleanliness and environmental protection. It is heartwarming to see those youth take responsibility of their community and I thank them for their hard work," said Abdullah Amir, Deputy Governor of Taiz who was part of the event launching ceremony on Monday.

"We launched our initiative to coincide with world youth day so as to send a message to all youth that they should take part in making their country better. We are cooperating with the municipality, traffic authority and the Yemeni Corporation for Paint Manufacturing in order to beautify this street as much as possible," said Maged Mohammed Saleh, one of the volunteers and coordinator of the environment group.

Al-Awadhi Street was chosen because it is one of the main streets in Taiz and the group decided to use it as a model for an ideal clean street in the city. It is one of the most crowded streets with 144 shops and 40 residential buildings. Not only did the volunteers clean the garbage and maintain the pavement, they also maintained the shrubs and planted new saplings on the sidewalks. They also painted the street's borderline and put up educational billboards to emphasize the responsibility of the local community towards its neighborhood.

The environment group has carried out several activities throughout the year since its establishment in October 2009. In March this year, the group carried out a greening activity on the Taiz-Aden highway where they planted 189 saplings in cooperation with the city greening office.

In February, the group in cooperation with Taiz University conducted an awareness seminar to encourage all stake holders including religious preachers, to take responsibility in maintaining the environment. A previous

street cleaning initiative was carried out in January this year similar to the one just launched this week also in Taiz governorate where the environment group is based.

Abdullah Abdulelah Sallam, director of the youth center praised the youth and said that they provide an example of productive youth who are committed to their country.

"We have several youth groups working on many initiatives. Once the "We are the Millennium" project concludes, we will evaluate the work of everyone and chose one group that excelled in its work to be rewarded," said

e and put
llboards to
ponsibilityBy: Mohammad Bin SallamSANA'A, August 11 — Ali Salem
Al-Beidh, former president of South
Yemen, last Tuesday called on the
international community to solve the
problems in the south of Yemen as

year
year
violations against people in the south are still ongoing.
"We call on the authorities in Sana'a to stop all violations against people in the south and to use peaceful ways in dealing with them when they protest," Al-Beidh said in a statement published on websites.

Al-Beidh, who lives outside of Yemen, said in the statement that the southern governorates have been deprived of their natural resources since the civil war in 1994. He called on the international community to spare no effort in stopping the violations against people in the south.

However, President Saleh said on Tuesday that dialogue is the most civilized way to solve all the problems regarding the country, and is the way to face the challenges threatening its future. He said that dialogue is the only way that will defeat all those who call for secession from outside Yemen.

Saleh expressed his eagerness that dialogue between the ruling party and the JMP would succeed in solving the country's problems.

"Dialogue is the solution for our nation and country and we should not abandon it. The dialogue will help our society become more related and coherent and will help us overcome destructive calls for secession that are against our unification as one Yemeni nation," Saleh explained. The Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) - a coalition of six opposition parties - warned the security forces to stop beating protesters, and desist in suppressing the opposition parties and the peaceful activities of the parties.

Al-Beidh calls for help

The JMP called on the government to respect the law and stop arresting innocent people. They said that this way is not going to solve the problems, rather it will help exacerbate them. The statement condemned the frequent attacks that have killed civilians and targeted security forces' leaders and government establishments.

The JMP called on the state to try the criminals and to stop arresting people in Zenjubar, Abyan governorate. They also called on the state to improve its services such as water, electricity and the sanitation system. They said that the unstable security situation should end, especially in Zenjubar and Khanfar districts in Abyan.

Rivalry between officials in Abyan

According to local sources, an armed group attacked the General Director of the International Cooperation in Abyan, Hadiara Saleh Al-Shaddadi, in Zenjubar, Abyan. They said that Al-Shaddadi and two of his men were badly injured.

The locals believe that the attackers wanted to take revenge on Al-Shaddadi because of a personal case between them. They also said that the attackers are gunmen of the director of the police station in Khanfar district, Abyan. According to Al-Shawa Net, the Islah Party website, Al-Shaddadi had earlier attacked the director of the police station of Kahnfar district assuming that the latter had killed his brother.

Yemeni merchants call for official imports from China

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, August 10 — In the presence of Yemeni and Chinese businessmen and officials, the private sector in Yemen -represented by the General Federation of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (GFCCI)- on Sunday morning signed a memo of agreement to encourage Yemeni traders to import Chinese products through official channels.

Some Yemeni businessmen come to China, look for low standard commodities at a low price and import them to Yemen through non-official channels, Vice Chairman of the China Foreign Trade Center, Ren Xiangdong told the Yemen Times.

"So encouraging traders in Yemen to import Chinese products via an official channel will solve the problem of bad quality Chinese products in the Yemeni markets," said Xiangdong.

The memo was signed by Mohamed Abdo Saeed, Chairman of the GFCCI, and Xiangdong during a promotional conference for Chinese products organized by the Chinese Embassy in Sana'a and the Yemeni GFCCI. During the conference, Chinese participants showed the attendees a movie on China's export and import fair in Guangzhou - also known as the Canton fair - which is held twice a year in April and October.



for Yemeni and Chinese merchants to er country into an exporter country.

companies are selected to participate

Ramadan diabetes precautions

By: Malak Shaher

SANA'A, August 11 — To the grumbles of other participants, Abdulla Mohammad, 70, kept asking questions about what kind of food he should to eat in Ramadan, as he is a diabetic.

He and 39 other diabetes patients were attending a lecture at the National Diabetes Center in Sana'a last Sunday to listen to medical advice for diabetics fasting during Ramadan. The lecture was held in cooperation with the Yemeni Diabetes Association.

The chairman of the National Diabetes Center, Abdulkafi Al-Haddad, told the Yemen Times that they held such seminars each year for diabetes patients. The seminars are to help patients be aware of what kind of food they are required to eat in Ramadan while fasting and after they break their fast.

He added that the center conducts four workshops for nurses during the year in all Yemeni governorates teaching them how to work with diabetes patients.



Universal blue circle symbol for diabetes

has recently been diagnosed with diabetes and attended the seminar.

The three-day seminar included distributing brochures with instructions for patients about when to break their fast in Ramadan.

According to the brochures, people with diabetes who have regular blood sugar levels can fast, but those who

Xiangdong said in the conference that the international fair is a chance

Chinese and Yemeni delegates sign the cooperation documents at the promotion conference for the 108th session of China Import & Export Fair (Canton Fair), in Sanaa, capital of Yemen, Aug. 8, 2010.

boost the growing commercial rela-

tions between Yemen and China. Saeed told the Yemen Times that the Chinese invitation for Yemenis to participate in the Guangzhou fair in China is an opportunity for Yemenis to think about their national products and turn Yemen from being an import-

"We should not only focus on how to import from others, instead we should work on how to be an exporter country," said Saeed.

Canton fair was established in 1957 and is run twice every year under the sponsorship of the Chinese Ministry of Trade. Around 20,000 Chinese in each round of the fair. More than 200,000 buyers visit the fair every session, 1,000 of them from Yemen who buy about USD 50 million worth of products.

In 2008, Chinese imports accounted for about eight percent of the total imports to Yemen. More than 300 diabetes patients attended the lectures held in the center, according to Al-Haddad.

"This is the first Ramadan I will fast being a patient of diabetes. The lecture was important for me because they told me what specific foods I shall not eat in Ramadan and how to spend the day," said Sameera Saber, 54, a patient who have irregular blood sugar levels are excused from fasting in Ramadan.

However, a patient must break their fast during the day if they have symptoms of vomiting, cold sweats, intensive hunger with shuddering, losing consciousness or apathy.

Fasting in Ramadan is dangerous for those with chronic renal failure, hepatitis, heart disease and people who depend on insulir to keep their blood sugar level regulated.

Yemen's under-15 table tennis team wins gold

By: Ibrahim Al-Jaadi For the Yemen Times

SANA'A, August 11 — Last week, Yemen claimed gold in the 22nd Arab Table Tennis Championships in Manama, Bahrain. The national under-15 table tennis team won the finals against Tunisia 3-0.

The Yemeni team consisted of four members: Majd Ahmed Al-Dabhani, Muneer Al-Dabhani, Husaam Jamil and Amr Abdullah.

Majd Al-Dabhani,15, told the Yemen Times that he was very happy to have won gold, because he is now the first Yemeni ever to have won two gold medals at the Arab Table Tennis Championships. He won his first one in 2007 for theunder-15 singles event.

Majd previously participated in four international tournaments: the Qatar Table Tennis Openin 2008, the Arab Table Tennis Championships 2007 in Yemen, the Arab Table Tennis Championships in Morocco in 2008 and the Arab Championships in



Chinese coach Liang Fe and the winning team: Majd, Amr, Muneer, and Husaam

Bahrain this year.

He started to play table tennis, or ping pong,when he was 8 years old. He said that his father encouraged him to play it. As many other children his age, Majd played football and he wanted to become football player. After a while, he tried table tennis and he found that it was exciting. With his father's encouragement, Majd became more and more skillful at the game. After his father passed away, his elder

brother stood by his side and encouraged him to continue in the game.

His brother Muneer, 15, is the team captain. He also originally wanted to become a football player, but found that in Yemen it would beimpossible to become successful in football as there is not enough money for it. Instead, he looked into non-team games. When he was about nine, he played table tennis for two days to try it out and liked it.

He played for the Wahda Club in Sana'a for 3 seasons and then for the Saqr Club in Taiz offered him and his brother Majd contracts toplay for the team.Now he is playing for Saqr with a fixed salary. He and his brother say that Saqr is the only club in Yemen that gives its players their salary regularly.

"I believe that if we had many clubs like Saqr, table tennis players would improve," Majd said.

The third team member Husaam, 13, has playedtable tennis since the age of 8. He played in the Ahli Club in Sana'afor two seasons, before coach Nashwan Al-Hamadi discovered him and invited him to play on the national team at the age of 10.Hewas on the national team when it won silver atthe Cairo Table Tennis Tournament in 2008.

The youngest player on the team is 13-year-old Amr. He started playingtable tennis after his brother who inherited the passion from his father.

"Table tennishas become a member of the family," he told the Yemen Times.

He has played for the Ahli Club in Sana'a since he was 9. This championship was the first one for him outside Yemen.

"We won because we were a family before we were team members," the team told the Yemen Times, thankingNabil Al-Faqeeh, Dr. Essam Al-Sunaini, and all other members of the Yemeni Table Tennis Association.

All the members agreed that achieving victory in Bahrain was a challenge for them.In June, they stopped training because of the final exams in school. After they finished them, they had less than one month left before the beginning of the tournament, so they attended intensive training in Sana'a.

Table tennis is one the most popular racket sports in the world, with over 300 million active members of governing associations worldwide.Since 1988, table tennis has been an Olympic sport.

However, Majd told the Yemen Times that it would be difficult for Yemen to qualify for the Olympics because Yemen is classified as an Asian country, and other Asian table tennis teams such as Japan, South Korea and China are very good.

Over the past ten years, China has dominated the World Table Tennis Championships in teams events for both men and women. Overall, China took first place in this year's championships.

Since 2004, the coach of Yemen's under-15 national team has been Chinese.





مجموعة شركات هائل سعيد أنعم و شركاه بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات إلى فخامة الرئيس القائد / على عبدالله صالم رئيس الجمهورية الأخ/ نائب رئيس الجمهورية الإخوة/ رئيس وأعضاء مجلس النواب الإخوة/ رئيس وأعضاء مجلس الوزراء سائلين الله أن يعيد هذه المناسبة على شعبنا اليمني بمزيد الإخوة/ رئيس وأعضاء مجلس الشوري من التقدم والازدهار في ظل قيادته الحكيمة الإخوة/محافظي المحافظات وأمناء عموم المجالس المحلية : paie أصحاب الفضيلة العلماء والشخصيات الاجتماعية والأدباء والمفكرين على محمد سعيد أنعم أحمد هاثل سعيد أنعم القيادات العسكرية والأمنية رئيس الجلس الإشرائية الأعلى نائب رئيس الجلس الإشرابية الأعلى وكافة أبناء الشعب اليمني للمجموعة للمجموعة





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Windows into international development work in Yemen:

Situation in northern Yemen still volatile

his is a summary of what was said by UNHCR spokesperson Melissa Fleming – to whom quoted text may be attributed - at the press briefing, on 23 July 2010, at the Palais des Nations in Geneva.

More than five months into a ceasefire and a month after the new 22-point peace agreement was signed between the Yemeni government and Al-Houtis forces to end violence and seek political dialogue, the situation in northern Yemen remains volatile. Some 30 people have been killed in incidents in northern Yemen this week alone, according to media reports.

We estimate that so far only around 14,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) have returned to their areas of origin out of Yemen's displaced population of more than 324,000. Many fear retaliation or have no place to return to due to the destruction of houses and infrastructure. The lack of basic services, such as health care, education and water supply in many parts of the Sa'ada governorate also discourages many IDPs from returning. A third of the displaced are living in Sa'ada governorate and most of them are being hosted by local communities, staying with relatives, friends or neighbours.

UNHCR's team in Sa'ada City reports that the city is slowly recovering. Markets are coming back to life and some schools have resumed classes, allowing children who have lost nearly a year of education to return to classes. Health services in the city remain limited as a number of facilities were destroyed by fighting and many health workers have yet to return.

So far, access for UNHCR staff remains limited to Sa'ada City and nearby areas. We have scarce information on the humanitarian needs and situation beyond a seven-kilometre radius of Sa'ada City. UNHCR, with other humanitarian agencies, continues to advocate for secure and unhindered access to all communities affected by the conflict. Overall insecurity and a lack of access to hundreds of thousands of civilians, especially in northern Amran and Sa'ada governorates, continue to hamper the delivery of assistance.

Many homes in Sa'ada governorate have been damaged or destroyed and work needs to be done to rehabilitate these areas. In the village of Malahit, for example, most people have lost their livestock - a primary source of income. Damage to water reservoirs and tanks forces people to rely on river beds, or wadis, for water for all uses, resulting in poor sanitary conditions. With some 80 per cent of houses damaged or destroyed, many people have found shelter close to or in the ruins of their homes. Those who never left and returnees alike are in need of shelter and other relief. UNHCR is planning to start distributing return packages, including food, construction tool-kits, plastic sheets and hygiene kits together with other relief items in the coming weeks

Stability and security are vital for largescale, safe, and voluntary returns to Sa'ada. Currently, however, landmines present a serious threat. UNHCR is especially worried about the safety of civilians who decide to return spontaneously. Mine clearing and removal of unexploded ordnance remains a top priority.

Meanwhile, the three IDP camps at Al Mazrak in Hajjah governorate, continue to host some 19,000 IDPs. Almost a year after conflict erupted, in August 2009, the situation of the displaced is becoming untenable, with most people having run out of resources.

UNHCR's efforts to facilitate solutions for the displaced and refugees in Yemen are being severely hindered by the current funding crisis. Our revised needs for refugee and IDP programmes in 2010 in Yemen amount to USD 52.1 million. So far, we have received 44 per cent of the requested funds.

The Nansen prize: Documenting the Displaced - Salima's story

alima is 19 and is wearing red lipstick, but the clothes she has on are not her own. She doesn't like them and appears very bashful - or 'shying" as she puts it.

Along the rubbish-strewn lanes of Basatine, her temporary home is a cramped, dark room in a safe house controlled by trafficking gangs. There are four such clandestine houses hidden in this shantytown, sending young Somali men and women on to Saudi Arabia, where they hope to find work and a better life.

Having fled the ongoing violence that plagues their homeland, they are now free to stay with the traffickers until they find the USD 25 that they need to be driven into the desert. Here, it can take weeks to save that kind of money. Salima has been going begging.

Living the last three weeks in a daze, she returns from the city each evening to sleep on a threadbare mattress. If she is late, she passes out on the bare floor surrounded by 20 other women who share this makeshift room knocked together from thin plywood sheeting. Lately the rain has been seeping in. Far from home and without any other choice, this is all there is. She looks totally drained. The last six weeks of her life have been a nightmare.

From a generation that has known nothing but war, Salima grew up in Mogadishu but despite the risks, she was determined to stay. Along with her baby boy, Abdi Sallam, and the husband she adored, the family stuck together in their little two-storey house. "It was our home. My favourite place in the world." And besides, Salima was pregnant again.

One morning, undeterred by the sound of gunfire in the distance, Salima popped out to buy some bread for the family's breakfast. A man walking ahead of her fell to the ground, hit by a stray bullet. Rushing over to the wounded stranger, the screech of a Hound rocket sent her crashing to the ground. Mortars had pierced the upper floor of her home. "I found my husband and child but they were not with us anymore." Both had been killed in a random attack by the very soldiers that were supposed to be protecting them.

Like so many other families without a roof over their heads, enough was enough. Salima's mother, brothers and sisters began to pack up their remaining belongings in preparation for the trek on the only safe road out of the city: south to the camps. But Salima had other ideas, having heard just how bad things would be there. "I had just lost my husband and child. Now I wanted to help my mother – to try and make her life a bit better. I thought maybe I could help."

And so, at seven month's pregnant, Salima headed north. She had listened before to stories about the dangers that lay ahead but was more concerned about getting out of Mogadishu. Travelling for 20 days by truck, violence erupted at checkpoints every few kilometres, as bandits intimidated and looted passengers. "The road was horrible. I was so scared." A woman in the vehicle ahead was raped at gunpoint; Salima just tried to block everything out. Her last night in Somalia was spent sleeping out in the coastal mountains near Bossaso.

The following morning along with over 120 others, she was hauled from the water aboard a small wooden boat that would take them to Yemen. "The crew had been drinking gin and smoking hashish but they saw that I was heavily pregnant and so they allowed me to sit with my legs out." Everybody else was made to sit with their knees tucked under their chins as the blood away with seawater. Then she crew armed with guns, knives and hammers threatened to beat anyone that when she came round, she saw who might upset the already unstable one of the crew throw her newborn child into the sea as if it was a ball. vessel. "The sea was rough and I started to get pains." Salima was starting to get contractions but didn't want [to] believe that she was going into labour, so just wished them away and tried to keep quiet.

That night a man started begging for water to drink; the smugglers beat him in the head with a knife. His bloody body was thrown overboard. Then Salima started to bleed. Whimpering quietly, those sitting beside her pleaded with her to keep quiet for fear that they might all be beaten. But the blood started dripping onto the men below and it wasn't long before the crew realised that she would give birth before they reached the shores of Yemen.

At first she was sure that they were trying to help. She was moved to the front of the boat as they washed the

"My baby was all I had left of my husband." She was going to call him Abdu Laahi after her uncle. After arriving at a deserted beach in Yemen, Salima was registered at a UNCHR-run reception centre. She saw a doctor but didn't want to talk about what had happened. It is still hard for her. It is only six

passed out. All she can remember is

weeks since Salima went out to buy bread. She is a fragile teenager who is now completely traumatised and on her own; and so now she is back with the smugglers. She says she will go "Where Allah takes me". Most likely it will be to spend the following years of her life enslaved as a housemaid in Saudi Arabia.

By Alixandra Fazzina, Basatine, Yemen



salima lost her baby boy abdi sallam and the husband she adored in a mortar attack on her home in mogadishu. with nothing left to lose she decided to make the journey to yemen. vulnerable and alone she is now in the hands of trafficking gangs and most likely will spend the following years of her life enslaved as a housemaid in saudi arabia.

Green streets

By: Ismail Sheikh For the Yemen Times

was walking up the street going to Maghreb prayer when he saw a greenish pile on the pavement with a footprint in it. He stepped around it wondering who would do such a thing. That's what Mohammad Al-Dhaboi, 21, said describing his experience when walking the streets of Sana'a. "The habit of chewing qat is bad, but spitting it on the streets like that is just something I can't imagine." Qat is a shrub that is chewed in Yemen among adults which is said to cause excitement. After chewing qat many men spit it out on the streets or the pavement. The streets of Sana'a at 6:00pm turn a greenish color caused by the spat out qat. "Regardless of whether qat is bad or not, the fact that some people spit it on the streets is something not pleasing







to the eye," said 22 year old Bassam Al-Moti. "Some people spit gat on the streets saying that there is someone



else coming after them to clean it up, which is a bad way of thinking," Bassam added.

Fou'ad Ghailan, a 24 year old qat dealer said that people spit qat on the streets for several reasons. It could be because of the taste, before performing a prayer, or because they are done. "The taste of the qat plays a major role in spitting it on the streets," Fou'ad said. "Choosing the right qat with the right flavor makes you chew it for longer, until you get to a place when you can spit it away without any problems," Fou'ad explained.

"I work here for 10 hours. I don't have the time or place to spit qat in its proper place," said Fou'ad.

Spitting qat in its proper place such as sinks and toilets is the right way to dispose of qat remains, and it takes almost no time for spitting it there, said Bassam. "No one can say that he is too busy to spend two minutes spitting qat into the toilet after chewing it, it's where it belongs," Bassam added.

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Opinion



Not without my sister

Israeli's search for missing sister in Yemen provides glimpse into lives of fearful Jews

By: Advah Cohen **Ynetnews**

6

rom his home in Beersheba, Yahya Marhabi still misses his hometown of Sana'a, Yemen. He left it nine years ago, but it is not the neighbors he misses, nor is it the air of constant fear.

Marhabi misses his sister, Lea (18), who disappeared several months ago.

Marhabi claims she was abducted, forced to convert to Islam and marry a Muslim. Some six weeks ago, he returned to Yemen to look for Lea, and saw firsthand how Jews were living in a country where al-Qaeda cells roam free.

Marhabi's concern for the Jewish community in Yemen, including his parents and brother who still live in Sana'a, does not give him a moment's rest. Lea, he said, was abducted from the Jewish quarter by Muslims, probably members of al-Qaeda.

"She was abducted just two weeks after marrying one of the Jewish men of the congregation. She was forced to convert to Islam and marry one of her abductors," he said.

Lea's Jewish husband, he continued, has since remarried, realizing chances of her return were slim. Marhabi, however, has vowed to find his sister.

"This was a hard blow for us. Not a day goes by that I don't think of her, try to figure out a way to help her, to bring her home," he said. "If I were there at the time of her abduction I would have done everything to bring her back, but it's not that simple now. There is little we can do - but we are doing it."

Did she or didn't she?

By: Tariq Alhomayed

Asharq Al-Awsat

Arab media paint a different picture: According to reports in the Palestinian News Agency, Lea eloped with a young Muslim man by the name of Aaron Salam, converted of her own free will and kept in touch with her family – at least long enough to make it clear she had no desire to come home.

The reports claim that the wedding was celebrated by the local elite, with

dignitaries such as the president of Yemen, the deputy prime minister and other high ranking officials attending the ceremony. The report further alleged that the young couple eloped after the Marhabi family rejected the young man's offer of marriage.

"They made it look like she went willingly rather then she was abducted," Marhabi said, "But we know she was kidnapped and we pray that she comes back to us, by some miracle."

New reality in Sana'a

After four weeks of searching to no avail Marhabi returned to Israel. The Sana'a he left nine years ago, he said, is not the one he found, or even the one he remembered from his previous visit.

Today, he said, the story of the Jewish community in Yemen is one of a few hundred Jews, trying to survive amid a Muslim majority. The Jews currently living in the Yemenite capital essentially live in a ghetto; and in constant fear of violence, abduction and murder.

Al-Qaeda's grip on Yemen has grown considerably over the past few years. "The real change began a year ago, when the brother of the head of the Jewish community was murdered," said Marhabi.

The act prompted the president to order a well defined, closed off area be set for Jews in Sana'a.

"Life there is very hard. They barely leave the area. They have no freedom, they don't work and they are afraid of coming into contact with the Arab population. Only the men leave the area, and only in broad daylight, and usually only to go to the market. They also make sure to disguise all their Jewish markings, like skullcaps. If they are recognized as Jews, they are spat and cursed at."

The volatile situation, he added, even had Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh order armed troops to guard the Jewish quarter of Sana'a. "He made a personal trip to the area to reassure them, that they would be protected.

"He really doesn't want any harm to come to any of them. He even gives them money, since they don't work,"

he said.

Jewish life in Sana'a is clouded by fear and uncertainty, said Marhabi. "There is no joy there. People there have no light in their eyes. They are very lonely - 185 Jews amid a huge Arab nation. There used to be such joy there. Contentment, despite the hardship. Now there is just fear. Al-Oaeda wants to eradicate the Jews."

To be or not to be

Some 18 families came to Israel from Yemen in recent months. Jews find it hard to leave despite the hardships, and Israel is currently trying to convince the remaining Jews to leave.

"There are several issues with coming to Israel," said Marhabi. "First, it's not easy to leave one's homeland. It's also a different world there, altogether.

"They are also afraid to leave. because they are afraid they will be left with nothing. The Arabs won't buy their property because they know it's only a matter of time before they leave Yemen anyway, leaving it behind for the taking.'

The Jewish Agency is doing everything it can to bring Jews residing in Yemen to Israel, said Eli Cohen of the JA. "The connections we've made there and the support we give them will enable us to bring them here

"We are trying to afford them the same way of life in Israel. They have been given (acclimation) grants and we're taking care of them. Israel is their natural home," he said. "We have been getting reports that al-Qaeda is targeting Jews and we advise them to leave. Jews no longer have anything in Yemen. The situation there will only get worse."

And what of Marhabi? For now he is using his Yemenite citizenship to visit the country every six months and assist in bringing the Jews still living there to Israel.

must bring them to Israel. Living by fear is no way to live. But we can't talk about it too much - it would put them

Cluster bombs and civilian lives

By: Ramzy Baroud The Jordan Times

luster bombs are in the news again, thanks to a recent report from Amnesty International. The human rights agency has confirmed that 35 women and children were killed following the latest US attacks on an alleged Al Qaeda hideout in Yemen. Initially, there were attempts to bury the story, and Yemen officially denied that civilians were killed as a result of the December 17 attack on Al Majala, in southern Yemen. However, it has been simply impossible to conceal what is now considered the largest loss of life in one single US attack in the country.

If the civilian casualties were indeed a miscalculation on the part of the US military, there should no longer be any doubt about the fact that cluster bombs are far too dangerous a weapon to be utilised in war. And they certainly have no place whatsoever in civilian areas. The casualties are too large to justify their usage.

Yemen is not alone. Gaza, Lebanon and Afghanistan are also stark examples of the untold loss and suffering caused by cluster bombs. The unrepentant Israeli army will not consider dropping the use of cluster bombs in civilian areas. Instead, it is pondering ways to make them "safer".

The Jerusalem Post reported on July 2 that the army "has recently carried out a series of tests with a bomblet that has a specially designed self-destruct mechanism which dramatically reduces the amount of unexploded ordnance".

During the Israeli onslaught on Lebanon, in the summer of 2006, Israel fired millions of bomblets, mostly into the south of the country. Aside from the immediate devastation and causalties, unexploded ordnance continues to make victims among Lebanon's civilians, most of them children. Dozens of lives have been lost since the end of this war.

In Gaza, the same terrible scenario was repeated between 2008 and 2009. Unlike Lebanon, however, trapped Palestinians in Gaza had nowhere to go

Now Israel is anticipating another war with the Lebanese resistance. In preparation for it, an Israeli PR campaign is already under way. It seeks to convince public opinion that Israel is doing its utmost to avoid civilian casualties.

"As a result of the collateral damage and international condemnation, and ahead of a potential new conflict with Hizbollah, the IDF has decided to evaluate the M85 bomblet manufactured by the governmentowned Israeli Military Industries (IMI)," The Jerusalem Post reported. Of course Israel's friends, especially those who are yet to ratify the Convention on Cluster Munitions, will be pleased by the initial successes of the Israeli army testing. Under pressure to ratify the agreement, these countries are only too eager to offer a "safer" version of current cluster bomb models. This would not only help maintain the huge profits generated by this morally abhorrent business, it would also, hopefully, quell growing criticism by civil society and other world governments.

In December 2008, the United States, Russia and China, among others, sent a terrible message to the rest of the world. They refused to take part in the historic signing of the treaty that banned the production and use of cluster bombs.

In a world that is plagued by war, military occupation and terrorism, the involvement of the great military powers in signing and ratifying the agreement would have signalled - if only symbolically - the willingness of these countries to spare unjustifiable civilian deaths and the lasting scars of war.

Fortunately, the refusal did not completely impede an international agreement. The incessant activism of many conscientious individuals and organisations came to fruition on December 3 and 4 in Oslo, Norway, when 93 countries signed a treaty banning the weapon.

Unfortunately, albeit unsurprisingly, the US, Russia, China, Israel, India and Pakistan - a group that includes the biggest makers and users of the weapon - neither attended the Ireland negotiations of May 2008 nor showed any interest in signing the agreement in Oslo.

Very few countries that signed the accords are involved in any active military conflict. They are in no way benefiting from the lucrative cluster munition industry.

The treaty was the outcome of intensive campaigning by the Cluster Munition Coalition, a group of nongovernmental organisations. CMC is determined to continue its campaign, to bring more signatories to the fold. But without the involvement of the major producers and active users of the weapon, the Oslo ceremony remains largely symbolic.

However, there is nothing symbolic about the pain and bitter losses experienced by the many victims of cluster bombs. According to the group Handicap International, a third of cluster-bomb victims are children. Equally alarming, 98 per cent of the weapon's overall victims are civilians. The group estimates that about 100,000 people have been maimed or killed by cluster bombs around the world since 1965. Unlike conventional weapons, cluster bomblets survive for many years, luring little children with their ?ttractive appearance. Children often mistake the bomblets for candy or toys.

Recently, some encouraging news emerged from the Netherlands. Maxime Verhagen, minister of foreign affairs, urged his country's House of Representatives to ratify the convention that bans the production, possession and use of such munitions. The ban leaves no room for any misguided interpretations and does not care for the Israeli army's experimentations.

In a speech, Verhagen claimed: "Cluster munitions are unreliable and imprecise, and their use poses a grave danger to the civilian populations. Years after a conflict has ended, people - especially children - can fall victim to unexploded submunition from cluster bombs."

To date, the agreement has been signed by 106 countries and ratified by 36 - and will enter into force on August 1, despite the fact that the big players refuse to take part.

The Netherlands' push is certainly a step in the right direction. But much more remains to be done. The onus is also on civil societies in countries that are yet to ratify the agreement or sign it in the first place.

"All that is necessary for evil to triumph is for good men [and women] to do nothing." This holds as true in the issue of cluster bombs as in any other where human rights are violated and ignored.

The writer (www.ramzybaroud.net) is an internationally syndicated columnist and the editor of PalestineChronicle. com. His latest book is "My Father Was a Freedom Fighter: Gaza's Untold Story (Pluto Press, London)". He contributed this article to The Jordan Times

ust days after the Al Qaeda organization incited the Yemeni tribes against the Sana government; a new attack took place on Saturday, this gainst a Yemeni intelligence headquarters in Aden. This is not to mention the large number of militants who have begun to gather in Yemen from all over the world, including America, Europe, Africa, and of course, Saudi Arabia and Egypt, amongst other countries. All of this means that Yemen represents a genuine battlefield against Al Qaeda, and may even replace Afghanistan [in this regard] which is what the Americans currently believe. Saudi Arabian security officials have been warning that Al Qaeda is gathering in Yemen, and that Yemen represents the coming threat for a long time, however nobody paid attention to this at the time. However today this threat is real, and is something that can be seen clearly in Yemen, even to those who take little interest in news of Al Qaeda. Yemen's problem can be seen in the complexity and inter-relation of its internal issues, which of course is something that Al Qaeda desires as it allows the organization to operate

in the region once more, especially after it received a number of painful and wounding security and financial blows in Saudi Arabia. Al Qaeda is also receiving heavy blows in Iraq, with the Iraqi Sahwa movement in Iraq's not to mention the violent strikes being

Yemen: The next battlefield

was a student in London who received his training in Yemen. In other words, Al Qaeda's evil represents a threat to everybody, although its primary target is Saudi Arabia. Al Qaeda wants a particularly following confrontation region close to Saudi Arabia where it can attract and train fighters, and from predominately Sunni areas, and this is which it can launch attacks. We must also not forget that the terrorist who attempted to assassinate Saudi Deputy Interior Minister Prince Mohammed Bin Naif was also traveling from Yemen. Therefore the most effective solution to confronting Al Qaeda in Yemen must come from internal Yemeni action that is not based upon formulistic action so much as it is based upon genuine and practical solutions, otherwise the threat is not just against [governmental] installations and police stations and others, but against Yemen as a whole, and the region.



"I fear for my family and friends. We

in danger."

Danny Adino Ababa contributed to the story

delivered to Al Qaeda in Afghanistan, meaning that Yemen represents Al Qaeda's safe haven today.

Al Qaeda is benefiting from a number of crises in Yemen; such as the Huthi crisis, the southern Yemeni crisis, as well as the political and religious conflicts, and Yemen's tribal reality, not to mention the existence of geographic regions outside the government's control. Therefore, any foreign intervention to confront Al Qaeda would only serve to further complicate and inflame the situation, however intervention could be justified by the fact that the Yemeni authorities are in dire need of training and equipment, especially to its [intelligence] agencies, which represents the best weapon in counter-terrorist operations. However Al Qaeda would benefit from this intervention by inciting the [Yemeni] tribes and religious figures.

Ignoring Yemen would also be a disaster for everybody, and we can recall that the African youth who almost blew up an American airliner last year

Therefore, the grand battle in confronting Al Qaeda in Yemen would be in convincing Sana of the necessity of putting forward real solutions to block Al Qaeda's path, for the threat is not just in what Al Qaeda is doing, but also from the extent of their infiltration and the level of their deployment.

Tariq Alhomayed is the Editor-in-Chief of Asharq Al-Awsat, the youngest person to be appointed that position.

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Around the world in pictures



CHARSADDA, Aug. 7 -- An officer of the Pakistani army checks a child at a camp for the displaced in a college in northwest Pakistan's Charsadda on Aug. 7. Pakistani army started relief operations in all flood-hit areas in Pakistan. (Umar Qayyum)



LAPLAND, Aug. 8 -- Three female participants from Sweden cross a bridge during the second round of the five-day-travelling Sweden event called "Green Arctic" in Lapland, Sweden, on August 7. The route begins from Swedish Lapland, 250 kilometers north of the Arctic Circle. The whole course is 110 kilometers. Some 2,000 participants from 21 countries and regions will fight for the gold medals if they finish the match in 72 hours, silver medals in 96 hours and bronze medals in 120 hours. (Xinhua/Chen Xiaowei)



SINGAPORE, Aug. 7, Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong (3rd, R) and a torch bearer light the cauldron during a welcoming ceremony after the torch relay for the Singapore 2010 Youth Olympic Games at the Nanyang Polytechnic in Singapore, Aug. 3. (Xinhua/Gao Chuan)



EDINBURGH, Aug. 8 -- A lion dance team organized by local Chinese communities attend the Edinburgh Festival's calvacade in Edinburgh, Britain, on Aug. 8, 2009. Sixty-one groups from across the world took part in the annual calvacade on Sunday celebrating the coming of the one-month festival season at the Hollyrood Park. (Xinhua/Zeng Yi)



MEXICO CITY, Aug. 8 -- Cameras and photos of killed and missing journalists during a protest against violence towards journalists in Mexico City, Mexico, Aug. 7, 2010. Hundreds of journalists attended the protest triggered by the abduction of four journalists in the state of Durango on July 26. (Xinhua/Bernardo Montoya)



BOUILLON, Aug. 8 -- Two disguised swordmen compete during an annual Middle Ages presentation event in Bouillon, Belgium, Aug. 7. (Xinhua/Wang Xiaojun)



JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

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ares Project Marca Stating grows salary per aurum pro rata: \$77.420 (ISD) Contract Duration: 7 months

PADZEY Project

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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PADZEY amounces the following position:

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Interested applicants should send their CVs and a covering letter within <u>ten days</u> of the date of this advertisement.

Only short listed condidates will be contacted for an interview.

Business



Yemen officially at the heart of the international coffee market

By: Mohamed Jarhum For the Yemen Times

o an old coffee farmer in Yafe district in southern Yemen, his coffee trees are part of the family. "I am never going to cut those trees, would you kill your own child?" he asks. However, he realizes that his coffee farm needs help, especially since it faces water and maintenance problems.

Now there is a reason to celebrate for this old farmer, who owns one of the 110,000 farms across Yemen. Yemen finally joined the International Coffee Organization last month, the world's official reference for coffee.

On the 14th of July, Yemen ratified an international agreement that made it an official member of the International Coffee Organization. The ratification was originally signed in 2007. However, Yemen has just finished the steps and paperwork needed to qualify it as a member.

"This is a fantastic opportunity, and for the first time in 200 years Yemen is now at the heart of the international coffee

market," said Wesam Qaid, director of the Small & Micro Enterprises Promotion Service Agency affiliated

with the Social Fund for Development. SMEPS works to support coffee farmers and traders in Yemen through technical and networking services. It will also hold a conference at the end of the year on Arabica Naturals in order to promote Yemeni coffee.

Qaid said that by joining the ICO, Yemeni coffee will gain recognition internationally. It will also be an opportunity for improving Yemeni coffee's quality and standards, since now Yemen can apply for funds from the ICO.

For example, this year the ICO gave Ethiopia USD eight million for the support of its coffee farmers to improve their productivity.

Yemen has a very unique history of coffee farming, starting with mocha coffee, a very famous brand that was exported hundreds of years ago through the mocha port on the Red Sea.

Historians explain that hundreds of years ago, when Yemen was the main source of coffee worldwide, the Imams ruling Yemen prohibited the export of the seedlings in an attempt to monopolize the coffee market. However, over time, some coffee seedlings made it to other countries where it was grown and mixed with other coffee brands.

"Around 80 million tons of coffee were exported from Yemen around a century ago, but now we only produce 20 tons. In fact, we need to import coffee from other countries to cover the local demand," said Qaid.

Yemeni coffee sold in the old city of Sana'a. Yemenis are coffee consumers, and they make their coffee in various ways with different flavors.

Coffee is a potentially large market. According to the ICO an estimated 1.6 billion cups of coffee are consumed every day around the world.

Olaf Paulsen, a coffee expert, who

conducted a value chain study in 2008 on Yemeni coffee, believes that Yemen could bounce back in the international coffee market because of new markets demanding specialty coffee such as the US, Japan and Europe.

He also believes that all the links in the coffee value chain, from the farmer

to the exporter, should be considered and strengthened. In addition, he thinks that the people and organizations along the value chain don't communicate well and tend to work separately, and this doesn't benefit the coffee industry in Yemen. Therefore, he recommends establishing a national coordinating body for coffee.

Occupational safety: option or obligation?



Hanging dangerously over the street eleven floors below, Abdulmalik Mohammad, 51, places a stone on the outside wall of a building in constructing in Hadda. He wears no safety harnass and, as the month of Ramadan starts, will continue laying the building's outer wall at night time.

By: Abdullah Bamoshmoosh

he life of Mahmud, 33, changed drastically two years ago. He was a blacksmith, and he was repairing a broken door handle.

He had a bandage on his eye, a memento from a rock throwing battle with his friends during childhood. His best friend had thrown the rock, but he

didn't get angry. They were playing and he could have done the same thing to someone else at any time. It had been God's will. He was quite cheerful that day, and

then it happened. A bash to the handle, a little piece of metal flew into his good eye, and then everything went black. He was not wearing any type of protective glasses.

Probably the only difference between



Mansour Muqbil, 40, has been using this machine to sand stone for 15 years. He also handles machines to drill holes and decorate stone, but does not use protection to do so. "When you have experience, you don't need it," he says.

Mahmud and many people in Yemen is his name. Yemenis don't consider the risk of climbing a wall or working on the roof of a six floor building, and they suffer the consequences.

The Al-Maghrabi Eye Hospital in Sana'a receives 300 cases of eye trauma every year due to negligence of basic precautions at work. They are caused by chemicals, needles, splinters, even bullets, according to its head, Dr. Mahfud Bamashmus.

Similarly, in Al-Thawra hospital, nearly half the cases in the orthopedic division are caused by accidents at work.

many hospitals including Al-Thawra participated.

During this congress, a definition of occupational safety was given, the main causes of injury at work were discussed, as well as solutions to them, and safety rules were established for each type of working environment. Even the problems associated with ambulance first aid, from the medical, legal and technical points of view were considered.

All types of work related injury were discussed in detail, from falls at work to radiation effects, but most importantly, it was the first congress to consider these issues in Yemen. convalescence.

The absence of contracts is mostly attributed, again, to ignorance. "A manual laborer doesn't know the

benefits of having a contract, and his employer probably underestimates the importance of giving one," he said. "If a manual laborer has a contract he

will have a stable job, he will get experience in his work, and this will reduce the probability of having accidents at work. It is the random use of tools and machines that people maybe have never used before which leads to most injuries."

"He will not risk his job, because his contract will protect him. And most importantly, he will be given all of what he needs to avoid risking his health, from equipment to training about his job." And Mahmud would not be blind.





EMBASSY OF INDIA, SANA'A

INDEPENDENCE DAY, 2010

The Embassy of India, Sana'a cordially invites all Indian nationals in the Republic of Yemen, along with their families, to join in the celebrations of the 64th Independence Day of India on Sunday, the 15th August, 2010 at the Embassy premises (Building No. 12, Djibouti Street, Off-Haddah Street, Sana'a). They are requested to assemble at the Embassy by 0900 hours.

[Mobile Phones/ Bags etc. are not allowed inside the premises.]

"There was never any type of official study or statistics until one year ago, when the first Yemeni Occupational Safety congress was held," says Dr. Said Bamashmus, orthopedist at Al-Thawra Hospital.

The First Occupational Safety Congress was held on 5-6 August 2009, at the University of Science and Technology in Sana'a, and representatives from

Vacancy

Most work accidents are cases of unsolvable traumas that include the permanent inability to walk, according to Dr. Said Bamashmus. He added that he only sees workers with contracts whose employer's insurance cover the costs.

But of the hundreds of cases all around Sana'a, only 32 have arrived at the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, according to Mohamed Al-Bazele, deputy manager of the labor sector at the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor.

According to Al-Bazele, the main reason for the low number of complaints is ignorance about what protections are available to worker's. He said that the Department of Health and Safety is working on this, and the director of the department, Abdalmunim Al-Faiq, said: "There are indeed precautions to protect workers' safety, like special equipment for workers."

"The problem is that, when a person who is paid by the hour faints or gets injured, the company is not responsible for him, because there is no written contract between them, so the company will not help with the worker's medical treatment or during his absence from work.

"But when a worker, for example a guard or manual laborer with a contract gets injured, he will be reported by Al-Thawra hospital as a man injured during work, and he will be paid during his absence, for his medical treatment, and for his invalidity if it occurs."

And that's why, if workers with no contracts spend money on medical treatment after an injury at work, they will not be refunded and will lose their salary for those two or three months of

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- التحريس بالافتر مالمردية والتجيري موباسمين. النجام عن مريخ الاعب الرحم، الاشخال البدرية. والسبيا من الانشطة الممتنية.

، يوجد لدينا مصص إفاقية مسب الطلب بي م) لقميس في الموسيقي والرقص صفة الن مصص لقوية مناسبة الصالب بالمراجا عاليا فأية أخاصه للممالية جلي بيم

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H.E. Ali Abdullah Saleh

President of the Republic And the people of Yemen on the occasion of the holy month of Ramadan. Many Happy Returns بنتاج Executive Manager, Deputy Executive Manager and all staff of the Company



11

إعلانات مبوبة

12 August, 2010

باسم محمد عبده الشيباني Basem M.A. ALshaibani

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♦فلسطينى حاصل على بكالوريس هندسة عام ٩٧, الخبرات: مدير معهد لغات - مراقب إنتاج في مصنع أغذية خاص باللحوم.

لدية إقامة في اليمن.

للتواصل: ٧٣٣٨٠٣١٩٤

♦ باحث عن وظيفة حاصل على رخصة قيادة سواق منذ عشرون عاماً يبحث عن سواقة خاصة

للتواصل : ٧١٤٦٤٨١٢٧

♦باحث عن وظيفة حاصل على ثانوية عامة خبرة مراسل - عامل -حارس

للتواصل : ٧١٤٦٤٨١٢٧

♦توفيق - بكالوريوس محاسبة + دورة تدريبية فى الإدارة المالية والتكاليف والمبيعات والتسويق والرقابة فى الشركة الوطنية لصناعة الأسفنج والبلاستيك +دورة حاسوبـ+دورة في أساسيات التسويق + دورة في إجاد التقارير +دورة في النظام المحاسبي + دورة في التنمية البشرية + دورة فى الفوتشوب + دورة فى مجال التنسبق والإدارة وتنفيذ الأنشطة + دورة فى تخطيط الطاقة المتوازنة

للتواصل: ٧٧٠٥٩٩٦٥٩



 باحثة عن وظيفة - بكالوريوس حاسوب برمجة, خبرة أكثر من أربع سنوات في الأعمال المصرفية والسكرتارية وخدمة العملاء, أرغب في العمل في بنك أو سفارة أو منظمة أجنبية أو شركة في عدن. للتواصل:٧٧٧٩٩١٢٤٨

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

للتواصل:٧٧٧٧٠٣٦٨٠

♦ فائز عبدالله- بكالوريوس إنجليزى خبرة في الصندوق (التحصيل) خمس سنوات, خبرة في المجال الإدارى والموارد البشرية خبرة فى المبيعات ثلاث سنوات إجادة التعامل مع الكمبيوتر

للتواصل:٧٧٧٥٦٤٣٦٩-٧٧٠٠٦٩٣٠

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

للتواصل:٧٣٣٤٠٩٦٥٢

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

للتواصل:٧١١٢٩٤٣١١

najeeb_salam2000@yahoo.com

ربيع محمد-بكالوريوس إعلام تخصص إذاعة وتلفزيون من جامعة عدن ٢٠٠٦-٢٠١٠م, خبرة فى مجال مونتاج البرامج الإذاعية والتلفزونية, إجادة التعامل مع الكمبيوتر - إجادة اللغة الإنجليزية, إعداد التقارير الإذاعية والتلفزيونية, يرغب فى العمل مع أى محطة إذاعية أو تلفزيونية محلية أو خارجية.

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



♦ مطلوب للجامعة الملكية البريطانية في كردستان - العراق:

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للتواصل:ت/٤٥٠٦٩١- ف/٤٥٠٦٩٢

♦ خريجة ثانوية تجيد اللغة الإنجليزية

للتواصل: ٧٣٤٥٢٢٢٢٥

• مربية أطفال تجيد اللغة الإنجليزية للتواصل: ٧٣٤٥٢٢٢٢٥



للبيع أدوات كوافير مع لوحة المحل

للتواصل : ٧٣٤٧٦١٩٠٩ أو ٢١٢٠٧٤

 أثاث منزلى للبيع للتواصل: ٧٣٤٥٢٢٢٢٥

 للبيع سيارة برادو موديل ٢٠٠٤م, العداد ٧٢٠٠٠ كيلو متر, بحالة جيدة بسعر A.B.O \$70000 للتواصل : ٧٧٧٤١٩٤٤٨

♦ أرضية للبيع بمساحة لبنتين ونصف (۲٫٥) على شارع الستين أمام مستشفى آزال فى موقع مرتفع وممتاز صالح للسكن, سعر اللىنة الواحدة خمسة مليون ريال قابلة للتفاوض.

للتواصل :٧٧٧١٦١٩٥٦

 فيلا فى مدينة الشباب والرياضة-مساحة الأرض ١٢ لبنة حر-ثلاث ادوار وبدروم.

للتواصل:٧٣٣٧٠٠٠٤٠





منعاء ت: ۵/٤٤١٠٢٤ فرامکس صنعاء ت: ۵/٤٤١٠

Tel : 01-531221/531231

مستشفيات

فنادق

ت: ۲ /۱/ ۲۰۹۷۰ –۱ .

ت: ۲۳۷۵۰۰ – ۱

ت: ٤٦٦٦٦ – ١ .

ت:۲۷۲۳۷۲ –۱ .

هدق ريعرفس . فندق وأجنحة الخليج السياحي ت: ٢٠٢١٢٥/٨ – ٦٠٢٢٥٥ – ١٠

مكاتب ترجمة

الشهاب لخدمات الترجمة:(عربي– إنجليزي)(إنجليزي – عربي)

تلفون: ۷۷۷۷۷۲۲۲۰ أو ۸۲۸۸، ۷۳۳۰۰ - فاكس:۷،۲۰۱۶،

شركات للتأمين

عدن ت: ۲٤٧٦١٧

تعز ت: ۲۵۰۳٤٥

ت: ۹/۸۰۲۵۶۶

ت: ۲۰٦۱٥٩

· Y - YY1 YV

ت: ۲۷۰۷۵۰

فاکس: ۸۶۰ ه۳۵ – ۰۱

ت: ٤٤١١٥٨٩/٦٠

سفريات

مطاعم

بة الماجد اليمنيه

مدارس

ت: ۲۰۰۹٤٥

فاکس: ٥٥٧٤٥

صنعاء ت: ۲۸٤۱۹۳

عدن ت: ۲٤٤٢٨٠

تعز ت: ۲۵۸۸۸۱

ت: ١/٢٤٦٩٦٧-٦٦

ت: ٤١٢٩٨١ – ١ -

ت: ۸.۲۰۰۲/ ۲۰

فاکس: ٤٦٠٠٠ ٥

النسيم للشحن والتوصيل ت: ٤٠٧٩٠٥

لحديث

عدن ت:۲٤٣١٢٤ تعز ت: ۲١٣٤٨٩

المكلات: ٣٠٩١٩٠ الحديدة ت: ٢١٩٦٤٣

حن وتوص

M&M Logistics & Aviation Services

ت: ۱۹۳۵ع، ۵۰۰ مععام – ۱



الإطفاء ١٩١، طوارىء المياه ١٧١، الاستعلامات ١١٨، حوادث (المرور) ١٩٤،

تحويلة ۲۱۱ ۲۲۸۸۲۱

الشئون الخارجيه ٧/٢٥٤٤/، الشئون الداخليه ٧/١ ٢٥٢٧٠، الهجرة ٢٥٠٧٦١/٣، وزارة المواصلات (تلفون) ٢٥٠٢٢٢٥٧، الإذاعة ٢٨٢٠٦١، التلفزيون ٢٢٢٠٠١، سؤسسية الباصات للتنقل داخل المدن ٢٦٢١١١/٣، وزارة المواصلات ٣٢٥١١٠/١/٢/٣، السياحه ٢٥٤٠٣٢، الصليب الاحمر ٢٠٣١٣١/٣، تليمن ٧٥٢٢٢٢٧

😽 بنك اليمن والخليج فاكس: ٢٦٠٨٢٤ ت: ٢٦٠٨٢٣ – ١ – ٩٦٧ فرع عدن :ت/ ٢٣٧٨٢٩ - ٢. فاكس/٢٣٧٨٢٤ نك التضامن الإسلامي ت: ١/٦٦٦٦٦٦ البنك التجاري تَّ: ٢٧٧٢٢٤ فاكس : ٢٧٧٢٩١ مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل ت: ٢٦٤٧٧٥,٢٦٤٧٠٢ فاکس: ۲٦٤٧٠٣,٥٠٣٣٥٠ ت: ۵۰۷۰۳۰ – ۱ نك اليمن الدولي ت: ۲/۵۸۵/۷۲ –۱.

وراد لينك مستشفى الثورة للإشتراك في هذه المساحة الإتصال على المستشفى الجمهوري ت: ٢٧٤٢٨٦/٨٧–٠٠ مستشفى حدة الأهلي المستشفى الالماني فاکس: ٤١٨١١٦ E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

البنوك

. البنك العربي بنك التسليف الزراعي ت : ۱۳۸۱۳ه–۱۰

إيميل: sts.yemen@gmail.com معاهد

فندق ریلاکس ان ت: ٤٤٩٨٧١ –٠١

فندق فرساى

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فندق موفمبيك

فندق سبأ









Working staff prepare to burn drugs in Sana'a, capital of Yemen, August 4, 2010.



Drugs destroyed in Sana'a



A total of 700 kg drugs, including 2.6 million tablets and 302 kg of marijuana, were burnt here on Wednesday.



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Drugs are seen burning in Sana'a, capital of Yemen, August 4,2010.



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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 Servic and Ground Operations.

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