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Windows into international development work in Yemen: **World Bank**



Rosemary: The herb of remembrance



The rights of Yemen's Jews

Yemeni tourism sector loses USD 10 billion



A view of Shibam in the governorate of Hadramout. Four South Korean tourists were killed in March 2009 in a suicide attack as they took photos of the city at sunset. Now very few tourists travel to the governorate.

By: Ali Saeed

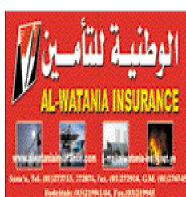
SANA'A, Oct. 3 – Yousuf Mohageb, director of Arabian for Environmental Tourism told the Yemen Times that nowadays he spends much of his time sleeping rather than working.

Mohageb is one of many Yemenis working in tourism who has witnessed a severe decline in business over the last few years, notably due to kidnappings and terrorist attacks in the country.



"When European tourists, especially women, see Yemen on the televised news and hear about people committing suicide attacks against foreigners, they become scared," he said. "Tourists travel for entertainment, not to get worried."







Yemen's tourism sector has lost around USD 10 billion over the last ten years because of terrorism and poor infrastructure, according to a recent study by a Yemeni economist.

Yusuf Saeed Ahmed, associate professor at the University of Aden's Faculty of Economics, shows in his study that the private sector's expectations of 1 million tourists a year to Yemen were wildly over optimistic.

The number of tourists from Europe, the Americas, and Australia did not exceed 70,000 in 2009, although it was anticipated to reach half a million, according to the study. The average spending of a tourist in Yemen was also very low, not exceeding USD 180 per day. The average length of a stay in Yemen was three nights.

Many tourism agencies in Yemen in recent years have suspended their activities due to terrorism, Salah Al-Asadi, director of public relations at Al-Sabeel Travel and Tourism Agen-

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cy, told the Yemen Times.

"Tourism agencies are scared to send their employees to touristic places because they have become a target of terroristic operations," he said.

The governorate of Shibam was once dubbed the "Manhattan of the desert" and Terim was the Capital of Islamic Culture in 2010. But in recent years, tourists have simply stopped visiting these places, Jamal Ali Al-Naqeeb, tourist police department director in Sayoun, Hadramout, told the Yemen Times.

He said that terrorist attacks, such as the one resulting in the death of four Korean tourists last March in Hadramout, had led to many reservation cancelations.

"After each terrorist operation, reservations are cancelled," he said. As well as having a negative effect

on tourism, kidnappings also have an adverse impact on the investment climate and the rule of law as well as efforts to boost economic growth,

Tourists coming to Yemen according to region 2006-2009

Region Year	2006	2007	2008	2009
Middle East	278,385	278,238	300,750	296,906
Europe	22,788	33,079	35,489	43,493
Asia	38,367	38,946	38,157	50,171
Americas	18,771	17,618	18,118	25,493
Australia	996	1,029	1,147	1,440
Total	369,307	368,910	393,661	41,7503

Source: Ministry of Tourism, 2010 statistics report

create jobs and combat poverty.

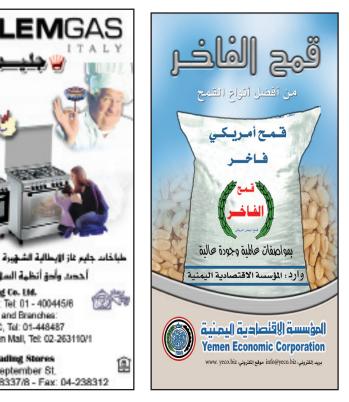
After each kidnapping incident, tourist exporting countries hurried to warn their citizens against visiting Yemen, and the Western media portrayed Yemen as a dangerous place. Business in tourism went down by 30 percent, and many employees were laid off, according to the study.

These events have also badly affected internal tourism in Yemen. During 2009 and 2010, an increase in the number of road blocks resulted in a decrease of local visitors to Aden during the Eid vacations. As a result many tourist establishments are closing down or laying off employees, according to the study.

The research paper recommended that road blocks and kidnappings as well as attacks against power stations be condemned politically and morally wherever they happen in Yemen. It also claims that current temporary security measures are insufficient and that the state should work in ensuring the rule of law in the whole country.

If you would like to contact Professor Yusuf Saeed Ahmed, please e-mail him at dr.yousef.ahmed@ gmail.com.







JMP backs out of national dialogue

By: Mahmoud Assamiee

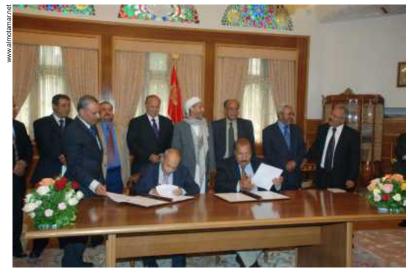
SANA'A, Oct. 1 - The national dialogue between the Yemeni ruling party, the General People's Congress (GPC), and the opposition, the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) has been put on hold.

JMP spokesperson Mohammad Al-Sabiri has accused the ruling party of not upholding its promises to the opposition, and announced that its preparations for dialogue had stopped for the time being.

"The authority has hindered preparation for the dialogue by not releasing the prisoners [affiliated to the JMP] as it has promised," Al-Sabiri told the Yemen Times, adding that the government had also recently used Al-Qaeda as a pretext for fighting civilians and making mass arrests.

Despite President Saleh telling Yemenis last May that he would free all prisoners of political conscience from the country's prisons, the government has released only some. The JMP had asked for the prisoners' release as a condition for engaging in dialogue with the leading party.

The two sides have been at odds since before the agreement in February 2009 to postpone the parliamentary elections from April 2009 to April 2011. Prior to the decision to postpone the elections, the JMP had complained that they were not given enough seats on the Supreme Committee for Elections and Referendum (SCER) that was to monitor the parliamentary



In July, the JMP and the GPC signed an agreement to form a committee to prepare for national dailogue, but until now little progress has been

elections. After the agreement, they agreed on a system of proportional representation which would give JMP more seats on the committee.

This July, the two parties agreed on naming a 200-member committee to start a national dialogue. The Joint Preparatory Committee for the National Dialogue is composed of 100 members of the GPC and 100 members of the JMP.

Last Tuesday, the JMP and its committee members in charge of representing them in the dialogue held an exceptional meeting to discuss "obstacles" from the authorities to dialogue. They complained that proportional representation had still not been applied to the SCER. The JMP has called on the dialogue committee to hold a meeting as soon as possible to discuss these issues.

The GPC responded to the opposition on Wednesday, stressing its commitment to the national dialogue and holding the now-2011 parliamentary elections on time.

At the moment, the parliament consists of 301 members: 233 for the GPC and the rest from the opposition, a coalition of Islamists, leftists, and

The head of the GPC block in parliament, Sultan Al-Barakani, told the United Press Association of his party's renewed commitment to national dialogue with the opposition to improve the political and electoral system.

"There must be a serious attitude from the JMP rather than creating pretexts to hinder dialogue," responded Taleb Al-Shami, the GPC's spokes-

"I hope that all political parties included in the dialogue reach an agreement over all national issues," he added.

"We are committed to carry out the elections and we look to the dialogue [...] as a civilized way to create positive results for the elections and the peaceful transfer of authority," said Al-Shami.

This September 23-24, the committee for national dialogue held its regular meeting. The two parties affirmed their commitment to national dialogue, but objected to the government's policy of continuing to increase the price of oil derivatives, according to a press release at the time. Meeting attendees also called on the government to stop their campaign of arrests in the south and to continue working towards reconciliation with the Houthis in the north. They demanded that the government release political prisoners, including journalist Abdulelah Haider.

Since 2006, the GPC and JMP have signed five agreements on reconciliation between the two parties.

Speed kills 76 in five days

35

25

By: Malak Shaher

SANA'A, Oct. 3 Speeding to their villages in order to spend the five days of this year's Eid vacation with their families, hundreds of drivers instead found themselves in hospital. either injured in bed or in the morgue.

Haste not only caused injuries to the drivers but also to their passengers, who met similar if not worse- fates.

During the Eid holiday, 251 accidents killed 76 people and caused 236 injuries, according to a report published by the Traffic Authority.

Yahya Mohammad Zahir, the head of the authority, told the Yemen Times that drivers and pedestri-

ans cause 85 percent of the accidents. "Unfortunately, the main reason for accidents is the drivers' haste as well as the pedestrians' carelessness when crossing the road," Zaher said.

He added that accidents can also be caused by technical defects in vehicles and sudden changes in weather such as heavy rain and wind.

Apparently, people themselves realize that their haste is the main cause of many accidents but continue nonethe-

less to rush to their homes. During Ramadan, for example, accidents increase as people hurry home to break the fast with their families.

"Breaking the fast with my family is something that's very important to me.

Al-Emad urged the Yemeni parlia-

ment to press the government to create a

health insurance law that encourages all

insurance companies to compete with

each other, and allow organizations to

Several parliamentarians have re-

The main conditions for the success of

health insurance in Yemen are higher in-

comes for state employees, transparency

in dealing with the money collected, and the quality of health services provided,

according to Al-Emad. Even with this

new law, improvements in health care

Al-Emad said that insurance compa-

nies proposed another law in which em-

ployees would pay only five percent of

their salary for health insurance and al-

low all insurance companies to compete.

According to Al-Emad, it was rejected.

services are not guaranteed, he said.

fused this law proposal, according to

choose between insurance companies.

10 Causes of traffic accidents during Eid from September 8 to 13. On one occasion I was running late but

luckily the bus driver was driving fast. I reached home just in time but when I was on the bus, I was convinced that we were going to crash," said Reem Ali,

Accidents during the first 26 days of Ramadan, according to the report, were estimated at 948 in which 205 people were killed and 1.248 injured.

In Yemen, road accidents are on the rise as many people ignore safety instructions such as not using cell phones whilst driving

Wearing seat belts only became a mandatory regulation for drivers in Yemen in 2009.

The authority is still working on decreasing the number of accidents by spreading the message amongst people that haste causes waste.

Law proposed to provide health insurance to state employees

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA'A, Sept. 22 - A new law has been proposed to provide health insurance to all state employees in Yemen. Parliamentarians are expected to vote on the law within the next few weeks.

The Shura Council has demanded that all state employees and pensioners be included in the law that has been under discussion for about a year.

"This law will make a quantum leap in health services and will reduce the financial burden on Yemenis," Dr. Samir Khair, vice head of the health and population committee in the Yemeni parliament, said.

In accordance with the proposed law, a new Health Insurance Authority will collect a tax of 13 percent from the monthly salary of all state employees in order to provide them and their families with health services, including medicine and surgery - although not plastic surgery - according to Khair.

Under the proposed law, state emplovees who benefit from the scheme will only have to pay 15 percent of hospital costs, he said.

However if the law is passed, then all state employees will have to pay 13 percent of their salaries to the authority for a whole year without receiving any services in return. This is so that the authority can collect money and prepare itself to provide good services to state employees, he said.

The Health Insurance Authority would deal only with good hospitals, which will create competition between



Recent graduates in medicine at the Jumhuri Hospital in Sana'a. If passed, a new law is to provide health insurance to all state employees in Yemen. A new Health Insurance Authority would work with good hospitals to provide these with good health services.

hospitals and thus develop their performance, according to Khair.

'A break on competition'

Dr. Adel Al-Emad, the head of the Specialized Health Insurance Company, the only private company in Yemen offering health insurance, however lamented that

the new law, if passed, would not encourage competition between insurance companies.

"We want to make it mandatory for both the public and private sectors to give their employees health insurance but we want, at the same time, to give these sectors the freedom to choose any insurer," Al-Emad told the Yemen

Al-Emad said that he thought that health insurance is very important as health services are becoming increasingly expensive, but that the tax rate suggested by the new law was unnecessarily high.

Financial support to the state "In Egypt, they take only tax two Dr. Yaser Abdulmughni, the general percent of the employees' income," he

manager of the Typical 48 Hospital in Sana'a, a hospital that opened two and a half years ago, told the Yemen Times that Yemen should start health insurance now. He said that it would provide the state with more money with which to improve health services.

"This hospital would deteriorate without health insurance," he said, explaining that the money from the health insurance tax would help it to improve its services.

"Health services are very expensive," said Abdulmughni. "The government cannot continue to support this sector without health insurance."

The hospital that Dr. Abdulmughni directs has a department for health insurance for the armed forces and its em-

"We can give health insurance to all state employees, armed forces and even all people in Yemen, but this needs good management, cooperation and good will," he said.

Yemen in need of a gun control law

By: Tom Finn

SANA'A, Oct. 3 — The security authorities have seized more than 720,000 weapons in Yemeni cities since the prohibition on carrying guns in cities was introduced almost two years ago, the Interior Ministry announced on

The weapons ban, introduced in 2007, has reduced the number of guns in cities by 25-30 percent but further efforts to disarm the public will require parliament to pass a gun control law, according to the ministry.

Numerous draft laws seeking to restrict the use and sale of weapons have been proposed but most end up languishing in parliament for years before eventually being dismissed. Two bills that would restrict the sale of firearms or require licenses for existing firearms have been proposed by Yemeni officials in the last five years - one in 2005 and one in 2007. Both were met



tribal representatives in parliament. Neither bill passed.

Yemen's current gun legislation dates back to 1991. In theory, arms

by fierce opposition from religious and traders in Yemen need a licence from the interior ministry and have to give the government a list of buyers and their purchases. But in practise it does not designate the necessary authority

to control arms proliferation, according to the interior ministry.

On Friday the interior ministry urged Parliament to approve the proposed gun control law, stressing that all efforts to disarm the public need a legal framework to regulate weapons possession and trade, and to prevent the return of weapons to the cities.

While there are no good statistics on how many guns are in Yemen today, a United Nations-sponsored study from 2007 indicated there are up to 17 million firearms in Yemen, a country of only 22 million people. Estimates by Yemen's interior ministry put the figure at more like 60 million, around three guns for every Yemeni citizen.

The proliferation of unlicensed weapons in Yemen has become one of the chief problems in a country intermittently engaged in conflicts on three fronts, with the Southern Movement and Al-Qaeda in the south and, up until recently, with the Houthis in the north.



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In Brief

SANA'A

President of Somali Puntland State visits Yemen

The President of the Puntland State of Somalia, Abdul-Rahman Mohammed Mahmoud, along with his accompanying delegation arrived in Sana'a on Friday on a several-day visit to Yemen.

Speaking to Saba News agency, the Somali official said that his talks with Yemeni officials will address bilateral relations between the two brotherly countries and ways of strengthening them, particularly in com-

"Talks will also deal with issues related to security and stability in the Horn of Africa and the fight against piracy", Mahmoud

Ministry orders thorny barriers at checkpoints and capitals' gates

The Interior Ministry has ordered central security, security directors in all governorates, police rescue and facilities' security to set-up thorny barriers at checkpoints and the main gates of the capitals of governor-

The measure is aimed at preventing the escape of suspected cars and protecting police at checkpoints from destructive elements as the massive hunt for suspected cars and criminals continues.

Czech President due in Yemen soon

Czech President, Vaclav Klaus, is expected to pay an official visit to Yemen in October

Manama, Bahrain 22 September 2010: Gulf

Air, the national carrier of the Kingdom of

carrier, announced today the launching of

services to Aden, the commercial capital of

The first flight to Aden via Sana'a took

off at 11.45 am today from Bahrain Inter-

national Airport, seen off by Gulf Air Chief

Executive Officer Mr. Samer Majali, senior officials from the Bahrain Civil Aviation

Authority, Bahrain Airport Company and

Mr. Maher Al-Musallam, Gulf Air Deputy Chief Executive Officer, who travelled on the inaugural flight, was received by

Aden's senior Civil Aviation Authorities,

wing network of destinations

"In addition, the historic Hadramaut's

cultural heritage, Soqotra island's unique

bio-diversity and the beautiful seafront city

Mukalla situated in between, Yemen's tour-

ism is bound to grow as another important

He added, "By launching our service to

Aden we are not only enabling the people

and businesses of Aden and Bahrain, but

we are also developing a huge business op-

portunity between these two countries and

in such a way that it provides a convenient

two-way connectivity to all the major GCC

cities in addition to major cities in the In-

"We have scheduled the flight timings

economic growth sector of the country."

airport officials and the media.

Gulf Air executives.

the commercial capital of Yemen

in reply to an invitation from President Ali Abdullah Saleh, the weekly 26septmber reported on Thursday.

Well-informed sources said that the Czech President would hold talks with senior officials in the Yemeni government, dealing with common interests and bilateral cooperation as well as discussing a number of international and regional issues.

The first agreement signed between the two countries establishing diplomatic ties was in 1938, followed by the opening of a Czechoslovakian embassy in Sana'a in 1964. A number of Yemenis have studied in former Czechoslovakia and the current Czech Republic.

The bilateral cooperation agenda includes projects in water management and the development of electricity generation.

The Czech financing for bilateral development cooperation with Yemen is up to US 1 million a year.

Cabinet ratifies draft decision on Yemen's accession to AEWA

Cabinet ratified on Tuesday a draft decision on Yemen's accession to the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA).

During the meeting chaired by Prime Minister Ali Mujawar, the cabinet affirmed that the Water and Environment Ministry should prepare and issue executive plans and bylaws to regulate work under the accession decision.

According to its website, AEWA was

Their News

Airline is the first carrier in the region to commence service to

concluded on 16 June 1995 in the Hague, the Netherlands, and entered into force on November 1999 after the required number of at least fourteen states, comprising seven from Africa and seven from Eurasia had ratified the agreement. Since then, the agreement has become an independent in-

ternational treaty. The AEWA covers 255 species of birds ecologically dependent on wetlands for at least part of their migratory cycle, including many species of divers, grebes, pelicans, cormorants, herons, storks, rails, ibises, spoonbills, flamingos, ducks, swans, geese, cranes, waders, gulls, terns, tropical birds, auks, frigate birds and even the South African penguin.

The agreement covers 118 countries and the European Union (EU), parts of Asia and Canada, the Middle East and Africa. In fact, the geographical area covered by the AEWA stretches from the northern reaches of Canada and the Russian Federation to the southernmost tip of Africa.

The agreement provides for coordinated and concerted action to be taken by the signatories throughout the migratory systems of waterbirds to which it applies.

10-year plan for development of the Yemen Coastguard Forces

A senior Yemeni military official said on Friday that the Yemeni Coastguard Forces would be able to implement a strategy to

develop and enhance its functions in order to protect regional and international waters in the Gulf of Aden from smuggling and maritime piracy

The Commander of the Yemeni Coastguard Forces Authority, Brigadier General Ali Ahmed Rasa'a, added that the strategy includes a ten-year plan that aims at completing the infrastructure of the authority in the coastal areas of the country. This is in order to control security in the ports of Yemen and save its coastal strip, including the fight against drug trafficking and piracy and the protection of the marine environment.

Senior Yemeni officials said that the strategy received support from foreign donors and organizations.

"The strategy of the Coastguard Forces Authority received international support during the recent meeting of the Friends of Yemen, held in New York," he said.

Rasa'a added that international donors have considered the ten-year plan for the development of the Yemeni Coastguard Forces as an excellent example of close cooperation between Yemeni authorities and

New technology to be used to secure 20th **Gulf Cup in Yemen**

New security technology will be used to secure the 20th Gulf Cup, the Deputy Interior Minister said, affirming the security plan for the championship will be successful and the security units responsible for securing the event are highly skilled.

Saleh Al-Zawari, who is head of the Supreme Commission on the championship, also said the commission started field visits on Monday to the locations of the security units in Yemen's business capital. Aden.

The visits were aimed at becoming familiar with the security measures taken to make the championship a success, said Al -Zawari. He pointed out that the security units are ready to assume their responsibilities and deal with any eventuality to secure this important sporting event.

TAIZ

Ethiopians arrested for illegal entry into

Security authorities in Thubab district, Taiz governorate, have arrested 35 Ethiopians, including eight women, after entering Yemen illegally, the Interior Ministry has re-

The security authorities have sent all the

Security forces in cooperation with UN-

cluding 15 women and seven children have arrived on Ahwar district's coast in Abyan

Ethiopians to the relevant authorities to en-

In related news, 57 Somali refugees, in-

HCR have sent the new arrivals to the main camp for Somali refugees in the Kharaz area of Lahj governorate.

HODEIDA

act legal procedures.

Yemen, GTZ reviews the needs of Bara'a. Kamaran nature reserves Yemen and GTZ discussed on Wednesday

the requirements and needs to rehabilitate the Bara'a and Kamaran nature reserves.

During his meeting with the GTZ con-

sultative team, Secretary-General of Hodeida local council, Hassan Al-Haij, noted the significance of the team's visit to get acquainted with the needs of the two nature

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He also talked about the need to rehabilitate and provide resources to improve ecotourism in the Bara'a and Kamaran re-

Al-Haij affirmed the governorate leadership's keenness to offer all needed facilities to assist the team in its task to study the needs and potential of the sites as tourist attractions.

In return, the team's head said that the governorate is rich with tourist spots and needs to intensify its efforts and partnership with GTZ for improving service levels in

Job Vacancies

RTI International, a US-based not-for-profit organization, is one of the implementing partners of the Yemen Responsive Governance Project (RGP). RGP is a USAID-foreign assistance project endorsed under Assistance Agreement by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation to promote long-range economic and social development in Yemen. RTI is seeking qualified Yemeni candidates to fill fulltime positions based at the RGP Headquarter Offices in Sana'a but subject to travel within Yemen for up to 40% of time:

<u>Transparency Technical Officer</u>

The Transparency Technical Officer will provide strategic technical and coordination support to the district, regional and national authorities where RGP will be implemented. S/he will provide technical oversight to RGP's accountability and transparency activities, support the initial technical assessments in target sites, and will conduct training workshops based on identified needs. S/he is expected to assist in developing, compiling and submitting weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual reports. Applicants should have a Bachelors Degree in public administration, political science, law, or other related field and a minimum of six (6) years experience in Accountability and Transparency work. Knowledge of Financial Management, Procurement and Auditing is preferred. A master's degree plus three (3) years experience would be an added advantage. Applicants should have strong organizational and interpersonal communication skills with the ability to perform multiple tasks simultaneously, competence in program management and proven ability to work in effective teams. Previous experience of working in a USAID-funded program is preferred. Good knowledge of English language (written and spoken) is required as well as willingness to travel within Yemen for up to 40% of time. The Transparency Technical Officer will report to the Senior Governance Manager and will supervise the Transparency Technical Assistant

Gender and Youth Advisor

The Gender and Youth Specialist will ensure that women and youth - are integrated in the planning of policy reform and interventions in the RGP Program in a culturally sensitive manner S/he will: conduct a rapid assessment of the current role of women and youth in the decision making process and identify their needs improve participation; , review and assess the Government's gender and social inclusion policies; ensure that policy development programs address gender and youth concerns starting at the design phase of the project; and prepare a gender and youth development plan for the project. S/he will develop, compile and submit weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual reports as required. Applicants should have a Bachelors Degree in social development, psychology, political science or other related field

and a minimum of six (6) years experience in civil society development, gender and youth activities or related field. A master's degree plus three (3) years experience would be an added advantage. Applicants should have strong organizational and interpersonal communication skills with the ability to perform multiple tasks simultaneously, competence in program management and proven ability to work in effective teams. Previous experience of working in a USAID-funded program is preferred. Good knowledge of English language (written and spoken) is required as well as willingness to travel within Yemen for up to 40% of time. The Gender and Youth Advisor will report to the Program Policy Di-

Senior Sectoral Policy Manager

The Senior Sectoral Policy Manager will provide overall technical leadership and management of the Policy components of RGP namely: Health, Education, Agriculture and Water Resources and Economic Growth. S/he will oversee initiatives that strengthen ministries' policies and will provide regular visits to all implementing sites and provide technical support to the Sectoral Policy Technical Officers. S/he will work with the Sectoral Policy Technical Officers to identify training needs and design training programs for Yemeni officials in public policies, will be responsible for the development and compilation of monthly, quarterly and annual work plans, budgets and reports as relevant to the policy component and will participate in reviewing and developing training manuals, protocols and operational procedures for policy development. Applicants should have a Master's degree in public administration, political science or other related field, and at least six (6) years of experience directly working in the public sector on policy programs with managerial and supervisory responsibilities. S/he should have skills in planning, budgeting, supervising, mentoring and training of staff in addition to good interpersonal communication skills and willingness and ability to work around the country. Good knowledge of English language (written and spoken) is required. The Senior Sectoral Policy Manager will report to the Program Policy Director and will supervise a team of 3-4 Sectoral Policy Technical Officers in Health, Education, Agriculture and Water Resources and Economic Growth.

Qualified and experienced candidates could apply, including copy of their resumes, to RGP-jobs@rti.org Deadline for accepting applications is 2 weeks from the date of this advertisement.

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dian sub-continent via Bahrain."

"I am proud of the fact that Gulf Air has established a leadership position as the first Gulf carrier to connect Aden to the region as currently no other Gulf carriers are serving

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Founded in 1950, Gulf Air is the proud national carrier of the Kingdom of Bahrain. As a pioneering airline in the Middle East region with sixty years of experience and expertise in flying people across continents, Gulf Air is today one of the most powerful brands and a name to reckon with in the global

One of the prime objectives of Gulf Air is to connect Bahrain to the Middle East countries and the

As such the airline currently operates the largest network in the Middle East with non-stop flights while providing seamless onward connections to other international destinations. The airline's current network stretches from Europe to Asia, connecting 43 cities in 28 countries, with a fleet of 36 aircraft.

In tune with the Kingdom's economic blue print, 'Vision 2030', Gulf Air's strategy is to build an efficient, commercially sustainable and dynamic airline that effectively serves the people and the economy of Bahrain and represents the Kingdom on the world stage. Reflecting the needs and aspirations of its customers, the strategy focuses on three core areas; a targeted, more focused international network, a superior, more consistent product and a modern, more efficient fleet that will optimize value. However, Gulf Air's goal remains unchanged; its commitment to the latest aviation technology

complemented by its hallmark Arabian hospitality for which the airline is well known Gulf Air is the Official Airline and Sponsor of the '2010 Formula 1 Gulf Air Bahrain Grand Prix' and

the London-based football club 'Queens Park Rangers'. For more information please visit www.gulfair.com

Mr. Al-Musallam continued, "Gulf Air's new strategy is to identify and connect under-served and niche markets that present business potential to grow and, create potentially high yield city-pairs by providing direct service to Bahrain and beyond. The launching of our services to 11 new destinations in the past 14 months is a clear demonstration of this strategy."

"Our aim is to serve every regional capital with at least a double-daily service and to generate a new market of travellers, who wish to conduct their business in the region and return home the same day.'

"Our service to Aden is very much a part of this strategy and I am sure this route will also be a successful one like the other routes that we recently launched," he concluded.

Gulf Air will be commencing services to four more destinations between now and December 2010 - Colombo from 5 October, Basra from 31 October, Isfahan from 2 November and Addis Ababa from 6 December





لأول رحلة في 6 ديسمبر 2010 شامل للضرائب والرسوم

لليمنيين فقط: تُمنح التأشيره في مطاري نيروبي ودار السلام حال الوصول



الأثنين

13:30	دارالسلام	صنعاء	10:00	D720	17670
15:30	نيروبي	صنعاء	10:00	B738	IY670

الثلاثاء

23:30	نيروبي	صنعاء	20:30	D730	IY671
01:30	دارالسلام	صنعاء	20:30	B738	110/1

السبت

02:30	دارالسلام	صنعاء	23:00	B738	 IY670
04:30	نيروبي	صنعاء	23:00	D/30	11070

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Windows into international development work in Yemen: **World Bank**



The World Bank in Yemen

The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. We help governments in developing countries reduce poverty by providing them with money and technical expertise they need for a wide range of projects—such as education, health, infrastructure, communications, government reforms,

Since 2004 until now, the World Bank office in Sana'a supported 31 CSOs, for more than USD 300,000, in areas of health, education, poverty reduction, economic empowerment, capacity building and qat awareness programs.

Assistance Strategy (CAS) for Financial Year 2010-Financial Year 2013.

The CAS aims to support the government's reform agenda and is articulated around four pillars: (i) accelerate and diversify economic growth (macroeconomic stability; private sector development; infrastructure; support to non-oil drivers of growth); (ii) enhance governance (transparency; public finance management; civil service); (iii) foster human and social development (cross sectoral issues such as gender, youth, and qat; education and health; community development and social protection); and (iv) manage natural resource scarcity and natural risks (water resources;

of which about \$515 million are yet to be disbursed. The sectoral composition (by value) of the current portfolio is as sector. Overall implementation performance is satisfactory.

Overview

The city of Taiz and its surroundings in Yemen's interior highlands have suffered years of severe flash flooding. After nearly two decades working with the International Development Association (IDA), the government has seen damages to residences and businesses come down to zero from about 160 and 660 respectively, while deaths in the targeted areas declined from an average six persons a year to three in 2005 and zero since beginning of 2006. There was also an accompanying reduction in malaria cases from 80 to 24 over this period.

MORE INFORMATION

- Taiz Municipal Development & Flood Protection Project
- Country Website
- Country Brief
- Country Assistance Strategy
- Data and Statistics

Challenge

Taiz, a city of about 600,000 inhabitants, is located at the foot of the giant Saber Mountains. Before the project and due to lack of proper drainage systems, rain waters would flood private and public properties, leaving behind enormous amount of debris and dust that would take weeks to clean and remove. In addition, each year these rains would leave behind tens of deaths and hundreds of destroyed homes, businesses, and public infrastructure. The challenge was to build flood control channels that would give the people of Taiz the opportunity to live normal lives all the year around.

The only solutions to Taiz's floods were investing in flood control structures, or relocating the people. The latter solution was not practical and too expensive and, hence, the first option was selected. Preparation of the first phase began in 1988, and in 1991 the project was approved by the World Bank Board for an amount of USD16 million. Major investments in this phase were directed to the most vulnerable areas of the city, but mainly downtown Taiz where most people live

and work. Investments on flood control structures in upstream and downstream were left for later phases. After completion of the first two phases by June 2008, Taiz is finally recovering from years of destructive seasonal floods.

Successive IDA financing of USD16 . million, USD45 million, and USD20 million provided vital flood control structures in the city of Taiz and its surrounding areas. By the closing of the second phase in June 2008, major parts of Taiz city, including downtown Taiz, were transformed into livable and flash floodsecure neighborhoods and the impact of the projects on the lives and livelihoods of the people in these areas is substantial. The structures built under these successive phases include:

Ten kilometers of open channel; 21km of covered channel; 85km of stone and asphalt paved roads; 54km of sewer line; 21 sedimentation traps; and 3.2km of abovestreet-level retaining walls.

Yemen: Taiz Municipal Development & Flood Protection Project



FLOOD PROTECTION Safeguarding Residents and Businesses of Taiz from **Seasonal Floods and Disease**

In addition, the project contributed to achieve the following results:

- The number of deaths per year reduced from an average of six people per year to zero; improved and safer pedestrian and vehicular access to and from homes to work, schools, etc. for thousands of people living at the wadi banks.
- An increase in land values by more than 100 percent; a reduction in damage to residential properties and businesses from 160 and 660 respectively per year to zero; a reduction in the yearly maintenance costs of public services such telephone, power, water and sewer networks and roads
- Flood structure and complementary wastewater connections helped to improve health and sanitary conditions by reducing the flow of wastewater into wadis, which had become breeding grounds for malaria-infested mosquitoes.
- The 85km stone and asphalt paved roads constructed under the project helped to improve the flow of traf-

fic within the city and reduced con-

Due to its labor extensive nature, the project has created directly and indirectly 45,000 man-months of employment for skilled and unskilled workers during implementa-

Bank Contribution

Total IDA support to the city of Taiz under the flood protection project is USD 81 million. The total cost of the three phases, including government's contribution, is about USD97 million, provided between 1991 and 2010 to finance a number of activities, including civil works representing 83 percent of the total project cost. After securing Taiz from destructive seasonal flooding, the Board approved in May 2010 and additional IDA support to Taiz to help upgrade a number of informal settlements at a total cost of USD 22 million.

Partners

This is an emergency or disaster risk reduction type of project. There has

not been much donor interest or capacity to support this project. IDA remains the only donor partner for this project through its three successive phases.

No more. Everything now is good, after they built the channel and a protection wall, the floods don't come here, we are relaxed, no flooding!

- Amin Jibari, Grocer

Moving Forward

With the objective of expanding the impact of the first and second phase of the project, the Additional Financing Credit-1 of USD20 million is closing in October 2010. The results of the project are tangible and people recollect how their lives changed before and after the IDA effort got underway. The achievements made were not only recognized by those living in Taiz but also by those who know people before the initiative. If there is a project that all people have the same voice about it, it is the Taiz Municipal Development and Flood Protection Project.





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Words of Wisdom



In the final analysis, it is in the hands of the people in charge of this country to make our transformation towards democracy real and meaningful. It would unfortunate if the change in Yemen remains merely a show or something superficial. Our politicians need to believe in preparing for the 21st century. To do that, they have to internalize some new

(1951 - 1999)Founder of Yemen Times

Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saggaf.



OUR OPINION

Investing in education

auzia and Aziza were born to a Yemeni father and an Ethiopian mother. Their mother died when they were young and their father suffered from poor health almost his entire life.

Throughout their childhood they felt discriminated against for being girls and of a dark complexion. Their father's relatives would tell him that he should remarry and find a woman who would

But he was too poor and too ill. His daughters, feeling they needed to prove themselves, devoted their lives to their education.

Fauzia and Aziza excelled in school and both obtained scholarships to study in the USA. Upon their return to Yemen they were able to find high paying jobs in international companies. The first thing they did was to move to a better house in a new neighbourhood where they would not feel judged. They provided their father with proper medical treatment and even saved enough money to buy their own villa.

Empowered by their education and economic independence the women established their own business. Fauzia eventually married a white American Muslim whom she had met in college. I was present at their wedding and overheard a group of women mumbling when the groom came in to cut the cake with his bride. They were shocked and jealous, "look how dark she is and how fair he is. Why would a man like him want to marry a woman like her?

A couple of years later Aziza and her father ioined Fauzia in the USA where they started another business. I have since lost touch with them but I am sure they are both doing very well.

The girls were smart enough to realize that education was their ticket to a better life, so they invested their time in education and reaped the re-

The Ministry of Education has just announced the results of this year's secondary education exams. Only 69 percent of our high school students passed. Out of more than 200,000 students around 62,000 students failed. Even those who passed may find themselves at a greater disadvantage – lost amongst the thousands of graduates who did not make it into university. In total, Yemen's universities can only accommodate 55,000 students each year, while community colleges offer no more than 10,000 places each year.

Not only is our education system inefficient and de-motivating but also a general strategy for investing in our youth through linking education to our country's needs is non-existent.

Fauzia and Aziza with their exceptional hard work and determination compensated for their countries failures, but how many Fauzias and Azizas will we need to really make a difference in this country? Is it fair to place the burden of our future on the shoulders of young Yemeni's, depend on them to make the right decisions, and expect them to become independent productive members of the community?

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

Why Al-Qaeda chose Yemen

How does Al-Qaeda's growth in Yemen look to Yemeni eyes? Faris Sanabani explains the particular national characteristics that he thinks have played a role in making Yemen the home to Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula.

By: Faris Sanabani

l-Qaeda is a self-fulfilling prophecy. It consists of people of different races, black and white, and different nationalities, and it's a combination of intelligent, ambitious people who want to lead others, and a mixture of illiterate people and desperate youth who are frustrated, angry and broke, and others with extremist ideas.

To those who feel injustice in their own country or in the world, to those who have nothing to live for and those who can easily be influenced, and want to play a role, the options are either to end their own lives or to form groups, to find a sense of

In that group, you can move towards violence, theft and crime, which is the tendency in a number of countries. But not in Yemen, due to the traditional and religious way people are raised. So another option is to go to an extremist religious group, such as Al-Qaeda, which in their mind is the way to eternal glory and heaven. That by itself is more appealing, and some in Yemen move in that direction.

Unfortunately it doesn't make life easier that with the high illiteracy rate, unemployment, and poverty in Yemen, it's easy to persuade people to go along any path you want them to take.

I remember interviewing an al-Qaida leader who was released after two years' imprisonment and dialogue. He used to lead a camp in Afghanistan. He told me that the Yemenis have soft hearts, and they go with their hearts and not their minds. He said that back in Afghanistan, in the morning when the Yemenis would sit with a salafi scholar they would embrace the salafis; in the afternoon when they sit with someone from the ikhwan (the Muslim brotherhood), they might embrace the ikhwan; and in the evening they might embrace another group. They are easily persuaded into one sect or another. He also said that Bin Laden ordered the Yemenis to be separated into their own camp, away from the other Arabs, because they could shift easily from one group to another.

Globalisation and mass media have made the growth of Al-Qaeda even easier. Small, simple cells can form independently, utilising the internet. The literature is available and the targets are clear. The reward is glory if you live, or eternity in heaven if you die. That is what is fed into the mind and souls. As a result, Al-Qaeda is on the rise in Yemen and elsewhere.

Al-Qaeda in Yemen is more than an organisation, it is a melting pot for whomever has an issue and wants to go violent. So if you have an issue that you can't deal with, if you feel you are the victim of injustice, if you're broke, Al-Qaeda increasingly seems to be an option. When combating Al-Qaeda in Yemen, the proper way to deal with it is to fight the root cause, not the symptoms. And the cause could be anything from family problems to dissatisfaction with the government to poverty and unemployment or extreme views, or the Palestinian-Israel issue. The list is

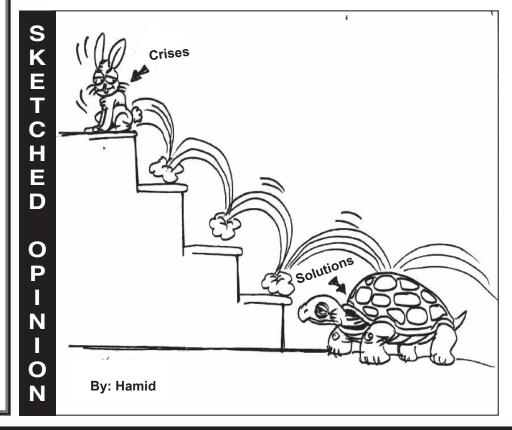
So a serious look and massive action have to be taken to combat Al-Qaeda in Yemen at all levels. We have to start with the educational system, from grade 1 up. We have to use the media, movies, plays, news, and poetry, while introducing other cultures in a realistic way, because what Yemenis see about America through media is violence and immorality.

We have to use respected public figures to advocate against extremism. The message of mosques has to be one of moderation. Mosque preachers have to be trained on the effects of the extremist message on their own family and on their own people. We must use force when it's needed. This includes intelligence and preemptive action. But most importantly, we need economic development and job creation, because without this people will lose hope.

Al-Qaeda started as a local problem; now it's a global problem. To combat it we have to deal with it locally, regionally and globally. We need to work towards integrated, global solutions.

A country with a strong economy must not keep to itself; it must look to its neighbours to help them create jobs and raise the standards of living. That is what Yemen is in dire need of. We have to work internally at making improvements. Parallel to that, we also rely on the support of our neighbors in providing investment and job creation, because that's the way to combat terrorism.

Faris Sanabani is a newspaper publisher in Sana'a, Yemen. He writes here in a personal capacity.



COMMON SENSE

Israel and peace are clearly incompatible

ny person watching the theatrics of the Middle East peace process is bound to wonder: How much is the world closer to seeing a real genuine peace in the Holy Land? In fact, all the signs are showing that for all intents and purposes, peace is simply not anywhere near being "around the corner".

The problem does not so much lie in the weakness of the efforts or the insincerity of the proponents of a peaceful resolve to one of the most complex and intertwining conflict of modern times. The essence of the problem lies in the approach and the missing



By: Hassan Al-Haifi

understanding of how the problem came into being. Furthermore a genuine and sincere conviction by all the parties concerned is inescapable that there are fundamental issues that underlie the arrival to a durable and just peace. For any objective and long time observer of the Middle East to overlook that peace without redress to the victims of a this Zionist nightmare planted in the midst of a region that taught the world the essences of human rights, tolerance and morality is at best impossible, but certainly unforgivable.

Moreover, one is inclined to believe that continued peace talks are utterly impossible, while one of the wrongs that initially created the problem is allowed to proceed at full pace, energy and resolve. Such presumption really borders on the ridiculous and absurd, on top of awarding the culprit a reward for a continued insistence that might makes right. The total neglect of the internationally recognized legitimate rights of the Palestinians even now when, at the same time, the Palestinians are being almost goaded to an obviously predictable staged effort to achieve "meaningful peace", cannot be viewed as sound groundwork for Palestinian - Israeli talks. On the contrary, the insistence that Israel could be allowed to proceed with its Zionist agenda in the occupied West Bank cannot be expected to raise any hope amongst even the most optimistic observers that indeed the tracks are paved for a peaceful conclusion of this conflict that is now going into its second century. Never mind that this agenda in all its manifestations is clearly still being unabashedly pursued although there are daily evidence that portrays this phenomenon as of one of the most dreadful cases of man's inhumanity

The recent behavior of the Israelis in Washington is a clear suggestion that the latter have simply decided to make their Zionist agenda the only acceptable grounds for any "peaceful settlement". This is not simply attested to by open declarations of the Israeli Foreign Minister at the General Assembly. The ongoing onslaught of Israeli bulldozers knocking down whole Palestinian villages and towns in the West Bank and whole blocks in the Holy City of Jerusalem are mercilessly, rapidly and aggressively being evicted of their indigenous Arab inhabitants and wrecked and erased off the maps. Almost simultaneously, and coming behind an exaggerated and probably almost unnecessary display of military might and mob rule against helpless and unarmed uprooted men, women, children and members of Palestinian families, cement mixers and ready-made raised steelwork work to replace centuries of history and legitimacy, with sumptuous dwellings for heavily subsidized illegitimate trespassers arriving from distant lands. This is the ethnic cleansing that has been the theme of the internationally declared illegitimate occupation of the West Bank and formerly the tiny pocket of densely populated Gaza - which is still unquestionably, the largest prison in the world, despite the Israeli withdrawal. The prisoners in Gaza are not the normal criminal elements one finds in many institutions of penal reforms and penitentiaries. The people of Gaza are already the largest agglomeration of hopelessness, despair, misery and wanton suffering. Comprising hundreds of thousands of evicted Palestinians from as far back as 1948, living in the most humanely unbearable habitat for three generations, the inhabitants of Gaza have multiplied to become 1.5 million cases of systematic and slow extermination. The very same machine responsible for this relentless program of mass agony in Gaza is the very same machine that insists on producing illegitimate demographic "facts on the ground" in the West Bank of Palestine, while making a mockery of a seemingly sincere endeavor at peace - making pursued by the current US Administration headed by President Barack Obama. It is inescapable to note the diplomatic arrogance that has characterized the behavior of the Israelis in Washington and over the well organized pro - Zionist leaning mainstream US media (by choice, crossed interests or by sheer arm – twisting). The Israelis have neither a desire or intent to "compromise" on any issues at stake in any peace talks with their expected cohabitants of the Holy Land, who are now undergoing a process of elimination. Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and his ultra - right wing Administration in Israel are obviously not in a hurry for peace. US President Obama is already on the toughest credibility tightrope, as he has yet to show how genuine and sincere is his Administration's quest for peace in the Middle East. The US Secretary of State, Mrs. Hillary Clinton's "understanding" of Netanyahu's position on the refusal to halt illegitimate settlement construction surely does not help reinforce this genuineness and seriousness, nor does it obviate any sincerity to reach a peaceful and just settlement.

Michael Bloomberg, bona fide Mayor of New York City and deserv-

This observer could not help but recognize that Mayor Mike Bloomberg, now on his third term as the sagacious Mayor of the fabulous City of New York, has candidly and unabashedly expressed his deep understanding and respect for religious tolerance. Mayor Bloomberg openly stated without hesitation that he sees no comprehensible reason to oppose the construction of the Islamic Cultural Center on Park Place, Manhattan, or anywhere else in NYC. He recently stated this in an appearance on CBS David Letterman's, The Late Show. It is this kind of independence that should be displayed by the Mayor of the Greatest City in the World, without competition. New York should be honored with His Honor's full – time devotion to keeping New York humming, truly sophisticated and cosmopolitan.

Hassan Al-Haifi has been a Yemeni political economist and journalist for more than 20 years. His blog may be read at: http://com-senfromyem.

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It is the philosophy of Total E&P Yemen to help develop Yemeni human resources through effective recruitment and development policies.

We execute recruitment according to the best practices in TOTAL Group and our 20-plus years of dedicated recruitment process experimentation and optimization. Energizing ability and high performance are key traits looked for in our prospective employees.

The recruitment policies applied in Total E&P Yemen fall in a firm line with the Labor Law of Yemen and a strict commitment coupled with top priority given to Yemeni individuals. Over its two-decade existence in Yemen, the company has effectively worked to Yemenize its workforce not only by recruitment as an essential step but also through an active personnel training and development plans.

The company's training plan is based on the employees' needs for skills and familiarization with new applicable techniques in the day-to-day activities. The company is sending Yemeni nationals abroad for short-and-long term training programmes based on their job needs and Human Resources relevant succession plans.

While governed by all these policies, regulations and plans, Total E&P Yemen realizes the importance of recruiting that ensures sustainable efficiency of a high level of safety in its activities and operations.

Total E&P Yemen has now employed around 500 Yemenis who have become well integrated with the company's philosophy of work. A significant milestone in the company's recruitment history was the launch of an intensive training programme that has lasted for 18 months is now close to an end. This unique training programme has absorbed 80 Yemeni trainees who have successfully and ably reached a stage of readiness to highly perform and engage in the company's field operations.

Total E&P Yemen realizes how vital the Yemeni human resources' capabilities

MATERIAL LEADER - Site

Within the Projects and Construction team on site where many projects and construction requests are running in parallel, and reporting to the site Construction Manager, the successful candidate will be technically responsible upon quality of the materials, delivery time and safety

He will contribute to the following responsibilities:

- · Coordinate all material delivery activities between the Material Manager in Sana'a, the Logistics Department on site and the Construction team.
- · Issue necessary material requisitions upon request of the construction team. Coordinate computerized material follow-up and update with the site stock lists.
- · Ensure the quality of received materials meets the Company specifications, take corrective actions by advising Material Manager and QA/QC supervisor about quality and quantity deviations of delivered materials.
- Organize on site the material storage dedicated to the different projects in a safety manner.
- Organize the routine inspection of the goods in coordination with the Logistics Department. · Witness with Logistics Department receptions of material delivery on site.

Qualification and Experience Required:

- Strong experience in the petroleum activities.
- Very good knowledge of engineering symbols, P&ID and piping isometrics, and in petroleum materials such as piping, electrical and instrument bulks.
- Autonomy, capacity of making decision and relevant reporting.
- · Fluent in written and spoken English and Arabic. · Good knowledge of SAP software

ELECTRICAL SUPERVISOR - Site

Within the Projects and Construction team on site where many projects and construction requests are running in parallel, and reporting to the site Construction Manager, the successful candidate will be technically responsible upon quality, planning and safety of electrical works

He will contribute to the following responsibilities:

- · Supervise execution engineering performed on site for small projects, review the scope of work, and get the electrical diagrams, the requisitions for daily works and the Material Take
- · Ensure that the requested materials have been made available and handed-over to Contractors, retrieving excess materials back to the warehouse.
- · Plan and supervise implementation of the works by Contractors under frame contract agreement in timely manner, from shop prefabrication and site erection up to the acceptance tests, then the ready for commissioning.
- Ensure the daily work permits are issued as necessary and that safety is enforced daily into the Contractor's staff, equipment and tools.
- Coordinate with Piping and Instrument supervisors and all duties relevant to Quality and planning, ensure the works are closely inspected by the QC inspector.

- · When non-conformances are issued by QC, gets corrective actions planned and executed as from QC report.
- · Give approval to the Construction Manager to issue the Completion Certificate when punch list is cleared.

Qualification and Experience Required:

- Strong experience of construction and inspection in electrical in the petroleum activities.
- Autonomy, capacity of making decision and relevant reporting.
- · Capability to manage Contractors' staff.
- · Safety consciousness. · Fluent in written and spoken English and Arabic.
- · Driving licence

PIPING SUPERVISOR - Site

Within the Projects and Construction team on site where many projects and construction requests are running in parallel, and reporting to the site Construction Manager, the successful candidate will be technically responsible upon quality, planning and safety of mechanical and

He will contribute to the following responsibilities:

- · Supervise execution engineering performed on site for small projects, review the scope of work, and get the execution drawings, the requisitions for daily works and the Material Take
- · Ensure that the requested materials have been made available and handed-over to Contractors, retrieving excess materials back to the warehouse.
- · Plan and supervise implementation of the works by Contractors under frame contract agreement in timely manner, from shop prefabrication and site erection up to the acceptance tests, then the ready for commissioning.
- · Ensure the daily work permits are issued as necessary and that safety is enforced daily into the Contractor's staff, equipment and tools.
- Coordinate with Electrical and Instrument supervisors and all duties relevant to Quality and planning, ensure the works are closely inspected by the QC inspector.
- . When non-conformances are issued by QC, gets corrective actions planned and executed as from QC report.
- Give approval to the Construction Manager to issue the Completion Certificate when punch list is cleared.

Qualifications & Experiences Required:

- · Strong experience of construction and inspection in mechanical and piping areas in the petroleum activities.
- · Autonomy, capacity of making decision and relevant reporting.
- Capability to manage Contractors' staff.
- · Safety consciousness.
- · Fluent in written and spoken English and Arabic.
- Driving licence

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QA/QC SUPERVISOR - Site

Within the Projects and Construction team on site where many projects and construction requests are running in parallel, and reporting to the site Construction Manager, the successful candidate will be technically responsible of the quality control on construction works, delivery time and safety records.

Quality Control will cover the mechanical and piping, electrical and instrumentation works on

He will contribute to the following responsibilities:

- · Supervise and manage quality control on construction works for the piping, mechanical and E&I works.
- Check all required QA-Quality Assurance documents to issue the QC-Quality Control procedures and tests, in accordance with Company high quality standard.
- Coordinate with Piping, Mechanical and Electrical and Instrument supervisors for all duties relevant to Quality control and planning.
- · Ensure the works are closely inspected by Contractors QC inspectors such as X-ray radio-
- graphic tests, Ultarsonic Test, Non Destructive Test, etc.. When non-conformances are found, issue QC report and submit to Construction Manager
- to instruct Contractor to perform corrective actions.
- File all test result documents in good manner.
- Give approval to the Construction Manager to issue the Completion Certificate when quality requirement is met.

Qualification and Experience Required:

- · Strong experience of construction, inspection and QA/QC works in the petroleum activities.
- · Autonomy, capacity of making decision and relevant reporting. Capability to manage Contractors' inspection staff.
- Safety and quality consciousness.
- Fluent in written and spoken English and Arabic.
- · Driving licence

SYSTEM & INSTRUMENT ENGINEER - Sana'a

Within the Projects and Construction team in Sana'a where many projects and construction requests are studying in parallel, and reporting to the Electrical and Instrument Engineering Leader, the successful candidate will be technically responsible upon quality of instrumentation and control system design studies, up to successful implementation on site. He will contribute to the following responsibilities:

- Ensure and promote the use of HSE rules, Company rules and specifications in compliance with TOTAL safety objectives through out his act
- · Prepare the scope of work for in-house studies or delegated studies to engineering contractors based on process documents such as P&IDs, process description philosophy and pro-
- Perform Instrument & Control studies, and prepare all engineering documents and drawings such as instrument diagrams, hook-up and wiring etc... required for all on-going projects, for works execution.
- · Check and review engineering documents and drawings from engineering contractors, and attend technical clarification meetings.
- Prepare material take-off to get required materials on site in a timely manner. Check material availability in order to purchase new equipment through technical specifications or to
- Perform TBT on instrument materials and control system equipment (DCS, SIS, PLC) to proceed for the purchasing approval.
- Participate to FAT, witness for inspection tests at manufacturer's workshop and prepare
- Coordinate activities with engineering team to complete the final dossier to be handed over to site for construction, with process team and maintenance team for clarification and data sharing
- Perform regular site visits to follow up works progress, and to improve engineering study and technical support to construction team.

Qualification and Experience Required:

- Strong experience in the petroleum activities with field experience of instrumentation and control systems.
- Very good knowledge of all instrumentation materials related standards, codes and regula-
- · Strong working knowledge of DCS, PLC and SCADA/HMI control system software, hardware and architecture.
- · Autonomy, capacity of making decision and relevant reporting.
- Strong communication skill, providing good team spirit.
- Fluent in written and spoken English and Arabic.

INSTRUMENTATION SUPERVISOR - Site

Within the Projects and Construction team on site where many projects and construction requests are running in parallel, and reporting to the site Construction Manager, the successful candidate will be technically responsible upon quality, planning and safety of instrumentation works on site

He will contribute to the following responsibilities:

- · Supervise execution engineering performed on site for small projects, review the scope of work, and get the instrumentation diagrams, the requisitions for daily works and the Material Take Off issued.
- · Ensure that the requested materials have been made available and handed-over to Contractors, retrieving excess materials back to the warehouse.
- · Plan and supervise implementation of the works by Contractors under frame contract agreement in timely manner, from shop prefabrication and site erection up to the acceptance tests , then the ready for commissioning.
- Ensure the daily work permits are issued as necessary and that safety is enforced daily into the Contractor's staff, equipment and tools
- Coordinate with Piping and Electrical supervisors and all duties relevant to Quality and planning, ensure the works are closely inspected by the QC inspector.
- When non-conformances are issued by QC, gets corrective actions planned and executed as from QC report.
- · Give approval to the Construction Manager to issue the Completion Certificate when punch list is cleared.

Qualification and Experience Required:

- · Strong experience of construction and inspection in instrumentation in the petroleum activi-
- ties. Knowledge in DCS and PLC is a plus. Autonomy, capacity of making decision and relevant reporting.
- · Capability to manage Contractors' staff.
- · Safety consciousness.
- · Fluent in written and spoken English and Arabic.
- Driving licence

PRODUCTION SENIOR SUPERVISOR - Site

Within the Production Department on Site and reporting to the Production Superintendent, the successful candidate will supervise and co-ordinate all production activities of the Kharir field in order to meet the production and water injection objectives and ensuring safety standards

He will lead of a production team of about 70 people including 8 Production Supervisors and will be responsible of

- Controlling that production activities are conducted in compliance of the Total E & P Yemen
- · Organising the production team on site and supervising all Production Supervisors.
- Coordinating production team in relation with maintenance activities especially for facilities preparation, procedures, manpower, equipment...
- · Supervising critical production operations and trouble-shouting all problems related to pro-
- duction.
- Validating all production reports and reporting all anomalies, incidents, Ensuring that compensatory measures are set for downgraded situations,
- · Ensuring that all HSE rules and operating procedures are well known and are followed during the production operations and activities with a special emphasis on the critical phases such as start-up, shut-down of facilities and wells, simultaneous production and works activities.
- · Assessing continuously his personnel and participating in the training of the new recruited production staff.

Qualification and Experience Required

- · Minimum of 10 years practical experience in oil and gas industry with at least 5 years experience as Production Supervisor,
- · Leadership, initiative, strictness, common sense, dynamism, reliability,
- · Fluent in written and spoken English and Arabic.
- · Good management skills and good team spirit.

To Apply: Please login www.careers.total.com & register your application no later than October 22nd, 2010.

Faxed or handed-in applications are not considered.

Learn more about the above positions at www.careers.total.com





DRIVING INSTRUCTOR - Site

The site Driving Instructor promotes the Total EP Yemen Driving Policy on Block 10. He is in charge of assessing level of all drivers on site (theoretical and practical evaluation). The main duties include but are not limited to:

- · Organizing and delivering appropriate complementary training (theoretical and practical)
- · Conducting final examination and delivering the "Total EP Yemen Driving Permit".
- Safety inspection of cars
- · Inspecting Block 10 road tracks and proposing corrective actions as necessary
- · Preparing daily, weekly and monthly driving activity reports and statistics
- · Updating the driver database

Qualification and Experience Required:

- · Valid Driving License
- · Certified Driving Instructor from an European Institute or equivalent
- · Minimum of five years experience as professional driving instructor
- · Good teaching skills
- · Fluent in written and spoken English and Arabic.
- Excellent knowledge of basic computer software programs (Word, Excel, PowerPoint, email , etc...)

HSE OFFICER - Site

The Site Health Safety and Environment Officer ensures that Total HSE rules and procedures are well applied on the different jobs performed on Site during production, construction and drilling activities.

He assists and reports to the Site HSE Supervisor The main duties include but are not limited to:

- · Participating in works preparation and ensuring that defined precautions are enforced (Job safety Analysis)
- · Participating to the work permit system implementation (assistance to job supervisors, site and equipment checks, toolbox talks, ..)
- Member of the Site Emergency Response Team (fire fighting, first aid,...)
- · Participating to the Site emergency training and drills, debriefing and reporting
- · Reporting and contributing to analysis of all type of events (anomalies, incidents, near misses and accidents)

Qualification and Experience Required:

- · Minimum of 3 to 5 years in Oil & Gas operations (knowledge of specific risks, equipment and materials, process and construction related risks)
- · Good practices of work permit system
- · Skilled in basic HSE training (1st aid, fire fighting, lifting,...)
- · Fluent in written and spoken English and Arabic.
- · Excellent knowledge of basic computer software programs (Word, Excel, PowerPoint, email
- · Ability to work under pressure and with different cultures
- Valid Driving License

PROCESS DRAFTMAN - Sana'a

In the Production department, the draftman is dedicated to Process entity. His main activities includes but are not limited to:

- · To draw PID and other Process documents,
- · To manage Process database (similar to a document controller for Process drawings), To check on site the implementation of the modifications to the surface facilities.

Qualification and Experience Required:

- · Advanced user in Autocad software,
- · Basics in piping and instrumentation
- · Ideally, 5 years working experience in piping drafting or piping design.
- · Fluent in written and spoken English and Arabic
- · Autonomy and conscientiousness.
- Additional appreciated skills: basis in electricity, site experience, driving licence.

HSE SUPERVISOR - Site

The Site Health Safety and Environment Supervisor ensures that Total HSE rules and procedures are well applied on the different jobs performed on Site during production, construction and drilling activities

He assists and reports to the Site HSE Superintendent for all HSE matters. He manages HSE officers under him.

The main duties include but are not limited to:

- · Participating in works preparation and ensuring that defined precautions are enforced (Job safety Analysis)
- · Participating to the work permit system implementation (assistance to job supervisors, toolbox talks, audits, ...)
- Member of the Site Emergency Response Team (fire fighting, first aid,...)
- · Organizing the Site emergency training and drills, debriefing and reporting
- · Administrating the incident reporting system as per Total EP Yemen procedure (reporting, investigating, closing out corrective actions,...)
- · Participating to analyzing incidents with the Cause Tree Analysis method.
- · Promoting HSE on Site through dedicated promotion campaign
- · Performing regular audit and inspections of operations and installations and following up of corrective actions progress
- · Following up of all emergency, safety and environmental equipment (inventory, maintenance status, definition of needs,...)

Qualification and Experience Required:

- · Bachelor Degree in HSE management
- · Minimum of 5 to 7 years in Oil & Gas operations (knowledge of specific risks, equipment and materials, process and construction related risks, emergency management,...)
- Good practices of training in operations
- · Fluent in written and spoken English and Arabic.
- · Excellent knowledge of basic computer software programs (Word, Excel, PowerPoint, email
- · Ability to work under pressure and with different cultures
- Valid Driving License

DEPUTY CHIEF SECURITY OFFICER - Sana'a

Within the Security Department and reporting to Chief Security Officer, the successful candidate will coordinate security team activities around Total E&P assets in Sana'a. The main duties include but are not limited to:

- · Ensure that security measures are well known and applied
- · Evaluate the security plan guards performance and discipline, and propose the corrective measure when necessary,
- · Control that security procedures are carried out in compliance with TOTAL Code of Conduct · and Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights
- · Follow the training activities in liaison with the Security Training officer
- · Replace the Chief Security Officer during his absences.

Qualification and Experience Required

- Five year minimum of experience in security
- · Leadership, reliability, good communication skill and flexibility · Fluent in written and spoken English and Arabic, in French will be a plus,

To Apply: Please login www.careers.total.com & register your application no later than October 22nd, 2010.

Faxed or handed-in applications are not considered.

Learn more about the above positions at www.careers.total.com



Troubling interventions

By: Harold James

he most noteworthy commemoration of the second anniversary of Lehman Brothers' collapse on September 15, 2008, was Japan's unilateral currency intervention to depreciate the yen. That move marks a shift in the character of the global financial crisis, away from concern with banking problems and toward a focus on the world's dysfunctional exchangerate system - or, rather, its current lack of one.

The Japanese intervention was immediately controversial. American politicians denounced it as predatory; Europeans saw it as a step on the road to competitive devaluations. And Switzerland's central bank recently launched a costly and futile attempt to stop the Swiss franc's rise against the euro - an effort that produced only large losses on the bank's balance sheet.

Japan's new activism also was widely imitated. South Korea and then Brazil started similar action to drive down their

The 1980's was the last time anyone tried this sort of intervention. At that time there was little agreement about its usefulness as a tool of international policy, and the G-7 summit at Versailles in 1982 was extraordinarily conflict-ridden and unproductive. Indeed, it was to be the first act in a long exercise of futile mega-diplomacy.

Almost the only concrete outcome was the commissioning of a report by a group chaired by a senior French civil servant, Philippe Jurgensen, on whether intervention was an effective instrument against the volatility that seemed to be undermining trade relations. When the report eventually came out, it acknowledged that "excess" volatility had "adverse consequences" for individual economies, as well as for the smooth functioning of the international adjustment process.

But the Jurgensen report was ambiguous about the effectiveness of intervention. It stated that interventions aimed at objectives inconsistent with economic fundamentals were futile and counterproductive. Americans read this as affirmation of their belief that all intervention was useless. Europeans, especially in France, drew the opposite conclusion that intervention could be useful if it were intended to get exchange rates right. But the report gave no guidance about how to judge whether exchange rates were appropriate or not.

The high water mark of intervention came a few years later, between the Plaza meeting of finance ministers in September 1985 and the Louvre meeting in February 1987. The Plaza meeting produced an accord on concerted intervention to push down the value of the dollar, which all participants agreed was overvalued. The participants promised to use up to \$18 billion over a six-week period.

But, in fact, the depreciation of the dollar began well before the September 1985 meeting, and the meeting was limited in the sense that there was no discussion of monetary or interest-rate policy.

By the time of the Louvre meeting, the dollar had fallen and the participants now discussed "target zones" or "reference ranges" around a central rate. There was apparent agreement on a new wave of coordinated interventions, but the agreed exchange rates did not hold.

The Louvre agreement was not just ineffective. In retrospect, it was blamed for triggering a highly politicized debate about exchange rates, with every country trying to devise an approach that favored its own interests. The United States, in particular, put enormous pressure on Japan to take expansive policy measures to relieve the pressure on the international system.

The resulting monetary expansion in the second half of the 1980's fueled Japan's massive asset-price bubble, the collapse of which seemed to lead directly to the country's "lost decade" of stagnation. As debate about Japanese economic decline intensified, a consensus emerged in Japan that outside pressure had forced the country into adopting a dangerous and ultimately destructive course.

The Japanese episode still echoes in modern debates. As the US pushes China to revalue the renminbi, American economists try to support the case for a stronger renminbi by looking at examples of surplus countries that adjusted by carrying out more expansionary policies.

The most extraordinary contribution to this debate has come from the International Monetary Fund, whose April 2010 World Economic Outlook contains a chapter on how adjustment by surplus countries can be generally beneficial. The recommendation, which contains a long section trying to show that Japan's 1987 and 1988 experience was not damaging, will be read in China simply as a statement that the US wants China to follow Japan in committing what amounts to economic hara-kiri.

That is not a helpful message, given the current state of the world economy. A more sophisticated approach is required. After all, the real lesson of the 1980's is that exerting massive pressure for exchange-rate adjustment and looser monetary and fiscal policy won't work - especially since China now, like Japan then, is already running substantial budget deficits.

As exchange markets became ever bigger during the past 20 years, most commentators assumed that central banks' ability to influence exchange rates through intervention had shrunk radically. We are in danger of forgetting that vital lesson.

The debate about China's artificially

pegged exchange rate has led Japanese Prime Minister Naoto Kan and French President Nicolas Sarkozy to begin to believe that they, too, might try shaping exchange rates. Indeed, Sarkozy has promised to make the search for a "better" exchange-rate system a key part of France's agenda when it chairs the G-20

But the problem is that the world's central banks do not sing from the same hymnbook. The political obsession with a better exchange-rate regime amounts to an invitation to private markets to make large amounts of money by betting against those central banks that are pressed by politicians to take a particular view of the exchange rate. The bankers will laugh, while politicians wail and gnash their teeth.

Harold James is Professor of History and International Affairs at Princeton University and Marie Curie Professor of History at the European University Institute, Florence. His most recent book is The Creation and Destruction of Value: The Globalization Cycle. Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2010.

Economics for parrots

By: J. Bradford DeLong

t is said that the early nineteenthcentury British economist J.R. McCulloch originated the old joke that the only training a parrot needs to be a passable political economist is one phrase: "supply and demand, supply and demand." Last week, US Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke said that McCulloch's economics - the economics of supply and demand - was in no way discredited by the financial crisis, and was still extraordinarily useful.

It's hard to disagree with Bernanke's sentiment: economics would be useful if economists were, indeed, like Mc-Culloch's parrots – i.e., if they actually looked at supply and demand. But I think that much of economics has been discredited by the manifest failure of many economists to be as smart as Mc-Culloch's parrots were.

Consider the claims – rampant nowadays in the US – that further government attempts to alleviate unemployment will fail, because America's current high unemployment is "structural": a failure of economic calculation has left the country with the wrong productive resources to satisfy household and business demand. The problem, advocates of this view claim, is a shortage of productive supply rather than a shortage of aggregate demand.

But it should be easy – at least for an average parrot – to tell whether a fall in sales is due to a shortage of supply or a shortage of demand. If a fall in sales is due to a shortage of demand while there is ample supply, then, as quantities fall relative to trend, prices will fall as well. If, on the other hand, the fall in sales is due to a shortage of supply while there is ample demand, then prices will rise as quantities fall.

Which do we see now? There are no

places in the US economy where wages or product prices are rising more rapidly than expected. There are no places where a shortage of qualified labor or of available capacity is sufficiently great to induce managers to pay more than they have been used to paying for good hands or useful machines.

McCulloch's parrot would call this conclusive. The coexistence of high unemployment with falling inflation and no bottleneck-driven price or wage spikes tells us that "structural" supplyside explanations of America's current high unemployment are vastly over-

Or consider the claims - also rampant these days - that further government attempts to increase demand, whether through monetary policy to alleviate a liquidity squeeze, banking policy to increase risk tolerance, or fiscal policy to provide a much-needed savings vehicle, will similarly fail. These measures, too, are supposedly doomed because they all involve increasing governments' liabilities, and financial markets are at a tipping point with respect to sovereign debt. If governments that have already tapped-out their debt-bearing capacity now issued more debt or money or guarantees, they would deal a mortal blow to confidence.

Once again, an adequately trained parrot, unlike many economists nowadays, would ask whether the economic problems that current levels of government debt are causing reflect too much public debt supplied by governments or too much public debt demanded by the private sector. If the problem were that supply is too great, then new emissions of government debt would be accompanied by low prices - that is, by high interest rates. If the problem were that demand is too great, then new emissions of government debt would be accompanied by high prices – that is, by low interest rates.

Guess which one the US and many other countries have? For a parrot, that's a no-brainer: the public-debt problem is not that governments have issued so much debt that investors have lost confidence, but that governments have issued too little debt given the enormous private-sector demand for safe places to park wealth. The problem, the parrot would say, is that households and businesses are still trying to build up their stocks of safe, high-quality assets, and are switching expenditures from buying currently-produced goods and services to increasing their shares of an inadequate supply of government liabilities.

When economic historians examine the Great Recession, their overwhelming consensus is likely to be that its depth and duration reflected governments' refusal to try to do more, not that they tried to do too much. They will agree with the parrots that falling infla-

tion showed that the macroeconomic problem was insufficient demand for currently produced goods and services, and that the low level of interest rates on safe, high-quality government liabilities showed that the supply of safe assets - whether money provided by the central bank, guarantees provided by banking policy, or government debt provided through deficit spending -

The question that will be a mystery to them is why so many economists of our day did not know how to say: "supply and demand, supply and demand."

J. Bradford DeLong, a former US Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is Professor of Economics at the University of California at Berkeley and a Research Associate at the National Bureau for Economic Research.

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INTERNATIONAL CORP.

MAM International seeks qualified candidates for the position of Branch Manager. The position would be based in Aden

Main Duties and Responsibilities:

- 1. Responsible for sale and marketing activities of the corporation in Aden Area
- 2. Lead and manage the sales team in Aden Branch. And keep them motivated
- 3. Meeting key customers and building good relation with them
- 4. Coordinate with all the department heads in Sana'a concerning quotations, technical Support, engineering and projects.
- 5. Learn more about our scope (Systems) of work by reading and making needed research
- 6. Assist the corporation in securing tender bids related to Aden. This includes all support needed from getting the tender documents, till submitting and follow up on results
- 7. Gathering and studying all available data on competition and market situation and communicating it to management in Sana'a
- 8. Preparing monthly and quarterly sale reports to management in Sana'a

Qualifications & Experience:

- 1. A bachelors degree or higher of science or engineering in electrical, electronics, communications or electromechanical
- 2. Proven experience in managing and leading a sales team, Ability to create strong team spirit
- 3. Effective leadership and sales personality
- 4. Effective problem solving skills with ability to drive innovative solutions
- 6- Mastering English & Arabic Languages, Proficient in MS office applications and AutoCAD

Interested candidates are requested to send their application along with curriculum vitae to:

> e:mail: recruiting@maminternational.com; or fax: (00 967 1) 449351

All applications will be treated with strict confidentiality

Request for Expression of Interest (Consultant Services)

City/Levally.

Confit/TF/Count No.

Project ID No.

Republic of Years

Project Turboical Specialist

Ages-biodiversity and Climate Adaptation Project (ACAP)

TF 000330

AGANGS/8/Comp3/2010

The Republic of Steams has consisted a Geant from the Global Environment Fundity Toest Fund to cover part of the cost of the Agos-Biodirectity and Climate Adaptation Project (AGAP) and intends to apply part of the pureents of the Goust for elstaining of an individual consultant to function as Project Technical Specialist.

TIMES OF REFERENCE

Scope of Work

- He accountable for the urbinversent of project objectives, extremes, and all fundamental arguets of project Teconing close interaction with the Project Constitution Unit (PCU); and
- Support effective communication and execultration with all colorest project stakeholders Providing the overall direction for technical aspects of the project;
- Exercise that component activities are conducted in a timely and cost officient connect, and that financial and
- business are at band to complete compound tests as specified in the project dominants,
 Manitoring and submitting reports to the GSCP and PSC on status and progress of project activities detailing: a description of actions undertaken during a reporting period; budget reports; account reports and archited reports; detailed plantal actions in accordance with Word Bank/GEF Requirements,
- Limite with chair of the PSC to arrange resultings, exceptly extentes, and distribute theor,
- Follow-up on lasy decisions of the PTC and PSC

Qualifications

- Internationally apparent MSe or other international degree in natural commence assurgment (NRM) (servicommental conservation and consequence, enabley, spicultum), olimate charge (CC) soluted studies (atomsplania soimors, automology, geography) or other solerant professional skills.
- Strong discussionted skills and knowledge in enteral common remagnesset and elizate adaptation over at hest 10 years in various organities.
- Esquience of working with head concernities, private sector, NGOs and the public sector.
- Ability to communicate and work officially with a wide range of project partners.
- Establish witing skills and expanity to write aspects and causes budgets. Floreny in English is equival: Working boundedge of Arabic is an advantage.

Experied Denotion: The Consultant will be mornited for one year and subject to m The Project Discotor, Groundwater and Soil Conservation Project new invites eligible individual international/ Local consultants to indicate their interest in providing the services. Interested consultants wast provide their corcientum witon (CV) indicating that they are qualified and would be available to perform the service. Individual consultants will be soluted in mountainer with the purcolates for solution of individuals consultants as established in the World Book guidelines: Substitut and Employement of Consultants by World Book Benovanes. Interested individual consultants may obtain further information at the address below during Offices hours 9,00 AAA

to 2.00 PM Saturday through Westershy.

Edgussion of Interest was the delivered to the PCU address given below on or before October 29, 2008. Project Director, Groundwater and Sail Conservation Project Al-Hay Kl-Seynsi, Neur Ahn Obdiedo Masque Tel-967-1-443219 Fox 967-1-450076 - E-mail: GSCF@yearen.net.ye



Yemen's Flora



Rosemary: The herb of remembrance



osemary is one of the newly rediscovered plants in Yemeni society, despite the fact that it is found in abundance in many areas of the country. Gradually recipes including rosemary in traditional medicine are spreading within the community through women's firsthand experience and herbalists' advice.

"I just found out that we have rosemary growing in the backyard of our office. It was there all the time. I only noticed it when I was told that it helps you lose weight," said Nooria Ali, a government employee at the Ministry of Education.

When she asked around in her hometown in Dhamar governorate, she was surprised that most of the women already knew about this magical herb and some of its health benefits. "When I found it, I learned more about it and its benefits. The women in my village told me they used it for headaches and that it is good for the memory. They even apply it as a face mask."

Indeed rosemary is used as a major ingredient in cosmetics. According to the Agora Health Limited's Health Sciences Institute of Alternative Medicine, when applied to the skin, rosemary's essential oils help strengthen the capillaries and has a rejuvenating effect. For this reason, rosemary is a common ingredient used in many cosmetics, including skin toners, creams, soaps and hair products.

Eyadh Al-Wajeeh of Buharat Yaseen, a famous spice shop in Zubari Street, said that around five years ago Yemenis did not buy this herb, which the shop imports mainly from Syria as it is not widely grown in Yemen.

□ من يُرغب في تطوير وتحسين حياته الشخصية (الحياة هي أكبر مشروع).

"Now they come and ask for rosemary leaves or rosemary mixed with other herbs. Rosemary enhances the memory and digestion. They come to us talking about cooking and health shows which they saw on regional Arabic satellite channels, and request specific recipes based on rosemary.'

He also mentioned that it is used with henna to improve hair texture and with other herbs for weight loss.

Originally the herb was brought to Yemen from the Mediterranean region where it was used in cooking and as tea. Non-Yemenis introduced rosemary and its uses to Yemenis, who are slowly rediscovering this herb.

Dr. Abdulbasit Mohammed Al-Said, the author of "90 Healing Herbs", advised Yemenis to drink rosemary tea because of its benefits in curing the disease hepatitis, which is common in this country because of the pesticides used in gat farms. Although he warned that it could be harmful for the kidneys if used in large quantities, and that it could also be harmful to pregnant

"It is grown in the front yard of our office. I never thought about it until my friend Maha told me that she uses it in cooking. She learnt about this herb from her relatives who live in India and the UK," said Rana Jarhum, a Yemeni woman from Aden. She looked it up online and discovered its many benefits. "I used to pick up a few leaves and chew on them on my way to my office. Had I not known Maha, I would have not paid this herb any

The main parts of this herb used are the leaves and flowers, as well as the oil extracts. It is an evergreen plant that contains phenolic acids (rosmarinic

Rosemary and cancer

The antioxidants contained in rosemary help to protect your body's cells from damage by free radicals. They include monoterpenes, phenolic diterpenes and flavonoids, which are renowned for their ability to slow down the production of free radicals.

It is also a rich source of vitamin E (alpha tocopherol), another potent antioxidant, which contributes even more to its free radical fighting powers.

DNA is your genetic blueprint, and it is particularly prone to injury from free radicals. Left unchecked, this damage can eventually lead to cells proliferating out of control, which greatly increases the risk of cancer.

Scientists from the Department of Mutagenesis and Carcinogenesis, at the Cancer Research Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in the Slovak Republic, have found that rosemary extract can significantly help to protect DNA against free radical damage.

It is well known that an imbalance of oestrogen hormones in women can contribute to breast cancer. Several conventional drugs such as Tamoxifen are aimed at blocking the effects of oestrogen to help reduce this risk. However, Tamoxifen can cause a range of unpleasant side effects, including hot flushes, vaginal bleeding, headaches and nausea.

Source: www.thehealthierlife.co.uk

acid), bitter diterpenes (carnosol, rosmanol), triterpenes (oleanic and ursolic acid), triterpene alcohols and

Rosemary is a tonic, astringent,

restorative herb that relaxes spasms and increases the rate of perspiration, while stimulating the liver and gall bladder. It improves digestion and circulation, and controls pathogenic organisms.

Rosemary throughout history

This herb was documented to have been used by Greek students during in the eighth century, who used to grind the plant and scatter it on their heads to improve memory. Even today some families in Greece burn the plant to help their children prepare for exams.

In the middle ages in Europe, it was thought to have the power to expel bad spirits and prevent nightmares. Legend has it that in year 1235, Queen Elizabeth of Hungary became paralyzed and that a herbalist soaked a pound of rosemary in brandy for a few days, then used the mixture to massage her limbs until she was cured. Other versions of this story say that in the 14th century the queen ordered it as the first alcohol based perfume, which accordingly became known as Hungary Water or the Queen of Hungary's Water.

The French used to hang it in hospitals because of its antiseptic qualities, and French nurses used to burn it along with juniper in operating rooms during the Second World War.

Source: www.thehealthierlife.co.uk



This weekly column is to disseminate health information to the readers in Yemen and outside. Dr. Siva is currently working at Aden Refinery Company Hospital. Life style diseases and cancer prevention are his special interests. Complementary medicine and naturopathy are his

Put out that cigarette!

s there anyone who does not know someone who smokes? Everyone has a family member, friend, or co-worker who smokes. They have chosen to smoke, and by just being around them you are also smoking, though you have not made that choice.

Once regarded as socially-accepted, smoking is now counted among those habits which are hazardous to life. Citizens of Western countries no longer regard smoking as a good option to relieve their stress. Several countries have banned smoking in public. The worst part of smoking is that it not only causes harm to the smoker's health but also to the surrounding people. Due to this reason, smoking is



You must have heard this innumerable times - smoking kills, smoking is injurious to health, smoking is for losers, etc. Why is it then that millions of people across the globe have no misgivings about lighting a cigarette and smoking several packs a day? Do you know that Yemen has the highest percentage of smokers in the world? In addition, people here start smoking at a much younger age and smoke more.

Ever wondered what tobacco contains? Oncologists say that tobacco contains over 4,000 harmful, toxic substances. The array of chemicals contained in tobacco or cigarette smoke are harmful to health- especially nicotine, tar and carbon monoxide. When a smoker inhales cigarette smoke, these chemicals enter the bloodstream and reach the brain in less than 10 seconds. Then it takes only about 20 seconds for nicotine to reach every part of a smoker's body. At this speed, the effects of tobacco

Nicotine found in tobacco products is widely considered to be a powerfully addicting drug. Its rapid absorption through the lungs of cigarette smokers is widely-accepted. Once in the blood stream, nicotine acts on the central nervous and cardiovascular systems in identical fashion regardless of the method of absorption. It has powerful effects on the arteries and makes them constrict. Furthermore, it causes your body to release its stores of fat and bad cholesterol into the blood stream. Thus, it increases deposition of fat in the arteries which supply the heart (coronary atherosclerosis), causes coronary artery spasms and reduces oxygen carrying capacity of blood. Nicotine is a stimulant, which means it raises blood pressure and makes it harder for your heart to pump blood through your constricted arteries. This explains why it has been associated with higher incidents of heart attack and stroke.

Tobacco also has a multitude of effects on the body. It has been implicated in the causation of a number of cancers - lips, cheek, tongue, esophagus, larynx, lung, stomach, cervix of the uterus, testes, urinary bladder, lymph nodes and bone

It acts in a number of ways on the respiratory passages and leads to recurrent respiratory illnesses. Smokers are more prone to recurrent chest infections and pneumonia. Over time, your airways swell and allow only less air into your lungs. Cigarette smoking can lead to chronic lung diseases (smoker's bronchitis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease). Smoking can pave way for Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome and premature death.

Studies show that smoking can affect the sperm quality and also can cause sterility in men. Cataracts and age related macular degeneration are potentiated by smoking Smoking also contributes to chronic low back pain, osteoporosis (thinning of bone) and pathological fractures. Smokers age fast and feel exhausted.

Nicotine in the cigarette smoke slows your blood flow, cutting off oxygen to your feet and hands. Smokers may face complications during anesthesia and surgery. Certain conditions like hernias can recur (after surgery) in smokers. In post-operative patients, wound healing is delayed. There can be higher incidence of wound infections too. Carbon monoxide in cigarette smoke robs your muscles, brain and tissues of the body of oxygen, making your body and your heart work harder.

Tobacco stains teeth, causes bad breath and decreases the ability to smell and taste. Those who chew tobacco or use snuff also develop diseases of the mouth, including cancer of the mouth and gums.

Dangers of smoking for women

Smoking is particularly dangerous for women since they have lesser lung capacity than their male counterparts, thus increasing their risk of respiratory complications. Women smokers have higher risk of developing osteoporosis, cancers in cervix uteri and vulva, and heart disease. Smoking is also known to be responsible for premature ageing, irregular menstruation and early onset of menopause.

Smoking women also can face problems in conceiving and may deliver low birth weight babies. There is an increased incidence of prematurity, spontaneous abortions, still births and neonatal deaths. Women smokers also put their children at increased risk of health complications, right from birth throughout their life. Congenital malformations and childhood cancers are common in such babies. Long-term effects in children include attention deficit disorders, other learning and behavioral disabilities, disruptive behavior, and cot deaths (Sudden Infant Death

In women who smoke while taking oral contraceptives, the risk of stroke, heart attacks and other cardiovascular diseases increases a whopping tenfold!

Second hand smoke

Second hand smoke is the smoke breathed out by smokers and the smoke from the burning end of a cigarette. This has twice as much nicotine and five times the carbon monoxide as the smoke that is inhaled. Passive smokers, especially those who live with heavy smokers, are likely to suffer from problems like sore eyes, smoker's cough, headaches and lung cancer, caused by inhaling side-stream tobacco smoke. Non-smokers living with smokers have about 25 per cent more chance of a heart attack and are more likely to suffer a stroke.

There is no such thing as a safe cigarette. It doesn't matter if it is a light or ultra light cigarette; the effects are the same.

We should realize that there are really other better ways to relieve stress and be 'cool'. Smoking is definitely not one of them! So, put out that cigarette and start to live healthily!





28 SCHOLARSHIPS TO FRANCE

To further support Yemen in building its human resources, Yemen LNG Company is pleased to announce the availability of 12 undergraduate scholarships and 16 postgraduate (Master degree) scholarships to France for Yemeni youth and professionals who intend to continue their education. This is a fair opportunity where scholarships are awarded on a competitive basis.

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- Chemical Engineering
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- ▶ General Engineering Mechanical
- Prevention and Safety
- ▶ Production Control
- ▶ Quality
- ▶ Telecommunication

Eligibility

Candidates must meet the following conditions:

- 1. Must be a Yemeni national residing in Yemen
- Must be aged between 17 and 21
- 3. Must have a grade average of 85% or higher Science section
- 4. Must have a secondary school certificate from the Yemeni Ministry of Education
- 5. Must commit to attend intensive French language training to be able to pass the DELF B1/B2 exam.
- Must have a TOEFL score of at least 450

Final selection of the scholarships recipients will be based on passing the DELF exam, receiving university admission and the secondary school results.

Requirements

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

- 1. Completed scholarship application form
- A copy of the DELF/DALF certificate (If available)
- 3. A copy of your birth certificate
- 4. A copy of your CV
- 5. A copy of the secondary school certificate

The students should further:

- 6. Meet the university/institution's admission requirements
- 7. Pass the medical examination
- 8. Commit to return to work in Yemen after completion of the program

APPLY BEFORE

Postgraduate Degree (Master) (8 Scholarships in English, 8 Scholarships in French)

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(8 scholarships)

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Management

Majors in French language (8 scholarships)

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 - ▶ Electrical Engineering
 - ▶ Electronics Engineering
 - ▶ Industrial Engineering ▶ General Engineering
 - Mechanical
 - Prevention and Safety
 - Production Control
 - ▶ Quality
 - ▶ Telecommunication
- ▶ Transportation
- Accounting
- ▶ Law

Eligibility

Candidates must meet the following conditions:

- 1. Must be a Yemeni national residing in Yemen
- 2. Must be aged 26 years old or less
- 3. Must have earned their Bachelors (BA/BSc) degree with a minimum grade average of "very good" certified by the Ministry of Higher Education.
- 4. Must have at least one year work experience in Yemen
- 5. Must have a TOEFL score of at least 550 or IELTS score of 7.0 (for majors in
- 6. Must have a working knowledge of French (completed level 6 at the French Cultural Center) (for majors in English).
- 7. Must commit to attend intensive French language training to be able to pass the DELF B1/B2 exam.
- 8. Must pass the DELF exam (for majors in French)
- 9. Must have a TOEFL score of at least 450 (for majors in French).

Final selection of scholarship recipients will be based on passing the DELF B1/B2 exam (for majors taught in French) or TOEFL / IELTS score (For majors taught in English), receiving university admission and past academic performance

Requirements

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

- 1. Completed scholarship application form
- 2. A copy of the DELF/DALF certificate (if available), or TOEFL / IELTS (for majors in English)
- 3. A copy of your CV
- 4. A copy of your birth certificate
- 5. A copy of the university degree and transcript

The students should further:

- 6. Meet the university/institution's admission requirements
- 7. Pass the medical examination
- 8. Commit to return to work in Yemen after completion of the program

APPLICATION PROCESS Applications can be downloaded online from our website at www.yemenlng.com, or picked up from head office. The application along with the required documents listed above should be submitted in a sealed envelope no later than 9 October 2010 to either of the following:

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

The rights of Yemen's Jews

By: Mohammed Bin Sallam

he Yemeni constitution states that every Yemeni citizen has certain freedoms and rights, regardless of his gender or religion. Before the Yemeni constitution, in a predominantly Muslim society, these rights were guaranteed by the Quran and Sunna, traditional sayings and acts of Prophet Mohammad, that define the rights to be given to all Muslim and non-Muslims.

However, Yemeni Jews today continue to leave, despite their love for their country, seeking a more respectable life abroad elsewhere.

Citizenship in Islam

When Prophet Mohammad first established the Islamic nation in Medina he set out a citizenship law in which all non-Muslims residents of the nation would be entitled to equal legal rights as their fellow Muslims. Extracts of this legislation translate to:

"All residents are members of one community."

"Every Jew who is living here is under our protection. We shall defend and protect them as long as they are law abiding citizens...'

This equal citizenship concept was continued in the era of the Caliphs. Even after that period many Islamic scholars instated a part of the alms to be given to the non-Muslim poor.

The current status of Jews in Yemen Jews in Yemen are not integrated in the

education system, health schemes or job market.

"It is a somewhat vicious cycle, our children are not prevented from going to public schools but because they are visibly Jewish the other Yemeni kids mock encourage their girls to be educated, even though it was possible at the time. Nowadays it is increasingly difficult for Jewish girls to be educated beyond ninth grade as traditional norms tend not to encourage girls to attend higher

"We used to go to public schools. I graduated from a public school in Amran. The teachers used to excuse me during the Quran class because they understood I am a Jew. Today the teachers are not as tolerant," said Yahya Yaeesh who owns a garage for car maintenance.

In December 2008, Moshe Al-Nahari, a member of the Jewish community in Raida, Amran governorate, was murdered by Abdulaziz Yahya Al-Abdi, a fanatical Muslim. According to journalists who visited at the time of the murder investigation, people living in Raida have become increasingly hostile towards the local Jewish community.

While Al-Nahari's murderer was on trial, many Jews fled from Raidi in fear of their lives only to find that Muslim landlords in Sana'a who refused to lease their apartments to Jews.

"I went to more than one landlord and when they saw our side curls they refused to deal with us. They said we will not deal with Jews," said Abdullah Marhabi who now lives in Tourist City, a residential compound in Sana'a, where the government decided to place many of the Jews from Sa'ada.

Yemeni Jews were once employed by the state and in the mid-seventies the Yemeni governments of Al-Hamdi and Al-Eryani offered those Yemeni Jews who had migrated abroad the opportunity to return to their country and regain their Yemeni nationality. At the time there were more than 20,000 Yemeni Jews living in Amran, Sa'ada and Sana'a governorates.



Abdullah Marhabi (center) with his bride and her brother Yahya Marhabi to his right on their wedding day in April 2010. Their wedding was a traditional Yemeni one in Sana'a. The only difference is that Abdullah grows side curls and Yahya wears a skull cap.

and salesmen in local markets. That said, over the years, the Jews of Yemen gained a widespread reputation for their abilities as blacksmiths, creating jewelry with intricate designs.

While health care is not always accessible to people Yemen, especially those living in rural areas, the situation is worse for Yemeni Jews. Many of Yemen's Jews are unable to make use of basic healthcare provisions because of their minority status coupled with their small financial income.

In the past, those Jews working in the government would support their fellow Jewish Yemenis by providing them with certain guarantees and helping them with their paperwork. Today not a single government position in any part of the country is occupied by a Yemeni Jew.

The once widely upheld tradition of caring for local minorities, whether ethnic or religious, is now of little interest to local sheikhs, who pay little attention to rights of minorities as their fathers and grandfathers once did. Even charities, which are overwhelmingly owned and run by Muslims, tend not to support poor Jews living in Yemen.

When it comes to judicial rights, Yemeni Jews do not have equal legal rights to Muslims - it is almost impossible for a Jew to sue a Muslim in Yemen unless he has the support of a strong tribe.

Islamic jurisprudence is said not to discriminate when it comes to the religious creed of a murderer. But of the three murder incidents in the last two decades in which the culprit has been a Muslim and the victim a Jew, none has ended in a conviction for the perpetrator.

Moreover, despite being part of a society that is renowned for the widespread carrying arms, Jews are forbidden from carrying arms in public, whereas Muslim Yemenis are allowed

The Jews of Yemen have gradually been leaving the country and resettling in Israel, UK, Germany and USA where they have relatives willing to help them

Currently fewer than 400 - of last year's 1,000 Jews - remain in Yemen.

To maintain their nationality, many Yemeni Jews who live abroad with a dual nationality return to Yemen every few years in order to renew their passports. Some Jewish Yemenis who live abroad complain that Yemen's embassies do not treat them as equal citizens.

"The Yemeni Embassy in London refused to renew my passport although we know each other socially and we dane jobs such as farmers, cobblers even chew qat together. When it comes

to legal matters I have to travel all the way to Yemen to renew my passport," said Yahya Yahoda Dhahiri who has a British passport and works in a Jewish

Yemeni Jews who immigrated to Israel are in no better situation. If they have another passport beside the Israeli

school in the UK.

one, they are allowed to visit Yemen, otherwise they are banned.

Shalomo Gurafi, head of the Yemeni Jewish community in New York, says that he is proud of his Yemeni heritage and maintains the traditions of Yemen in his family, despite being treated so badly by the country.

"I watch the Yemeni satellite channel and have the Yemeni flag in my home. I have President Saleh's picture hung in my living room. In fact, we even grow qat in our backyards and have regular chewing sessions... How much more Yemeni do we have to be before we are accepted?"





Yemeni Jews in New York celebrating one of their religious festivals in 2009 by performing traditional dances in traditional Yemeni costumes.

and bully them so that they choose not to go to school. The culture does not encourage our integration and our men and boys are stared at when we walk in the streets because we grow side curls and wear skull caps," said Abraham Yousif one of the few educated Jewish men still living in Yemen.

Yousif was educated in the US, sponsored by a Jewish organization that supports Yemeni Jews remaining in Yemen. Both he and his children have American passports but he has decided to stay in Yemen despite the obstacles.

Two decades ago, Yemeni Jews, like other Muslim students, used to attend governmental schools. Like many other Yemenis, Jewish families did not

Even as late as the early nineties the Jews of Yemen faced a far better situation than they do today. For those Jews living in Amran, the late Mujahid Abu Shawarib, a local sheikh, provided them with an oath of protection, even if they experienced problems in other governorates. In 1993 a Yemeni Jew from Amran named Ezra Ibrahim Ishaq Al-Nahari nominated himself for a seat in the parliament. Although he was not successful, his nomination is an indication of the toleration and respect for religious minorities that existed at the

A lack of basic education meant that most Yemeni Jewish men worked mun-



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Italian tourists brave the headlines



or 15 Italian tourists who left Yemen last Monday afit is a peaceful and beautiful place that

"When people in the airport knew that we were visiting Yemen, they said that we were crazy," said Mario Romualdi, head of KEL 12 tour operators, and organizer of the trip.

in the group traveled to Yemen, except for Romualdi who has been to Yemen 45 times since 1978. His previous experience in Yemen convinced the group that, as he told them, Yemen is not a dangerous place to visit.

during the past 32 years and this is the reason behind their believing me like

He was very excited to tell the Times about his last visit with the 14 Italian tourists, as he was the tour operator who assured them that they would not be in danger. They made the most of their trip, visiting Taiz, Aden, Al-Mukalla, the Daw'an valley in Hadramout, Tarim, Shibam,

Manakha, Kawkaban and Seyoun and many other places on the way.

Speaking on behalf of the group, Romualdi's eyes sparkled with excitement. To best convey his feelings about Yemen, he spoke in Italian. Although he visited some beautiful places in Yemen many years ago, he said that this was the first time he had visited Hayd Al-Jazil in Hadramout, to the east of the country.

"I have been to many beautiful places in Yemen, but this was the first time I had visited Hayd Al-Jazil in the Daw'an valley. At the crack of dawn, the sun's rays beamed down on the whole place. I could not believe my eyes. I thought I was dreaming. That place is not real it

By: Malak Shaher

ter an 11-day visit, Yemen is not a dangerous place that they should avoid. Rather deserves to be explored.

This was the first time that anyone

"They saw that I was not harmed top of a small plateau overlooking the valley below. The group found Yemen to be a peaceful country with beautiful

their prophet," said Romualdi.

is a part of Paradise."

At Hayd Al-Jazil, 20 houses perch on

Above: Romualdi and his group pose for a photo during their 11-day visit to Yemen. Below: Hayd Al-Jazil, one of his favorite places in Yemen.

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nature and people.

"All that we had to do is avoid the areas in Yemen where there is fighting. In this way, no harm came our way, especially knowing that the Ministry of In-

terior did its work to protect us," said Romualdi.

"For them, the nicest thing about the Yemeni people is that they do not wait for a tip. They are generous and welcomed us with their smiles."

"Yemen is as sweet as its people's smiles and as warm as its coffee. We were happy when we came here, but we are sad to leave it





