

Yemen: low demand for gold jewelry this season

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Yemen's deadly fight for land and water

By: Iona Craig

SANA'A, Oct 27 - Violence over land and water kills more people in Yemen than the secessionist violence in the south, the armed rebellion in the north and Yemeni Al-Qaeda combined, according to a report by the Yemen Armed Violence Assessment (YAVA).

Land and water related conflict 'is so pervasive and self-perpetuating that it claims thousands of lives each year and severely inhibits social and economic development.' Government figures show that land and water disputes result in the deaths of around 4,000 people each year, according to the YAVA, a project of the Swiss-based Small Arms Survey.

"One government official that I spoke to spent 15 years trying to resolve a land dispute through the courts," said Gavin Hales, co-author of the report and lead researcher at YAVA. "In such cases people often take the law into their own hands. The very heavily armed nature of Yemeni society regrettably means that all too often weapons are used and people injured or even killed."

Yemen is the second most heavily armed society in the world. Current estimates suggest that there is one gun

for every two civilians in Yemen.

The pressing issue of the country's rapidly dwindling water supplies results in increased competition for water resources, manifesting in armed violence. The Sana'a water basin is being used four times faster than it is being replenished, with Sada'a and Taiz in similar situations. The population is predicted to rise by 8.5 million to 30.7 million by 2015, according to the UN, placing further pressure on water and land resources. Just 120m³ of fresh water is currently available per person, annually in Yemen, less than two percent of the global average.

"The worst case scenario is probably large scale migration as a result of water shortages," said Hales, "which would place immense pressure on communities in Yemen and potentially undermine stability."

Clashes over land are the most common cause of armed violence. Land is a precious commodity in Yemen. Less than 3 percent of the country's land is considered prime farmland and under 0.3 percent is planted with permanent crops, according to Library of Congress figures. Disputes often escalate due to the 'symbolic and economic significance of land the general lack of a speedy and transparent adjudication

process, and the highly armed nature of Yemeni society.'

Anwer Sahooly, Yemeni acting head of the water sector program at GTZ, acknowledged that, "conflicts are escalating" mostly over ownership of underground water wells.

A host of competing economic, political, and security concerns, has meant that land and water resource-related social violence in Yemen has received relatively little recognition or systematic attention from policy-makers and development actors, said the report's author.

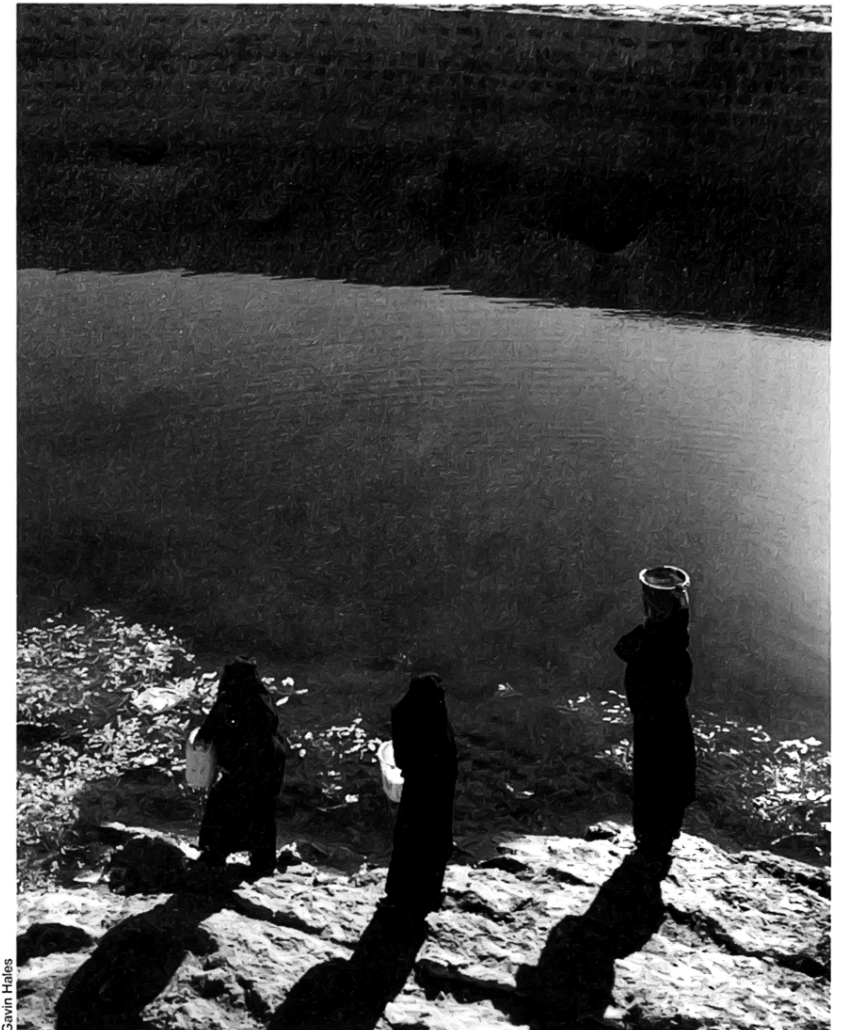
The German government owned organization, GTZ, was singled out by the YAVA for taking 'significant steps towards mobilizing conflict sensitive forms of development in Yemen' and for their role in supporting the National Water Sector Strategy and Investment Programme's (NWSSIP) efforts to decentralize water management. GTZ has been operating in the water sector in Yemen for more than 20 years. In 2006 they were commissioned by the government to implement the Water Sector Program which 'aims to strengthen the capabilities of Yemeni water sector organizations to cope with the challenges ahead,' according to their website.

Hales explained that a combination of a relatively weak state and weakening customary regulation, such as tribal traditions and customary law or 'urf' has created a 'governance gap', particularly away from the main cities. Consequently land and water resources are not being managed effectively and fairly and it is increasingly difficult for people to get access to justice when disputes arise.

In the often complex situations of land ownership Hales suggested the restoration of dialogue-based traditions - of mediation and arbitration in local communities - especially in more tribal areas, can help to prevent problems turning violent. The report highlights one of Yemen's great strengths: The customary emphasis on 'responsibilities towards others' and maintaining social balances.

"Undoubtedly there are significant hurdles to be overcome, but it is hoped that land and water resources can be given the urgent attention they require, by the state and communities alike, to avoid even bigger problems in future."

The Social Fund for Development (SFD) were unable to provide anyone to comment when contacted by The Yemen Times.



Women collecting water from the communal cistern, Shaharah, Hajjah governorate, February 2009.

Lack of funding prevents Yemen from achieving MDGs on time

In 2000 during a United Nations summit, the world agreed on eight development goals for member countries to achieve by 2015. Regular review reports are produced by member countries describing their progress to achieve these goals.

Report reviewed by: Nadia Al-Sakaf

SANA'A, Oct. 26 - Yemen will remain an off-track country and will not achieve most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015, according to the latest progress report issued this week.

The global financial crisis, food crisis, climate change and security problems exhausted important portions of the country's human and financial resources.

The report's analysis shows that Yemen is an off-track country in regards to attaining the MDGs by 2015, due mainly to a decline in actual spending on MDG related programs and projects over the current third MDG-Based National Plan for Poverty Reduction (2006-2009).

The report, which is issued by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation in partnership with the UN, is the second progress report, the first was released in 2003.

Realizing that it is falling behind in achieving the MDGs, The Yemeni government launched two interventions in May 2010.

First it formed a technical committee of concerned government agencies and development partners. Simply put, the committee's job is breaking down the MDGs into simpler more achievable goals.

The second task will be to integrate these new goals into the fourth Five Year Plan for Economic and Social Development as well as into future strategies.

"Yemen will remain an off-track country due to a number of difficulties and challenges that impede the MDGs

achievement. On top of these difficulties is the high annual population growth rate of 3 percent. Almost 74 percent of the Yemeni population lives in rural areas. The under-15 age group represents almost 50 percent of the total population," said Eng. Hisham Sharaf Abdulla, deputy minister of Planning and International Cooperation and member of the supervisory committee responsible for issuing the report.

Yemen has made notable progress in three MGSS: Universal enrolment in basic education, where progress is enough to reach the goal if current trends persist; reducing under five child mortality by two thirds, although coverage of health services is generally low in Yemen and; halting the prevalence of TB and malaria, as the prevalence of these diseases in Yemen is regressing.

Challenging goals

National poverty proportions declined from 40.1 percent in 1998 to 34.8 percent in 2005. Usually poverty is measured according to what percentage of the population lives on less than USD 2 per day. However, due to the lack of accurate information, the national (higher) poverty line was used as an alternative.

This means that in 2005 around 35 percent of Yemenis cannot meet the food and non-food needs of the household, such as clothing, accommodation, education, health and transportation.

Notwithstanding the modest decrease in the national proportion of poverty, the absolute number of poor remained the same - at seven million persons as in 1998.

The report explains this lack of progress by the high annual population

growth of three percent, which absorbs three quarters of the annual increase in real consumption (four percent). This means that the real increase in per capita consumption is only one percent per annum.

The poverty assessment report, based on the household budget survey 2005/2006 published in October 2008, suggests that Yemen can achieve MDG 1 which is to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger by 2015, only if there is an increase in real per capita consumption growth from one percent per annum to four percent per annum. Development and economic indicators suggest that this is highly unlikely.

Another challenging goal is MDG 3 which is promoting gender equality and empowering women. For example, women's contribution to unpaid work like household chores, agriculture, livestock breeding and babysitting is on the rise.

The situation gets worse in the rural areas that lack necessary infrastructure and basic services, which burden women with the responsibility of collecting water and firewood from long distances and under difficult circumstances.

Moreover, although it is part of MDG 5, maternal mortality rates have worsened and kept away from its planned track. Maternal mortality rates increased from 351 cases per 100,000 live births in 1997, to 365 per 100,000 cases in 2003. The reason for the increase is that the percentage of mothers not receiving health services in 2003 was 55 percent.

MDG 7, which concerns ensuring environmental sustainability is also unlikely to be achieved. One challenge is the scarcity of renewable fresh water resources due to low rates of rainfall. Meanwhile, annual consumption of water is witnessing a steady increase as a result of annual population increases

and growing economic activity.

There is also the risk of rising sea levels with the consequence of sea water overflowing into the Yemeni coast, inhabited by a large portion of the population. This would cause addition economic losses to public and private properties.

In October 2008, floods caused by severe storms affected two governorates in south Yemen, and caused a major destruction of lands, livestock and houses. Almost 700,000 people were displaced and estimated losses from this disaster were in the range of USD 1.6 billion.

Finally MDG 8, which is developing a global partnership for development, has shown progress. Yemen has achieved major successes in this MDG through its global partnerships, progress in joining the World Trade Organization and improving its Doing Business Environment according to World Bank indicators.

However, the per capita share of assistance and simple loans remained low, at an average of USD 15 per capita, where the average for the less developed countries is USD 44.

Grants to Yemen did not exceed 0.2 percent of GDP in 2008, after it reached

0.4 percent in 2005, and these percentages are small in general compared to the development needs of Yemen. Data indicates similarly little assistance for trade capacity building which did not exceed 0.5 percent of GDP.

An MDGs Needs Assessment Study, carried out in 2005, indicated the total investment required by Yemen to meet its MDGs by 2015 would be in the range of USD 48.4 billion over the period 2006-2015.

A resources envelope of USD 30.7 could be mobilized from domestic and external sources, and USD 17.7 billion was considered to be a financing gap



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- Organizational skills

CV and letter of interest should be sent by e-mail at: sanaa.mdm.yemen@gmail.com
No applications received after 2 November 2010.

Continued from page 1

Press freedom uncertain as journalist appears in special criminal court

Shayi's case closely reflects that of Mohamed Al-Maqaleh, editor of the Yemeni Socialist Party news website Al-Ishtiraki. Taken by the PSO in Sept. 2009, the government denied holding Al-Maqaleh for the first five months of his detention. After two court hearings, including one in the newly created press court, he was released with his case unresolved.

In May 2009 the government created a special journalists' court for 'press offenses'. New legislation is currently being drafted to tighten the existing Press and Publications Law against defaming the state and the president. Proposed amendments to the penal code will increase prison

sentences for offenders. A new bill, to regulate television, radio, and on-line media is also being drafted. Details of the proposed changes remain unclear.

RWB, which last week released the 2010 Press Freedom Index ranking Yemen 170 out of 178 countries, responded in a statement to Shayi's trial calling on the Yemeni authorities to "immediately release the journalist" and "abolish the special courts."

RWB is not optimistic about the future for press freedom in Yemen. "Since Sept. 2009 we have been really concerned regarding press freedom and the lives of journalists (in Yemen)," said Dollet, in a phone call. "Even without the new legislation, I don't think the situation will improve."

Dollet added: "Journalists (in Ye-

men) are very brave and courageous and are doing a great job. Reporters Without Borders supports them."

"There were no good expectations of the trial," said Kamal Sharaf, the cartoonist who shared a cell with Shayi during Eid in the political prison before his release on Oct. 6. Sharaf was kidnapped the day after Shayi and hidden for 23 days in the national prison. He spent a further 27 days in the political prison before being released without charge.

Sharaf spoke hesitantly to the Yemen Times outside the court yesterday about possible plans, mentioned on the day of his release, to sue the state for kidnapping him. Sharaf told the Yemen Times that they were well treated in the prison.

Shayi's next court appearance is set for Nov. 2.

Their News

Farewell ceremony for the Jordanian Ambassador



Friends and colleges of Ahmed Jaradat, the Jordanian Ambassador to Yemen, gathered at the official residence of the Arab Bank on Monday to bid him farewell. Mr Jaradat has been in Yemen for five years and during his term has helped strengthen the relations between Yemen and Jordan, including increasing the

number of educational and health scholarships for Yemenis. In recognition of this, President Saleh recently awarded Jaradat the Unity Medal, the highest recognition from the government of Yemen. "I love Yemen, it is like a second home to me, and I will cherish the memories I have in this country."



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Stories from Real Life

By: Nawal Zaid
For the Yemen Times

Marital treachery

A wife betrays a good husband

Fathia Saleh, 25, is married and has a daughter and a son. She is a housewife. In the early years of her marriage, Fathia was very happy with her husband Ahmad, who loved her very much. Ahmad was so nice and kind to his wife.

Seven years after marriage, Fathia started betraying her husband Ahmad with a Somali man. She used to call her Somali friend when Ahmad went out to his work. The Somali friend, Hasan, was living in the same neighborhood where Fathia lived.

Hasan used to come to her house during the night after her children went to bed. Ahmad was working from the morning through evening until the late hours of the night. When he came back he always found his wife sleeping. She was not taking care of him or even offering him anything.

This treachery against her husband with Hasan lasted for four years and Ahmad did not know anything about what was happening. He was wondering about his wife's changed behavior and her strange practices. When he asked her to adorn herself and sit with him, she strongly resisted under the pretext that she was always tired.

Ahmad started doubting her and decided to come back to the house earlier. When he came back early and quietly opened the door and entered his bedroom, he saw his wife with Hasan in a disgusting scene.

Ahmad could not endure what he saw and attacked them, beating them harshly. His wife Fathia shouted at him: "Do your own businesses, my family is satisfied with what I am doing, go out and leave me with my lover."

Hearing these words from her, he divorced her directly three times and kicked her out of the house. He then handed Hasan over to the police to serve a long imprisonment.

He took his son from Fathia, and she took the daughter. After that Ahmad sued Fathia in the court and also took his daughter. The verdict was issued in his favor because the mother was not loyal and therefore she was not trusted to take care of the female child.

Ahmad took his children with him and moved to another house, forgetting the woman who betrayed him, and started his life with another wife.

A husband loses his wife and children after living shamefully

Ibtisam Qasem, 27, is married and has four daughters. Ibtisam was married to her cousin Yaser, and lived with him and his family in a house in Taiz. He was a respectable and straight man.

After Ibtisam gave birth to her second child, Yaser left Taiz with his wife and moved to Sana'a city, renting a house near to the house of Ibtisam's family. Her mother was so happy that her daughter was living near to her in Sana'a.

Ibtisam used to go to her mother's house everyday to help with the housework. Yaser bought a taxi and was working on it. When Ibtisam went out to her family's house or to any other place, her husband would bring foreign women to his house, and at the same time used to drink without fear of Allah.

When Ibtisam returned to her house and saw foreign women there and her husband drinking, she asked him about what was happening. He beat her and threatened that if she went to her family's house, he would take her daughters

from her and would prevent her from ever seeing them again.

Ibtisam suffering bitterly from her husband's bad practices. She lived with him in this situation for nine years. Then Ibtisam decided to go to her family and complain about him. She sued Yaser in court to be divorced and the case remained in the court for two years.

After great efforts and difficulties she separated from Yaser, but he kidnapped his daughters. Ibtisam felt very sad about the kidnapping of her children and returned to the court and sued him again. The court's verdict was issued in Ibtisam's favor and she took back her daughters from him.

Ibtisam then lived with her daughters and family in their house until she married another man, and left her daughters with her mother to take care of them. She had a daughter by the new husband.

Now Ibtisam lives her new life with her second husband and her daughter, but she does not forget her three daughters who live with her mother. She always goes to them and takes care of them.

A wife uses magic on a negligent husband and betrays him

Mohammad Yahya is married and has a son and a daughter. He is a government employee. Mohammad has been married a long time and has always had problems with his wife Hurriah.

Mohammad and Hurriah lived in a village for three years and then moved to the city. While he is working in a government office, she is a housewife taking care of their children.

Because of continuous problems with her husband, Hurriah lost Yahya's kindness. He was not respecting her and was not treating her as a wife. After suffering for a long time in this marriage, she started to become acquainted with men through the phone and become friends with them.

She would leave the house for three days or even a week under the pretext of visiting her aunt who is her accomplice. She used to leave her children with her sister.

When she returned home, her husband would ask her what she had been doing, interrogating and beating her. But he did not know that she was betraying him. She always feared that her husband knew what she was doing. She went to a magician and asked him to make her husband forget what she was doing and make him sleep for a long time.

She succeeded in this atrocious plot and started staying with her male friends for ten days while her husband slept all the time. If Yahya gets up, he goes to the restaurant to eat and then buys qat and goes to chew with his friends.

He stays with them till midnight then comes back to the house and sleeps till 3:00 p.m., ignoring his wife, leaving her to do what she does because of the magic she gives to him.

This situation still continues. If Hurriah returns to the house, her husband does not ask where she is coming from and ignores her. Her father and brothers do not know what Hurriah does, all they know is that she goes to see her aunt.

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Speech of Ms. Thoraya Ahmed Obaid
Executive Director, UNFPA
London, 20 October 2010

Launch of the State of World Population 2010 report:
"From Conflict and Crisis to Renewal: Generations of Change"

The report I am launching today marks the 10 year anniversary of the adoption of the landmark resolution 1325 by the UN Security Council. The resolution condemned violence against women and girls in conflict situations and called for greater participation by women in peace-building initiatives worldwide. The resolution elevated women and conflict to a global security issue.

The 2010 State of World Population report, entitled "From Conflict and Crisis to Renewal: Generations of Change," shows that while women rarely wage war, they suffer the worst of its consequences. And women's participation in peace-building is a prerequisite to its success.

This year's report is about the three E's: endings, renewal and redefining roles between boys and girls and men and women.

Yes, conflict and disaster can worsen inequalities between men and women. But the report shows that recovery from conflict and disaster also presents a unique opportunity—an opportunity to rectify inequalities, ensure equal protection under the law, and create space for positive change.

The report tells the story of change through people who have lived through conflict, in places like Liberia, or through natural disasters, such as the earthquake in Haiti.

The State of World Population report shows that when women enjoy rights and opportunities, they are more resilient to disaster and conflict and can play a central role in reconstruction, peace-building and recovery.

On the other hand, when women and girls suffer deep discrimination, they are more vulnerable to the worst effects of disaster and war, including rape, and less likely to contribute to peace-building, which stimulates long-term recovery.

This year's report calls attention to the devastating and unacceptable sexual violence in countries affected by conflict. As an international community, we have not been able to prevent this crime and human rights violation. This report calls for urgent and concerted action to protect women, prevent sexual violence, stop impunity, and bring justice.

The State of World Population report outlines the case for replacing the vicious cycle of crisis and underdevelopment with a virtuous cycle of peace, justice and stability.

It is time to tear down the false barriers between crisis, recovery and development. Investing in development softens the impact of crisis and natural disaster, and whatever is invested during reconstruction responses can become a solid foundation for development and rebuilding a society.

UNFPA's State of World Population report argues that rebuilding societies is just as important as rebuilding houses and restoring economic services after conflict or disaster. And we must not only build back, but build back better, and renew societies.

Renewal means creating new opportunities and rectifying entrenched inequalities. Renewal requires empowerment of all members of society who are vulnerable—women, the young and the elderly—so they may all become agents for positive change.

When the United Nations Security Council adopted its historic resolution 10 years ago, it changed the way the world viewed sexual violence in armed conflict. No longer would violence against women and girls be tolerated as an inevitable by-product of war.

The framers of this resolution understood that peace deals won't succeed if women have no place at the negotiating table.

So far, more than 30 countries are receiving support from UNFPA to implement parts of resolution 1325. UNFPA is working with United Nations agencies to address and reduce the extent of gender-based violence in conflict-affected societies and the extent to which countries are funding and providing services to survivors.

UNFPA's State of World Population report shows how much some countries, and some remarkable individuals, have accomplished in healing the wounds of war and catastrophe. It also shows that recovery cannot be left to the survivors alone. It takes solidarity.

It is time to end brutal attacks against women and girls during and after conflict, to put the right laws in place to bring offenders to justice, and to engage more women in peace processes. This requires increased commitment and funding.

The compelling stories in this year's report tell what it takes to finish what the Security Council started 10 years ago, to work towards a world where peace is secured, human rights are protected, and conflicts prevented.

What if Obama's Yemen policy works?

By: Aaron Y. Zelin

In the past month, Yemen has returned to the spotlight. The CIA now believes that the Yemen-based al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) is a larger security threat to the United States than al Qaeda Central in Pakistan. Since then, press accounts have stated that the United States government plans to carry out drone attacks in Yemen, and reported that U.S. Central Command plans to give \$1.2 billion in aid to Yemen's military over a five-year period. But such policies, no matter how well-intentioned, are unlikely to solve the very real challenges posed by al Qaeda's presence in Yemen and may well make the situation worse.

It originally appeared that there was widespread consensus in the government on providing such military aid to Yemen. But a recent article in the New York Times highlights that there is a vigorous debate within the Obama administration about the efficacy of such aid. The Obama administration has been debating the legality of droning an American citizen (i.e. Anwar al-Awlaki). Before rushing into a major new program, it's worth recalling the reasons why past U.S.-backed efforts aimed at eliminating al Qaeda's presence in Yemen have failed.

Efforts to aid the Yemeni government against AQAP have done little to help solve some of Yemen's larger societal problems, including water shortages, declining oil supplies, refugee and IDP problems, population growth,

rebellion in the north, and a secessionist movement in the south. Indeed, increased military aid could actually exacerbate the already pervasive military culture in Yemen and cement the war economy, and intensify the grievances of citizens from the rebellion led by the Huthis in the north and the secessionist southern movement in the south. This is problematic because Yemen's President 'Ali 'Abdullah Saleh views those conflicts as more of a threat to his power than AQAP and may well be tempted to use counterterrorism assistance against them. If this were the case, as Brian O'Neil argues, this would severely undermine the United States' efforts.

Drone strikes are often proposed as an effective method for targeting AQAP's leadership. But such strikes in Yemen could lead to many innocent civilian deaths without having a significant impact on AQAP's leadership. The debate about their effect in Pakistan, which reveals a deep tension between military utility and potentially negative political effects, may be even more intense in Yemen.

The only reported drone strike in Yemen since President Obama came into office was the Dec. 17, 2009 strike on the community of al-Ma'jah in the Abyan governorate in southern Yemen, which killed 41 civilians and 14 members of al Qaeda, but no one of importance. Consequently, AQAP used this drone strike as the reason for the attempted Christmas Day attack conducted by Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab on Northwest Airlines Flight 253, en route from Amsterdam

to Detroit.

This, however, was not the first time drones have been used in Yemen. In November, 2002, the Bush administration conducted a drone strike which killed the leader of the group then known as al Qaeda in Yemen, Abu 'Ali al-Harithi, which also killed American citizen Kamal Derwish (Ahmed Hijazi). This reportedly hobbled the organization for some time, but as Gregory Johnsen points out: "this is not 2002 and if the U.S. thinks that by taking out [AQAP leaders] al-Wahayshi, al-Shihri or al-Raymi it can do what it did when it killed al-Harithi it is sadly mistaken. Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula will survive the deaths of any one of those individuals and possible the deaths of all three."

The politics are treacherous. Launching drone strikes could hinder efforts to solve the northern and southern conflict peacefully. As Gregory Johnsen has warned, conducting drone strikes in Yemen could entangle the United States in tribal conflicts, which would further draw the United States into Yemen's internal matters, as well as inflame other challenges to the Yemeni government such as the southern insurrection and the Huthi rebellion.

If the United States tried to target an AQAP operative in a Huthi stronghold in northern Yemen and accidentally killed individuals who sympathize with the Huthi cause, it would most likely break the fragile peace and lead to a resumption and major escalation of war between the Huthis and the Yemeni government.

Further, in the past round of battle from August, 2009 to February, 2010, Saudi Arabia -- which collects a large amount of American military aid -- overtly entered the war. A small counterterrorism operation could quickly spiral into a regional war that has nothing to do with AQAP, but could further destabilize the security situation in Yemen and detract from the fight against AQAP.

One has to also consider the rise in recent months of violence between AQAP operatives and Yemeni security forces, which has mainly occurred in southern Yemen as well as the recent uptick in violence by the Yemeni government against the southern movement. This could potentially lead southerners to establish closer ties to AQAP, even though each group has different goals. AQAP has already tried to co-opt the southern movement's banner for cessation, though, under the framework of an Islamic Emirate when releasing a message titled "Message to Our People in the South." As the leader of AQAP, Nasir al-Wahayshi, states: "We in the al Qaeda network support what you are doing: your rejection of oppression practiced against you and others, your fight against the government and your defending yourself." As of now, there is no evidence of collusion between the two groups even if the Yemeni government argues otherwise. The southern movement has rejected overtures from AQAP in the past. But if the Yemeni government continues to conflate the southern movement with AQAP and further violence is directed

toward the southern movement, it could lead to an alliance of convenience.

Another issue has to do with the legality of targeting an American citizen. How the Obama administration decides to handle the situation with Anwar al-Awlaki will shed light on the United States' legal policy vis-à-vis the war on terror. Will it lead the United States down a slippery slope that further erodes the rule of law and its legitimacy in the eyes of the international community? Or, will it affirm Obama's statement in his inaugural address: "we reject as false the choice between our safety and our ideals."

Finally, the United States should not be surprised if AQAP tries to respond to drones by attacking the homeland as it nearly did with the Christmas Day failure. What if AQAP was successful? As Greg Scoble points out: "the call for America to push aside its weak local partner and take care of the problem itself will only grow louder." Will the United States then expand its aid to deal with Yemen's other domestic issues - governance, infrastructure, education, healthcare, and economic development? Or potentially put boots on the ground? That would only further entrench the United States in a complex society that it truly does not understand; and, as we have seen in Afghanistan and Iraq, that leads to greater trouble.

But what if pouring \$1.2 billion of military aid into Yemen buttressed by a drone offensive against AQAP works? Obviously, one hopes the

United States is successful in dismantling AQAP and that it does not repeat the same mistakes it made in 2003 by taking its eyes off of al Qaeda's presence in Yemen. But, it is hard to envision the United States completely succeeding since President Saleh has an incentive to keep AQAP alive. Between 2003 and 2006 the United States reduced its military aid significantly. As such, President Saleh views AQAP as a tool to continue to get attention from the United States even at the expense of his nation.

The United States should encourage Yemen to peacefully resolve the conflicts in the north and south as well as address the grievances these groups have, which would free up resources to tackle other pressing issues. The United States should also do the following: take a lead in a new international donor fund initiative for development and reducing poverty, but unlike in the past make sure donors follow through; continue its low-profile training of Yemen military officials; support efforts to diversify Yemen's economy, which relies heavily on unsustainable depleting oil resources; promote international aid programs to help the more than 300,000 IDP's and refugees; and stimulate reform efforts in the political, judicial, educational, infrastructural, and medical realm to better serve Yemen's citizens. This may marginalize AQAP by taking away potential rhetorical points, leading to its eventual defeat.

Aaron Y. Zelin is a research assistant in the politics department at Brandeis University and blogs atJihadology.

Yemen: Ten years after the USS Cole bombing

By: Christopher Boucek
National Interest

Ten years ago, a U.S. Navy destroyer was bombed while refueling in the Yemeni port of Aden. The suicide attack killed seventeen American sailors and injured thirty-nine. Since the strike, the danger originating out of Yemen has only grown. While Osama bin Laden and other top U.S. targets continue to hide in Pakistan, al-Qaeda in Yemen is now even more dangerous than the central group. On the brink of collapse, Yemen is a nearly perfect haven for terrorists and the West must respond—but exclusively focusing on counterterrorism will only increase the risk for the United States.

American analysts now consider al-Qaeda's affiliate organization in Yemen a more pressing threat to U.S. national security than the central leadership as the Yemen-based outfit is increasingly agile and looking for opportunities to strike abroad. Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula was officially announced in January 2009 following the merger of the affiliates in Saudi Arabia and Yemen. The group aims to use Yemen as a base for training and to plot, plan, and launch operations at home and abroad. While al-Qaeda in Yemen modeled itself on the original outfit, it's autonomous and doesn't take direction from bin Laden.

Strategically located between Saudi Arabia and Somalia—connecting the separate but interconnected regions of the Arabian Peninsula and Horn of Africa—Yemen has a long history of extremism and terrorism. Coming from a religious and conservative country, a large number of Yemenis fought against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan in the 1980s and be-

fore September 11 Yemenis reportedly made up the second-largest group in al-Qaeda training camps. Al-Qaeda's first strike on American targets took place in Yemen almost 20 years ago and ever since the attempted terrorist attack on the flight bound for Detroit in December last year, Yemen is on everyone's map.

Despite Western security assistance and the clandestine use of U.S. air strikes, al-Qaeda is surging in Yemen. There has been a noticeable uptick in attacks within the country in recent years. Its primary targets are foreigners, energy infrastructure, and the Yemeni security services mounting their own operations against the group.

Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula faces much less pressure than al-Qaeda's senior leadership in South Asia. While the large U.S. military presence in Afghanistan and aggressive drone campaign in Pakistan has put the central leadership on the defensive, there is no public U.S. military presence in Yemen. With more freedom to operate, the group poses an imminent threat to the West.

Within the country, the group has killed tourists from Spain, Belgium, and South Korea, twice attacked the U.S. embassy in Sanaa, and attempted to assassinate the British ambassador. And the pace of the attacks is intensifying. By some estimates, there have already been more than thirty attacks this year and around forty Yemeni security officials have been killed in the violence. It's an increasingly coordinated campaign.

This trajectory demonstrates its ability to mount deadly operations in the country, region, and the West. In August 2008, al-Qaeda attempted to assassinate the Saudi counterterrorism chief Prince Mohammed bin Nayef in

the Kingdom. And the failed attack on Christmas day underlined the group's global ambitions. This was the first al-Qaeda attempt on a domestic American target that wasn't planned in South Asia, but in Yemen.

Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula repeatedly emphasizes its desire to strike Western interests and it has shown the capacity to follow through on previous threats. Recent history demonstrates that when the group says it will strike it does and if things don't work out in its favor, al-Qaeda tries again. Even during the height of the al-Qaeda violence in Saudi Arabia, the organization did not strike outside the Kingdom. This outfit, however, continues to have ambitions beyond Yemen.

But, al-Qaeda is not Sanaa's only concern—the country is in crisis. Yemen also faces a looming economic meltdown, poor governance, corruption, limited state capacity, civil war in the north and secessionist movement in the south. And the under governed spaces this list of challenges creates allows the resurgent al-Qaeda organization to thrive.

While al-Qaeda is obviously Washington's number one concern in Yemen, these root causes of instability cannot be ignored. The problems within Yemen need to be fixed to prevent their spread beyond the borders. An exclusive focus on directly fighting terrorism will only inflame grievances and increase militancy—a one-sided approach will be counterproductive in the end. Short-term counterterrorism and security operations need to be paired with long-term development assistance and support that expands the capacity of the Yemeni government.

The current emphasis on hard security is backwards. With this in mind, the United States needs to help the Yemeni

government fight corruption, improve social services, address the legitimate grievances of resistance groups and increase economic growth. Development assistance is one of the most effective tools available to do all of this, but it is disproportionately small. Over the next three years, the United States

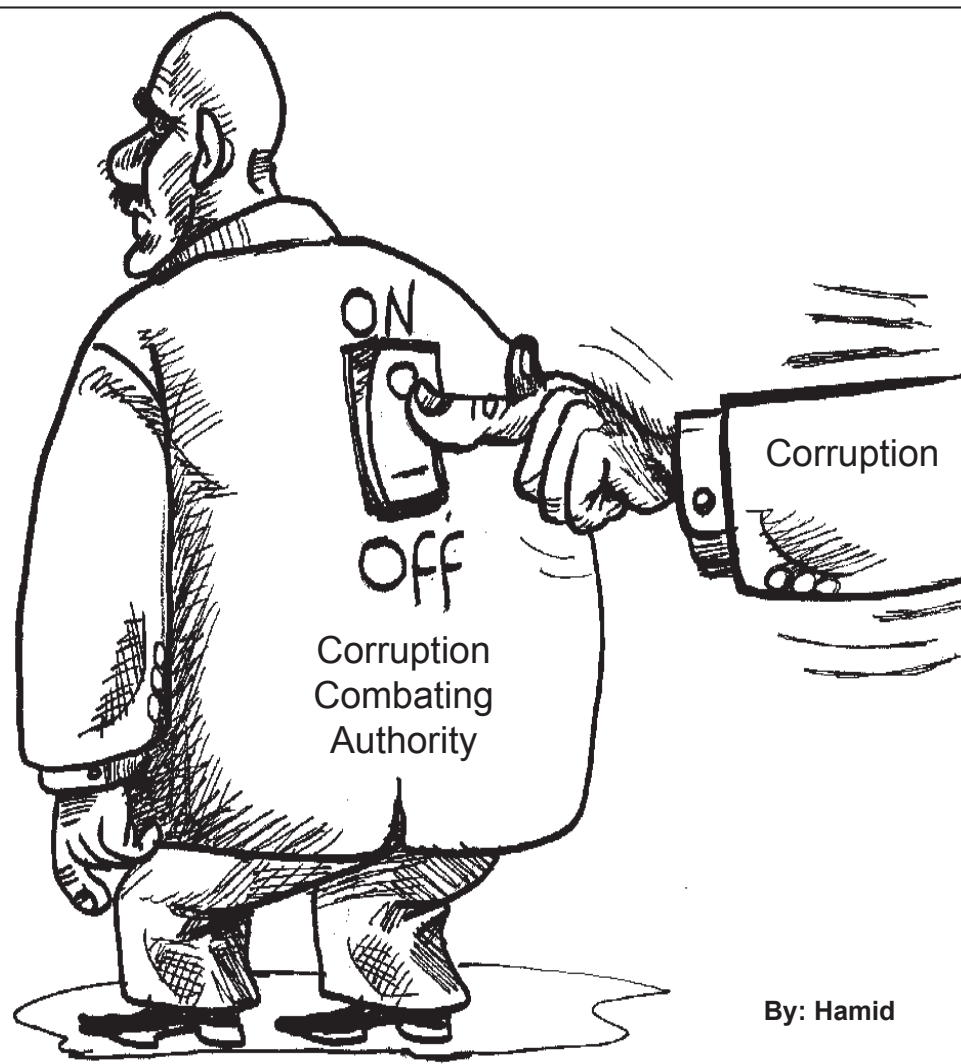
plans to send \$121 million to Yemen, but will give \$1.5 billion to Pakistan next year alone. The resources don't match the relative dangers.

Ten years on from the USS Cole bombing, the United States still doesn't have an answer. As the national security threat emanating from Yemen con-

tinues to rise, the United States must work to minimize al-Qaeda's reach. Counterterrorism and military support alone will not win the struggle—Washington needs to help Yemen confront its converging challenges. Only then will the nearly perfect environment for terrorist activity be reduced.

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Request for Expression of Interest

WFP Yemen wishes to establish an updated shortlist of selected agents/companies capable of providing logistical services to/within Yemen. The services that we require are clearing, forwarding, stevedoring, fumigating, warehousing, Custom Exemptions and transport of humanitarian commodities.

Please note that short-listing of agents/companies does not bind WFP Yemen to offer a service award at any time.

Interested agents/companies should contact the WFP Country Office in Sana'a or WFP Sub-Office in Aden in order to collect a WFP Transport Questionnaire. Addresses for these offices are listed below.

Completed WFP Transport Questionnaires should be submitted to one of the WFP offices along with the following documents:

1. A Letter of Interest
2. The original copy of a letter of support from the interested agent's/company's principle financial banker. The letter should outline the interested agent's/company's financial status and credibility. If such a letter is issued in the name of an individual (guarantor) related to the interested agent/company, the interested agent/company should clearly state on the letter what the guarantor's exact position in the company is, and/or other links that the guarantor has with the company.
3. An audited financial report of the company going back 2 years.
4. Copy of incorporation certificate/license to undertake business in Yemen
5. List of trucks and certificates of ownership of such trucks

The above listed documents should be submitted to one of the WFP offices below by no later than November 3, 2010.

الرجبة في الانضمام إلى قائمة برنامج الأغذية العالمي

يسعى برنامج الأغذية العالمي إلى تأسيس قائمة تضم الشركات والوكالات العاملة في مجالات تقديم الخدمات اللوجستية من وإلى اليمن بما في ذلك خدمات الشحن والتخزين ونقل المواد، تخزين وتخليص المعاملات الجمركية الخاصة بالإغاثة الإنسانية.

حيث أن تأسيس هذه القائمة لن يعمل على تجميع أو إعاقه البرنامج في إنزال مناقصة في أي مجال من المجالات المذكورة أعلاه وفي أي وقت يراه البرنامج مناسباً.

وعليه فإن البرنامج يشيد بالشركات الراغبة في الانضمام إلى هذه القائمة التواصل مع المكتب الرئيسي للبرنامج في اليمن (الرجاء العودة إلى أرقام الهواتف المبينة أسفل هذا)، أو التواصل مع مكتبه الفرعي بمدينة عدن، وذلك للحصول على نسخة من استبيان المشاركة اللازم وتعبئته وتسليمه إلى أحد مكاتب البرنامج المذكورة أعلاه، على أن يكون مرافقاً مع المستندات التالية:

1. رسالة تفيد رغبتكم في الانضمام إلى قائمة البرنامج
2. إفادة رسمية من البنك الذي تتعامل معه شركتكم/وكالتكم تفيد بالوضع المالي للشركة/الوكالة، أما في حالة إصدار البنك الإفادة تحت اسم أحد موظفي الشركة/الوكالة، فيجب إرفاق رسالة من قبلكم تحدد طبيعة عمله لدى شركتكم/وكالتكم
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يرجى تسليم الاستبيان المكتمل والمستوفي ببياناته مع جميع المستندات المطلوبة إلى أحد مكاتب البرنامج المذكورة أعلاه خلال مدة لا تزيد عن الساعة الثانية من يوم 2010.11.03م.

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JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

Oxfam, an international NGO working with others to find lasting solutions to poverty and suffering, has been working in Yemen since 1983. Oxfam announces the following vacancies for its development programme:

Good Governance Project Manager

Starting gross salary per annum pro rata: \$27,420 USD
Contract Duration: 6 months (November 2010 – April 2011)
Location: Sana'a

The role

In this key role you will have proven experience of leading a team, will have strong project management skills, and will be able to develop programmes and deliver on objectives. You will be able to demonstrate a high level of coordination within a dynamic and changing context, and will be capable of managing all elements of the project, from planning, monitoring, evaluation through to learning. You will oversee budget preparation and project monitoring, and will assist in fundraising and proposal writing for new initiatives.

What we're looking for

We are looking for someone with 5 years of experience managing development projects, with a degree in social sciences or related discipline, good knowledge of project management, experience of working in the development sector, ideally related to good governance and the national gender strategy. You will be able to demonstrate outstanding analysis skills and will show excellent organisational skills. You will be able to translate strategies into actions that make a difference on the ground. Equally important will be your creative approach to problem solving and your influential communication skills in both Arabic and English, and your ability to gain the confidence, trust, and respect of everyone around you.

Good Governance Project Officer (2 Positions)

Starting gross salary per annum pro rata: \$16,121 USD
Contract Duration: 6 months (November 2010 – April 2011)
Location: Sana'a

The role

You will have a proven track record of contributing to overall project development by emphasising appropriate approaches to mainstreaming gender in all project activities. You will be able to provide intensive gender-focused and needs-based technical support to project partners, as well as an ability to monitor project activities, both technically and financially. You will undertake project budget preparation and monitoring, and will assist in fundraising and proposal writing for new initiatives.

What we're looking for

We are looking for someone with 3 years of experience working in good governance programmes, with a degree in social sciences or a related discipline. You will have an understanding of, and experience of working in the development sector, and you will show sensitivity to gender and equity issues. The ideal candidate will have demonstrated communication skills and the ability to work well with others and as part of a team. You will have excellent oral and written communication skills in both English and Arabic, and will possess good computer skills.

To apply

If you believe that you have the qualifications and skills to excel in either of these positions, please send a copy of your CV and a cover letter, clearly stating the job you are applying for, to yemenjobs@oxfam.org.uk or send a fax to 01 450170.

Closing date for applications is 11th November 2010

Please apply immediately as we will be interviewing suitable candidates before the closing date

Vacancies Announcement

The Government of the Republic of Yemen represented by the Ministry of Public Works and Highways has received a credit from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) towards the cost of a Pilot Community- Based Rural Infrastructure Road project in highland areas. The project area include 12 highland governorates consisting of Al Baida, Ad Daltah, Al Mahwest, Amran, Dharmar, Hajjah, Ibb, Raymah, Sadaa, Sana'a, Lahj and Taiz.

The project aims to improve livelihood for the rural poorest communities, reduce isolation, improve overall mobility and institutionalize rural road community-based contracting within the Ministry of Public Works and Highway's framework to develop the national rural road network.

The Ministry of Public Works and Highways (MPWH) represented by the Community Roads Unit (CRU) , now seeks applications from qualified and experienced candidates of Yemeni Nationality, for the following positions:

Rural Roads Engineer (1 position):

The candidate should satisfy the following minimum requirements:

- University degree in civil engineering
- Minimum of 8 years general work experience.
- Minimum of 6 years experience in roads engineering.
- An experience project management by community contracting procedures.
- Familiarity with the least-cost, labor intensive design standards;
- Should demonstrate an affinity and ability to work with communities and proven ability to communicate well with communities;
- Good command of English language (speaking, reading and writing);
- Good knowledge of computer, GPS and GIS applications.
- Working with projects financed by internationally.
- Demonstrated ability to work as part of team.
- Priority given to those who has an experience in harvesting rain water field.

Procurement Officer (1 position):

The candidate should satisfy the following minimum requirements:

- Applicant must have a B.S degree in Civil Engineering or B.A degree in Business Administration or any other relevant field.
- Minimum of 5 years of work experience in the procurement of works, goods, and consulting services.
- Excellent working knowledge of Yemeni and international funding agencies, preferably IFAD's procurement guidelines and procedures.
- previous knowledge of community-based contracting procedures is essential.
- Good Knowledge in the preparation of bidding and contract documents for civil works, terms of references for consulting services, and evaluation of bids and proposals.
- Good knowledge in community – based contract management and administration.
- Fluent in English language, speaking , reading, and writing.
- Good user of the latest computer software applications.
- Good inter personal skills.
- Demonstrated ability to work as part of team.
- Women are highly encouraged to apply.

Gender specialist (1 position):

The candidate should satisfy the following minimum requirements:

- Must have an university degree in studies, community development , social science or related subject.
- Minimum of 5 years experience of working on gender issues with communities.
- She must have good communications skills and the ability to interact with policy makers at the highest level , both in some meetings and with large audiences.
- She must also have good analytical and report writing skills and be component with computer applications for media presentations.
- She must have a good command of English (speaking, reading and writing).

Interested applicants may send his/her resume (CV) along with copies of their credentials, certificates and work experience in sealed envelope within two weeks after the latest publication date of this advertisement to the address below. Applicant should clearly indicate the position he/she is applying for.

Applicants may submit their applications during office hours 8:00 to 14:00 sat-wed at the following address:

Community Roads Unit (CRU) - Hadda st. Hadda office complex - First floor- building No. 4
Sana'a Republic of Yemen Phone: 00(967-1) 246582 Tel.fax: 00(967-1) 246591

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Yemen: low demand for gold jewelry this season



A cosmetics and accessories shop at Yemen Mall in Sana'a. Costume jewellery has become Yemenis alternative to gold since the increase in gold prices.

By: Ali Saeed

Amal is one of many brides who will celebrate her wedding day without a gold necklace and without the beautiful gold earrings she had hoped for. The rising price of gold has put such luxuries out of reach for many Yemenis.

Demand for gold in Yemen has decreased this season as the global price has increased, gold traders told the Ye-

men Times.

"I feel disappointed that I will have my wedding day without gold," said Amal. She hopes when prices fall again that she can buy her gold jewelry.

The days of Eid Al-Fitr and Eid Al-Adha, between September and December, are popular periods for weddings for many Yemenis. For gold traders it is their best season to sell.

Gold jewelry sales have dropped by 40 percent this season compared to 2009, Mohammad Abdulmunim Al-Rifae, a

gold trader, told the Yemen Times.

Around 80 percent of gold customers in Yemen buy gold for wedding occasions such as dowries for brides. Only 20 percent see buying gold as an investment and a way to save money, according to Abu Bakr Al-Rifae, a Sana'a based gold trader.

The average price for one ounce of gold in October last year was approximately YR 184,275 (YR 6,500 per gram). By October 2010 the price had risen to more than YR 255,150 (YR 9,000 per gram) according to Abu Bakr.

This increase is being experienced worldwide as the gold price, linked to the

global commodities market, has risen steadily. On October 26, an ounce was valued at nearly USD 1,340 in Europe, Reuters reported.

Bakr explained that gold price is also linked to oil prices and the US economy.

"When the unemployment rate increases in the US, the gold price goes up because investors buy gold and sell stocks. And when the US economy is strong, they [investors] buy stocks and sell gold, and then gold price decreases," according to Bakr.

Almost 100 percent of gold traders in Yemen import their gold from Dubai, according to Bakr. However, there are some local workshops that make their own jewelry.

In the rest of the world, demand for gold will remain strong during the rest of 2010, according to the World Gold Council (WGC). India and China will continue to provide the main growth in demand, particularly for gold jewelry, according to the WGC.

In its second quarter report for 2010 the

WGC said it expects support, on the demand side of the gold market, to increase in the coming months. It explained that gold had experienced a 'pullback' since the end of the second quarter of 2010, due to short-term profit taking and a seasonally weak period for gold jewelry. It anticipated that the third quarter would be a seasonally strong period for gold jewelry.

The average gold price jumped into higher trading ranges in most currencies during the second quarter of 2010, according to the council. The USD gold

price increased to a new high of USD 1,261 per ounce on June 28, the WGC reported.

The council recognized that a rise in local prices prompted 'disharding' - a selling off of gold stocks to cash in on the high price - in certain countries and also negatively affected jewelry demand, especially in countries where gold demand is sensitive to increasing or volatile prices. However, jewelry consumption in key markets such as India, China and the Middle East is still robust, particularly considering the higher local gold price.

New city development being built in Haid

By: Mahmoud Assamiee

A new luxury residential development for foreign diplomats and government officials is being built in Haid, 10 km west of Sana'a, by the Cultural and Social Association (CSA) at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Seventeen tower blocks are under construction, two of which are assigned for foreigner diplomats. The project, being constructed by the Yemeni Group for Engineering and Contractors, will create a modern housing city, including health clubs, coffee shops and sport centers.

"The city includes a mosque, sports club, green areas, a police station, separated halls for special occasions and a health center," said Ali Qadhi, the CSA's chairman.

Located in a clean, quiet and elevated location, the housing towers are being constructed on an area of 44,400 square meters. The land was bought by the CSA four years ago for YR 250,000.

"Now the price of land has reached YR 1 to 1.5 million. The price of the land has soared after people saw our project," said Qadhi.

The CSA was established in 1992 to support the families of foreign ministry employees and provides them with health and social care. The association has a monthly income of USD 150,000 from shareholders who are employees and diplomats in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Ali Qadhi said the initiative was an idea he initiated with the help of employees. Together, they discussed the idea to carry out a project to build a housing city for the

ministry's employees.

Housing associations, or co-operatives, are used as a collective way for people to purchase their own home, something they could not afford to do as individuals. Fifty people joined the association at the ministry when it started. The number quickly grew to 250 members, with each person paying 25 percent of the total cost of each apartment.

The two towers, earmarked for use by foreign diplomats, contain 16 luxury 200-400 square meter apartments. The remaining tower blocks will have a mix of medium and smaller sized apartments. Prices will range from USD 40,000 to USD 100,000.

No agreement has yet been made between Qadhi, the association and foreign diplomats about living in the new development, but they plan to put forward the idea after the construction of the two towers is completed. He is expecting 112 apartments to be ready by January.

The Yemen Times contacted several Arab and foreign embassies to find out if there is any interest in re-housing their employees in the new housing development.

A communications officer in an Arab embassy, who preferred to remain anonymous, said "the embassy is preparing to build its new building in the Sheraton area, on land given to us by the Yemeni government." The spokesperson added that there was a reciprocal agreement between their own government and the Yemeni embassy.

Security

The housing development will be en-

closed in its own fenced compound, with 24-hour security and a modern security system to be run by a private security company.

The building project has had difficulties. Building was interrupted by gangs attempting to seize lands, pretending that it belonged to high-ranking officials and military officers, according to Qadhi.

Qadhi was forced to write to a high-ranking official: "He replied that this matter is your own concern with the municipality. We only want a modern city to be built and for it not to be a repeat of what happened in Madhbah."

Madhbah is in the north of the capital Sana'a. It was built randomly by people, and some call it "Night City" because people were building their houses during the night to escape attention from the municipality.

According to Qadhi, there are plans for another similar development on 88,000 square meters of land in the Subaha area, near to Haid, for Arab and non-Arab diplomats.

برعاية معالي وزير التعليم الفني والتدريب المهني د. إبراهيم عمر حجري

المهرجان التدريبي الشبابي الأول
نحو تدريب عصري يكسب المهارة ويمنح الخبرة

ينظم مركز الاستشارات والتنمية بـ جامعة العلوم والتكنولوجيا

المهرجان التدريبي الشبابي الأول "قائد المستقبل" للفترة (23 أكتوبر - 4 نوفمبر) 2010 م

أسماء تدريبيّة لعدد من المدربين المحترفين بمشاركة نخبة من الشخصيات اليمنية الناجحة

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- مركز الفغات الدولي ILC - الإدارة العامة بجامعة العلوم والتكنولوجيا.
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- الاتحاد العام لطلاب جامعة العلوم والتكنولوجيا.

للاستفسار: ٧٧٧٨٤٧٢٤٨ - ٧١٣٠١٠١٣٠ - ٧٣٤٤٤٧٦٥

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Misuse and addiction to internet technology

By: Faris Mohammed Al-Shoaebi
farismohammed2010@gmail.com

It is a fact that today, the Internet has become one of the most powerful sources of addiction and entertainment for some Yemeni individuals. It helps them to make their life easier, according to trends, so it is the most common technology used by people, especially young ones, adolescents or more precisely children.

Those addicted persons may spend hours viewing Internet porn or engaging in sexually charged conversations in Internet cafes. They are involved in common activities such as e-mail, chatting, downloading immoral songs and pictures, and searching for videos, especially pornographic films.

They consider it as a technology full of enjoyment and entertainment and want to know more about it, forgetting its dangers and the severe effects it can have socially, personally or even academically.

It is an uncontrollable environment that they have become addicted to. The internet, just like the usage of drugs and alcohol, negatively influences their social behavior and academic achievement.

In Yemen today, most children are well aware of how to access the internet. Not only is it easily accessible, but children are encouraged to use it for entertainment including videos and racing games, instead of getting information that relates to their study, a matter that makes them flee their schools.

These are the various online risks

to children in this country, that they can face in the misuse of the Internet a situation that can affect their health, career and education in the near future.

But what is worst is that Internet cyber-sex has already become a major threat. It is big business for many companies that support it. It is highly addictive, morally wrong, and can be dangerous for society and the country.

Some addicted people, especially adults, misuse the Internet by watching pornographic films that are damaging to their ethics. This can cause them to act in devious ways, by using false or continuously changing identities, or using anonymous names for their e-mail. Some misuse the Internet for sexual chatting or messaging so frequently that they find their real life relationships suffer due to a lack of attention. They are secretive about their double life and try to hide their behaviors, and resent interruptions or any attempt to curtail their addiction.

Those who are particularly vulnerable are isolated, dependent individuals suffering from low self-esteem. They may have limited social skills and use the Internet to manage stress. People with depressive symptoms may be tempted to use cyber-sex to medicate their depression, and to bolster their self-esteem. The big problem about the misuses of technology is that it can lead to the ignorance of culture and education between people. Therefore, these people are not sufficiently cultured to use the technology properly as a tool, but

instead use it as an easy solution or as a fashionable trend. They do not have the education to use it correctly for useful things, so they waste their time in trivial things that go nowhere.

Moreover, they don't consider the Internet as an essential tool and a wonderful instrument for academic achievement. The Internet can provide many learning benefits if it is viewed as a powerful resource for applying independent learning methods and research skills, as well as collaborating with new people to improve communication skills. It allows access to a wide range of resources, and can be a prominent learning tool that enables people to develop the ability of looking for relevant and reliable information and develop information skills.

There are risks that threaten the students' development in their educational classes due to misuses of technology. For instance, learners are browsing online on their cell phones or on the Internet, playing games, and surfing pornographic websites and other non-suitable sites during class. Some students even start using cell phones at the age of ten, as well as entering internet cafes. The reason that many parents consider this is as a normal way to communicate with their sons, is that by possessing cell phones they can keep in touch with them whilst both parents are working.

As a result, nowadays, many young people do not merely want to have any type of computer or cell phone in order to browse the Internet for the best web sites, but also want to have the latest computer or

cell phone. If they do not have the latest technology, they might feel ashamed in front of their friends and prefer to leave their old-fashioned cell phone or computer at home. Moreover, many late model cell phones have a built-in camera and some young people use it to record pictures or videos, and transfer them to their computers for making copies that may damage other people's reputation.

Thus Internet technology is a tool of development, success and progress where no-one needs to go to the library or purchase expensive study materials for any projects. Lots of websites and e-books are available on the Internet which anyone can use to solve one's queries, and there is no doubt that this is one of the many positive uses of the Internet.

However, the fact remains that if the student's parents, educators, educated people and the government are not alert, there is a strong possibility that the misuse of the Internet can lead to the corruption of families, society and gradually escalate to impact the whole country.

Finally, it's a wonder that some people say and think that the technology is responsible for the negative effects and consequences that threaten society. People have to understand that this is happening because of the misuse of technology. The technology is a tool, it doesn't do anything to threaten society, but it is in fact those who misuse it that threaten society. It is the human that uses a technology that threatens society. The fault is the user of the technology, not the technology itself.



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Duty station: Headquarters, Sana'a

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صنعا الإدارة العامة، ٢٦١١٥٧ - ٤٨٠٤٣١
الفرع ، الغنيظة، ٥٠/٦١٠٣٩ - المكلا، ٥٠/٣٠٧٨٦، سيون، ٥٠/٤٠٨٣٤٢، شبة، (صق) ٥٠/٢٠٠٧٥٧

هايبوكورايت للبيع ٧٣٥٥٣٠٣١
٧٧٧٢٢٨٧٧٨



مفقودات

أ جواز سفر برقم
٢٠٦٨٨٥٦٩٨
فرانسييسكو ديون
صادر من الولايات
الأمريكية المتحدة
بتاريخ ٢٠٠٢/٧/٣٠
على من يجده ايصاله
الى عاقل حارة المديرية،
شارع مجاهد.

أ إعلان فقدان بطاقه
شخصيه ل عامر علي
عبدالرزاق النويهي برقم
٨٥١٧ , صادرة من تعز.
٧١٤٦٤٩٠٦٧

أ فيلا للإيجار بحي
الأصبحي (فيلا مستقلة
مع موقف سيارات)
ثلاث غرف نوم - ديوان
- صالنتين - مطبخ
- حمامين - وموقف
للسيارة. ٧٧٧٢٦٠٢٥٢
(عبدالحاميد)

أ أرضيه للبيع بمساحة
سته وثلاثون لبنه
على شارعين جوار
مركز صنعا التجاري
, الشارع الأول واجهه
٣٤متر والواجهه

الاخرى ٢٤٠ متر موقع
تجاري ممتاز وسعر
اللبنه الواحده خمسه
مليون قابل للتفاوض.

أ اعلان عن شراء باص
خاص ١ أو ٢ مكشوف
في حاله جيده ويفضل
أن يكون ماركته
سوزوكي وفي سعر
معقول . علي عبده
الفيل. ٧٧١٥٣٣٨١٧

أ سيار اكسنت هونداي
٢٠٠١ بحاله جيده
مستعمل نظيف ولوحه
خاصه. عبدالعزيز محمد
٧٣٤٥٧٣٩٧٦

أ تويوتا إيكو موديل
٢٠٠٤ جير عادي- اللون
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الحديثة عن حاجتها:
مدرسين خريجي
جامعات، سكرتيرة،
وحارس مدرسة
للتواصل: الأصبحي
جولة الثقافة شارع
٢٢ مايو. ٦٢٠٦٩١
- ٧٧٧١٩٦٧٤٩ -
٧٣٣١٣١١٤

أ يعلن معهد سكاي للغات
والكمبيوتر الكائن في
الحصبة-الجرف عن
حاجته لسكرتيرتين
بالمواصفات التالية:
ثانوية عامة على الأقل،
دبلوم سكرتارية،
خبرة لا تقل عن
سنة. ٣٢٩٣٣٠ ،
٧٧٧٢٥٥٠٣٢



أ سودا كاوية، كالسيوم
كلورايد، صوديوم

عملت كمساعد اداري
- دبي، اجادة اللغتين
الانجليزية والعربية.
٧٣٦٧٣٢٩٦٦

أ بكالوريوس محاسبه،
مستوى جيد في
المحادثة والكتابة
بالغة الإنجليزية،
عدة دورات في اللغة
الإنجليزية، دبلوم
سكرتارية وكمبيوتر،
خبرة لمدة سبع سنوات
كمحاسب مخازن(مراقب
مخزون)، وثلاث سنوات
خبرة كأمين مخازن.
٧٣٣٤٠٩٦٥٢

shawkiameen83@
gmail.com

أ عمرو محمد ناجي
محمود، بكالوريوس
تسويق وإنتاج إداري،
حاصل على دبلوم
سكرتارية في مجال
الحاسوب. حاصل
على عدة دورات في
التنمية البشرية لمنظفة
(NODS). جيد في
اللغة الإنجليزية، حاصل
على عدة في عمليه
ترجيل الحسابات في
النظام المحاسبي يمن
سوفت. المقدرة على
وضع دراسات ميدانية
في الخطة التسويقية
لاي منتج في سوق
العمل. ٧٧٠٨٢٥٧٥٤ -
٧٣٦٢٣٦٩٦٠

أ سودا كاوية، كالسيوم
كلورايد، صوديوم

أ يريد العمل كمندوب
مبيعات أو أي عمل
مناسب. ٧٣٥٦٩٤٤٣٩
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أ يريد العمل كمندوب
مبيعات أو أي عمل
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مبيعات أو أي عمل
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مبيعات أو أي عمل
مناسب. ٧٣٥٦٩٤٤٣٩
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جدول رحلات الهبوط المنتظم لطيران السعيدة للموسم الصيفي 2010م حتى 30/10/2010م

0815	0645	صعاء /الأجيدة صعاء	CRJ-700	FO.170.1	الأربعاء
0930	0700	صعاء /سيون صعاء	CRJ-700	FO.180.1	
1230	0845	صعاء /عبد الملك صعاء	CRJ-200	FO.146.7	
1310	0900	صعاء /عز جبريوتين /عز صعاء	CRJ-700	FO.500.1	
1600	1030	صعاء /اللاطفي/عبد الملك صعاء	CRJ-700	FO.150.3	
1350	1200	صعاء /عبد صعاء	CRJ-700	FO.110.3	
1530	1300	صعاء/سيون صعاء	CRJ-200	FO.182.3	
1630	1315	صعاء /عبد الملك صعاء	CRJ-200	FO.188.9	
2305	1400	صعاء /عبد الملك/الشرقة/عز صعاء	CRJ-700	FO.600.1	
1620	1430	صعاء /عبد صعاء	CRJ-700	FO.112.3	
1745	1615	صعاء /الأجيدة صعاء	CRJ-200	FO.174.5	الخميس
1850	1700	صعاء /عبد صعاء	CRJ-700	FO.114.5	
0745	0030	صعاء /عبد الملك/عز صعاء	CRJ-700	FO.800.1	
0850	0700	صعاء /عبد صعاء	CRJ-200	FO.100.1	
0900	0730	صعاء /الأجيدة صعاء	CRJ-700	FO.170.1	
1615	0900	صعاء /عز الدواع /عز صعاء	CRJ-700	FO.850.1	
1100	0930	صعاء /عز صعاء	CRJ-200	FO.162.3	
1230	1000	صعاء /سيون صعاء	CRJ-700	FO.184.5	
1540	1200	صعاء /عبد صعاء	CRJ-700	FO.246.7	
1610	1300	صعاء /الخطبة صعاء	CRJ-700	FO.148.9	
1520	1300	صعاء /عبد صعاء	CRJ-200	FO.112.3	الجمعة
1730	1600	صعاء /الأجيدة صعاء	CRJ-700	FO.172.3	
1850	1700	صعاء /عبد صعاء	CRJ-700	FO.114.5	
2130	1900	صعاء /عبد صعاء	CRJ-700	FO.154.5	
2120	1930	صعاء /عبد صعاء	CRJ-700	FO.118.9	
0800	0630	صعاء /الأجيدة صعاء	CRJ-700	FO.170.1	
0932	0700	صعاء /سيون صعاء	CRJ-200	FO.184.5	
0930	0800	صعاء /عز صعاء	CRJ-700	FO.160.1	
1705	0900	صعاء /عبد الملك /صالة الكلا/عبد صعاء	CRJ-700	FO.612.3	
1230	1000	صعاء /عبد الملك صعاء	CRJ-200	FO.150.1	
2245	1500	صعاء /عبد الدواع /عبد صعاء	CRJ-700	FO.880.1	
1830	1600	صعاء /عبد الملك صعاء	CRJ-200	FO.250.1	
1730	1600	صعاء /عز صعاء	CRJ-700	FO.166.7	
1945	1815	صعاء /الأجيدة صعاء	CRJ-700	FO.172.3	

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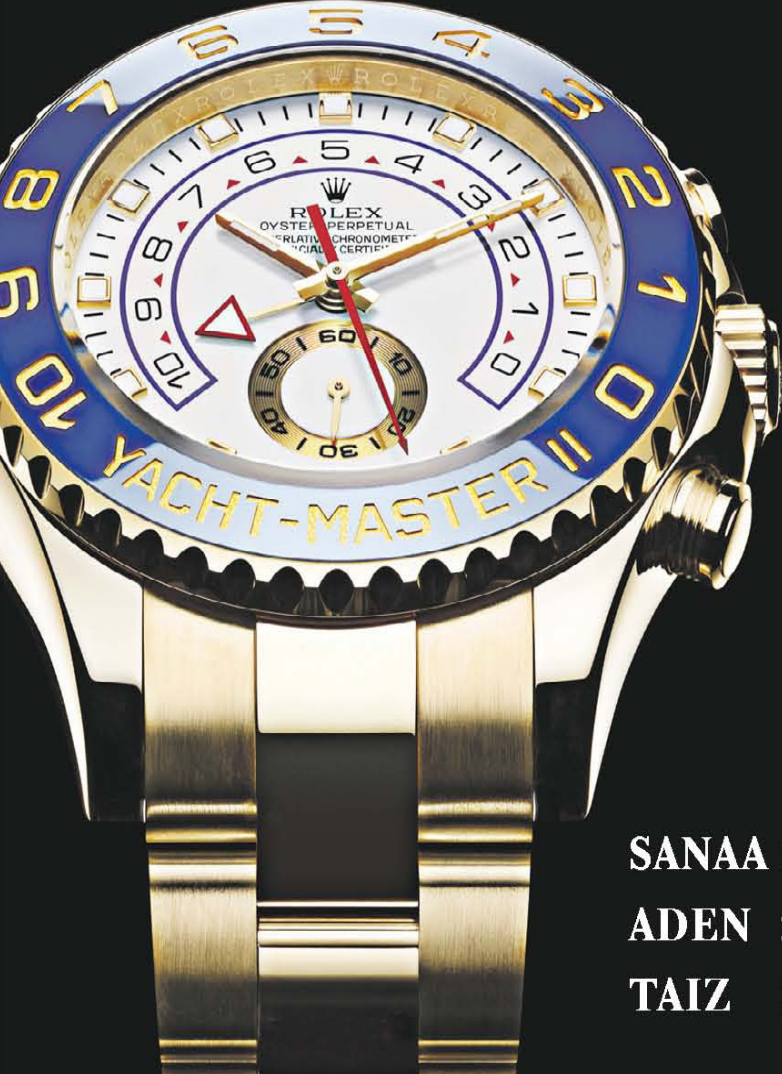


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TAIZ : Al Saeed Commercial Center - 26 September


White Whale products now in Yemen

One of the known companies of electrical Thailand appliances participated in the Yemen-Turkish business forum held last week. As a consequence the company which has more than 170 products worldwide is now in Yemen.



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MONDAY

IY670	B738	10:00	SAH	DAR	13:30
		10:00	SAH	NBO	15:30



TUESDAY

IY671	B738	20:30	SAH	NBO	23:30
		20:30	SAH	DAR	01:30

SATURDAY

IY670	B738	23:00	SAH	DAR	02:30
		23:00	SAH	NBO	04:30

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