

Hertz
هيرتز

World On Wheels
Think Smart... Turn to the Road Experts

Universal Rent a Car
Sana'a Tel: (01)440309, Aden (02)245625
hertz-yemen@universalyemen.com

Europcar

YOU RENT A LOT MORE THAN A CAR
Special Offer from Europcar Yemen

Rent 7 days pay 6 days

SAM CITY HOTEL AL-QAYADA ST. 60th RING ROAD South
TEL: 01-270 751 FAX: 01-270 804
Email: europcar@net.ye
info@europcar-yemen.com
HADZA-RAN ST.
TEL: 01-422 287 F: 01-422 284
Airport Office: TEL: 01-346 656 FAX: 01-346 605

Inside:

2

Flood-struck Pakistan calls for more help

5

Walid Al-Saqqaf speaks to the Yemen Times

8

Why Yemen joining the WTO is a win-win situation

Explosions in the south

By: Mohammad bin Sallam and Xinhua

SANA'A, Sept. 15 — Three simultaneous explosions rocked the capital of Yemen's southern governorate of Al-Dhale' on Monday, according to reports by the country's Interior Ministry.

In a statement posted on its website on Tuesday, the ministry said the explosions took place when separatist gunmen blew up explosive devices in three remote places of Al-Dhale' city.

According to the ministry, no casualties were reported, but the explosions alarmed local residents and interrupted the stability and security of the city.

Also on Monday, a group of Al-Qaeda gunmen blew up a pipeline transporting liquefied natural gas (LNG) from the Marib governorate to the Balhaf port in the Shabwa governorate on Monday, police and officials from Yemen LNG, the company liquefying and exporting the natural gas, told Xinhua.

A governorate police official in Balhaf said that the explosion, which took place in Shabwa governorate, caused a huge fire and smoke as the pipeline was badly damaged and the LNG supply was cut off.

Yemen LNG has however downplayed the impact of the attack and said that the transport of LNG has since resumed.

The attack on the gas pipeline is the latest in a series of attacks attributed to Al-Qaeda in the south of Yemen.

During the past month of Ramadan, a number of civilians and security forces soldiers were attacked in Lahj and Abyan governorates.

Minister of Defence Brigadier Mohammed Nasser Ahmad has called upon people in the southern governorates to cooperate with the security forces to help arrest Al-Qaeda operatives and those who block the roads.

As unrest in the south continued last week, Yemeni politicians exchanged accusations about their level of commitment to the national dialogue to solve instability in the country.

Yemen's ruling party, the People's General Congress criticized Yaseen Saeed Noman, the General Secretary of the Socialist Party for asserting on the Al-Arabiyya satellite channel last Monday that the dialogue between the ruling party and the Joint Meeting Parties is a failure.

A source from within the ruling party has said that he took things too personally when it came to judging the national dialogue. The source accused Noman of being inconsistent when he spoke of the Southern Movement, the Yemeni unification, and the elections.

Noman had previously said that the Socialist Party supported the Southern Movement since its inception but later claimed that the movement is split and that many parties want to take control of it.

The source said that Noman confessed that violence had overtaken the movement.

Al-Qaeda steps up its tactics as the government strikes harder

In a new twist of events, Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula issued its own 'wanted list' last week. This list includes government officials and has created further tension in the state's anti-terrorism security operations.

By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, Sept. 15 — Following an attack on the natural gas pipeline between Marib and Shabwa governorates on Tuesday, state security has tightened control along the pipeline and around the liquefied natural gas plant in Balhaf, Shabwa governorate.

Tuesday's attack is believed to have been carried out by Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP).

Yemen LNG, the company that liquefies and exports the natural gas from Marib, said the damage — caused by hand grenades — was minor and that the transfer of gas had continued whilst heavy security measures were put in place to prevent a repeated attack.

Meanwhile, as four members of Al-Qaeda are currently being tried in Yemeni courts with tens of suspects already in prison, Al-Qaeda has announced that it too, like the US and Yemeni governments, has its own hit list of 'enemies' to be targeted.

AQAP issued a statement four days ago on Eid day, Friday September 10, threatening to kill 55 named policemen in Yemen's southern governorate of Abyan.

According to AFP, the wanted list includes 31 state security officers, 15 members of the judiciary police and nine members of military intelligence.

"They have become legitimate targets for us from Friday," said the AQAP

statement distributed in Abyan's capital Zinzibar. Although the authenticity of the statement has not yet been proven, police officers are being instructed not to gather in open public spaces.

Just last month, Al-Qaeda ambushed military targets and killed eight soldiers in Abyan and Lahj governorates in southern Yemen.

War against terrorism at its peak

Despite concerns from local and international human rights organizations, such as Amnesty International, that human rights would be violated under the pretext of counterterrorism operations, state security has vowed to do whatever it takes to fight Al-Qaeda.

Referring to the August attacks on security services, Yemen's Ministry of Interior in a press statement said that it would continue tracking and striking the terrorist groups wherever they are.

According to the statement, the security agencies have so far carried out more than 70 strikes against Al-Qaeda affiliates in the past few months, killing and injuring dozens including some of its leaders.

However, rallies in south Yemen have been organized regularly since last year protesting against the government raids that targeted suspected Al-Qaeda members. Protesters claim that those arrested have no relation to Al-Qaeda, but were arrested because they belong to opposition groups against the ruling party.



Soldiers from the anti-terrorism force of the Yemeni Defence Ministry take part in an exercise at a training camp at Sarif district, north of the capital Sana'a, Yemen. US special operations forces are expanding their training of the Yemeni military as the Obama administration broadens its program to counter terrorism in countries reluctant to harbor a visible American military presence.

In 2002, Yemen established a counterterrorism unit at the Ministry of Interior with the help of international intelligence support, mainly from the US. Last week, the CIA told American media that it wanted to augment clandestine US military operations in Yemen with covert armed drone strikes. The US has already decided to supply Yemen with about USD 150 million this year for military and intelligence training purposes, according to the US Institute of Peace.

Similarly, Senator Joseph Lieberman, chairman of the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee, visited Yemen earlier this year and was reported as saying «Iraq was yesterday's war. Afghanistan is today's war. If we

don't act preemptively, Yemen will be tomorrow's war."

Moreover, according to an Associated Press report on Sept. 8, the number of elite US trainers moving in and out of Yemen has doubled from 25 to about 50 over the past year. The number fluctuates depending on the training schedule, but US forces are now providing a more complex level of instruction that combines tactical ground and air operations.

Car rental to suit you and your Business

For companies with volume rental business we offer:

- Dedicated account management
- Detailed management information - letting you stay in control
- Delivery and collection to your door
- Attract us byback office at the end of a business lease.
- Credit facility

Budget
Car Rental

For More Information
Phone: 00966 11 2311 46
Tel: 01-41722
Fax: 01-41722
www.budget.com

ميكو
MECO

حاصلة على شهادة الجودة العالمية

المؤسسة الاقتصادية اليمنية
Yemen Economic Corporation
www.yeco.biz

ROLEX

AL EKLIEL

SANAA : Ali Abdul Mughnee street
ADEN : Al Maidan street - Crater
TAIZ : Al Saeed Commercial Center - 26 September

البريد العاجل
YEMEN POST

Fast Reliable Trustable Affordable

www.post.ye

ALSAEED TRADING COMPANY
Yemen's Largest Exporter of FMCG products.

Yemen, Taif, P.O. Box 6361
Tel: 00967 (4) 232227 (10 Lines)
Fax: 00967 (4) 220053 / 231042 / 231942
Email: info@alaeedtrading.com
Website: www.alaeedtrading.com

Yemen's first and largest mobile operator.

Sabafon wishes all yemenies and the islamic nation A HAPPY & BLESSED EID

SABAFON
Heritage meets communication

TITAN

The largest collection of ladies and gents watches.

Yemen, Taif, P.O. Box 6361
Tel: 00967 (4) 232227 (10 Lines)
Fax: 00967 (4) 220053 / 231042 / 231942
Email: info@alaeedtrading.com
Website: www.alaeedtrading.com

Accused Detroit airline bomber fires his lawyers

By: Malak Shaher and agencies

DETROIT, Sept 14 — The 24-year-old Nigerian who allegedly tried to detonate a bomb hidden in his underwear on a Detroit-bound airliner on Christmas Day fired his lawyers during a dramatic federal court hearing on Monday.

Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab told US District Judge Nancy G. Edmunds during a brief court hearing that he does not feel any representation he gets would «suit» or would represent him in a way that would be in his best interests. He announced that he will defend himself.



This sketch shows Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab in federal court in Detroit on Monday. He allegedly tried to blow up a plane with an explosive device hidden in his underwear. The Nigerian national hinted that he might plead guilty to some charges.

Judge Edmunds told him that she would appoint another «more trained» lawyer to act as his «standby counsel» for legal advice and guidance, and set Oct. 14 for another conference to determine when the case might go to trial.

Abdulmutallab, however, was persistent and said that the Federal Public Defense team that has represented him for eight months, spent the time on what they believe is in his best interest, «but not what I believe is in my best interest.»

Abdulmutallab said he did not think the Federal Defender, Miriam Siefert, and the other three members of her staff were working in his best interests. Siefert said that he has «a right to represent himself,” but declined to comment further after the hearing.

According to the American journalist Allan Lengel, Abdulmutallab is said to have provided US authorities with information about his contacts in Yemen, where Al-Qaeda operatives allegedly trained him. Earlier this year, FBI Director Robert S. Mueller III, told the Senate Intelligence Committee that Abdulmutallab had provided valuable information.

What kind of deal he can strike with the US government is still unclear, although there are indications from his trial so far that he may plead guilty to some of the charges.

Abdulmutallab allegedly tried to blow up Northwest Airlines Flight 253 twenty minutes from Detroit airport. Passengers who saw flames on Abdulmutallab’s trousers and on the wall of the plane pounced on him. He was subdued and forced to the front of the plane as it approached Detroit Metropolitan Airport last December 25.

According to the airport authorities, Abdulmutallab attempted to set off

chemical explosives hidden in his underwear near the end of the eight-hour flight from Amsterdam. There were 279 passengers and 11 crew members aboard the Airbus 330.

The defendant was flying without luggage or a coat, which should have set off red flags against him, security experts said.

The BBC has reported that Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula claimed

responsibility for the attempted attack in a Web posting, calling it retaliation for US attacks on its operatives in Yemen, and posting photographs of Abdulmutallab in front of its banners.

Abdulmutallab who was a student at University College London, and the son of a wealthy banker, was living in Yemen as recently as early December on a student visa to study Arabic in the capital, Sana’a.

Abdulmutallab’s father warned the US Embassy in Nigeria that his son had drifted into extremism in Yemen, but that threat was never fully digested by the US security apparatus. According to the FBI, the accused told FBI agents in December last year that there were more just like him in Yemen who would strike soon.

Abdulmutallab is the youngest of 16 children of Alhaji Umaru Mutallab, one of the richest men in Africa, the prominent former Chairman of the First Bank of Nigeria, and former Nigerian Federal Commissioner for Economic Development.

On January 6, 2010, a US federal grand jury indicted him on six criminal charges. The charges include the attempted murder of 289 people, attempted destruction of an aircraft, attempted use of a weapon of mass destruction, placing a bomb on an aircraft and use of a weapon or firearm in a crime of violence. The charges carry potential punishments of life in prison and fines of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Abdulmutallab is being held at a federal prison in Milan, Michigan, while awaiting trial.

Monday was his first appearance in court since January 8.

Government finalizes food security strategy for Yemen

By: Ali Saeed

SANA’A, Sept. 15 — Yemen’s Ministry of Industry and Trade is to finish drafting the national strategy for food security, the 26 September governmental newspaper quoted Yahya Al-Mutawakil, Minister of Industry and Trade, as telling the press.

Food security is one of the Yemeni government’s major challenges, according to the minister.

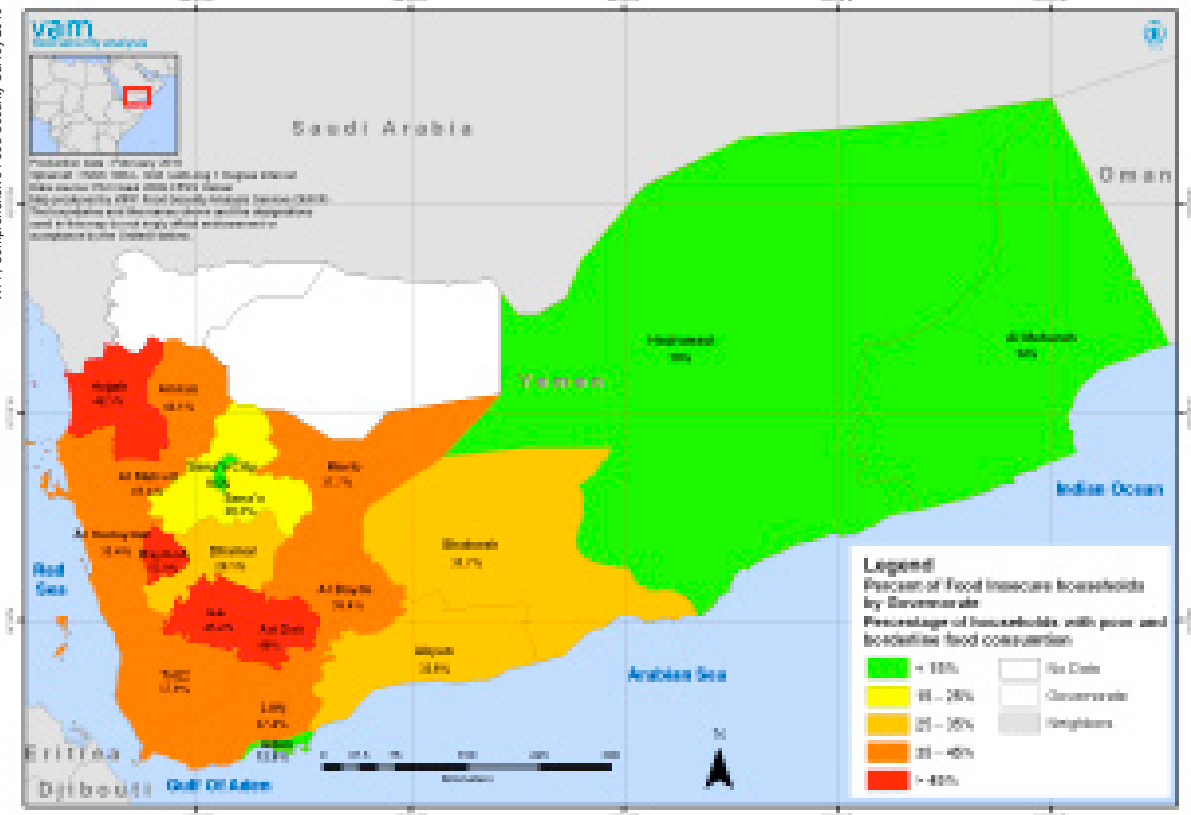
“The global food crisis also imposes the need for the state to review its policies related to food security as the country depends basically on importing the main goods,” Al-Mutawakil told the press.

He added that the ministry is now in the process of setting up eleven new industrial zones to encourage investment in the country and enhance food security in Yemen by generating job opportunities and reducing unemployment rates.

There are currently three industrial zones open for investors in Aden, Hodeida and Lahj which are run by Build-Operate-Transfer System (BOT), a system that involves the private sector in securing and investing in infrastructure projects.

About 6.8 million Yemenis are food-insecure and of those about 2.5 million are severely food-insecure, according to the World Food Program (WFP) Survey in 2010.

The survey stressed that if the national average prevalence of food insecurity were to be applied to the whole country, the overall number of food-insecure people in Yemen could be expected to reach 7.2 million.



Food insecure households in Yemen according to governorate

The same survey highlighted that Yemen has one of the highest rates of malnutrition in the world, with around 9.2 percent of children between the ages of 12 to 59 months being acutely malnourished.

It also discovered that food insecurity is not an evenly distributed phenomenon in Yemen and large regional differences exist. Rural areas are more adversely affected and in some cases have almost

double the share of food-insecure people than that found in urban areas.

The severely food-insecure population is concentrated in Al-Dhaleh, Amran, Ibb and Rayma, with more than one in five people affected in each governorate.

The World Food Program survey recommended the promotion of employment opportunities and girls’ education as well as promoting own food produc-

tion at the level of households and rural areas. It also recommended establishing a food security monitoring system in the country.

True food security only exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life, according to the World Food Summit in 1996.

Flood-struck Pakistan calls for more help

By: Ali Saeed

SANA’A, 15 Sept — While Yemen prepares its third relief plane for flood affected Pakistan, the Institute of Peace and Development (INSPAD), an EU organization based in Belgium, which works with the UN, said on Monday that flood damages in Pakistan are irreparable.

So far, Yemen has sent two relief planes carrying over 100 tons of food-stuff, medicine, tents and blankets, according to the state-run Saba news agency.

On August 7th, the Embassy of Pakistan in Sana’a sent a letter to the Yemeni Ministry of Foreign Affairs informing Yemen of the devastation caused by the floods and asking the Yemeni government to circulate the scale of the damages to all concerned bodies in Yemen to support the brotherly country.

The embassy said that the reconstruction of 650,000 houses alone would



An estimated two million people have been displaced by the floods and the situation could worsen as more rains are forecast. (15 August 2010)

cost between USD 2.0 to 2.5 billion, according to rough estimates.

The expenses on the rebuilding of roads, bridges, schools, hospitals, and repair of irrigation systems would cost even more.

In mid August, the UN agencies requested USD 460 million to assist Pakistani flood victims.

Floods started hitting southern Pakistan on July 22 and have since caused huge amounts of human and material loss. The death toll is still unclear, but

it has been estimated that around 1,500 people have been killed and 1,200 injured.

Around 700,000 houses have been damaged, 400,000 animals killed and 80 percent of agricultural crops have been wiped out.

More than 16 million people have been affected by the flood out of the 168 million living in Pakistan and more than two million have been displaced from their homes, according to UN reports.

Disappointed public employees to continue protests

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANAA, September, 15 — Despite the president having refused them the extra Ramadan salary they demanded last month, state employees have vowed to continue protests demanding a pay raise and annual allowances.

Last month, employees from Yemen’s public sector protested and petitioned the president for the additional Ramadan salary that the latter promised to them during the 2006 presidential elections. Despite the promise, state employees received no such extra salary either in 2009 or this year. At the end of Ramadan, the president said that the government could not afford the extra salary this year because of the country bad economy.

Teachers, engineers, doctors, and other members of the syndicates that organized the protests in Ramadan expressed disappointment at not obtaining the additional salary as they had expected. In a statement to the press, they said that they would continue their protests to obtain their other demands such as a salary raise and annual allowances.

The statement said that the president didn’t cooperate with them although the state employees urgently needed this salary with the current price hikes, especially in Ramadan and Eid.

President Saleh promised during Ramadan them to meet them after Eid to discuss other demands.

The alliance of six Yemeni syndicates



President Saleh has refused to give public employees (protesting above during Ramadan) an additional salary for Ramadan, but has promised to meet with their representatives to discuss other demands after Eid.

threatened through the same statement to escalate protests if the government doesn’t respond to them. They especially called on the government to increase their salaries to USD 500.

Fuad Dahaba, the head of Teachers Syndicate told the Yemen Times that he expects that the president will respond to employees’ demands during next week.

Yahya Al-Hakeem, the head of Technical Education Syndicate, however said that although the government understands the plight of public employees, it is not interested in them.

“Government officials are interested only in their personal interests,” he told the Yemen Times.

He urged the government to be inter-

ested in its employees, because he said that depressed employees cannot work well.

“Public employees cannot buy essential things for their families. They can barely afford rent or electricity and water bills,” said Hussein Al-Khawlani, the secretary-general of the Teachers Syndicate.

These employees’ poverty affects development and education in Yemen, according to Al-Khawlani.

“We will escalate our demonstrations and we will mobilize organizations and activists if the government doesn’t meet our demands,” he said.

He called on all public employees to continue their protests during the next days until they obtain their demands.

Ministry of Education (MoE)
Project Administration Unit (PAU)
Secondary Education Development and Girls Access Project (SEDGAP)
Credit No. 4401-Yem & Grant No. TF-94223 & KFW 2007 65 404)

Request for Expressions of Interest Technical Assistance (TA): Review the current streams for General Secondary Education and provide recommendations for “re-streaming of students” at the Secondary Education level in Yemen

This request for Expressions of interest follows the General procurement Notice for this project that appeared in the UN Development Business and Dg Market dated of April 13, 2009. The Ministry of Education (MOE) ,Republic of Yemen has received a credit from the International Development Association (IDA), Multi Donor Grant and KfW Grant; intend to apply part of the proceeds of this to payments under the contract for the above consulting service.

The general objective of this Technical Assistance (TA) is to i) Review the current streams for General Secondary Education and provide recommendations for “re-streaming of students” at the Secondary Education level in Yemen; ii) Facilitate and supervise national events to study, discuss and enrich the proposed secondary education streaming system.

The Project Administration Unit now invites eligible individual consultants to indicate their interest in providing the above mentioned consultancy. Interested individual consultants must provide information indicating that they

are qualified to perform the service profiles, description of similar assignments and experience in similar assignment.

The selection of the individual Consultants will be made in accordance with the procedure set out in the World Bank’s Guidelines »Selection and Employment of Consultants by World Bank Borrowers, May 2004 and revised in October 2006» . Interested consultants may obtain further information during working days Sat. –Wed. From 08:30 AM to 3:00 PM at the address below to which the expression of interest must be delivered by September 29, 2010.

Basic Education Development project
60 m Southern Rd-Bait Meyad
TEL:00967-01-619163/4, FAX:00967-01-619219 or to
Email: The project Director: aal-arashi@edpau.org
Email: Procurement Assistant:
yemsam71@yahoo.com

4U

To donate for the Pakistani flood victims, you can deposit in the account the Pakistani embassy dedicated for this purpose:
United Bank Limited
Sana’a Branch
Account No. 8475-7

Opportunities

John S. Knight Fellowships

The John S. Knight Fellowships accepts applications from qualified journalists and journalism entrepreneurs from around the world for 20 Fellowships each year. Please review the eligibility and selection criteria for United States or international Knight Fellows.

If you are uncertain whether you should apply for a U.S. or International Knight Fellowship, please don't guess. Send us an email with your work history to knight-info@lists.stanford.edu.

Frequently Asked Questions

- **What is the application deadline?**
The U.S. application deadline for the 2011-2012 academic year is Feb. 1, 2011. The international application deadline is Dec. 15, 2010. The application will be available in October 2010.
- **I hear that the focus of the Knight Fellowships is changing. Why?**
The Knight Fellowships is transforming itself in order to serve the needs of journalism and journalists as much in the years ahead as it has in the past. All the turmoil and opportunity in the industry make journalism a chaotic and exciting proposition today. We are making significant changes to meet these new realities.
- **What exactly does that mean?**
The program will focus on innovation, entrepreneurship and leadership to foster high quality journalism -- including an emphasis on developing and strengthening press freedoms around the world -- during this time of profound transformation. We will seek Fellows with a broader range of experience, media and skills, both in the U.S. and abroad, than in the past. This could include journalistic entrepreneurs, as well as journalists who are a bit less experienced - or more experienced - than the average Fellow.
- **I'm an international journalist. How will the program changes affect me?**
The program welcomes applications from all qualified international journalists, but will pay particular attention to international journalists who can have a direct impact on the development of a free press and flow of information in their countries. We will continue to seek international jour-

nalists from countries with a more robust press, especially those who would focus on innovation and entrepreneurship.

- **Will I need to produce something at the end of my fellowship?**
Yes. Given the emphasis on innovation, the program will expect Fellows to come to Stanford with a coherent proposal that will lead to a tangible result.
- **What does that mean?**
The proposal is really up to you. We're looking for applicants with good ideas that emphasize experimentation and innovation in regards to modern journalism. Your proposal could result in perhaps the beginnings of a creative plan for a journalism innovation, or a way that writers might use new storytelling tools, or a proposal to fund journalism. The idea is to enable Fellows the space, time and mentoring to embrace the challenges facing journalism.
- **Does this mean I can't take classes or do anything other than work on my proposal?**

No! The riches of classes, research and experiences at Stanford University, one of the world's great learning institutions, are there for you, just as before. Fellows can take classes across the university, and connect with experts at the more than 100 research centers and institutes. For more information on how Knight Fellows can make use of Stanford, please visit Our Program: Classes, Research, and More.

- **What's not changing?**
Key parts of the Knight Fellowships will not change. Fellows will spend an academic year at Stanford University and take advantage of the university's deep intellectual and educational resources, inside the classroom and outside it as well. Fellows will be responsible for setting their own agenda during their year. And rich interaction among the Fellows will continue to be a major element of their experience.
- **Isn't it expensive to be a Knight Fellow in Palo Alto?**

Yes, and for that reason, in addition to a USD 60,000 stipend (paid in 10 monthly installments, September through June), we provide supplements for housing, child-care and health insurance as well as moving and research/equipment expenses. The housing supplements are USD 3,000 annually for single Fellows, married Fellows and those with domestic partners; USD 9,500 annually for Fellows with one child and USD 13,000 annually for Fellows

with two or more children. Families with children in their households receive USD 12,000 for one child under age 5, USD 9,000 for each additional child under age 5, and USD 6,000 for each child aged 5 to 17 to offset childcare costs. The Knight Fellowships pays a health insurance supplement for Fellows and their families, ranging from approximately USD 3,000 for single Fellows to USD 7,000 for a couple with two or more children.

A moving allowance is provided. Fellows coming to the program who live within the United States receive USD 2,000 to USD 4,000, depending on family size. Fellows coming from outside the United States receive USD 3,000 to USD 6,000, depending on family size. The program also pays for your Stanford tuition and provides a USD 1,000 book allowance and up to USD 1,500 towards the purchase of laptop computers, digital cameras, recorders, fees for Continuing Studies or other courses related to the fellowship, computer software, research fees or payments, and travel expenses related to the Fellow's research or study.

- **Is there an age limit?**
There's no official or unofficial age limit. We look for people who have been working long enough to have achieved a lot, but who are young enough for a Knight Fellowship to pay journalistic dividends for many years to come. We are seeking Fellows with a broader range of experience, media and skills, both in the U.S. and abroad, than in the past. This could include journalistic entrepreneurs, as well as journalists who are a bit less experienced - or more experienced - than the average Fellow.
- **I'm a freelancer. Am I eligible to apply?**

Yes, full-time freelancers are eligible. Applicants are judged on the quality of their work, their essays, their journalistic potential and their letters of references. Freelancers do not need a leave of absence letter from their employer since they work for themselves.

- **I'm not sure whether I should apply as a U.S. or an International journalist.**

Each case is different; let us make the call. If you aren't certain, send us an email briefly summarizing your work history, list the countries where you have worked, describe your current position and your

plans for the future. One of the determining factors will be whether your audience is primarily in the U.S. or outside it.

- **Do international applicants have to find their own funding?**

International Knight Fellows are funded from a number of sources. International applicants should seek financial sponsorship for their fellowship if possible. But finding funding is not a condition of being awarded a fellowship.

One organization that provides funding for international journalists is the Fulbright Scholar Program; for more information, please visit their web site at www.iie.org/cies/

In addition, some news organizations provide their employees with full or partial funding. Other sources of support come from Knight Fellowship funds that are designated for specific purposes, including one that funds a journalist from Latin America. Regardless of the source of funding, all decisions to award fellowships are made by the Knight Fellowships program.

- **Where do Knight Fellows usually live during their year at Stanford?**

Most Fellows live in rental apartments and houses near the campus. We help Fellows as they look for a place to live, we compile a list of available housing nearby, check out rentals you're interested in and offer advice on best areas to live. A number of landlords in the area know our program well and have happily rented to Knight Fellows for many years.

- **Do I need the approval of my employer to apply for the fellowship?**

Yes, all applicants (except freelancers) must submit a letter from their employer supporting their application and granting a leave of absence. If you win a fellowship, you are expected to return to your place of employment at the end of the academic year.

- **I'm married and have kids - is the Knight Fellowship right for me?**

Yes. Many Knight Fellows have found their year at Stanford a wonderful experience not only for them, but for their family as well. Spouses and partners are eligible to take classes and attend Knight Fellowships seminars and events just as the Fellows do. Children of Knight Fellows can attend excellent Palo Alto schools and often form life-long bonds with other Knight children from all over the U.S. and

the world.

- **For International or foreign language applicants: Do I need to translate everything I send in, including my work samples?**

Yes, all application materials, including letters of recommendation, must be submitted in English or in English translation.

For more information, go to: <http://knight.stanford.edu/application/>

Fellowship at the Joan Shorenstein Center on the Press, Politics and Public Policy

What is the fellowship?

The Joan Shorenstein Center offers a one-semester fellowship at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. Fellows are domestic or international journalists, scholars and/or policymakers who are interested in the influence of the press on public policy and politics.

The fellowships offers a unique opportunity for scholars and practitioners to share their knowledge and expertise in a collegial and intellectually stimulating environment. Fellows participate in weekly seminars with scholars, a luncheon speakers series with invited journalists or policymakers and in other organized programs of the Shorenstein Center and Harvard University. The Fellowship Program is not a degree or journalism training program.

Objective

The purpose of the Fellowship Program is to advance existing research in press/politics and to provide an opportunity for distinguished experts to reflect on their discipline. Our goal is to foster a collegial and intellectual environment that will enrich and complement one's knowledge of the field. The primary focus for a fellow in residence is a paper (approximately 15 pages in length) on a topic examining and analyzing the influence of the press on politics and public policy in the domestic or international arena.

Guidelines

- Applicants must be fluent in reading, writing and speaking English
- Applicants must be journalists,

scholars or policymakers active in the field of press, politics and public policy.

- Fellows are required to live in residence for one semester (fall semester runs approximately September through December; spring semester runs approximately February through May).
- Domestic and international applicants are eligible.
- Stipend: USD 30,000 disbursed in four installments over the semester. Travel and living expenses are not covered by the Center.
- Office space, computer, printer and telephone are provided.
- All application materials must be received on or before FEBRUARY 1, 2011.

How to apply

Applicants may submit materials either as printed hard copies OR electronic files. Download a PDF of the fellowship application form on http://www.hks.harvard.edu/presspol/fellowships/fellowship_application.html.

Originals of the following documents must be received on or before February 1, 2011. PLEASE DO NOT STAPLE.

- A cover letter from the applicant stating interest in the fellowship.
- Completed fellowship application form.
- A three- to five-page research project proposal.
- A curriculum vitae/résumé.
- Three letters of recommendation from people familiar with the work of the applicant.

Please mail materials to:

**Fellowship Program Director
Joan Shorenstein Center on the Press, Politics and Public Policy
Kennedy School of Government
79 JFK Street, Cambridge, MA 02138
OR email files to Edith Holway:
edith_holway@harvard.edu**

For more information contact Edith Holway: edith_holway@harvard.edu
phone: 617-495-8269 | fax: 617-495-8696
Or go to: http://www.hks.harvard.edu/presspol/fellowships/fellowship_application.html

Their News

Sabafon celebrates its 9th anniversary More than 3.5 million subscribers



Sabafon, the Yemeni company for mobile phone services, celebrated its 9th anniversary on August 18th. Sabafon has reached more than 3.5 million subscribers by the third quarter this year.

The celebration was attended by the Head of the Administrative Department, Sheikh Hameed Al-Ahmar, and other department managers in Al-Qima Hall in Sana'a.

Sheikh Al-Ahmar honored the company's outstanding employees to crown their efforts during the year. Honoring the employees comes as the company encourages its employees to go forward as they are the key to developing the company.

On this occasion, Al-Ahmar praised the efforts of the employees since the company was established in 2001.

"The company faced many challenges and barriers in its early years,

but thanks to our faithful employees, we were able to surpass them all," he said. "We are celebrating the 9th anniversary of establishing the company and we are glad as our subscribers are now more than 3.5 million. We can be proud that the company keeps its name as the number one mobile phone services company in Yemen."

He stressed that the company is working on increasing its subscriber base to 5 million.

The honored employees expressed their extreme happiness over the company valuing their efforts and were committed to work even harder to make the company strategy and its vision a success.

Muhammad Al-Ammari, an honored employee in the Human Resources Department, said that the day of celebration was not only to mark the 9th

anniversary, but also to renew the ties of loyalty between the company and its employees.

He added that the employees are glad to be honored for their hard work during 2009 and that the company values its employees.

Zainab Al-Shareef, an employee at the Marketing Department, said that she was overwhelmed with happiness that her seven years hard work in the company had been honored.

"I thank the head of the company, Sheikh Hosaid Al-Ahmar, for the generous gesture he has made in honoring us. I hope that the company continues to honor its employees and make them feel even more excited to work," she said.

Sabafon, the first mobile phone services company in Yemen, was established on February 14, 2001.

CHF International Child labor in Yemen – a clarification

CHF International, funded by the US Department of Labor, is working to reduce the number of children entering into and withdraw children from the worst forms of child labor in Yemen. In the last two weeks there has been considerable media coverage relating to our work in this area and, while we are very pleased that the issue is receiving the attention it deserves that may help these children, we wish to clarify some of the figures that have been reported.

The source of the media reports is CHF's baseline study on child labor in Yemen, "CHF International Access-Plus Baseline Report Yemen 2009" which is publicly available here: http://www.chfinternational.org/publications/YemenACCESS-Plus-Baseline_2009.pdf

We encourage all those who are interested in learning about child labor in Yemen to read the original report. However, we must emphasize that the widely reported figure of 5 million children involved in child labor is not in the report, nor is it an accurate interpretation of the findings of the report. This figure was reached independently of CHF and without consultation with any member of CHF International.

The study does not purport to cover all of Yemen. The survey was conducted in the Governorates of Hajja, Hodeidah, Taiz and Aden. These Governorates, where CHF works, were determined by their distinct socio-economic characteristics that make children in those areas more vulnerable to exploitative child labor practices. The aim of the study was to focus on child labor and education in the targeted areas, determining the forms of child labor in which children are engaged, identifying which children are at risk of entering child labor, and the impact it has on them.

Some of the key findings were that

targeted children are mostly involved in the fishing industry, agriculture, smuggling/trafficking, and urban jobs. We found over 10% of the boys in the sample are working by age 9 and that number quickly surges to 20% by 12 before jumping to nearly 40% for boys who are 13 years old. Three percent of girls in father-headed households work whereas nearly 10% of girls of female-headed households work. Children experience their work as hard and often dangerous: more than 80% of children report using dangerous tools and more than 60% report injuries and sickness as a result of work. About 20% report physical and emotional abuse and 10% report sexual abuse.

This presents a far more complex statistical picture than a bold and inaccurate statement that 40% of children are involved in child labor and suggests that, out of a population of 11 million children, a significantly lower figure than the 5 million widely reported.

CHF has not and does not intend to put a total figure on the number of children engaged in child labor in Yemen – this was not the intention of the study. Other organizations have suggested numbers that vary widely; as of today, compre-


hensive and accurate statistical data do not exist. Save the Children Sweden (Radda Barnen) in 1997 concluded that there were 400,000 children working in Yemen. The Yemeni Central Statistical Organization (CSO) reported that 12 percent of Yemeni children between the ages of 6 and 14 were working in 1999, amounting to 700,000 children. This figure is used in later studies, such as "Understanding Children's Work in Yemen" (ILO, UNICEF and World Bank, March 2003), "Situation of Child Labor in Yemen and the Policy framework", ILO IPEC and MoSAL, June/July 2005. The MoSAL Child Labor Unit itself referred to over one million child laborers in Yemen in 2005. Since then, estimates indicate an increased number, however, these are not substantiated by statistical data.

We wish to emphasize again that we are supportive of the awareness-raising around this issue and anything that may help to withdraw or stop children from entering into exploitative labor practices. Child labor is a problem that we have been seriously addressing in Yemen since 2004. But it is important in dealing with this problem that the true scale of the problem is understood.

“The National Conference for Management and Development of Water Resources in Yemen”

Under the auspices of HE President Ali Abdullah Saleh, “The national Conference for Management and Development of Water Resources in Yemen” is going to be convened by Sheba Center for Strategic Studies (SCSS), the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), the

Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MAI) and the Social Fund for Development in association with the German Technical Cooperation office (GTZ), and the Embassy of the Kingdom of Netherlands, during 26-28 OCT.2010.



Subject: **Job Vacancy (USAID- Senior Livelihoods Advisor)**
Distribution: **Third Country Nationals (TCNs) or U.S. Citizens**

OPEN TO: Third Country Nationals (TCNs) or U.S. Citizens
POSITION: Senior Livelihoods Advisor
OPENING DATE: September 18, 2010
CLOSING DATE: October 2, 2010
WORK HOURS: Full-time; 40 hours/week
SALARY: Ordinarily Resident: (Position Grade: GS-14 range between \$84,697 and \$110,104 p.a.; local hires are eligible to participate in a US Embassy TCN/ FSN health insurance program but are not authorized additional extra allowances (e.g., transportation, housing)
Type of Contract: Local Hire Personal Services Contract, two years, renewable

NOTE: ALL ORDINARILY RESIDENT APPLICANTS MUST HAVE THE REQUIRED WORK AND/OR RESIDENCY PERMITS TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR CONSIDERATION.

The U.S. Embassy, Sana'a is seeking individual for the position of Senior Livelihoods Advisor, USAID.

BASIC FUNCTION
The USAID/Yemen Senior Livelihoods Advisor will support the Foreign Service National (FSN) team leaders within the Mission's Office of Technical Programs to ensure that Livelihoods initiatives are well integrated throughout the implementation portfolio. The office to which the incumbent is assigned is responsible for USAID's implementation of health, education, economic growth, governance, and conflict mitigation projects in Yemen. The incumbent will directly report to and be supervised by the Deputy Director of the Office of Technical Programs at USAID/Yemen. The incumbent has no formal day-to-day personnel supervisory responsibilities other than those associated with acting as the deputy office director during that officer's absences, though mentorship of Yemeni staff will be a critical function of the incumbent. The incumbent will be expected to work independently, take initiative, and be responsible for advising on all aspects of USAID and some U.S. Government (USG) supported development activities across all technical implementation areas. In carrying out specific assignments, the incumbent will work closely, as requested, with representatives from the USAID team, Republic of Yemen Government (ROYG), international donor organizations, local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and USG officials at the US Embassy/Sana'a, USAID/Egypt, and USAID/Washington. S/He also will be expected to coordinate and collaborate with a number of interagency colleagues, including but not limited to the U.S. Embassy's Public Diplomacy section, POL/ECON, POL/MIL, the Department of Defense teams, Department of Justice, and the Department of State's Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI).

MAJOR DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
Background: USAID's overarching strategic goal in Yemen is to increase Yemen's stability through targeted interventions in vulnerable areas. This goal implies a localized strategy with development programming tailored to address the drivers of instability in specific areas of the country and to respond directly to the articulated needs and frustrations of communities in the neediest areas. During the 2010-2012 periods, the collaboration between the United States and Republic of Yemen will grow stronger. Joint development goals include improving the Livelihoods of citizens in disadvantaged communities and improving governance capacities to mitigate drivers of instability. The development hypothesis of the USAID/Yemen Strategy postulates that addressing the development needs of underserved communities is causally related to improving political and social stability. The USAID/Yemen strategy is organized under two Assistance Objectives (AOs): Assistance Objective 1: Livelihoods in targeted communities improved; focusing on economic opportunities and service provision and Assistance Objective 2: Governance capacities improved to mitigate drivers of instability; emphasizing strengthening governance capacity and effectiveness. The intermediate results are parallel and complementary with the goal of minimizing any service provision gaps that may occur when USAID programming ends.

Under AO1 the intermediate results are the following:
Intermediate Result 1.1: Employment opportunities increased
Intermediate Result 1.2: Access to and delivery of quality services improved

Under AO2, they are:
Intermediate Result 2.1: Public policies and institutions facilitate more equitable socio-economic development
Intermediate Result 2.2: Local governance and capacity for basic service provision
Intermediate Result 2.3: Community-based institutions and mechanisms to ensure active participation in governance and locally-driven solutions strengthened

These objectives will be implemented through two large procurements: the Community Livelihoods Project and the Responsive Governance Project, in addition to four projects under USAID's 1207 funded Youth Stabilization Initiative and several ongoing projects in across the health, education and democracy and governance portfolios. All USAID projects support the following program areas within the U.S. Government's Foreign Assistance Framework:

- Education: Basic Education and Higher Education
- Health: Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning and Reproductive Health
- Democracy and Governance: Good Governance, Political Competition, and Civil Society
- Economic Growth: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth, Agriculture, Economic Opportunity, Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth

Responsibilities will include the following.

1. Manage Projects (50%):

- Serve as the Senior Advisor and Mentor to Agreement Officer's Technical Representatives (AOTRs) for the \$125 million Community Livelihoods Project (CLP), and other USAID projects, helping review work plans, advising on implementation issues and other matters.
- Provide advice and facilitation support to ensure programmatic integration, complementarily, and conflict-sensitivity among different projects and technical components in the USAID portfolio, working with USAID staff, project implementers, and SOCCENT across projects and program elements.
- Proactively identify implementation challenges and work with USAID staff and partners to seek resolution of issues and overcome obstacles affecting the achievement of results.

- Monitor program implementation through site visits and close contact with groups involved in implementing activities. Advisor will work with partners to identify relevant indicators and to monitor data trends so as to make recommendations to adjust programs and projects and coordinate with USAID's Monitoring & Evaluation implementer.
- Support staff in the preparation of semi-annual program reports, operational plans, and scopes or statements of work and/or program descriptions.
- Work closely with Director and Deputy Director of Technical Office and act as the Deputy Office Director as required.

2. Coordinate with the ROYG, USG interagency stakeholders, implementing partners, and donors (20%):

- Support and mentor USAID's local staff enabling them to fill leadership roles in donor coordination groups in the sectors relevant to USAID's portfolio.
- In concert with the U.S. Embassy, work with implementing partners to identify key policy and implementation constraints/issues that impede the success of USG, other donor, and the Yemeni Government's programs to improve the stability of Yemen. Make recommendations to USAID and Embassy on policy, capacity and operational constraints and potential actions to resolve them.
- Coordinate technical assistance with and between USAID-funded implementing partners. The incumbent will help to mobilize ROYG, USG interagency stakeholder, implementing partner, and donor awareness and support on issues of mutual interest and recommended courses of action to help achieve objectives. Incumbent will regularly represent USAID in meetings with implementers, ROYG, donors, and other stakeholders.
- Support USAID in donor coordination by enlisting support from other donors, senior government officials, and from local government for policy changes that will overcome program implementation issues or facilitate replication of positive program results to other provinces in the country.

3. Provide Technical Support (20%):

- Advise on technical and implementation matters, guiding and mentoring USAID staff as required.
- Provide conflict mitigation support to the Mission, the contractor will see the USAID portfolio through the lens of conflict prevention and mitigation and give technical level recommendations as required. Conflict advisory support will also be provided to US Embassy and SOCCENT.
- Mentor, support and empower the local staff to become thought leaders in their individual fields of expertise, identifying resources and research to buttress their expertise.
- Remain up-to-date on current research and practice in conflict mitigation and Livelihoods so as to inform and provide expert advice to USAID/Yemen.

4. Develop Relationships (10%):
The incumbent is expected to develop and maintain collaborative, professional relationships with other USAID/ Yemen staff, implementing partners, members of the US Embassy in Sana'a, ROYG officials at the national, governorate, district, and local levels, and with representatives of donor and other organizations supporting health, education, economic growth and agriculture, and democracy and governance programs in Yemen. The incumbent must represent USAID on technical and other matters in various fora and among a diverse array of audiences.

QUALIFICATION REQUIRED:
The Senior Livelihoods Advisor shall have the following qualifications. To be considered, the applicant shall meet those qualifications marked "required". Candidates will be evaluated according to the following criteria:

- Be a Third Country National (TCN), U.S. citizen, or U.S. resident alien with the appropriate permission to work in Yemen.
- Ability to obtain Embassy security clearance.
- Ability to begin work in Yemen on/about Oct.15, 2010. Start date negotiable.

Evaluation Criteria for the Position (Total Points 100):

1) Experience (60 points):

- At least ten (10) years of experience designing, implementing and/or managing Livelihoods programs (Required). Relevant education beyond the Master's degree level may be substituted for up to two years of required experience.
- Relevant prior experience (at least 10 years) in international development.
- Proven familiarity with conflict mitigation, improved Livelihoods, and integrated rural development issues.
- Significant experience managing complex programs in developing country environments and problem solving skills.
- At least ten years experience working in developing countries. (Required)

2) Education and Training (20 points):

- A Masters Degree in a related field. (Required)
- Understanding of USAID or comparable donor organization policies, procedures, regulations, and reporting requirements.

3) Communication and Interpersonal Skills (20 points):

- Fluent English speaking, reading, and writing proficiency. (Required)
- Candidates should provide a recent sample of their technical writing capabilities.
- Demonstrated ability to work collegially and to communicate effectively with colleagues within a multi-cultural team.
- Excellent interpersonal and communication skills, especially related to policy dialogues with government officials and program coordination with other donors.

4) **Knowledge:** A thorough knowledge and understanding of the political, economic, and social systems, and the government and non-government entities working in democracy and governance in Yemen.

5) **Skills and Abilities:** Demonstrated managerial skills to effectively manage development projects and activities. Excellent communication skills to deal effectively with officials at the most senior levels of the Yemen government, US Embassy and USAID Mission, as well as donors and non-governmental organizations

Application should include the following documentation:
A curriculum vitae, which demonstrates how the candidate's qualifications meet the work requirements;
A completed and signed SF-171 or OF-612;

A relevant writing sample in English of not more than 10 pages;
Names, contact numbers, and addresses of three professional references;
A written statement certifying the date and length of time for which the candidate is available for the position.

SELECTION PROCESS

- **Required Qualifications and Selection Criteria for the Position:** Be a Third Country National (TCN), U.S. citizen, or U.S. resident alien with the appropriate permission to work in Yemen. The embassy will facilitate to get work permit once the incumbent arrives Sanaa. The Senior Livelihoods Advisor shall have the following qualifications. To be considered, the applicant shall meet those qualifications marked "required". Candidates will be evaluated according to the following criteria:
- Be a Third Country National (TCN), U.S. citizen, or U.S. resident alien, with the appropriate permission to work in Yemen. The embassy will facilitate to get work permit once the incumbent arrives Sanaa.
- Ability to obtain Embassy security clearance.

SUBMIT APPLICATION TO
Human Resources Office
P.O.Box 22347
Sanaa – Yemen
E-mail address: hrosanaa@state.gov

NOR employees are compensated under a GS or FS salary schedule, not under the LCP.

1. Ordinarily Resident (OR) – A Foreign National or US citizen who:

- Is locally resident; and,
- Has legal, permanent resident status within the host country; and,
- Is subject to host country employment and tax laws.

Only those short listed applicants will be called for interview.

**CLOSING DATE FOR THIS POSITION: October 2, 2010
An Equal Opportunity Employer**

The US Mission in Republic of Yemen provides equal opportunity and fair and equitable treatment in employment to all people without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, political affiliation, marital status, or sexual orientation. The Department of State also strives to achieve equal employment opportunity in all personnel operations through continuing diversity enhancement programs.

The EEO complaint procedure is not available to individuals who believe they have been denied equal opportunity based upon marital status or political affiliation. Individuals with such complaints should avail themselves of the appropriate grievance procedures, remedies for prohibited personnel practices, and/or courts for relief.



Responsive Governance Project (RGP)

Vacancy Announcement

Counterpart International is looking to hire Yemeni national staff for the following positions:

Founded in 1965, Counterpart International is a diverse, non-profit, international development organization dedicated to helping people in need in the areas of civil society, food security, private enterprise, environmental resource management, humanitarian relief, and healthcare. Counterpart does this by building the capacity of local partner nongovernmental organizations, lenders, businesses, governments and other institutions to solve their own self-defined economic, ecological, political, and social problems in ways that are sustainable, practical, and independent. Counterpart International will be implementing The Yemen Responsive Governance Project (RGP) which is a USAID-funded three year project that works to strengthen government institutions and improve the delivery of public services while encouraging more citizen participation in the political process.

POSITION TITLE: Communications and Outreach Manager
DIVISION: Civil Society
LOCATION: Yemen
EXPECTED START DATE: ASAP
RESPONSIBLE TO: Responsive Governance Program Deputy Chief of Party and/or M & E Director

Duties & Responsibilities:

- Provide technical knowledge about media and media development to RGP staff and relevant RGP NGO partners;
- Propose and oversee administrative and logistical aspects related to media and promotional activities;
- Implement training and technical assistance for relevant media agencies to increase their institutional capacity, policy awareness and service delivery;
- Develop publications and tools that promote best-practices for media organizations in Yemen;
- Work with the M&E Director to develop media-specific project monitoring & evaluation, reporting and communication;
- Develop strong organizational relationships and partnerships with local and national media professionals;
- Assist in the preparation of project reports as required;
- Contribute to the development of the Media Strategy by carrying out the research, compiling and analyzing relevant data;
- Provide technical assistance on the production of materials and oversee the qualitative aspect of production such as quality control of translations;

REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS:

- BA in Social Science, Political Science, Public Policy, Communications/Journalism or any related field;
- Minimum of 3-5 years experience with development programs working with CSOs, media, government, and private-sector institutions;
- Minimum of 2 years experience working in Yemen with an understanding of the current capacity of Yemen media agencies;
- Technical expertise in the areas of capacity building and policy formulation with a focus on public policy and media;
- Excellent report writing ability.

***All applicants must demonstrate the following specified skills and abilities:**

- Excellent spoken and written English and Arabic;
- Willingness to perform other duties and work irregular hours;
- Demonstrated competency with computer software especially Microsoft Office;
- Excellent communication and organizational skills;
- Excellent interpersonal skills, including patience, initiative, diplomacy, willingness to listen and respect for colleagues;
- Must be capable of working individually and with a team;
- Willingness to enhance knowledge through training and personal initiative;
- Strong time management skills;
- Willingness to be flexible in responding to organizational needs.

POSITION TITLE: Grants and Contracts Manager
DIVISION: Civil Society
LOCATION: Yemen
EXPECTED START DATE: ASAP
REPORTS TO: The Deputy Chief of Party – Operations

Duties and Responsibilities:

- Through close collaboration with the Deputy Chief of Party – Operations and other program teams, the Grants and Contracts Manager will:
- Create and recommend administrative and contract and grant procedures to the Deputy Chief of Party – Operations and implement policies as approved.

Qualifications:

- Masters degree in relevant field such as accounting, economics, business administration or other related field.
- 5+ years working with grants and contracts including at least 2 years working on US Government programs, preferably in the Middle East
- Experience with USAID funded programs and demonstrated knowledge of USG grants rules and regulations.
- Experience working with civil society, governance, transparency and advocacy programs desirable
- Excellent communication, problem-solving, teamwork and leadership skills
- Fluency in English and Arabic is REQUIRED
- Solid computer skills in MS Word, Excel and other related software
- Ability to work both independently and as an effective team member in a culturally sensitive environment.

“Counterpart International strongly believes in equal opportunity for all, without regard to race, religion, color, national origin, citizenship, sex, veteran.s status, age, marital status, disability or any other protected personal characteristic.”

TO APPLY: Individuals interested in working with Counterpart International on one of these projects, should send their resumes and salary requirements to RGP@counterpart.org. Deadline for the application is September 24, 2010.

Walid Al-Saqaf to the Yemen Times:

“Expressing opinions and accessing information are fundamental human rights”

Walid Al-Saqaf is probably one of the most international Yemeni media people striving for change in Yemen and worldwide. As of late, his mission has been to study and combat Internet censorship in Yemen and around the world. He has already partially achieved this by creating a web crawler – Yemenportal.net – to aggregate news on Yemen in one place. He followed this by creating a piece of software he named alkasir (which can be translated as ‘the circumventor’) that evades Internet censorship of political websites in Yemen and many other countries, and is available to download for free.

Walid is the first Yemeni to receive a TED fellowship and one of the few TED fellows to come from the Middle East. TED – short for Technology, Entertainment, Design – is a nonprofit initiative devoted to ideas worth spreading. It awards prestigious fellowships to distinguished creative achievers around the world.

Prior to his work on Internet censorship, Walid Al-Saqaf was the editor of the Yemen Times for six years between 1999-2005. He is now a PhD candidate and lecturer at the University of Orebro in Sweden. He is married and has two daughters.



Interview by:
Abdullah Bamoshmoosh
For the Yemen Times

preferred oppositional content over government or state content.

That means people like to read oppositional articles?

Yes. People look for controversy and something different. You can view oppositional content in that light. Most people look for what is different. They don't look for classical, traditional news story about presidential trips, government meetings, workshops, etc. They also don't like the typical government propaganda. So an article with a high number of readers will usually include something controversial and most likely, be critical of the government. This gives the story higher prominence and pushes it up in the website's ranked list of news articles. So when you go to the news section of Yemen Portal, you would find that the most read articles are mostly those that come from the opposition. Apparently, this may have resulted in the government's decision to block my website.

Because of this?

Most probably. Although I have never had any official response to my questions on why it was blocked. It may suggest that Yemen Portal crossed a red line according to the government. However, it is normal to expect governments not to want these kind of articles to appear any-

where. But critical opinions should be allowed to be heard! I strongly believe in freedom of expression and refuse to have any entity, governmental or otherwise, dictate what content should appear or not appear on my website. It seems that my belief has cost me the blocking of my website. And here 'blocking' means that the Internet Service Provider, which is the internet gateway in your country, has blacklisted that website and rendered it inaccessible. Yet there is a solution to bypass such a form of censorship.

When my website was blocked for the first time, I sent all my members – and they are in the thousands – an email telling them that they could not access yemenportal.net normally, but they could if they typed 'https' before its address, i.e., they could reach it through a secure and certified address. Alternatively, they could use a program I created. I called the program alkasir, which is the Arabic word for 'the circumventor'. Ever since I launched alkasir in May 2009, it has remained on an upward growth trend and has become usable not just in Yemen, but also in China, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, and in more than 50 other countries around the globe.

But aren't you afraid that your program could be used for bad purposes, for example watching pornography, or accessing gambling etc?

That's a very good question. Actually alkasir implements an interesting technology called split-tunneling, through which it allows circumvention (bypassing) of a particular white list and not the other way round. It's not that alkasir allows access to every website, but it allows access to just a specific list of websites that I verify to indeed be blocked and that do not violate the terms and policies of alkasir. That's why if you go to <https://alkasir.com/policy>, you will find the exact regulations that websites need to adhere to if they are to be accessible through alkasir.

How did you become a TED fellow?

A friend of mine recommended that I apply for the fellowship based on the fact

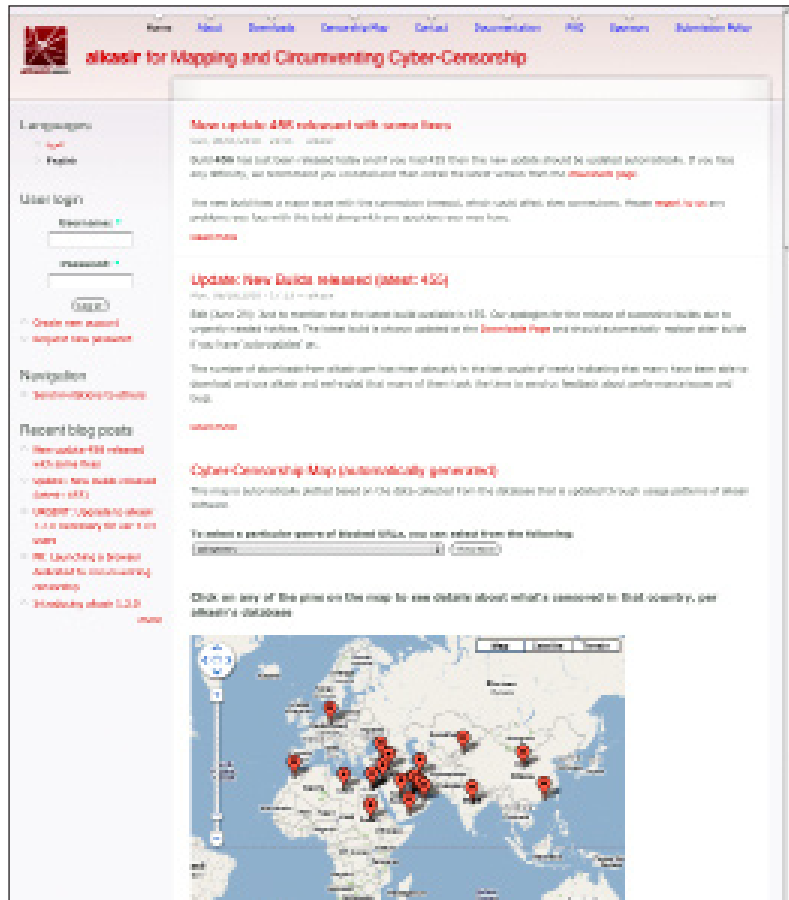


Snapshot of the Yemen Portal website (<https://yemenportal.net/>)

human rights are essential for developing a country, because if humans are not free, they will not be productive, creative and innovative, and will be incapable of utilizing their full potential as world citizens. For instance, the West would not have had as many creative, innovative inventors, thinkers and leaders had people been prevented from expressing opinions freely. For example, you may remember the story of Galileo's telescope through which he proved the Copernican theory of the Earth orbiting around the sun and not the opposite. Because there was limited freedom at the time, those scientists promoting the Copernican theory suffered set-backs and repercussions. The cause of these problems during the medieval period was the Church who limited freedom of expression.

But when Europe started liberating itself from authoritarianism and started to understand and appreciate the meaning of freedom, science developed and economies flourished. People started devel-

oping new ideas which helped eliminate disease by developing medicines and encouraging the emergence of inventions that resulted in greater prosperity and development. This is in total contrast to the Arab world of today, which is one of the most severely underdeveloped regions of the world. On the Human Development Index, which is an annual report describing and ranking how different nations prosper in terms of human development, the Arab world is placed at the bottom. The report notes that a key factor for developing any human being is knowledge. And knowledge cannot be obtained without freedom. In essence, what the UN is trying to say is that free access to information is essential for human development and hence, people should be liberated from fear of repercussions due to their opinions. But unfortunately, Arab dictatorships continue in their old mentality of suppressing freedom, and that's why we will continue to stay at the bottom on the human development ladder.



Snapshot of the Alkasir website (<https://alkasir.com>) showing a map of censorship

Ministry of Education (MoE)
Project Administration Unit (PAU)
Basic Education Development Project (BEDP)
Credit No. 33988-Yem & Grant No. TF-053721 & KFWL2004 66 268)

Request for Expressions of Interest Technical Assistance (TA) to Complete the Preparation of Medium – Term Result Framework

This request for Expressions of interest follows the General procurement Notice for this project that appeared in the UN Development Business and Dg Market dated of Feb 2, 2005. The Ministry of Education (MOE), Republic of Yemen has received a credit from the International Development Association (IDA), Multi Donor Grant and KfW Grant; intend to apply part of the proceeds of this to payments under the contract for the above –consulting service.

The main objective of the TA is to i) provide further alignment of development partner funding to the sector AWP financing plans before the start of financial year; ii) provide a five year view of progress towards results and to match this with the resources anticipated for the sector; iii) provide a framework for anticipating financial shortfalls, for assessing the implication of delays in implementation and the impact of budgeting and achievement of results.

The Project Administration Unit now invites eligible Individual consultants to indicate their interest for conducting Technical Assistance (TA) to complete the

preparation of medium-term result framework. Interested consultants must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the service profiles, description of similar assignments and experience in similar assignment.

The selection of the Consultants will be made in accordance with the procedure set out in the World Bank's Guidelines: "Selection and Employment of Consultants by World Bank Borrowers, May 2004". Interested consultants may obtain further information during working days Sat. –Wed. From 08:30 AM to 3:00 PM at the address below to which the expression of interest must be delivered by September 29, 2010.

Basic Education Development project
60 m Southern Rd-Bait Meyad
TEL:00967-01-619163/4, FAX:00967-01-619219
or to
Email: The project Director: a.al-arashi@y.net.ye
Email:Yemsam71@yahoo.com



KONICA MINOLTA
كونيكا مينولتا

The essentials of imaging



Flexible on-demand digital colour printing that meets the demand of your customers - and your business.

bizhub PRO C6501



Full-colour A4-size printing at 65ppm, Image quality rivaling offset printing
Compatible with 300g/m² thick paper, coated paper and many other media
Numerous automated finishing options like:-

- Fold output: center-fold, letter fold-out, letter fold-in, double-parallel, gatefold
- Stapling up to 100 sheets of papers in one of four positions
- Saddle stitched booklet up to 200 pages (50 sheets) with trimming option
- Hot Melt glue binding up to 300 sheets (600 pages)



Thabet Son Corporation
مؤسسة بن ثابت للتجارة

Sana'a : Tel: 278546-8 Fax: 283596 Taiz: Tel: 219057 Fax: 214306 Aden: Tel: 244625 Fax: 246787
Hodeidah : Tel: 204488 Fax: 204490 Mukalla : Tel: 316710 Fax: 316711
E-mail: tsc@yemen.net.ye, Website: www.thabetson.com.ye

Yemen's summer of discontent

By: Fawaz A. Gerges
The Majalla

As de nouvelles, bonne nouvelles, goes the French popular saying. From Yemen, however, in the last few months no news has not meant good news, quite the opposite. This summer has seen the secessionist movement in the south gaining momentum; Al-Qaeda on the offensive; and a sporadic return to hostilities with the Houthis in the north.

After the failed Detroit bomb plot last Christmas, Yemen is no longer headline news in Western capitals, but the poorest Arab country is still boiling with social and political turmoil, and armed rebellions. While the war in Afghanistan, the floods in Pakistan, or the withdrawal of US combat troops from Iraq absorb the world's attention, the Yemen summer, particularly in June and July, has been exceptionally hot and bloody. Even nature has conspired against the poorest Arab country where heavy rain and flooding have caused the death of 53 people and acres of farmlands have been ruined.

A hot summer indeed

A truce since February in the north between Houthi rebels on the one hand, and rival tribes and government forces on the other, collapsed and fighting intensified in July, leaving up to 70 people dead. The Houthis took over two strategic military posts and reportedly captured 200 soldiers and injured a prominent pro-government tribal chief who is a member of Yemen's parliament. This constitutes another hard blow to the authority and credibility of President Ali Abdullah Saleh's regime.

Despite a concerted campaign by the Yemeni authorities and the US military to dismantle the Yemen-based Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), beginning in June this Al-Qaeda branch

has carried out several strategic attacks on security facilities in the south and killed more than 50 people and injured many others. Displaying operational boldness and sophistication, AQAP launched simultaneous, coordinated raids on a mukhabarat (Yemeni intelligence) headquarters in Aden, freeing prisoners and killing 11 people, as well as on two police stations in Zinjibar that killed three officers.

Al-Qaeda is on the offensive. Marking a shift in its tactics, AQAP has declared all-out war against what it called the "tyrant" Saleh government and its soldiers "who terrorize Muslims, support the crusade against our country, and are the first line of American defense in Yemen." In an audio message in August, AQAP also threatened to overthrow the Saudi monarchy "for its participation in the US-led crusade against Islam," and called on Saudi armed forces to attack Israel.

What is alarming about the growing brazenness and activism of this Al-Qaeda branch is its linkage to Yemen's deepening social and political crises, cleavages and stagnant state institutions. For example, AQAP is manipulating and leveraging its tribal connections in the south to gain a foothold in the rising separatist movement there. This strategy comes at a critical time. A secessionist movement in the south has gained momentum, with a sizable segment of southern public opinion demanding a divorce from the forced union imposed by the north in the early 1990s.

What the Al-Qaeda branch has tried to do is to submerge and embed itself in these raging local conflicts, particularly in the south, mainly in the Shabwa and adjacent Abyan provinces, and to position itself as the spearhead of opposition and armed resistance to the central government in Sana'a. For example, just a few days ago, government forces battled the opposition and Al-Qaeda el-

ements to regain control over the city of Loudar in Abyan province, leaving dozens dead from both camps and forcing thousands of people from their homes.

The socio-economic roots of Yemen's instability

In addition to Yemen's staggering political and armed rebellions, little progress has been achieved on the social and economic fronts. Less than 10 percent of pledged aid by regional and international donors has been delivered to Yemen due to the country's weak absorption capacity and donor fatigue, and thus the socioeconomic conditions of the majority of the Yemeni population continue to deteriorate.

A convincing argument can be made that a great measure of the political and armed upheaval is driven by economic grievances, massive unemployment, abject poverty, declining oil revenues, pervasive corruption, unsustainable water consumption and failing state institutions. In particular, Al-Qaeda has found a fertile ground in the south because it is filled with angry and unemployed young men.

Statistics do not convey the extent of social and economic misery in Yemen. Almost 40 percent of the country's 23 million people are unemployed. More than a third of the population is undernourished, and almost 50 percent live in absolute poverty. Yemen, the poorest Arab country, has one of the highest fertility rates in the region—upwards of 3.7 percent. The country's huge youth explosion means that today 60 percent of the population is under the age of 20.

A problem in this regard is that, while the population has increased at a very high pace, resources have declined at an even faster rate. In the next few years, Yemen's oil—its major source of hard currency—will only meet the country's domestic consumption needs.

What this means is that the Saleh

government can no longer deliver social goods and patronage, historically solid underpinnings of his rule. After more than three decades in power, President Saleh's ability to co-opt adversaries and maintain friends has shrunk considerably, plunging Yemen into an uncertain future.

A weak state, but no Somalia either

This unpromising scenario, however, does not mean that the Saleh regime is either on the verge of collapse or Yemen is disintegrating like Somalia. Far from it, and despite the country's staggering problems, a frequent visitor to Yemen recognizes that the state deeply and widely penetrates into ordinary peoples' daily lives, either in the form of jobs, subsistence, health, education or patronage. The security services, bedrock of the survival of the Saleh regime, provide employment and status, though with meager salaries, to many tribes, a shadow government, and thicken and deepen the state's penetration of society.

Nevertheless, the Yemen government faces multiple structural challenges, while its institutions have frayed and weakened. The convergence of dismal socioeconomic conditions with deepening political and tribal fault lines tax the capacity of the Yemeni state; it diminishes its ability to prevent centrifugal groups from threatening its integrity and sovereignty, a recipe for perpetual instability at home and beyond.

Given Yemen's structural challenges, the status quo is unsustainable. The secessionist movement in the south poses a grave threat to the country's future and unless the legitimate grievances of southerners are addressed, such as the need for local government, the south will try to go its separate way. If this happens, it will most likely trigger a north-south civil war.

In the north, a restive ceasefire holds between the government and

the Houthis, while Qatar hosts another round of negotiations with both camps. Qatari officials said that the goal is to consolidate the truce and secure the peace. In the meantime, both appear to be preparing for another round of fighting that has been raging off and on since 2004, a conflict that has killed thousands and displaced hundreds of thousands.

Six years after, the Yemeni state has failed to subdue the Houthi rebels who complain of political, social and religious marginalization. The Saleh government denies Houthis' claims and accuses them of trying to subvert the republic and revive the Imamate—a theocracy based on Zaydi beliefs and practices, a form of Shi'ite Islam—which was overthrown in the 1960s. Moreover, Yemeni officials have sought to portray the Houthi rebellion as an extension of Shi'ite Iran's efforts to spread its influence in the heart of Sunni-based Arab states.

Obviously, there is no military solution to the Houthi rebellion, and the Saleh regime has acknowledged this fact by exercising military restraint and inviting at least three senior Houthi representatives to participate in a national dialogue involving Yemen's governing coalition and a group of opposition parties. That is a good start to ending the bloodshed and pain in the north.

Although AQAP is dangerous, it poses one of the weakest challenges to Yemen. It is a parasite that feeds on social and political chaos and upheaval. Time and again, Al-Qaeda has shown to be its own worst enemy, with a tendency to self-destruction. AQAP currently numbers between 100 and 300 core operatives, though most are rookies and unskilled with little combat experience, unlike the previous Afghanistan generation.

The structure and composition of the Yemen branch appears to have changed because of the merger with militant elements from Saudi Arabia last January,

forming AQAP and revitalizing the Yemen branch. Some fighters who had returned from war zones in Iraq and Pakistan have supplied military training and ideological motivation and leadership.

In particular, Anwar Al-Awlaki—the Yemeni-American cleric the Obama administration designated in April as a legitimate target for assassination—provides AQAP members with theological, ideological and operational guidance.

The big question is: Will the Saleh regime have the political will to open up the political process and fully integrate the opposition in the north and the south? And will it hold genuine elections in which all parties participate on an equal footing? Or will it insist on maintaining a political monopoly and excluding others from decision-making?

Yemen's structural crises cannot be addressed except by a concerted effort over many years by a national unity government, a transparent and representative government that puts an end to pervasive corruption, waste and over-securitization.

Yemen's Gulf neighbors, along with the international community, have a vested interest in helping the country overcome its multiple challenges and transform Yemen from a potential source of regional instability to a strategic asset. The first building block of putting the Yemeni house in order is to rebuild the country's frayed institutions of political and economic governance and to expand the country's knowledge base.

Fawaz A. Gerges - Professor and Chair of Middle Eastern Politics and International Relations at the London School of Economics and Political Science, London University. He has done extensive field research in Yemen. Gerges' forthcoming book is "The Making of the Arab World: From Nasser to Nasserallah."

A grim future: Yemen staring down the economic abyss

By: Afshin Molavi
The Majalla

Look at the economic numbers of Yemen promises a grim future for the country. Several factors, such as a very young population, high unemployment, water shortage, and the infiltration by extremists, are a recipe for turmoil in Yemen and its surroundings. That's why it is vital that the GCC states, along with a broad-based coalition of other states, take the lead to support Yemen in its moment of economic crisis.

While Yemen's political unrest, its civil conflicts in the south and north, and its rising tide of al-Qaeda linked extremism capture headlines, the south Arabian country is heading toward a quiet economic implosion that could dramatically compound its current difficulties, spill over into bordering states, most notably Saudi Arabia, destroy the lives of millions of Yemenis, and take the country further down the road to what some analysts are calling a "failed state."

The economic numbers are grim, and the future does not look much better. Yemen is the poorest country in the Arab world. Its GDP growth rate during the five year oil boom beginning in 2003 has been anemic, averaging about 2.5percent – low by the standards of oil producers. Meanwhile, its oil – which accounts for some 75percent of government revenue – is dwindling, with no new discoveries in sight. Indeed, the World Bank has noted that Yemen might not have any oil left for export within the next ten years.

While Yemen is not a major oil exporter in the global sense, its oil revenue helps the government meet its basic needs and fund state development projects. The oil revenue also greases patronage networks among various tribes and allies of Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh. Without the oil exports, its hard to imagine any Yemeni government maintaining even a basic semblance of central government control. Yemen's successful launch of its liquefied natural gas program (LNG), which saw its first shipments pushed out in October 2009, will make up for some lost revenue, but will be unable to match the earning power of oil exports in the near to medium-term.

Furthermore, population trends will likely compound Yemen's economic troubles. Yemen is one of the youngest countries in the world, with more than two-thirds of its people under the age of 24. That young population is crashing head-on with a weak economy that fails to produce adequate jobs. Yemen's unemployment rate – at nearly 35percent – is among the highest in the world. And the future does not look much better: Yemen's population of 22 million will likely double within the next twenty years.

This population will continue to put pressure on state's deteriorating infrastructure, including its water resources. The World Bank, in a 2006 report, noted that Yemen could face severe water shortages and describe a looming water crisis as "extreme." Most of the nation's water is used to grow qat, the mildly narcotic leaf chewed by Yemenis of all segments of society. Meanwhile, Yemen's Minister of the Environment Abdulrahman Al-Iryani

said in 2008 that Yemen's domestic water supply collapse is irreversible. In short, Yemen will not survive without water supplies from elsewhere.

As the population grows and the sources of government revenue decrease, Yemen's government faces the prospect of losing further control of its population outside the capital city, Sana'a. The gradual diminution of central government control could lead Yemen into a situation that would see it devolve into semi-autonomous regions and cities, suggested Christopher Boucek, an analyst with the Washington-based Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Referring to similar cases in Somalia and Afghanistan, Boucek wrote in a recent report on Yemen that that such "a slow, emerging state of lawlessness in Yemen would provide opportunities for extremists directed or inspired by Al-Qaeda to regroup, organize, train, and launch operations against US and allied targets throughout the Gulf region."

The US National Intelligence Council, in its report entitled "Global Trends 2025: A World Transformed", noted that Yemen is likely to face a rise in Salafist extremism as its population grows and economy weakens. It is also noted that Yemen is "ripe for continued instability and state failure", unless its population growth slows and its economy strengthens.

Needless to say, Yemen emerged as a key topic at the recent Gulf Cooperation Council Summit in Kuwait, but much of the attention focused on the Houthi rebellion in the north and the perceived security implications for Saudi Arabia and the GCC states as a whole. While the Houthi rebellion and the southern

secessionist movement pose significant problems to Yemen's government, its slow economic deterioration might be more consequential to its future – and thus the future of the GCC states.

That's why it is vital that the GCC states, along with a broad-based coalition of other states, take the lead to support Yemen in its moment of economic crisis. The possibility of railway links to the GCC states, as discussed in the summit, is a useful idea, but one that

is not sufficient. What is needed is a broad-based strategy of development. Without significant and sustained support aimed at forestalling an economic crisis and laying the foundations for more broad-based development, Yemen will likely buckle under the tremendous pressure it faces.

A cracking, buckling, deteriorating Yemen as failed state will pose far more danger to the GCC and the international community than the latest round of

civil conflict within its borders. The time is now to begin the process of healing Yemen's economic wounds. If we fail to do so, those wounds will expand, destroying the lives of millions of innocent Yemenis, and spilling over across Yemen's borders and beyond.

Afshin Molavi - Senior Research Fellow at the New America Foundation and author of Persian Pilgrimages: Journeys across Iran



SKETCHED OPINION

YEMEN TIMES
www.yementimes.com

First Political bi-weekly English Newspaper in Yemen. Founded in 1990 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

Tel: +967 (1) 268-661
Fax: +967 (1) 268-276
P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a, Yemen
Letters: yteditor@gmail.com

ADVERTISEMENTS:

Tel: +967 (1) 510306
Email: adsyemen@yahoo.com

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

CEO
Khair Aldin Al Nsour

Features Editor

Alice Hackman

Head of News Dept.
Mohamed bin Sallam

Senior Reporter
Imail Al-Ghabri

Head of Design Dept.
Ramzy Alawi Al-Saqqaf

Editorial Staff

Ali Saeed
Khaled Al-Hilaly
Mahmoud Assamiee

Malak Shaher
Mariem Al-Yameni
Sadeq Al-Wesabi

Offices

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

Taiz Bureau:
Imad Ahmed Al-Saqqaf
Tel: +967 (4) 217-156,
Telefax: +967 (4) 217157
P.O.Box: 5086, Taiz
Email: yttaiz@y.net.ye

Subscriptions

For subscription rates and related information please contact Majdi Al-Saqqaf, Subscription and Distribution Manager, on 268661/2 ext 204 or mobile: 711989995

Policies:

- All opinion articles that have not been written by Yemen Times staff on the Opinion, Op-Ed and Youth pages do not necessarily represent the newspaper's opinion and hence YT could not be held accountable for their consequences.
- Letters to the Editor must include your name, mailing address, or email address. The editor reserves the right to edit all submissions for clarity, style, and length.
- Submissions will not be returned to the writer under any circumstance.
- For information on advertising, contact the advertising department at any of the Yemen Times' offices



NEW YORK, Sept. 11, 2010 — New York Governor David Patterson, Vice President Joe Biden, Dr. Jill Biden, New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg, New Jersey Governor Chris Christie (1st L to 5th L, front) and family members of victims of the Sept. 11 attacks lay flowers to mark the 9th anniversary of the Sept. 11 attacks, at the World Trade Center site, in New York City.



NEW YORK, Sept. 11, 2010 — Models present creations at the Vivienne Tam Spring 2011 collection show, New York, USA. Tam's creations with the theme of "the Silk Road" were shown during New York Fashion Week on Saturday.



SHANGHAI, Sept. 11, 2010 — A float parades in Huaihai Road on Shanghai, east China, during the Shanghai Tourism Festival. A total of 18 floats and 28 parade teams attended the tourism festival which kicked off on Sunday.



PINGXIANG, Sept. 11, 2010 — Thousands of backpackers camp on Wugong Mountain in Pingxiang, east China's Jiangxi Province. About 3,600 backpackers gathered on the Wugong Mountain to show their capacities of surviving in the wild during a three-day-long tent festival which kicked off on Friday.



GENT, Sept. 12, 2010 — Lambertus Van Gelder of the Netherlands competes during the men's rings event in the FIG Gymnastic World Cup in Gent, Belgium. He took the title with 15.475 points.



BRUSSELS, Sept. 12, 2010 — A baloon of a smurf is seen during a parade in Brussels, capital of Belgium.



LONDON, Sept. 12, 2010 — A girl plays in a fountain by the River Thames during the Thames Festival in London, UK. The annual Thames Festival is London's largest free outdoor arts festival, delivering a spectacular celebration of London and its river with an exciting mix of arts, spectacle and entertainment.



ISTANBUL, Sept. 12, 2010 — Bogdan Tanjevic (R), head coach of the Turkish team, reacts during the final of the 2010 FIBA Basketball World Championship between Turkey and the United States in Istanbul, Turkey. Turkey won the runner-up after losing to the United States in the final 64-81.



GAZA, Sept. 12, 2010 — Palestinians pay last respects to Ibrahim Abdullah Abu Saeed, the 91-year-old who was killed during Israeli artillery shelling, at the hospital morgue in the northern Gaza Strip town of Beit Hanoun. Three Palestinians were killed and two others wounded on Sunday in Israeli artillery shelling on the northern Gaza Strip town of Beit Hanoun, medical sources and witnesses said.



DIEPPE, Sept. 11, 2010 — A man looks at kites with his son during the 16th Dieppe International Kites Festival in Dieppe, France. With the attendance of professional kites fliers and amateurs from 40 countries and regions, the biyearly 16th Dieppe International Kites Festival kicked off on Saturday. The kites festival, famous for its multi-national participants and diversity, have attracted a large number of tourists since 1980.

Why Yemen joining the WTO is a win-win situation

He strikes you with a calm assured attitude, and with compelling arguments converts you into a die-hard fan of the World Trade Organization. And why not? After all, he is head of Yemen's Communication and Coordination Office with the World Trade Organization at the Ministry of Trade and Commerce.

Dr. Hamoud Al-Najar did his masters and PhD in Economics with a specialization in International Trade and Econometrics at the University of Colorado, Boulder, USA. When he finished his PhD in 1993, he joined Sana'a University as a permanent faculty member at the Faculty of Commerce. He is a principal founder of Saba University. After he joined the Ministry of Supply and Trade in 2000, he was appointed as Economic Attaché in the Permanent Mission of Yemen in Geneva, Switzerland, responsible for WTO issues until November 2005. In December 2005, he was appointed as head of the Communication and Coordination Office with the WTO at the Ministry of Industry and Trade. Al-Najar is married and has three sons and a daughter.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf interviewed Al-Najar to discuss the benefits of Yemen joining the WTO and the progress Yemen is making towards this goal.



Dr. Hamoud Al-Najar

We know that the World Trade Organization is a managerial organization that supervises multilateral trade relations between member countries. Since Yemen can form its own bilateral relations as it always has, why join?

It's true that the WTO is a managerial organization. But this also means that it has the capacity and the technical know-how to assist member countries in creating trade relations with all member countries based on known international standards.

If Yemen does this on its own, it will have to devise tens of separate trade agreements which differ by the country and according to the deal at hand. By being a member of the WTO, a large part of the work will automatically be done as a set of standards will be applied to all agreements by default.

It is much more difficult to coordinate more than 100 different bilateral agreements than just one [multilateral one] through a skilled credible organization. Moreover, you should know that there is no contradiction between having bilateral agreements and being a member of the WTO. The point is that there will be a known multilateral system governing more than 90 percent of international trade as a base, and then countries can bilaterally add certain provisions or additional agreements as they desire. In the meantime, countries can further open their economies through regional agreements like NAFTA, AFTA, and GAFTA where they can expand the flexibility of intra-market access for goods and services among their countries.

But there are already some agreements that Yemen has as a Least-Developing Country (LDC) that seem more beneficial than joining the WTO, for example, the EU's preferential treatment agreement...

Yes and No. You are talking about the EU's initiative with LDC countries. It is called the 'Everything but Arms Initiative' whereby the EU allows LDC countries to enter their goods into European markets without tariffs and quotas as long as they are meeting European standards. This agreement, however, is not legally binding. It is an initiative that could be cancelled at any time.

The Sixth WTO Ministerial Conference in Hong Kong [in 2005] already granted 97 percent of the LDC's products access to advanced countries' markets. But the point is that the products included in the three percent are defined by the destination country. This way it is easy to manipulate such agreements and not have them as useful as they sound.

This is also why LDC countries have been pushing at the Doha Development Agenda to get full access for all their products to the markets of all WTO members. The Doha Development Agenda, also known as Doha Development Round, is the current trade-negotiation round of the World Trade Organization which commenced in November 2001 at the WTO Ministerial Meeting in Doha. Its objective is to lower trade barriers around the world, which allows countries to increase trade globally.

And here comes the second benefit of being a member of the WTO. Member countries have access to concessions in all other WTO member countries under favorable trade standards including tariffs and taxes.

If you review some of the bilateral agreements Yemen has with some countries you would notice that not all of them seem fair. Fortunately, Yemen has few bilateral market access agreements. I do not think that bilateral agreements could benefit any LDC as they have little to export and a huge tendency to import. This is natural because the trade agreements are with countries at different states of development. Yemen as a LDC has less to offer any other individual country, but this would be resolved instantly once Yemen becomes a member of the WTO.

You see, the WTO would be a sort of umbrella or governing body that protects the interests of its members regardless of their economic power. And all trade agreements of the member countries have to be in accordance with the organization's agreements, and this is definitely an advantage to weaker economies. Of all the countries that have joined the WTO since its establishment in 1995, not a single country has pulled out, whether LDC or not.

To be accepted into the WTO, Yemen has to carry out certain economic reforms. What has been happening on this front?

Naturally to benefit from the merits of being a WTO member, any acceding country must reform its economic system so that it is able to adhere to the organization's agreements. Such agreements can be viewed as set of principles and standards.

Yemen can live up to the [WTO] obligations. Yemen joining the WTO cannot go wrong; it is a win-win situation. At the same time it is not a joke, and joining the WTO brings us obligations and puts us under great responsibility, because if we breach any agreement then another country member can sue us at the WTO's disputes settlement body. And this could result in fines specified through the settlement of dispute mechanisms.

Already Yemen has been carrying out general economic reforms since 1995 and a major component of these reforms have been in trade. One example is abolishing licenses to import goods which we did in the late nineties. We also lowered the custom tariffs on imports, which in a way affected our economy, so you can say we have already paid the price of opening our economy and merging with the global economy. Our development partners should credit Yemen for its trade reforms. It is time for Yemen to be fully accepted [into the WTO] and gain the benefits.

To explain this further, let me tell you that the WTO concept goes way back to just after the Second World War, in particular 1947 when the founding member countries created what was then known as the General Agreement for Tariff and Trade (GATT). It slowly took shape until the WTO was formed in 1995. Up till now 153 countries have become members and Yemen started the [application] process in 1998, when the

Yemeni government established a national committee to negotiate with the WTO on Yemen joining the organization. At that time Yemen was accepted as an observer.

In 2000, Yemen's formal application to be a member of the organization was approved by the WTO's general council. In 2002, Yemen's system of foreign trade was accepted by the organization, followed by 167 questions [from the WTO to Yemen] on this system.

By 2004, Yemen had answered all these questions and a negotiation team held its first meeting with the WTO. The team has continued holding meetings every year to follow up the negotiations with member countries and the demands of the WTO.

Up until now, the team has held seven meetings regarding the WTO granting Yemen full membership. These have resulted in Yemen signing bilateral agreements with most members who have asked Yemen to negotiate market access for goods and services.

Some of these agreements have been signed and others are to be signed this month. An agreement in principle has been signed with the USA on 1st of May 2010. By the way, Yemen signed a Trade Investment Framework Agreement with the USA in 2004.

All this is fine, but why can't Yemen have its own economic reforms and develop its bilateral agreements without taking the risk of opening up its markets and weakening its private sector?

Two reasons: First of all you have to understand that once Yemen is a WTO member, it instantly becomes certified as a certified trade country and this encourages other WTO countries to do business with it. This would significantly increase foreign direct investment in Yemen and hence would improve the local economy.

Countries would trust Yemen more if it becomes WTO certified, and multinational companies would be more willing to invest in Yemen. It kind of gives a guarantee that their investment in Yemen will be safe and fruitful, obviously provided that the situation is ceteris paribus, or put simply, all other variables such as security and politics remain constant.

Are you saying that if we have security problems, joining the WTO will not help?

If Yemen continues to have security problems nothing will help. That is why Yemen is trying hard to insure security. Our partners agree that security is not just Yemen's concern, but a concern for the regional and international community. The international community has formed a group called the "Friends of Yemen" to assist Yemen with security and stability.

OK, but what about accountability problems? Yemen has already signed hundreds of international agreements but has not necessarily abided by them.

According to the terms of reference and the language of Yemen's commitment in the accession draft report, there are commitments concerning trade and investment in Yemen where these terms are governed by all WTO

agreements. Investment, for example, is governed by an agreement called the Trade Related Investments Measures (TRIMs). This agreement specifies relations between member countries with respect to investment.

The WTO has the power over member-countries that allow it, through a dispute settlement system, to specify fines and penalties for countries that breach any of the agreements. The TRIMs include issues relating to legal protection of investors and the treatment of foreign investors compared to local investors.

Some voices have been heard in the private sector saying that opening up Yemen to multinational companies would disadvantage local companies. Is this true?

Because of globalization we cannot afford to close up our markets and pretend that we can isolate ourselves. It is in fact in Yemen's best interests as a national economy to open up to multinational companies and allow real competition to take place. This

would be in the consumer's best interests in the first place because people would have an alternative, and secondly it would be in the country's best interests in the long run because it would mean more business.

As it is, the Yemeni consumer is under the impression that local products and services are worse than foreign ones. This is probably an opportunity for Yemen's private sector to become closer to its consumers and create a direct link with them.

The private sector needs to step-up its act and learn to compete in international markets. Some of the private sector companies have monopolized the market for a long time for huge profits. When Yemen joins the WTO these monopolies will break and they will have to be less greedy and more interested in winning consumers.

But does this not mean that small scale industries will be ruined?

Like I said, in the long run this is good for the whole country's economy. But even before that there are provisions for member countries such that they can make conditions to protect their local industries.

In the market access negotiations for goods and services we have tried our best to not give concessions that will harm our products like coffee, honey, fish, tobacco, fruits and vegetables, that Yemen produce and export to other markets. The same approach was followed to protect local services industries. That is why the negotiations have taken a long time.

We know that Yemen's economy is dependent on oil. How will joining the WTO enable Yemen to diversify its economic structure and its exports?

This could be easily achieved through benefitting from the preferential treatment for LDC countries within the WTO. The products of Yemen can enter the advanced countries' markets and this will help diversify our economy. Yemen has the right to keep high

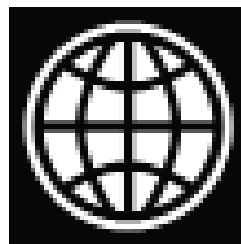
tariffs for some of its national products such as honey or coffee. Having easy access to developed markets would directly promote the development of the various non-oil sectors whose products we are exporting.

Moreover, with becoming a member of the WTO comes training programs for the acceding countries in which they are educated on the opportunities they have as a member. There are also training programs for the private sector by the International Trade Center (ITC), which is a creation of the WTO and the United Nations Conference for Trade and Development. The ITC can train Yemen's private sector on how to compete better in the international markets and how to improve their capacity.

We also have the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) which is a project funded by several developed countries and organizations including the WTO. It was launched in October 1997 at the WTO High Level Meeting on Integrated Initiatives for LDCs' Trade Development, as a follow-up to the Plan of Action for the Least-Developed Countries, adopted at the First WTO Ministerial Conference in Singapore in 1996.

This project helps LDCs such as Yemen to strengthen its supply side and hence be able to benefit better from being a full member of the WTO. The EIF's objective was to coordinate the existing trade-related capacity-building programs of the following six international organizations: the IMF, ITC, UNCTAD, UNDP, the World Bank and the WTO, to assist LDC governments in integrating their trade-related policies into their national development strategies, and thus to be more active in the multilateral trading system.

In general joining the WTO is a huge opportunity for Yemen. And we hope that we get the most of it like other countries such as China who joined the WTO in 2001 and now is the world's third-largest trading nation.



Vacancy Advertisement

The World Bank Office in Sana'a is seeking a local **Short-Term Consultant** to work with its Education Team. Under the supervision of the WB Yemen Education Cluster Leader, the Consultant will provide technical support to the team including undertaking thematic research work, analyzing education data, drafting reports and memos, and supporting visiting missions.

Requirements and selection criteria:

- Advanced degree in Education, Economics, Public Policy or related fields and demonstrated ability to translate analytical/technical skills into operational results.
- A minimum of three (3) years of experience working on public policies, preferably in the education sector,
- Demonstrated knowledge in the use of economic, social and institutional research analytical tools.
- Excellent interpersonal communication skills, demonstrated ability to work cooperatively with counterparts, and ability to liaise tactfully as a member of a multicultural team.
- Excellent oral and writing communication skills in both Arabic and English are essential.

For full consideration, please send your CV with supporting documents before **September 30, 2010** to wbyemen@worldbank.org, clearly marking the position.

ALJEEL ALJADEED FESTIVAL BACK TO SCHOOL

العودة إلى المدرسة

Enjoy
Shopping in Our Branches.

2010 season

AL-Tahreer Tel: 275514/5 Fax: 270994 The Political Zone Tel: 473940/1 Fax: 473942
New University Tel: 227540 - 255286 Fax: 236037 Taiz St. Tel: 608469 - 609012 Fax: 605405
Ibb Tel: 406842 Fax: 411305 Al-Mukalla Tel: 384052 Al-Hudaydah Tel: 218146 Taiz Tel: 263724
Fax: 263723 Aden Tel: 257290 - 257296 Fax: 258735

ARG
ALJEEL ALJADEED GROUP
A World of Books & Stationery

SHARK ENERGY DRINK

250 ml (8.4 fl. oz.)
شرب الماء (أو مشروب آخر) ٨.٤ أونصة سائلة (250 مل)

الطاقة الحقيقية

Metco www.metcotrading.com

Abu Dhabi
Addis Ababa
Aleppo
Aden
Alexandria

Amman
Athens
Bahrain
Baghdad
Bangkok

Basra
Beirut
Cairo
Chennai
Colombo

Damascus
Dammam
Delhi
Dhaka
Doha

Dubai
Erbil
Frankfurt
Isfahan
Islamabad

Istanbul
Jeddah
Karachi
Kathmandu
Khartoum

Kochi
Kuala Lumpur
Kuwait
Lahore
Larnaca

London
Manila
Mashad
Medina
Mumbai

Muscat
Najaf
Paris
Peshawar
Riyadh

Sanaa
Shiraz
Tehran



Buy once, fly twice* anywhere in our network

Only Gulf Air flies you to more destinations, more often than any other airline. Now when you fly to any one of our destinations, you get another ticket free to anywhere in our network. What's more, as a Frequent flyer you also get to double your miles in the process.

Hurry! This offer is open only for tickets booked on gulfair.com before 30th September.

More destinations, more flights, more offers – There's more than one reason to fly Gulf Air.

*Terms and conditions apply

Lowest Fares Guaranteed at gulfair.com



All the way through...

By: Safiya Mohamed Aljabry

Childhood is probably one of the best phases in a person’s life. It’s the only age when the mind is liberated from all worries, the heart is free of hate and hurt and the soul is at peace. It is the age when a person is as free as a bird. As a child, the only thing that one can complain of is a hungry stomach, a full diaper in need of a change, and the need for love and affection. All we knew as children was to love those who loved us back, and all we needed was a healthy environment to grow up in.

Then we started school and it was all about making friends and dreaming of being like our parents when we grew up. Life started to speed up as we stepped into high school. Being a fourteen year

old seemed like such a huge thing. The feeling of being old enough to have some power and independence crept into our hearts. It was all chaotic, crazy and fun, a roller coaster of emotions and rowdiness. In the midst of all that, we had our parents telling us to slow down and that the world awaiting us as adults would be harsh. It seemed like a story no one really cared about at that time. Most of the time, we laughed and thought that we had everything under control. We were told to think clearly and make smart decisions in everything we did. We saw our parents as old fashioned and overly strict. The only people who were close to being right were our friends and peers. Our emotions controlled most of our actions. A tiny thing that upset you made you feel like dying would be the best option. On the other

hand, a tiny thing that made you happy made you feel as if the whole world was in your hands.

Before we realize it, we are called adults, and suddenly everything starts to slow down. All the things that used to amuse us before seem stupid and boring. All those things that used to upset us appear to be funny and silly instead. Now it is time to join the grown-ups. Time to actually think about the future.

Time to look at what life has in store for us. In fact, it’s the time to make our own decisions and live with the outcomes. We find ourselves asking our parents for advice and guidance. We need them to help us on our way: it is time to listen to them and embrace their wise words. It dawned on us that they are the most reasonable, intellectual people in our lives. And life continues to slow

down.

They tell us about the next phases of our lives; life after university, life as working individuals, life as old wrinkled grandparents. Once again, they just seem like stories, but this time around, they are stories we accept as true. And since life has slowed down, we understand that it is time to act rationally and live life to the fullest and enjoy every moment. After all, we don’t get second chances. Time is a funny thing, and the only thing left to say is ‘all the way through.’ I personally never want to repeat any phase of my life. However, when obstacles block my way, I wish I could go back to being a child with no worries at all. I let this feeling stay with me for a moment, and then I get up and face whatever is blocking the perfect view of my life.

Happy Eid

By: Abdulnasser Alabdali

Please look and also read
Let’s say together, ‘Happy Eid’
And try to laugh and not weep
Then thank Allah too much indeed
And ask him for all you need
But remember always and also keep
As you sow so you will reap

This is truth and not heed
O Yemen, so sorry, Mum and happy
Eid
Make sure that all love you indeed
So please laugh and not weep
And let’s celebrate this religious Eid
It is really a gift for our fasting deed
This is my advice, to take or to leave

Diamond wings

By: Liqa Al-Sarori

Her wings are diamonds...and those crystal eyes are made of darkness...
As soon as life travels through her veins, she will remember what once was madness, and yet, it made sense.
Her heart is shattered between the hollow minds and those shrewd eyes that keep her in the shadows of care crumbled lies...
Her wings are broken...repaired by the power that comes from her bleakness...and yet she will survive.
Her baby girl inside, ten years of age then died, even before she stumbled to release the pain she’d hidden.
Dreams are distant to come true...of hands to reach and come through, no one she would desire...and yet, she wished and cried...
A dream she had in mind about the shining knight, she flees among his

glimpse and feeds.
She soars through the distance to grab the endless warmth she pours upon his heart, the more she needs, she finds.
A dream she had in mind about the man of glory, a prince of darkness, who dooms his withholdings captive within his gist, and burst amid her arms.
A dream she kept in silence to escape the silent world, she never thought she’d face.
She never hoped for so random, for so all the girls had wished it, between the words of novels, between the scent of lines.
And now that she’s alive, no dreams she needs to glee, what lives behind her laughter appeared to disagree.
Her heart could beat again or die a million times, her dream is not a dream, a truth... He breathes, and words he speaks and rhymes.

Yemen... the sad reality!

By: Naji Gazali
naji734@gmail.com

When there is a virus or power outage, a computer will simply cease performing. It doesn’t pretend. But we humans lie about our well-being, and continue to perform tasks right and left, although we are mentally and physically under pressure and bombarded with multiple viruses.

Social viruses are not just overshadowing our performance, they are becoming the way and the norm of how we perform our daily life. When humans are infected with these social viruses or social ills, death is imminent to any progress, or a livable, successful life. Although we should stop what we do when our performance is affected by any ill, instead we continue to function under these circumstances. By so doing, we are making these viruses or social ills the norm and cast aside any chance of treatment, since these viruses would become immune to any antibody that may otherwise work.

Our leaders are infected with “viruses” such as corruption, inferiority, idiocy, stupidity, anarchy, and most

importantly, brutality, yet still they play the role of great leaders without any accomplishment. We are poor, yet we assume that we are not. Water resources are scarce and will dry up next decade, yet we continue to plant qat everywhere. Demand for electricity is higher than its supply, yet nothing has been done to rectify the problem except cutting supply, thus making power cuts become the norm. These norms are the sad reality, so that any move to correct them is destined to fail, because the virus has developed an automatic immune system to any vaccination. It is so sad that we have become blind to our reality and think we are not in bad shape, and that our problem is just that we are pessimistic.

The Football Gulf Cup will be held in Yemen this autumn, yet nothing physically is running and based on government media, the facilities will be tested just a few months prior to the events. Just a few months! Imagine if these trials are an absolute failure. Can you fix such problems within a few months?

Our parliamentary elections, postponed for two years in 2009, are due next April yet so far no progress has been made on solving any of the problems that caused the elections to be postponed in the first place. We are

waiting till the last minute to cramp everything into one day. Whoever dis-sents will be eliminated. Yes, I am pessimistic because everything I see is not promising so far.

I have not been infected with my countrymen’s optimistic viruses. Therefore, I must plead and cry aloud to all of you – Yemenis – kill your virus, our country is going down the drain. How

can we tolerate hunger, poverty, illiteracy, injustice, bullying, and misuse of funds in our country? Loving our country is not hearing a patriotic song on TV or radio, or watching a folkloric dance to mitigate our pain and misery.


We deserve better than just songs. We need jobs, education, sanitation, water, electricity, and above all we need to be respected as human beings.

When arms steer the planet

By: Maged Al-Qutami
magedalqutami@gmail.com

When arms steer the planet
Wars prevail worldwide
Peace by then restrains
Coerces to drop its nature quality
And kills at sunset to consummate
The growth of immense – bloodshed kingdom
Bullets prance and dance
Singing a noel song on the corpses

Heaped dreadfully on the floor
Dogs grow fat; and now
They feel satiated from eating
Those quiet flesh and bones
Love drains from hearts
And assumes the cruel form of stones
Changing Nature’s grant to inequity
Justice veers and falls
During its extreme crouching
In that abysmal cavity of the world
Ending a dull stage of tranquility
In that sealed fate of our country



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 programme:

Livelihood / Food Security Programme Officer – Based in Sayoun
Starting gross salary per annum pro rata: \$20,274 USD
Contract Duration: 7 months

The role
In this key role you will have proven experience in livelihoods / food security programmes and proven understanding of disaster risk reduction (DRR). You will need to demonstrate strong project and people management skills, and will be able to network and link widely with CSOs and government bodies working on livelihoods/food security resilience. You will be capable of managing all elements of the project, from planning, monitoring, evaluation, including 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 at least 4 years of demonstrable progressive experience in livelihoods / food security. 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.

Livelihood / Food Security Project Officer – Based in Sayoun
Starting gross salary per annum pro rata: \$16,116 USD
Contract Duration: 7 months

The role
You will have a proven track record of contributing to overall project management including monitoring and evaluation. You will be able to provide intensive needs-based technical support to project partners, as well as an ability to monitor project activities on livelihood /food security, 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 at least 2 years of experience working in livelihoods / food security programmes and proven understanding of disaster risk reduction (DRR) and local socio-economic development issues, institutions and communities. 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 **30th September 2010**

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



Part Time Communication Consultant

IFC, a member of the World Bank Group, promotes sustainable private sector investment in developing countries as a way to reduce poverty and improve people’s lives. To complement its growing investment and advisory activities, the IFC invites applications for the following part time position based in Sana’a, Yemen.

The Communication Consultant will report to the Communications Officer and support the team in executing the communication strategy in Yemen.

Specific tasks will include but not be limited to:

- Forge strategic partnerships with the media in Yemen to increase understanding of IFC’s role in the country
- Draft press releases, success stories and marketing material to promote IFC’s projects in Yemen
- Organize press conferences and press events
- Support project teams on outreach activities to help maximize project effectiveness.
- Support regional communications team in reporting communication activities and results to relevant donors.
- Monitor the media and maintain news clips to contribute to the monthly media report.

Hiring requirements:

- Minimum BA/BS, plus a minimum of 3 years relevant work experience in marketing, media relations or Public Relations
- Exceptional ability to write, communicate, operate under pressure and tight deadlines with accuracy and professionalism.
- Spoken and written fluency required in English and Arabic.
- Self-motivated, excellent organizational and analytical skills, and ability to work with both internal and external constituencies.
- Excellent interpersonal skills with a willingness to work in a team environment.
- Ability to produce high-quality work

Interested applicants are requested to send their Curriculum Vitae to rmustafa@ifc.org. The deadline is September, 20th. All applications will be treated in the strictest confidence.

QADAS FLY

AN IATA APPROVED TRAVEL MANAGEMENT COMPANY

Egypt
starting 40\$ p.n

OFFERS

KUALALUMPUR
starting 40\$ p.n

Eid Holiday Packages

PROFESSIONAL, AFFORDABLE PERSONAL TRAVEL

PHONE: +967-1-250077 / 104887 / 8 FAX: +967-1-250077
Email: info@qadasfly.com

We deal with you professionally

نيو كازر لتأجير السيارات
New Cars for rent

Branch: Al-River Al-Medani Tel: 01 48888 Fax: 0148888 Mobile: 757770
www.newcarsrent.com info@newcarsrent.com

شركة أمان للتأمين
AMAN INSURANCE CO.

AMAN INSURANCE COMPANY

Marine Insurance
Automobile Insurance
Life Insurance
Engineering Insurance
Liability Insurance
Medical Insurance
Power Insurance
Travel Insurance
Property Insurance
Others

تأمين تقصيل بضائع
تأمين السيارات
تأمين الحياة الإجتماعي والتجسدي
تأمين اصناف عميل
التأمين الهندسي
تأمين التتبع
تأمين الطائرات
تأمين السفن
تأمين المعدات
تأمينات أخرى

Head Office: Zubairi St. Yemen Kuwait Bank Building
Tel. + 967 1 469721/2034, Fax. + 967 1 217251, 203452
Branches: Sana'a: Taiz Street, Tel. + 967 1 624971, Fax. + 967 1 625714
Hodeidah: Tel. + 967 3 201110, Fax. + 967 3 201107, Taiz: Tel. + 967 4 251454, Fax. + 967 4 250632
Aden: Tel. + 967 2 244295, Fax. + 967 2 245207, Mukalla: Tel. + 967 5 350997, Fax. + 967 5 350289

Free Call:
800 50 50

State store offers Eid clothes at lower prices

By: Mahmoud Assamiee

Eid of Al-Fitr is upon us! Last week, people rushed to buy new clothes for their children and other things to furnish their houses.

Due to the recent price hikes, people made the rounds of the city in search of the best bargain. Some of them found what they were looking for at the Yemeni Economic Corporation (YEC).

"There is a difference in prices between here and other department stores," said Abdullah Al-Kushari, one customer. "The difference in prices is great. You can find a suit for a child for YR 500 to 800 less than in other big department stores."

He says that while other department stores sell a child suit for

YR 4,000 to YR 6,000, the exact same model in the YEC is sold for only YR 2,500 to 3,000.

Situated in the old city of Sana'a near Bab Al-Yemen, the YEC is a tall building that offers goods at relatively low prices. The first floor is for clothes, the second is for shoes and men clothes, and the third is for furniture and elec-



tronics. In the second part of the building, there are also shops for kitchenware, carpets and food items.

The corporation is particularly popular because it sells by installment to public sector employees and soldiers who cannot afford to buy in cash. It offers payment by installment to everyone who has a salary with a recommendation from the company or body they work for.

Mohammad Saleh, a soldier came to the corporation to buy a washing machine and blankets. He is paying by installment as he cannot afford to buy in cash.

"Because I cannot collect enough money to buy in cash, I come here to buy by installment. I bought a washing machine for YR 35,000. Every month, YR 3,000 is taken from my salary as installment to pay for it. I also bought

blankets in installment with the prices ranging from YR 3000 to 4000."

Although he told the Yemen Times that he cannot remember the prices outside to compare them, he said that he was impressed by the good deals at the YEC.

Abdulkhaleq Tamer was another happy customer.

"Honestly speaking, I buy clothes for my children from here every year because the prices are good and you find new models. Although there is no big difference, you can find YR 500 to 1,000 less in the price of every suit. When you count them, you would find that you saved YR 10,000. This sum you saved is good and will benefit you to buy anything else."

Fawzia Al-Kabari, a mother of four girls, said that the YEC was her shop of choice.

"I bought clothes for my daughters of very good quality and good prices," she told the Yemen Times. "For example, in the market a dress that costs YR 3,200 here will cost YR 4,000. I visited several places and big department stores but I did not find better quality."

Nader Al-Harazi, a salesman in the store with experience in clothes retail told the Yemen Times that he was also impressed by the clothes: "I worked in Jamal Street in stores selling clothes and shoes before started working here in 2008. I find that the prices here are cheaper with good quality."

However, some visitors complained of a lack of variety inside the state-owned store. The store, for example, does not include female clothing like dresses, skirts or trousers, but instead sells only underwear and sleeping clothing.

Mona Othman, a young girl who came to the store to buy a dress, said that she did not find one.

"There are not enough models of clothes and what is exhibited does not fulfill the customer's desire," she said.

Some customers even said that they could find cheaper clothes elsewhere.

"The prices of these jackets are greater than the price of the same jacket I found in City Max [a private department store on Sitteen] days ago," said a customer who left immediately after having checked the prices.

However, in the food section, customers said that the price of meat for example is cheaper than in other butcher's shops.

'We don't seek profits'

YEC employees told the Yemen Times that the corporation provides high quality goods at good prices and that it did not seek to gain profits.

"The corporation was founded to break the monopoly by traders and provide a service to the citizen, whether civil service employee or soldier," said Ahmad Al-Rubaidi, the manager of the YEC's store in Sana'a area.

"These employees and those who work in private companies can buy from the corporation by installment with the same price of selling in cash," he said.

However, the store sells the clothes to charities with no profit.

But Al-Rubaidi said that they take 5-7 percent profit from those who buy furniture and home appliances like

washing machines, fridges and cookers in installments.

He said that the corporation imports goods of high quality and of those types exported to the American markets. The corporation imports from China, India and Syria and it buys clothes produced locally by small sewing factories.

According to Al-Rubaidi, the corporation makes sales to its customers in some occasions, especially during Eid at the end of Ramadan and after the Hajj.

The corporation offers a free delivery service for all customers who buy big things like furniture.

Concerning facilitations from the government like a reduction in taxes or customs' fees, the manager the YEC's department store in Bab Al-Yemen said they are treated like any other company or institution.

"We are treated by taxes and customs authorities like any trader," he said. "We pay taxes and customs' fees."

The Yemeni Economic Corporation is a public body. It was established in 1973 under the name the Yemeni Military Economic Corporation. It was managed by the army until 1993, and provided the army with food and clothes.

In 1993 its management was transferred to a civil administration. It has branches in all of the country's governorates. It still provides the army with food and other necessary items.

لaptop \$599

Dell Business laptop vostro 1014

Processor: Intel Core 2 Duo T8570 (2.1 GHz, 800MHz, 2MB)
Display: 14.1in Widescreen WXGA (1386 * 768) Wide Anti Glare
Camera: Integrated 2 Mega Pixel Camera without software
LGE Back Cover: Red or Black
Memory: 3072MB (1*2048+1*1024) 800MHz DDR2 Dual Channel
Hard Drive: 320GB Serial ATA (5400RPM) Single Hard Drive 1X DVD RW
Burner (Dual Layer DVD+R Drive)
Battery: Primary 4-cell 32WHr Li-Ion
Graphics: Intel Integrated GMA 4500MHD
Wireless: Wireless Label (Dell Wireless Cards) - Core 2 Duo
Wireless: EMEA Internal Dell Wireless 300 Bluetooth Card
Wireless: European Dell Wireless 1387 (802.11 b/g) Mini Card
Operating System: Ubuntu Edition Version 8.10
2Yr Parts only Warranty

CEW

معلومات إضافية:
- هاتف: 067 1 449179
- فاكس: 067 1 449180
- بريد إلكتروني: info@cew.com
- موقع: شارع الفيلسوف
- رقم الهاتف: 067 1 449179
- هاتف: 067 1 449180
- فاكس: 067 1 449180
- بريد إلكتروني: info@cew.com
- موقع: شارع الفيلسوف
- رقم الهاتف: 067 1 449179
- هاتف: 067 1 449180
- فاكس: 067 1 449180
- بريد إلكتروني: info@cew.com
- موقع: شارع الفيلسوف

عرض خاص
صناعات / القاهرة / صنعاء
فقط بـ **59,999 ر.ي**
شاملة الضرائب ولمدة عام
ابتداءً من تاريخ 2010/9/1

مشاركة من الخطوط الجوية اليمنية
مع عملائها
بعيد الفطر المبارك

Now you can
book online

www.yemenia.com
For more information contact
8001000 - 01250800

Yemenia **اليمنية**
Yemen Airways
الخطوط الجوية اليمنية
Genuine Arabian Hospitality

Honeywell **HORIZON** **HORIZON AGENCIES & COMMERCIAL SERVICES (HACS)**
P.O. Box 15118 Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
Tel. + 967 1 421306 / 12 532 Fax. + 967 1 421308
Email: hacs@yem.net.ye Website: www.HACS.Yemen.net.ye

PROCESS CONTROL MADE EASY
Honeywell Process Solutions

Analytical Measurements, Field Measurements, Process Controls, and Corrosion Solutions

XYR 6000 Series Wireless Transmitters

- * Actuators - Paper
- * Conductivity
- * Controllers/Indicators & Programmers
- * Controllers, Hybrid
- * Corrosion
- * Dissolved Oxygen
- * Flow Measurement
- * Level Measurement
- * Moisture
- * pH-ORP
- * Recorders, Circular Chart
- * Recorders, Paperless
- * Recorders, Strip Chart

Sensors - CWS

- * Sensors - Paper
- * Software Tools
- * Thermal Conductivity
- * Transmitter Configuration Tools
- * Temperature Sensors
- * Transmitters Pressure
- * Transmitters Temperature
- * XYR 3000 Wireless Multiplexer
- * XYR 5000 Wireless Transmitters
- * XYR 6000 Wireless Transmitters

AGENT FOR:

- FMC Technologies** Smith Motors / LACT Metering Systems
- Solar Turbines** A Gasifier Gasifier
- Petrofac** Mechanical Svcs
- DRESSER Masonellian** Control Valves
- MURPHY** FW Murphy
- FMC Technologies** Fluid Control / Pumps / Invalco / Manifolds
- Enraf** Complete Tank Gauging Inventory System
- Score Group plc** Intelligent Meter and Data Solutions
- DRESSER Consolidated** Safety valves, G. Pressure Relief valves
- KROHNE** Flow Products: Pressure Process Control Products
- BIOKUBE** Water and wastewater solutions
- FMC Technologies** WEGO / Chabot / Dynalene products
- Honeywell** Field Process Solutions
- MALBRANQUE** Industrial valves - Relief Control
- Turbine Overhauling**
- SEKO** Pumps & Dosing Systems

CALIBRATION & Maintenance Workshop For Flow meters
SGS Certified Calibration System