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Inside:



Controversy in parliament over niqab ban for female



Polygamy a solution to spinsterhood?



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Oil pipeline sabotaged as Yemen launches Al-Qaeda manhunt

By: Tom Finn and Ismail Sheikh

SANA'A, Nov. 3 — An oil pipeline run by Korea National Oil Corp (KNOC) in south Yemen was blown up on Tuesday causing 1,000 barrels of oil loss as the country launched a man hunt to track down two Al-Qaeda leaders thought to be behind a mail bomb plot.

Suspected Al-Qaida militants were reported to have sabotaged the pipeline in the Shubaikia area of the southern Shabwa province on Tuesday, although a source at KNOC told the Yemen Times that they were yet to receive official confirmation on the cause of the damage.

"We're still unsure about how the damage was caused, but it will cost less than USD 10,000 to fix it and less than 1,000 barrels of oil were lost," the source said, adding such events were part of 'working in Yemen.'

"We are replacing the pipeline, it will

The sabotage took place on a 204-kilometer pipeline, in Shabwa province, part of an oilfield that produces 10,000 barrels of oil per day. The pipeline transfers crude oil from the headquarters of the Yemeni-S.Korean Company to an exporting terminal at the Gulf of

"The leak formed a huge oil pond which was contained by the KNOC's workers," eye witnesses told the Ye-

"A fire burnt in the oil pond in the afternoon, the same day the blast occurred, but they were able to distinguish it quickly. No one was injured."

Television images showed flames and a huge plume of black smoke rising from the pipeline.

Yemeni officials said the blast carried the "fingerprints of Al-Qaeda".

"Local residents told us that they saw dozens of armed Al-Qaeda militants with two cars leaving the scene after they heard an explosion," a local journalist told the Yemen Times.

Government forces went to the scene immediately after the explosion took place. But as of Wednesday no suspects have been taken into custody.

The sabotage came on the same day as Yemen launched major operations in Marib and Shabwa in search of Saudi bomb-maker, Ibrahim Hasan Al-Asiri. He is accused of being behind a foiled bomb plot involving intercepted parcel bombs destined for Chicago synagogues that were traced to Yemen.

Both are areas in which a number of oil and gas fields of major international companies are located.

Like many other oil producing countries in the region Yemen relies on oil for about a quarter of its gross domestic product accounting for over 70 percent of government revenue.

Yemen has only about three billion barrels of proven reserves, while its northern neighbor, Saudi Arabia, sits on the world's largest proven reserves of conventional crude oil.

The country's oil output has been steadily declining from a peak of about 440,000 barrels per day in 2001. The US Energy Information Administration estimates the country's output could drop to 260,000 barrels per day this

There is worry that militant attacks in Yemen could threaten its small but vital energy operations as well as having potential knock-on effects for the wider oil producing region if insurgents take advantage of the country's instability.



An attack by suspected Al-Qaeda militants on an oil pipeline in Shabwa on Tuesday resulted in the loss of 1,000 barrels

Foreign investment in Yemen threatened by cargo ban

By: Iona Craig and Shadha Al-Harazi

SANA'A, Nov. 3 — The ban on cargo flights from Yemen by six countries following last week's international security incident will have a 'serious impact' on investment and economic growth, according to a Yemeni analyst.



Flights carrying cargo from Yemen were banned this week by the US, the UK, the Netherlands, Germany, Canada and France. The effect of the ban will be to 'seriously tarnish' Yemen's reputation amongst foreign investors and will have a 'serious negative impact' on the country's economy, Mohammad Al-Maitami, from the Sheba Center for Strategic Studies told The Yemen Times.

"The main damage from banning Yemeni exports to European countries is the alienation of new investment that Yemen has been trying to get," said Al-Maitami. "Yemen has been working to enhance it's reputation to gain investors' attention to improve economic growth, so these

البريد العاجل وبأقل تكلفة mesas .. airidas .. ainis Fast Reliable Trustable Affordable measures will certainly hurt Yemen," he

In recent years, Yemen has attempted to boost its economy and reduce poverty by encouraging foreign investment opportunities. A report, issued in February by the General Investment Authority (GIA), said that 272 investment projects were registered in Yemen, worth YR 314.1 billion, providing more than 10,364 jobs. Foreign capital formed 14.59 percent of the overall registered projects during 2009 with fixed assets of YR 130.9 billion.

Al-Maitami said that the cargo bans on Yemen contradicted the European Union's policy aimed at helping Yemen fight poverty.

"While they claim to have a strategy to help Yemen fight poverty, the banned cargo flights will affect Yemen's reputation which means less investment will hapunemployment as well," the analyst said.

The bans were implemented following the discovery of two packages sent from Yemen containing explosives bound for synagogues in the US last Friday. The packages had been sent via UPS and FedEx courier services. Other security incidents occurred on Tuesday and Wednesday in Europe when

explosive packages were found in the Greek capital Athens aimed at foreign embassies. Officials diffused the explosives addressed to European leaders. One letter bomb from Greece was sent to German Chancellor Angela Merkel. A selfimposed 48-hour ban was put in place by authorities in Greece on all outgoing

"I thank God that the packages, sent yesterday to Germany and Athens, didn't involve Yemen," said Adel Al-Ashtel former director of the GIA. "It will show the

world that Yemen is not the only country where people make this mistake, and now I expect the exaggeration of Yemen will reduce.'

In a telephone conversation with US President Obama on Tuesday, President Saleh said he considered the decision by some European countries to terminate air flights coming from Yemen as collective punishment of the Yemeni people, according to Saba News agency. He called on President Obama to intervene and ask the four EU countries to reconsider their decision.

Yemen exports should not be affected as the majority of its goods are transported by sea, according to Najeeb Mohamed Yousef, general manager of exports development at the Ministry of Trade and

Government authorities stepped up efforts to hunt down Anwar Al-Awlaki, the

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A Yemeni Closed Stock Company

prominent member of Al-Qaeda believed to be behind the parcel bombs. Al-Awlaki was tried in absentia on Tuesday for promoting violence and killing foreigners.

Tuesday's trial followed the release of the student Hanan Al-Samawi, arrested on Oct. 30 in connection with the two packages. A planned sit-in to protest her arrest on Monday at Sana'a University turned into a day of celebration when Al-Samawi was released on bail.

Al-Samawi Released

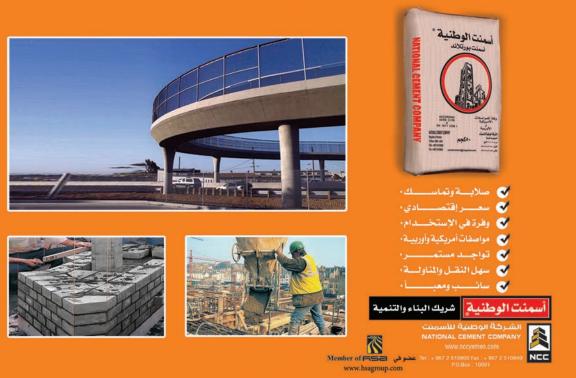
Friends and hundreds of other students received Al-Samawi with joy and cheers as they waved banners amongst increased security at the university on Monday. The 22 year-old student was close to tears. "If Allah doesn't support you then no one does," said Al-Samawi, but she refused to answer any questions put to her by journalists about her arrest.

became a hero in one day. "Definitely I will go back to my studies and normal life starting from today," she told The Yemen

Further details of the nature of her arrest emerged on Monday. Men had entered her family home in Sana'a on Saturday night and arrested her without allowing her to cover her head. She wasn't appropriately dressed to be seen by men when they took her, according to her best friend Fadia Abu Ghanm.

Continued on page 2









niqab ban for female judges



Parliamentarians discussed on Wednesday a new decree that would ban female judges from wearing the niqab whilst in court.

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, Oct. 31 — A ministerial decree by the Minister of Justice, Ghazi Al-Aghbari, to ban female judges from covering their faces in court has sparked controversy and heated discussion in Yemen's

Zaid Al-Shami, on behalf of the Islah party questioned Al-Aghbari last Wednesday on his justification for the new decree.

"The nature of the work in the judiciary requires that faces be unveiled," the minister said last Wednesday in front of fellow parliamentarians.

"If the judge is veiled, how can the defendant know if she is the real judge or not," the minister said.

Zaid Al-Shami of the Islamic opposition party, Islah, opposed the decree labeling it as an intervention in a woman's personal freedom and that it violated the law and constitution.

He added that female judges can be recognized by their voices and that the

decree would cause many female judges to leave their jobs.

Shawqi Al-Qadi, another MP from the Islah party and a member of the Public Freedoms Committee, told the Yemen Times that the niqab, which is different from the hijab, is a social custom and has no connection with religion or being re-

He explained that since it is a "social custom", it is also a woman's right which should not be taken from those in public positions. However, Al-Qadi also said that in the private sector, businesses can choose whether they accept veiled or unveiled female employees.

"In a public position, one of the citizens' rights is that all employees are equal, and no one has the right to lay his conditions over another except if it is in the public interest," he said.

Al-Qadi said that only once it had been verified through an objective study could a decision be take that it was it in the public interest for female judges to unveil their faces.

"We cannot apply the niqab ban on female judges without justification. It should be delayed until we've carried out an objective study," he said.

He proclaimed that decrees should be issued according to Yemen's needs and not according to political pressure to satisfy certain bodies. He highlighted that raising this issue now could spark a backlash from religious extremists against the state, who believe that Yemen is reacting in response to a western agenda.

Amal Al-Dubaee, a female Yemeni judge told the Asharq Al-Awsat newspaper that she believes that unveiling one's face in the courtroom is important.

"Female judges occupy a very important position in society," she said. 'Veiling the faces of female judges during work is not relevant to their personal

"The judge requests that female witnesses remove their veil to verify her identity, so it is the right of suspects to be able to identify the person who is judging them," she explained.

Frequent municipal police visits frighten shop owners

By: Mahmoud Assamiee

SANA'A, Nov. 3 - Mohammed Ali works in a qamaria shop that makes colored glass windows from gypsum. They are used to displaying some of their products on the pavement in front

Every now and then the municipality police launch an inspection campaign to make sure the pavements are clear. In the process they destroy merchandise and harass sellers.

"The head of the police vehicle held me by the neck and I was almost strangled," said Mohammad.

He needs to place the windows in the sun so they can dry. But this excuse is not good enough for the police.

According to locals in Sana'a, the municipal police carry out regular visits to the market areas, but now the 'visits' are becoming very frequent and

According to the municipality's instructions, owners of coffee shops, workshops and other stores are not allowed to place anything from inside their stores into the space in front of their shops. Putting chairs in front of coffee shops is also not allowed. It is claimed that the purpose of the rule is to keep the city organized and clean.

Violators are first notified and warned to remove their items and pay a fine. If the violation is repeated, the items are destroyed or confiscated, and sometimes the shop owners are arrested.

But store owners claim that the municipality blackmails them and extorts money from them in return for letting them use the pavement outside their

Owners of coffee shops say municipal inspectors turn up even after official working hours searching for an excuse to extort money from them. They said they are allowed to put chairs in front of their shops in the afternoon.

"They chase us everyday, even after official working hours, searching for a

pretext to blackmail us. We give them YR 500-1000 to let us work," said Hamoud Naji, an owner of coffee shops in Mai'n district.

He said he deserves to be fined if they find him violating the rules during the morning shift. He complains, however, about those inspectors who come to him in the evening offering their services to keep inspectors away from his shop for a sum of money each week.

"Someone called 'Sultan' came to me one afternoon and asked for YR 1000 for qat. When I told him I did not have any money for him he left the store," said Mohammad Ali. "On the morning of the next day he returned with the municipality's car and six people who took me by force to detention. I was only released when I paid the YR 1000," said Mohammad Ali.

The manager of a big cafeteria located in the area said: "Big groups working in the municipality used to come to us during the night and ask for dinner, then they would leave without

Most of the people interviewed for this report claimed that many of the municipal agents who come to inspect them, or those who take them by force to detention, do not have work identity papers or any documents from the mu-

They said that many of these people are not wearing a uniform. Some of them wear traditional Yemeni clothes or normal clothing, and some wear military uniforms.

"No one dares to ask them about their work identities," said the owner of a coffee shop, adding: "If we ask them for anything to prove that they are from the municipality, they beat us."

Some coffee shop owners have agreed to pay the municipal inspectors a sum of money to allow them to put chairs in front of their shops.

"We agreed with some agents to pay them YR 500 every week so we can leave our chairs in front of our shops," said Mohammad Naser, describing them as 'gangs'. "Every week there is a new group.

"The owner of the cafeteria has agreed with the municipal agents on this," affirmed a waiter working in a big cafeteria. He pointed at a space in front of the cafeteria full of chairs for

Deputy Director of Mai'n District, and Secretary General of the District Local Council, Yahya Al-Shahithi, denied most of what the store owners are claiming.

"Not all of what is being said is correct," he said. He did not claim that all his employees are honest nor suggested they are all bad.

"Let me say it frankly. Not all employees are good and not all of them are bad. I do not deny that there are violations, I do not deny that, but the situation is bad on a country-wide level."

When the Yemen Times asked for a copy of the law covering their work, he could not provide it, but said that they have instructions from the prosecution to take violators to their detention area. He said that they first warned violators before any action was taken against

On the matter of illegal arrests he said "If a citizen is committed to following instructions, he will not be taken to detention." But he admits that he does not know everything about that is happening and that he is always fair to anyone coming to him with complaints of harm being perpetuated by inspectors.

Al-Shahithi also showed a willingness to repair all faults that are practiced by municipal inspectors, and argued that store owners do not come to him with their complaints. "I will punish anyone who defames the district," he said.

He said Mohammad Ali denied that money is taken from store owners without receipt, and that all fines taken from violators go to the interests of the local

Controversy in parliament over Dairy factory re-opens after a 14 year shut-down

By: Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A, Nov 2 — At a total cost of USD 17.5 million, Al-Gannatain Dairy & Foodstuff Co. re-opened at the end of last month. The factory provides 250 job opportunities and is furnished with the latest technology, according to its owner and manager Mohammed Ahmed Mothana.

The factory manufactures 2.04 million boxes of juice and milk annually in addition to 2.88 million boxes of yogurt. It currently produces only for local consumption within Yemen, although according to its management, exporting to other countries is on the company's strategy for the near future.

The company was established by the Mothana family in 1984 and started

production in 1991, but because of the financial situation in the country as well as other problems it was closed down in

"Favorable circumstances today, along with the readiness of the two companies, Al-Gharasi and ours, prompted us to re-open the factory again now," said Anwar Mothana, head of the operations committee at the Al-Gannatain Dairy & Foodstuff Co.

Under the supervision of the Ministry of Trade and Commerce, the Al-Gannatain board of directors agreed to lease the factory to the Al-Gharasi Foundation to operate it. Ahmed Mused Al-Gharasi, who is the chair of the JAW-DA Food Company, will be managing the factory.

JAWDA Food is owned by Al-

Gharasi and is running the factory. Al-Gannatain Dairy & Foodstuff Co. is the owner of the factory, and its founder and Chairman of Board is Mr. Mohamed Mothana. Al-Gharasi is renting the factory from Al-Gannatain.

"We have a quality control system in place and the factory has obtained a Good Manufacturing Practice Certificate. It is producing natural raw materials such as juices, milk and yogurt," said Al-Gharasi.

The production line in the factory has been redesigned in order to create high quality products in optimal time. The Al-Gharasi family invested a great amount in the factory in order to turn it into one of the best factories in Yemen, according to sales manager Ayman Al-

Economic gender gap slowly decreasing

By: Malak Shaher

SANA'A, Nov. 3 — For a woman with six children like Sameera Mohammad, 45, depending on the salary her husband is not enough to afford the basics. Therefore, she decided to start her own business making incense and selling it.

"Before, my husband's salary which is YR 50,000 was not enough to afford the basic needs of life. Now my children are not denied of what they need," said Sameera.

Women like Sameera have increasingly been contributing to the economic activity in Yemen over the past ten years. As more women have become involved in paid work, the gap in the economic contribution to the country between working men and women has gradually decreased.

Women constituted 10.2 percent of the paid workforce in 2010, according to Abdulla Hazza', head of the Human Resources Department at the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation. This is up from 9.6 percent in 2004, and 7 percent in 1999.

According to Hazza', agriculture employs 24.3 percent of the workforce in Yemen, of which 45 percent are women. In 1999 almost 49 percent of the paid female workforce were working on farms. By 2004, the percentage of women working in the agricultural sector had dropped to about 46 percent. So whilst more women are entering the workforce, most of the gains are to be found in the non-agricultural sectors.

Women form about half of Yemen's population of 22 million, according to the 2008 Statistical Yearbook. As the vast majority of women are still not in paid employment, they represent a huge source of economic potential for

Some of the increase in women's participation in the economy comes from government programs promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women. By 2009, the government had assigned two female ministers within the 31 ministers, 84 female judges, and nine general managers at ministries.

In addition, the government has promoted participation of women in politi-

1999

cal parties such that there are now nine women in the general committees of the various parties. Women now make up 18 percent of university instructors, 22 percent of teachers in schools and represent 25 percent of those working in the media.

The gap between the number of men and women working in the non-agricultural sector is reducing. Whilst poverty has always been one of the motivations driving women into the workforce, government programs have had an an increasing effect in changing the social perspectives on female employment.

"Seven years ago, my father refused to let my sister work. But now life has changed and for many men, preventing their daughters from working has become part of the past. Now I work as a teacher in an English institute," said Maha Muttahar, 22.

"Nevertheless, sometimes, when women obtain public positions in far away areas, their conservative families prevent them from traveling and living away from them. Consequently, the positions go to men who have no objection to leaving the place they are living," said Hazza'.

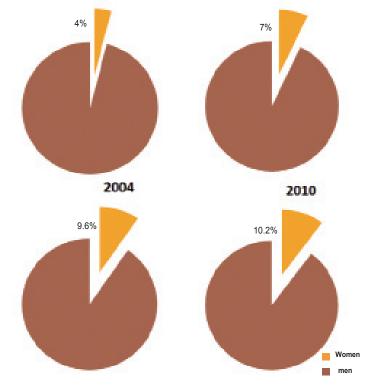
Poverty has counter effects on education

Whilst poverty has pushed more women into paid employment and decreased the economic gap between the sexes, it has had a negative effect in terms of girls enrolling in school. Poor families find it hard to cover the costs of educating their daughters.

For this reason, the Ministry of Education is conducting incentive programs to encourage girls from the poorest rural areas to enroll in schools and complete their studies, according to the Millennium Development Goals Yemen Report 2010.

Incentive programs include exemptions from school fees, distribution of school supplies for female students including school uniforms, and the distribution of food for their families. The number of girls enrolled in schools is slowly increasing. In 1990 girls formed 22.4 percent of students in basic education. By 2008 this had increased to 37.4 percent.

These programs assist the poorest areas in the governorates of Taiz, Ibb, Lahj, Hodeida and Al-Dhale'.



Women's contribution to the national economy

Continued from page 1

Foreign investment in Yemen threatened by cargo ban

"Her sister called me once they took Hanan and her mother and asked me if she had a problem with university security or any professor," said Abu Ghanm. "She didn't even know what she had done or why she had been

"What are the benefits of women police if men are going to attack the house anyway," she added.

It is suspected that Al-Samawi was a victim of identity theft, according to Abdulrahman Baraman, a lawyer from the Yemeni human rights organization HOOD. "Someone knew her full details and gave her phone number, address and full name as the return address for the sent packages," Baraman said.

Yemenis are now nervously checking their pockets to make sure they have their identification. Others woke up to the importance of informing the police about lost cards.

"It is a shock to find yourself in detention for terrorist action because of your phone number," an engineering student said. "We in Yemen never find it important to do things legally most of the time. I always buy phone SIM cards using the identity cards of my

friends, but now I realize how scary the consequences can be," she added.

An investigation is now underway to find out who impersonated Al-Samawi at the cargo offices. Ibrahim Hassan Al-Asiri, originally

from Saudi Arabia, has this week been named as the suspected creator of the parcel bombs. Security authorities were alerted to the explosive devices after receiving an intelligence tip-off from Saudi Arabia. The main suspect, Al-Asiri, is on a Saudi wanted list after his brother died while attempting to assassinate Prince Mohammed bin Nayef, the Saudi counterterrorism chief in August.



In Brief

NATION WIDE

35 people died in road accidents in

About 35 people were killed and 382 others were wounded in nearly 254 road accidents throughout the country last week.

According to a statistic report issued by the Public Traffic Department, the accidents have caused about nearly YR 52.9 million.

The capital Sana'a came first in term of the accident number with 85 ones. Taiz province ranked second with 39 accidents and Hodeidah with about 25.

The reasons behind the accidents were over speed, neglect and technical faults, according to the report.

Around 25,395 Yemenis have been killed as result of road accidents across country since 2000 till May 2010.

According to a report of General Traffic Department, the accidents that have occurred in same period are about 132,512 led to 167,157 injuries.

The accidents caused over YR 25 billion, according to the report.

Experts said that the many reasons were behind the accidents including over speed, negligence in vehicles maintenance, technical faults, wrong overtaking, not to use safe belt and other reasons.

SANA'A

Yemen and Japan hold trade cooperation talks

Foreign Minister Abu Bakr al-Qirbi has discussed with President of Japan Cooperation Center for the Middle East Mr Iwao Okamoto the trade cooperation aspects between Yemen and Japan.

Al-Oirbi also reviewed with Senior Vice President of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Mr. Kenzo Oshima ways to expand cooperation between the two countries and to support Yemen in the fields of basic education, health and rural water.

Appreciating all Japanese efforts in Yemen, al Qirbi requested JICA to reconsider resuming soft loans to enable Yemen to finance strategic projects, particularly in areas such as renewable energy and water desalination.

Moreover, he discussed with Yasuo Hayashi, Chairman, Japan External Trade Organisation (JETRO), ways of promoting direct Japanese investments in Yemen in the fields of gas, energy and minerals as well as fisheries.

USAID offers \$ 3.5 mln to enhance youth participation in Yemen

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has offered a financial grant of USD 3.5 million for the implementation of a project to enhance the civil participation of youth in five Yemeni provinces.

The project will be implemented over two year in cooperation with the Ministry of Youth and Sports in the provinces of Sana'a, Aden, Abyan, Amran

A press release, issued by the culural attaché at the U.S. embassy in Sana'a and Saba received a copy of it, said, "The project will assist in the restoration of dozens of sports and youth facilities in the five provinces and the establishment of a connection network for youth and sports halls, in addition to the provision of training equipments and training sports trainers".

Gul in Yemen next January, Turkish

Turkish ambassador to Yemen Mohammed Donamaz announced a visit of Turkish President Abdullah Gul to Yemen on January 2011, the GPC-run almotamar.net has reported.

During a celebration organized by the Turkish embassy in Sana'a on the National Day, Donamaz said that Gul's visit to Yemen would enhance the relations between Yemen and Turkey.

The Yemeni-Turkish economic relations are growing incessantly. The commercial exchange between the two countries reached last year \$83 million, the Turkish diplomat said, pointing to efforts to enlarge the commercial exchange volume up to \$1 billion in the near future.

Minister of Trade and Industry Yahya al-Mutawakel hailed the Turkish roles supporting Yemen and its issues.

The last visit of the Turkish businessmen has reflected the deep-rooted relations between Yemen and Turkey.

ADEN

Chinese ship leaves Aden port

A Chinese military ship left Aden port on Saturday after a few-day visit to the

The ship's visit comes in the framework of the military and security cooperation between Yemen and China in fields of combating piracy, securing shipping lanes and exchanging experi-

The ship is one of the Chinese military ships allocated in the international waters of Arab Sea to participate in combating piracy.

SA'ADA

Sa'ada's needs discussed with humanitarian organizations

A meeting was held on Saturday in Saada province to discuss the province's needs from humanitarian aid during the coming period to contribute to implement some developmental and service projects.

The meeting, chaired by Saada Governor Taha Hajar, was attended by Assistant Chief of Executive Unit of the Relief for displaced people abdul-Malik Shuweil and officials of humanitarian organization working in the province.

At the meeting, the Governor emphasized the need to fully prepare for the distribution of food and shelter aid and clothes for the displaced people inside and outside the camps.

He pointed to the importance of roviding school uniform and various

health services for the displaced children in the camps.

Hajar urged all organizations to provide plans and reports to the province's leadership and the Executive Unit every three months on their works, and to pay attention to the security aspect and coordinate with the concerned authorities in order to preserve the safety of humanitarian workers.

During the meeting, some officials of the organizations reviewed plans of their organizations for the last quarter of 2010, explaining the services that would be provided during the coming period.

For his part, Showeil noted the importance of coordination between the organizations and to work as one team to avoid repetition and to provide assistance regularly and correctly.

SAYOUN

WB-funded project to support water sector in Hadramout discussed

Undersecretary of Hadramout for Valley and Desert Affairs Omair Mubarak met on Thursday the Expert of environmental and social aspects at the World Bank (WB).

At the meeting, they discussed ways to implement the water sector support project in the valley and desert of Hadramout, which is funded by the Bank.

Omair emphasized the importance of this project as one of vital projects in the water and environmental aspects and the need to form a coordination council to manage this project.

He pointed to the environmental problems experienced by Hadramout province due to the heavy rains and floods disaster witnessed by the province in October 2008, which affected a lot of water facilities, noting that this requires concerted efforts by the Reconstruction Fund and the European project to support water sector.

In this regard, Mubarak praised the WB's contributions to the various environmental and water aspects in Yemen.

For his part, the WB's Expert presented an explanation on the project which aimed to concert efforts of the four sectors concerned with the environmental and water affairs, represented in the project of rural water, water resources project, water and sanitation project for urban cities, and irrigation project for water and environment conservation.

He pointed out that the project would oversee the support for these four sectors through gathering the support provided by the Yemeni government, German and Dutch donors, and the WB.

The main goals of the project are to maintain providing clean drinking water to the population and to pay attention for environmental, social and institutional building aspects, he indicated.

In the meeting, a committee was formed to manage the project, headed by Mubarak and membership of the four sectors representatives and the branch of environment protection council in the province

Their News

TOTAL scholarship programme 2011-2012

TOTAL is offering 10 scholarships to Yemeni students to study Bachelor's and Master's Degrees. Applications are accepted from 2 November 2010 to 6 December 2010.

Programs:

Bachelor of Science in:

- Petroleum Engineering
- Chemical Engineering
- Energy & Environmental Engi-
- neering Earth Sciences at the University of Leeds, UK

Eligibility:

Applying candidates must be: Of a Yemeni nationality

www.leeds.ac.uk

- Between 17 and 22 years old
- Holding a secondary school transcript from Yemen with a minimum overall average of 85%
- Committed to return to their home country (Yemen) at the end of the program

Master of Science in Sustainable **Development, HEC Paris** www.hec.edu

Applicant Profile

- University degree
- High level of motivation
- TOEFL 600 GMAT or GRE

Master in SMEs International Development, University of Caen www.iae.unicaen.fr

Applicant Profile

- University degree High level of motivation
- TOEFL 550
- Applicant must speak French

Master's of Economics of the Environment & Natural Resources, **Toulouse School of Economics** www.tse-fr.eu

Applicant Profile

- · BA or BSc in Economics or applied mathematics
- High level of motivation
- TOEFL 580
- GRE

Master's of Subterranean Reservoirs of Energy: Hydrodynamics, Geology, Modeling (SRE-HGM) www.ensem.inpl-nancy.fr

Applicant Profile

- University degree
- High level of motivation
- TOEFL 530
- Applicants must have a good academic standing in any of the following disciplines: physics, mechanics, applied mathematics, computer sciences or numerical modelling, geophysics, reservoir engineering, or petroleum geosciences.

Eligibility:

Applying candidates must be:

- Of a Yemeni nationality
- Holding TOEFL Score (refer to programs' details)
- Committed to return to their home country (Yemen) at the end of the program

Are the programmes in France in French or English?

All programmes are in English. But some course are in French in the Master in SMEs International Devel-



- What do scholarships cover? · Travel expenses
- Social security coverage
- Living expenses while in the UK (food and accommodation)
- Study expenses (enrolment, tuition fees, books)

Selection Process

PHASE I - Initial Selection Short-listing will be based on:

- University grades
- Experience
- Motivation letter strength

• English qualification PHASE II - Interview

The top students from PHASE I will be selected for an interview. Ap-

plicants will be evaluated on strong English language skills, enthusiasm, maturity, and social intelligence

PHASE III - University Admission and France Visa

Files of students short-listed from PHASE II will be sent to the respective University for final admission. Visa process will also start at the French Embassy. The University and the French Embassy have the discretion of rejecting students based on qualifications and background checks.

For more information go to: http:// www.total-ep-yemen.com/pages. aspx?pageid=51

Opportunities

The Community Solutions Program The Community Solutions Program is a program of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the US Department of State, and implemented by IREX, a Washington DC-based nonprofit organization. The program seeks to enhance the skills of civic and community leaders to more effectively address current economic, environmental, political, and social challenges in their

- communities through participating in: A four-month US fellowship: Fellows are placed in U.S. community-based, non-profit or other organizations, government offices or legislative bodies where they work with community leaders.
- Community Leadership Institute (CLI): Fellows will spend more than 500 hours developing practical leadership skills in Goal Setting, Monitoring & Evaluation, Organizational Team Building, Networking & Partnering, and Communications & Advocacy.
- Follow-on projects: Fellows, in partnership with their U.S. hosts, will develop follow-on projects to be completed after fellows return to their home countries.

Specific themes for professional fellowships for this program are: Trans-

parency and Accountability; Tolerance/ Conflict Resolution; Environmental Issues; and, Women's Issues. Sixty-six eligible individuals will be selected to participate in the Community Solutions Program. Financial provisions of the program include: J-1 visa support; round-trip travel from fellow's home city to the US; accident and sickness insurance; and a stipend to cover housing, meals and incidentals.

ELIGIBILITY REOUIREMENTS:

Competition for the program is meritbased and open to community leaders, ages 25-38 at the time of application, who meet the following criteria:

- Is from a participating country (US citizens, permanent residents of the US, and individuals who have applied for US permanent residency in the past three years are not eligible for this program.); Is currently living and working in
- his/her home country (Individuals participating in academic, training or research programs in the US at the time of application and individuals residing or working outside their home countries at the time of application are not eligible for this program);
- Is currently working on a community engagement initiative in his/

- her home country; and, has at least 2 years of professional experience in this capacity at the time of application;
- Is able to begin the program in the United States in 2011, and is committed to returning to his/her home country after completion of the program;
- Is able to receive a US J-1 visa (Individuals who have participated in an exchange visitor program sponsored or funded by the US Government who have not fulfilled their two-year home residency requirement by the time of application are not eligible for this
- Is proficient in spoken and written English at the time of application.

program); and,

Preference will be given to individuals with four (4) months or more academic exchange or professional training experience in the United States. Employees of the US Embassy are not eligible.

TO APPLY: Visit https://oas.irex.org/ csp/ to apply for the 2011 Community Solutions Program.

deadline: 11:59 pm EST, Wednesday, November 10, 2010 EMAIL: COMMUNITYSOLU-

Applications accepted online only and

بقلوب مؤمنة بقضاء الله وقدره نتقدم بصادق العزاء والمواساة إلى الأستاذ/حامد على موسى الشجاع وأولاده السفير/ مصطـــفي أحمــــد نعمـــان وكافت آل نعمان

لوفاة التربوية القديرة المناضلة/ فوزية أحمد محمد نعمان

وكيلة وزارة التربية والتعليم لقطاع تعليم الفتاة «سابقاً», الأمين العام لاتحاد نساء اليمن «سابقاً» وإحدى مؤسسيه سائلين الله العلى القدير أن يتغمد الفقيدة بواسع رحمته، وأن يسكنها فسيح جناته ويلهم أهلها وذويها الصبر والسلوان

إنا لله وأنا إليه راجعون

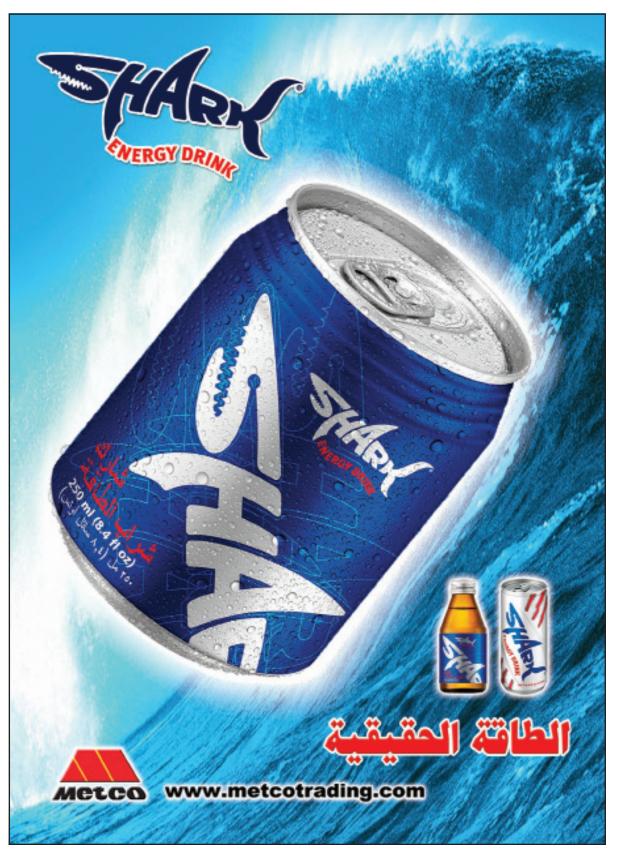
نادية السقاف، حورية مشهور، رشا جرهوم ون * موظفى قطاع تعليم الفتاة، وموظفى اللجنة الوطنية للمرأة، وحميع أعضاء فريق مشروع جايكا بريدج ٢















MARINE MAINTENANCE COORDINATOR Position #1042 (B14) Terminal For Yemeni Nationals Only

Reports directly to the Terminal Asset Protection Superintendent. Responsible for all aspects of the day-to-day organization and execution of maintenance of the Marine Military Maintenance Contract. Directly supervises a group of marine engineers, technicians, and contract personnel, but is not limited to mechanical trades in a multi-cultural environment. Assists in Training, Mentoring and development of Nationals under his direction

Job Duties:

The incumbent shall:

- Responsible for all Asset Protection SAP input. Prepares and executes work schedules associated with the running of the Military Marine workshop, including materials ordering, report writing, and timekeeping using computer aided methods.
- Ensures that there are always sufficient quantities of spare parts, and maintaining a max-min system for critical parts. Prepares daily progress reports and equipment history records using maintenance and scheduling
- Responsible for all aspects of administration and supervision at the Military Jetty and Maintenance shops, such as supervising the work of the national contractors on site making sure all work done according to the business & safety standards. Is able to function in a skilled trouble-shooting role and utilize assistance from the Nexen maintenance group if required. Investigates equipment failures, prepares reports, and makes recommendations to prevent future failures.
 - Monitors and implements both HSE & SR policies and procedures, and the Responsible Care program.
 - e. Maintains control of all fuel and lubricants required by the Marine Security fleet. Controls all spare parts, and is responsible for secure environment for both spare parts, and tools. A documented system to sign parts out of stores area is to be maintained.
- f. Training and mentoring of Yemen Nationals Contractors

Minimum Requirements:

- High School Diploma.
- 5 years working within the oil and gas industry or related industrial experience, including 3 years Supervisory experience in an associated industry.
- Self-starter with strong interpersonal and leadership skills.
- First rate supervisory skills with emphasis on training and development of National personnel.
- Excellent oral and written communications skills.
- Well versed in Word processing, spread sheet and SAP software.
- Ability to work effectively within a culturally diverse organization in essential.
- Excellent knowledge of English (written and oral) and the ability to produce technical reports.
- Valid International or Yemen Driver's License.
- To Apply for this Job please apply to: recruiting _yemsana@nexeninc.com
- Applications should be submitted NO later than Nov. 11th, 2010. Faxed applications will not be considered.
- Make sure that you mention the job title you are applying for in the email subject.
- Only short listed candidates will be contacted.

Polygamy a solution to spinsterhood?

By: Mahmoud Assamiee

olygamy is a virtue to men and women alike, a solution to spinsterhood and a source of income to women, according to Altaf Al-Ahdal, a journalist and story writer: "One wife is not enough for a man.'

Altaf was a second wife until she got divorced after 12 years of marriage.

"I loved living in a big family, with a husband who has wives from different places," said Altaf, explaining that when there are four women from different areas - Sana'a, Amran, Ibb and Taiz - the house collects different cultures, which is good for the children.

Polygamy is legal in Yemen and is loosely based upon the provisions of Sharia law. Under Sharia law, a Muslim man is allowed to take as many as four wives, as long as he can support them all financially and treats them all equally. However, the Personal Status Law does not restrict polygamy according to Sharia law and doesn't legislate the structure or functioning of polygamous marriages, rather leaving the details up to individual families.

In 1997, a Demographic and Maternal and Child Health Survey carried out jointly by the US company Marco International and the Central Statistical Organization of Yemen reported that about seven percent of women in Yemen were in polygamous marriages. The survey of 10,414 women indicated that around five percent of women aged 20-24 married men who were already married. The percent increased to 11 percent for women aged 30-34, and to 16 percent for women in their forties.

"Polygamy can be a solution to social problems," said Huriah Mashhour, Deputy Chairwoman of the Yemeni Woman's National Committee.

"When there is a poor family or a widow with orphans, and there is a man who wants to marry this woman to support them, polygamy here is a virtue as it is curing a so-

But she warns that polygamy can cause problems, especially when a man marries

another wife and can not afford to support them, or when men chose younger girls to gratify their own sexual desires. She says that polygamy is not necessarily a solution to spinsterhood as most of those who marry again look for younger girls. "We have to respect Allah's law as polygamy is the legal right of the man, but Allah preconditions justice between wives.'

Altaf believes that polygamy is good for your health, as it gives every one a chance to take a rest. "When the husband distributes his time between his wives, every day with one of them, this gives the women a chance to organize her house and helps her prepare herself to receive him."

"This is the legislation of the Lord and there is wisdom in it," said Altaf and urged women to accept a new wife so as to give a chance to unmarried women to have a husband. "Some women have misconceptions of polygamy and those who refuse it are selfish women."

Altaf said she was happily married: "He was a good and fair man. He distributed his time between me and his first wife. Sleeping with us on alternate days." However, after 12 years of marriage her husband divorced her after marrying another two wives who caused dissent within the family.

Not all married women are as supportive of polygamy as Altaf. Muna Al-Sorrori, a 30 year old housewife from Sana'a refuses to let her husband marry another wife as she is good with him and responds to all his desires. "I am giving him all his rights."

Asked what would happen if her husband did take another wife she said: "I would never want to see him again." She would not want a divorce, but would ask for a separate house to live in with her chil-

Women's viewpoints

Unmarried women have a variety of opinions about being a second wife. N.A., a 32 year old employee said: "I'd never accept to marry a man already married... I refuse to hurt the feelings of the woman whose husband I would be marrying. The true believer is he who loves good things for his brother as he loves these things for himself."

Sahar Saleh, 25, is unemployed and says she would not be a second wife because she believes that there is no reason for a man to marry again if his wife fulfills all his desires and responds to all his demands.

H.A, 33 and a government employee said marrying an already married man is an advantage to a working woman.

"A working woman always thinks marrying a married man is an advantage because this reduces her duties towards him and gives her more freedom.'

Sahar concurs that: "There are advantages in this type of marriage. The woman will get enough time to do many things and to have time for working."

N.A, 28, a computer science teacher, says if she accepted to marry a married man: "I would prefer to be number four to guarantee that I will be the last and no other wife comes after me. When I become the forth one I will be the one who can control the husband '

Some of the women interviewed believe that getting 'half a man' is better than being seen as a spinster or being divorced.

"Actually, many girls prefer to marry a married man to escape from the term 'spinster' and some others prefer the word 'divorced' to 'spinster' said H.A.

Sahar agrees and says she knows many other girls who have reached the age of spinsterhood agree with her: "I accept this, but I think that what suits some people does not suit others."

I am in bad need of another wife

While many men refrain from marrying a second wife, some see it as necessary and can not do without one. They are only waiting for their living conditions to improve.

"I am in a bad need of another wife," said Abu Ammar, who is married with two children. "What stops me from getting a second wife is only the money. The second wife is ready. I've already chosen her."

He believes that having more than one wife creates a better balance. "Every woman has different things that you can enjoy.'

"If we were living the simple life as lived by the prophet and his companions when there was no luxurious furniture, no fridge,

no washing machine, T.V and satellite dish, I would have married again," said newly married Ali Naser, whose salary is still being deducted from to pay for the installments of his furniture.

Saleh Murshid, who is married with four children, says a single wife is not enough for him. He says women grow up faster than men, and a husband needs another wife after 10 or 15 years of marriage when his first wife begins separating herself from her husband in bed.

"During the first five years of marriage, the husband does not feel or even think that he is in need of another wife because his wife at that time is still strong and fulfills all his desires," explained Murshid.

He added that the gap between the married couple starts when the woman starts giving birth, especially when the number of children increases and the mother becomes tired and occupied with the housework and

What makes a man search for another wife?

Almost all of the women interviewed in this report agreed on two main reasons that make a man seek another wife. The first reason is in his wife, and the second is in

M.Q. says the a man seeks another wife when his first wife starts to neglect him, or if he desires to marry a beautiful woman, if a second marriage is beneficial to him, or if he is rich.

"Sometimes the increased money of the man and his high lust are the reasons from the husband. And sometimes the wife is the cause as she does not take care of him, does not adorn herself for him, and her behavior becomes tough or she uses harsh words," says N.A

But H.R has different reasons: "lack of belief, non-respectable girls, the husband's neglect of his wife, or because the wife herself if she is embittering her husband's

But men also have other reasons. Those men interviewed did not say they had problems with their wives, or they were not good to them, rather they have their own

Abu Ammar explains his reason for another wife is to have more love and passion. He said "my wife is not bad or has any problem. She is good in everything and I respect her, and I will keep my respect for her after getting married to another."

But Murshid reveals the reason behind his desire to marry a second wife is because of problems with sex. He agreed with Abu Ammar that one wife is not enough.

"I am always thinking of getting another wife and at the same time thinking not to harm her [my first wife] as I love and respect her. She is good to me, she is always behind me and helps me with anything she can, but I cannot repress my lust," said Murshid.

He says that he was not like this in the past. His desire to have another wife grew after long years of marriage when his lust increased unnaturally and his wife became unable to fulfill his lust.

He concluded that "this is one reason Allah allows a man to marry more than one."

Sociologist's opinion

Yaser Al-Madhaji, a sociologist, says there are many reasons why men want to marry another wife, and that all these reasons are acceptable and most of them are included under Sharia law.

"For example, if there is a man whose lust is strong and feels that his wife is not enough to fulfill this lust, what is logic from an Islamic view point, to go commit a crime of adultery or to have another wife?"

He himself says: "When I find myself able to support two wives, I will directly marry the second."

Religious viewpoint

Sheikh Sa'ad Hantoush, the preacher at Al-Mursalat Mosque and the head of Holy Koran Memories Association, says Islam allows a man to marry again in several cases and mentioned three: when the husband has no children from the first wife, when he has a stronger lust than her, and when he wants to support a family whose husband is dead by marrying the mother of orphans.

He argues that a married woman should be patient when her husband marries another because the new wife is in need of a man. "Sister be patient if your husband marries another woman, as this woman is also in need of a man like you," he says in his Friday sermon that he allocated to the

But he argues that not every man can have more than one wife, and that only capable men who feel they can support two wives and be fair with them have the right to marry again.

Stories from Real Life

By: Nawal Zaid

High dowries and their effect on youth

A father's greed almost destroys a sincere love

Tasimin Qasem, 18, is married and a housewife. Yasimin became acquainted with Abdullah Al-Khadher, 20, and they fell in love. They were in love with each other for three years.

Abdullah was sincere in his love and faithfulness to Yasimin, so he went to her father to ask for her hand, hoping to marry her. But Yasimin's father put upon Abdullah unbearable conditions for the marriage to force him to leave his daugh-

He asked for YR 1 million as a dowry and a fully furnished house. He asked for clothes for the bride, gold and jewels costing no less than YR 500,000, and finally he also asked Abdullah to pay for the wedding hall.

Abdullah was unable to cover all these costs and responded to the demands by asking Yasimin's father to relax some of his conditions. He asked others to help mediate between him and Yasimin's father, but unfortunately the father's inflexibility only affirmed his refusal.

Yasimin tried to ask her father to help Abdullah, and even asked her relatives to mediate in the matter, but greed and the love of money were controlling her

Yasimin was greatly saddened by her father's refusal and decided to go to Hodeida to rest and forget the problem. When she returned to her family's house in Sana'a she tried to forget the past, but she couldn't.

Traveling to Hodeida was normal for Yasimin, so her father was not opposed to it. She traveled there several times. Abdullah knew that Yasimin was in Hodeida and decided to go to her there. He called her to say that he was coming to her.

Days later, when he met her in Hodeida, he asked her to marry him because he loved her so much and could not live without her. Yasimin agreed to marry him because she also loved him so much. So they married secretly, away from their relatives and outside of their traditions.

A month after their marriage Yasimin returned to her family. It was natural to her family that she had stayed in Hodeida

so long, and they did not ask her why she had returned late or what she had been doing whilst away.

Two months later, Yasimin started to feel exhausted and felt other signs of pregnancy. She told her brothers about her secret marriage and agreed with them to go to a doctor for a medical check. The tests showed that she was pregnant.

She felt very scared about the reaction of her father and the rest of her family if they discovered what she had done. She thought they would kill her. Abdullah also knew about her pregnancy and was himself extremely afraid. But he did not leave her in this condition, and decided with Yasimin to face the problem and tell her father about their secret marriage.

In the beginning, the father was furious and beat Yasimin severely then imprisoned her in the house. He wanted to kill her for fear of the shame on the family. But after a period of time he became quiet and started to think of the reasons behind this problem. He asked Abdullah to come to his house.

He asked him if he really loved Yasimin, or if what they had both done was a mistake. He had decided to forgive him if he spoke the truth.

Abdullah replied that he loved Yasimin and that he could not live without her. He said: «If you kill her, kill me with her.» Upon hearing this from Abdullah, the father knew his daughter's husband was sincere and decided to marry Yasimin to Abdullah properly.

They prepared a wedding and a formal marriage contract was written for them. The groom and his family paid the costs of marriage, but this time the costs were not exaggerated. Then Yasimin's father regretted his initial refusal and decided to marry his other daughters without such excessive costs and high dowries.

A greedy family forces a couple in love to flee

amah Naser is 20 and married. She is housewife in the district of Bani Husheish in Sana'a governorate. Before marrying, Samah had worked on her family's lands. She was very beauti-

One day she came across a young man called Yahya from her own village. Samah admired Yahya very much because of his morals and respectful nature. The relations between them formed into love, and they loved each other for four years.

When Yahya came to Samah's family to ask for her hand, they refused as they knew that he had loved her for a long time. They exaggerated the dowry and asked for YR 2 million, but Yahya could not afford to pay this despite his great love of Samah.

So he remained working on the land and selling qat to collect the money required for the dowry, but he could not collect that sum of money. As he was still thinking of how to engage Samah, another rich suitor came to her family asking for her hand. This man agreed to pay the dowry her family had asked for.

Samah was treated as a commodity, something to be bought and sold, and not as a future wife who had the right to agree to a marriage. Yahya went to the fields to see Samah without the knowledge of her family. He wanted to make sure that she still loved him, or if she had agreed to ac-

cept the rich man's proposal. Samah affirmed to Yahya that she would not accept any other young man in the world other than him. She said that she always prayed to Allah to make Yahya hers. Accordingly, they agreed to run away from the village together and marry elsewhere.

Two days later, Samah prepared herself and then ran away to a house of her relatives and stayed with them. Yahya disappeared from the village, but was communicating with Samah by phone. He went to the city to arrange work and a house, then returned to take Samah and marry her.

Samah's family looked for her everywhere in the village, and suspected that

since Yahya had disappeared that she might be with him. They sent people to the city to search for her and bring her back to be killed before all the villagers. But they did not found her. When Yahya had prepared the house in the city,

furnished it and had prepared items for

the marriage, he returned to the village to

take Samah with him. He was to take her

to the court so they could be married by a judge.

As Samah left the house to Yahya's car, a female relative caught sight of her and went to her family to inform them about her whereabouts. Whilst Samah and Yahya were in the car, Samah's brother suddenly attacked them in his car. He took Samah from the car and pointed his gun at Yahya, dragging Samah with him as she cried. Yahya raised his gun and and took her back.

Yahya and Samah's brother exchanged fire in the air and then Yahya and Samah ran, but in different directions. All her Samah's brothers followed her. They were firing from one house to another, from one road to the next until they terrified the whole village.

Yahya remained hidden in an animal yard for three hours before he reappeared. He started searching for Samah with the help of a villager until he found her hidden with friends in the village.

The villager helped them to escape from the village in a car with goats, dressed as farmers who were going to sell their animals in the city. They finally were able to run away from the village.

As the whole village and every house there was under surveillance by Samah's family, they decided to marry and go hide in a cave in the mountains. Fearing they would be found they remained there for seven days. Yahya's friend was supplying them with food and water.

After seven days, the people and sheikhs of the nearby villages decided to address the issue and search for a solution that would satisfy all. During the people's meeting to settle the issue, Yahya and Samah were able run away from the village with the help of Yahya's friend.

In the end they were married in the court. For a long time they remained as fugitives searching for a safe haven, and asking the police to protect them.

A treacherous cousin destroys an engagement

Taziha Abdullah Al-Nazheri is 32, unmarried and stays at home doing housework. Naziha is good and sincere. She does not look for money and prestige. She always dreams of the person who will make her happy, who will love her and treat her kindly.

Some time ago she became acquainted with a man called Ali who was divorced and had five children from his former wife Relations continued between Ali and Naziha for a year. Although they were away from each other, they talked by phone.

Ali was very sincere towards Naziha, has loved her greatly. She also loved him very much and found in him the perfect man. After being in love for a year, they agreed on everything and discussed everything together regarding their future. Ali agreed with Naziha to visit her family and ask for her hand in marriage.

She agreed, despite Ali being from a different province and a stranger to her family and their customs. When he came to her house to engage her, she called her cousin and told him about her story with Ali. She hoped her cousin could convince her father to reduce the dowerv and the cost of wedding because he could not afford to pay all these costs.

Her cousin Najib talked to her father and convinced him to accept Ali. Then Ali went to meet Naziha's family. The father, mother and brothers all welcomed Ali and initially agreed on the engagement by reciting the first surat of Koran.

They agreed that the engagement should be on the next Friday without high costs. They also agreed on the wedding rituals, that Ali should only buy some clothes and fixed the cost of the wedding. Naziha's cousin, Najib, committed himself to buy the gold for the wedding.

Naziha was very happy and so was Ali. They prepared everything. And on Thursday, a day before the engagement, Naziha called her friends, neighbors and relatives to attend the party, and Ali did the same with his relatives and friends who lived in Taiz.

After they had prepared everything, Najib phoned Naziha and told her that he would not come to or participate in the engagement party in any way, and that he would not help her in this marriage. Naziha was shocked and asked him the reason why. He told her that the groom was poor and was not equal to their family. and told her to "forget this groom, other-

wise I will let your brother hit you." Upon hearing this, Naziha could not control herself and burst into tears. She tried to commit suicide. She called Ali asking him about what was happening. He told her the same and that her cousin Najib had told him to leave her, and threatened to kill him if he did not.

Then Najib called Naziha's father and her brothers and told them that he would not come and that he would not participate in this marriage. The brothers started thinking the same way as Najib, that the groom was not equal to their family because he was poor.

They beat Naziha and told her to forget Ali. They told her not to call him or she would be killed. They also told Ali to forget Naziha or pay YR 4 million as a dowry and the cost of the wedding. just to force him to leave her as he could never pay that amount.

Ali and Naziha were very sad. She was disappointed and thought to kill herself. She thought of running away with Ali and marrying him away from the family. But Ali was not disappointed. He decided to go to Saudi Arabia to work. He would collect the money and return to Naziha's family with what they had asked for.

A month later, Ali phoned Naziha to tell her goodbye and assured her not to be sad. "I will come back, insha'Allah, after two years. This is the only solution. I will come back after I collect the money to take you with me."

Then Ali really did travel to Saudi Arabia leaving behind his beloved, taking an oath that he would not relinquish his engagement with Naziha.

She also took an oath to keep her love for him until he returned.

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Do you like this feature? Would you like it to continue? Send your comments to yteditor@gmail.comm

Yemen and ongoing persecution of the Shia

By: Lee Jay Walker Faith Freedom

'n Afghanistan the forces of the Taliban and Al Qaeda massacred many Shia Muslims and the same happened in Iraq under Saddam Hussein. Sunni Islamists clearly have little respect for their co-religionists and some Sunni Islamic organizations claim that Shia Muslims are heretics and this hatred can be seen in Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and other nations where you have Sunni-Shia tensions.

The current crisis in Yemen is clearly under-reported and many massacres have taken place against Shia Muslims. In the following link it clearly shows you the deaths of many innocent Shia Muslims and this applies to many young children who were killed during the chaos in this nation before a fragile truce was agreed in early 2010 (broken many times in the

Therefore, just what is happening in Yemen and what is the role of the central government? Also, if you have so much hatred within the House of Islam then what hope for non-Muslim minorities in mainly Muslim nations?

James Haider, Middle East correspondent for The Times (UK), stated on November 5, 2009, that the Shia "...accuse Saudi Arabia, a conservative Sunni Muslim country, of backing the Yemeni army, fearing the emergence of a strong Shia militia similar to Hezbollah in Leba-

"In turn, the Yemeni Government in Sanaa has accused Iran, a Shia theocracy, of supporting the Huthi rebels as part of a campaign to spread Tehran's influence across the region. The Government said last week that Yemeni troops had seized five Iranians on a boat loaded with arms in the Red Sea".

James Haider continues by stating that 150,000 people had been forced to flee the government offensive in late 2009. This applies to land and aerial bombardments and clearly many innocent civilians have been killed.

If we look at the bigger picture and take away current militias or organizations or terrorist networks in Yemen and throughout the Muslim world, irrespective if Shia or Sunni, or from the sub-divisions within both groups; then it becomes clear that the Shia have been marginalized for centuries. Therefore, do traditional Sunni power mechanisms just desire the status quo rather than bridging the gap and does this hatred within the House of Islam spill over to other non-Muslim minorities?

Rannie Amiri's, whose article was published in the weekend edition of Counterpunch, (Feb 19-21, 2010) called The Shia Crescent Revisited, commented that "Should the Arab Shia be prohibited from freely airing their grievances and demanding accountability for past injustices? Stopped from speaking out against the crimes perpetrated against them under Saddam (in which many in the Arab world were complicit)? Prevented from attempting to lift the heavy hand of institutionalized discrimination levied against them in Saudi Arabia? Barred from seeking an end to their disenfranchisement in Bahrain – where they make up at least 70 percent of the population yet constitute no part of the government or security services? Forbidden from asking why the language of sectarianism was used to justify and amplify the carnage in north

It is a fair question and another question must be added and this applies to the global terrorist faith which was behind September 11th, Kenya, London, Madrid, Bali, Uganda, and a host of other terrorist attacks which have hit so many nations. Were these Islamists following the Shia faith or the Sunni faith?

The answer is obvious because all these terrorist attacks were done in the name of radical Sunni Islam. After all, Shia Muslims were not behind any of these attacks and the same applies to other Muslim groups like the Ahmadiyya and Alevi who are not involved in terrorism. On the contrary, the Ahmadiyya and Alevi suffer terrible persecution at the hands of Sunni Islamic extremists in their native lands and from the central

Even in Afghanistan and Iraq it is clear that Sunni Islamists and terrorist groups are the main problem because forces within the Shia have been much more accommodating. Yes, followers of Muqtada al-Sadr who is a Shia leader in Iraq and who supported the Mahdi Army taking on American forces, is a rare exception but on the whole it is the forces of Sunni Islam which are behind the vast majority of the carnage in both nations.

Turning back to Yemen, then is this the next brutal war which will drag in outside forces and lead to the growth of radical Sunni Islam? After all, it is clear that the al-Shabaab in Somalia desire to turn Somalia into a fundamentalist nation. It is also abundantly clear that Arab Sunni Muslims are behind this fanatical terrorist organization which beheads Christians and stones women to death for adultery or when women are raped but are blamed.

The linkage between the al-Shabaab in Somalia and radical Sunni Islamic organizations and terrorist networks in Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and other nations, is obvious. After all, you only have to look at the dress code and the way of thinking because everything is Arabized and Sufi Muslims now face persecution at the hands of radical Sunni Islamists but for Christians it is a complete witch-hunt and brutal beyond words.

Sudarsan Raghavan, Washington Post, February 11, 2010, stated that "Even as it fights a U.S.-supported war against al-Qaeda militants here, the Yemeni government is engaging Islamist extremists who share an ideology similar to Osama

bin Laden's in its own civil war, adding new complications to efforts to fight ter-

The writer continues by stating that 'Yemen's army is allying with radical Sunnis and former jihadists in the fight against Shiite rebels in the country's north. The harsh tactics of those forces, such as destroying Shiite mosques and building Sunni ones, are breeding resentment among many residents, analysts said, and given the tangle of evolving allegiances could build support for al-Qaeda's Yemeni branch, which plotted the Christmas Day attempt to bomb a U.S. airliner."

However, America should be worried about this because America, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, and other nations, used radical Sunni Islam in order to topple communism during the Cold War in Afghanistan. Yet, just like the ongoing crisis in Pakistan, it is clear that obtaining radical Sunni Islamic support is a dangerous game because one day these very same Islamic jihadists will turn against their original masters in order to spread their global Islamic jihad and nations in the Horn of Africa, notably Ethiopia, must be watching events with great alarm and

Abdel-Karim al-Iriyani, a former prime minister is clearly alarmed by current events in Yemen. He states that "Using these extremist people, if they are with you today, they are prone to be against you tomorrow."

At the same time it is clear that the Shia are being victimized by central forces and with radical Sunni Islamists and Saudi Arabia joining the fray, then fresh massacres and greater alienation will take place if the truce breaks down in Yemen. Therefore, the future looks bleak for the Shia in Yemen and while extremists exist within the Shia community in this nation, it is clear that innocent Shia civilians are seen to be expendable.

It is clear that this is going to add to

the Sunni-Shia divide throughout the entire region and stretching all the way to Afghanistan and Pakistan. This internal hatred is also infringing on how Sunni Islamists view non-Muslim minorities because daily attacks are taking place. Also, Sunni dominated governments are implementing draconian laws in order to oppress non-Muslim minorities and Muslim minorities like the Ahmadiyya who are suffering in Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Indonesia.

Given this, Sunni dominated leaders and elites are mainly concerned about preserving their power base over the Shia and this hatred and marginalization also spreads to all non-Muslim minority

Therefore, apostates face severe persecution in Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia and Somalia, and this applies to state sanctioned laws and terrorist networks in Afghanistan and Somalia who behead apostates who convert to Christianity or any other non-Muslim faith.

To radical Sunni Islamists it is clear that non-Muslims and the Shia are both viewed to be infidels and worthy of killing. For example, when Raed Mansour al-Banna from Jordan did a suicide bombing in Iraq which killed 125 people he was deemed to be a Muslim martyr. This in itself implies that the Shia are worthy of killing in the eyes of Sunni Islamists in order to meet virgins in the Muslim heaven after waging jihad and killing innocents.

Therefore, will the Shia be protected from a fresh onslaught in Yemen if the current truce breaks down? If, and which is most likely, their plight is ignored then hatred will spread deeper and this hatred will be aimed at Muslims and non-Mus-

If the House of Islam can shed the blood of their own on the grounds of sectarianism then clearly non-Muslims are going to face the consequences of this hatred. At the same time, greater mar-

ginalization of Shia religious minorities in nations like Saudi Arabia and Yemen, and many others, will only lead to more despotism and more persecution of all minority religious groups.

The Islamic faith fears equality, religious freedom, and the separation of mosque and central state. After this, the Islamic faith fears internal infidels and the Shia are deemed to be infidels in the House of Sunni Islam and Sunni Muslims also use the same mantra against the Ahmadiyya community.

Naturally, this hatred of diversity within the House of Islam also applies to that of non-Muslims and this can be seen by the brutal reality of modern day Somalia. Yes, another brutal nation where the Sunni al-Shabaab hunts down Christians and then beheads them slowly while shouting their allegiance to Allah.

Therefore, internal Islamic hatred is being whipped up against all notions of diversity and non-Muslims are suffering terrible persecution, alongside the persecution of Shia Muslims. This applies to the persecution of Assyrian Christians, Coptic Christians, Shabaks, Mandaeans, Yazidis, and other religious minorities.

However, coverage of dead Shia children in Yemen was rarely shown before the current truce which began in early 2010. The same applies to the persecution of Coptic Christians in Egypt, Assyrian Christians in Iraq, and Christians in Pakistan, who are also marginalized and persecuted.

All these areas are mainly being hidden by national governments and the mass media in order to foster the Sunni Muslim agenda of preserving power. Therefore, draconian laws which infringe upon all minorities are being implemented in the majority of Sunni dominated nations.

Given this, the internal hatred within the House of Islam and the preservation of Sunni political power is being whipped up against all outsiders, irrespective if against Shia Muslims or non-Muslims.

On red alert and perilously uninformed

By: David Ignatius davidignatius@washpost.com **The Washington Post**

here's a fine line between leveling with the public about security threats and scaring people to death with inflammatory terrorism alerts and warnings. The Obama administration has commendably tried to lower the temperature in its public statements, but in recent weeks, officials may have erred on the side of providing too little information about terrorist threats, especially in Europe.

The Washington area is always in something of a security lockdown. But even so, it was unusual to see officers brandishing automatic weapons at the CIA's entrance in Langley on Tuesday morning. An agency veteran spotted them and wondered aloud, What's up?

CIA spokesman George Little wouldn't talk about specifics, but he offered this general comment: "Security at CIA headquarters takes different forms over time and is always a top priority, whether it's visible or not."

The security puzzle is complicated by sharp warnings issued this month by officials in France, Britain and Germany. It would be good to know whether U.S. officials agree with these foreign assessments of an increased terrorist threat, probably emanating from the tribal areas of Pakistan. I have been asking this question since Friday, but so far, the only comment is this oblique statement from a spokesman at the National Counterterrorism Center: "There's always something out there."

Now, I agree with President Obama's efforts to avoid the Bush administration's mistake of bumping up the threat

level whenever it received worrisome intelligence. Still, there's a need to provide good information -- precisely so the public will understand that terrorism is a fact of life in the modern world and not an existential disaster.

For timely public discussion about the current terrorism threat, you must examine statements from other governments, which express growing con-

"All the lights are red. They are flashing from everywhere," Bernard Squarcini France's counterterrorism chief, told Le Monde on Saturday. He had warned in a Sept. 10 interview with Journal du Dimanche that the risk of a terrorist attack on French soil has "never been higher" and that "objectively, there are reasons for worry."

Adding to French jitters was an anonymous phone call Sept. 14 warning of an attack on the Eiffel Tower. French police cleared 2,000 people from the area. That same day, a caller warned about a bomb at the big Metro station at Saint-Michel. Both warnings proved to be false alarms.

Concern was also voiced by Joerg Ziercke, the head of Germany's federal crime office, a national police agency. He told Der Tagesspiegel on Sept. 5 that since the beginning of 2009, Germany had noticed a growing number of residents traveling to terrorist camps and that he now classified 131 people in Germany as "potential instigators" He said 70 of them had "completed paramilitary training in terror camps" and 40 had combat experience with the insurgents in Afghanistan.

What are the comparable figures for the United States? Does the FBI know? Do U.S. officials share Ziercke's concern that it's harder to track these militants because of limits on storing telecommunications data?

Jonathan Evans, head of Britain's MI5 security force, warned of rising threats from Yemen and Somalia last Thursday in a speech to the grandly named Worshipful Company of Security Professionals. He noted that "a significant number of U.K. residents" were receiving training from al-Qaeda's Somali affiliate, known as al-Shabab, and that "it is only a matter of time before we see terrorism on our streets inspired by" these Somali recruits.

What does the U.S. government think about these terrorism reports? Are they accurate or overblown? I can't offer any guidance for readers, because officials at the White House and various agencies still wouldn't comment as of late Tuesday. The new threats seem to involve targets in Europe, but U.S. officials are also focused on operations in Yemen to capture or kill militant American-born cleric Anwar al-Aulaqi.

Americans shouldn't obsess constantly about terrorist threats. It's bad for our national psyche. But by the same token, if terrorism becomes an unmentionable subject -- with officials across the government clamming up -- then we're living in another sort of artificial world.

Evans explained to his audience in London why it is important to have a measured, open discussion: "In recent years we appear increasingly to have imported from the American media the assumption that terrorism is 100 percent preventable, and any incident that is not prevented is seen as a culpable government failure. This is a nonsensical way to consider terrorist risk and only plays into the hands of the terrorists themselves."

When everything that can go wrong in a Middle East country, does

By: Corinne Graff

emen, home of the fabled Queen of Sheba and ancient cradle of civilization... What does it have to do with the 21st Century? Well, pretty much everything.

Roughly the size of Texas, this arid country reaps few benefits from its location on the oil-rich Arabian Peninsula. Far from it. In 2009, Yemen endured nearly every hardship imaginable.

Dwindling oil reserves. A precariously low water supply. Incessant conflict, stoked by meddling archrivals Iran and Saudi Arabia. An ongoing refugee crisis and humanitarian emergency. Piracy. Rising hunger, and the threat of another food crisis.

Yemen's experiences speak volumes.

broader Middle East, as oil supplies ebb while climate change accelerates desertification. In 2009, Yemen ranked as one of three countries hardest hit by extreme

Yemen's woes also portend new security challenges across the developing world. Having lingered on the margins of the global economy, countries with the world's poorest billion people like Yemen can't pay government workers, secure their borders, provide basic public services, or jump start their economies.

One result: extremists can now operate more freely and idle youths heed their call to arms, as recent evidence demonstrates. Lethal terrorist attacks are increasing in poor countries, where more often, they target the U.S.

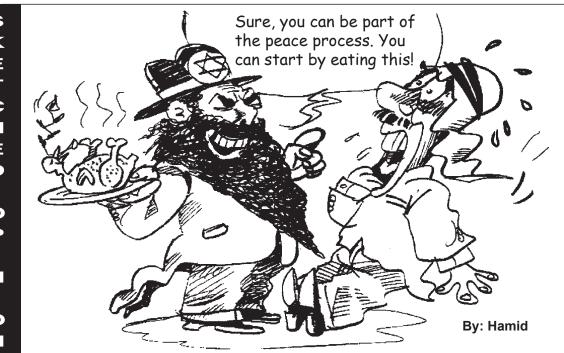
Yemen is no exception. This year, al Qaeda established a new hub there. states titled Confronting Poverty: Weak Its fate could well foreshadow that of the United States intelligence czar Dennis States and U.S. National Security.

Blair and President Obama both warned Yemen is re-emerging as a jihadist battleground. The country's plight reverberated across the globe on November 5 when a U.S. Army psychiatrist killed 13 people at Fort Hood. The suspect had had repeated contacts with a radical imam in Yemen.

Is an alternative future conceivable for Yemen? Sure, and the call in U.S. Congress for increased support for development and peace in Yemen is a tiny first step in the right direction. But as 2009 turns into 2010, we'd do well to keep taking more steps.

Corinne Graff is a Truman National Security Project Fellow and a Fellow at the Brookings Institution, where she has just finished a co-edited book on fragile





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Students attend a demonstration against the government's pensions reform outside the Senate in Paris, capital of France, on Oct. 26, 2010. French upper house of parliament adopted the final text of pension reform on Tuesday, concreting its way to becoming law by the end of this month.



Russian rescue workers walk in water leaking from a broken pipeline at Malomoskovskaya in northeast Moscow, Oct. 26, 2010. The street was flooded and the traffic of the area had been influenced.



South Sudanese living in eastern Khartoum pack up their belongings and prepare to remove to the south, in Khartoum, Sudan, Oct. 26, 2010. South Sudanese who live in the north begin to return to the south to attend south Sudan referendum which is due on Jan. 9 next year.



Sheila Fraser, the Auditor General of Canada, attends a press conference in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, on October 26, 2010. Canada's Auditor General, who is in charge of making sure government money is spent wisely, Tuesday sharply criticized Canada's contracts to buy military helicopters, accusing the Department of Defense of deliberately hiding the 11 billion Canadian dollars price tag.



Colombian Foreign Minister Maria Angela Holguin (R) changes files with her Honduran counterpart Miguel Canahuati during the 12th Dialogue and Agreement Mechanisms of Tuxtla Presidential Summit (Tuxtla Group Summit) in Cartagena, Colombia, on Oct. 26, 2010.



Palestinian Prime Minister Salam Fayyad helps farmers pick olives in the West village of Turmusayyah, near Ramallah, on Oct. 26, 2010. Fayyad and Palestinian police forces joined UN officials to help Palestinian farmers pick their olive trees in the village which faced continuous settlers attacks during the picking season.



Contestants attend a rehearsal for the final of Miss Venezuela pageant in Maracaibo, Venezuela, Oct. 26, 2010. The final of Miss Venezuela pageant will be held on Oct. 28, 2010.



Ecuador's President Rafael Correa (R) and his Peru's counterpart Alan Garcia release a dove as a symbol of peace between these two nations during their bilateral meeting in Loja, Ecuador, Oct. 26, 2010. Ecuador and Peru have agreed to strengthen cooperation in the fields of health, education, mining and metallurgy, and water conservancy. Agreements on cooperation in these areas were signed Tuesday when Rafael Correa and Alan Garcia met.



People carry packages of food from humanitarian help brought to members of the Bacuri community in Tefe, Brazil, on Oct. 26, 2010. Brazilian Civil Defense started the distribution of food kits for the most isolated communities to which there is access only through helicopter due to the severe drought in Brazil.



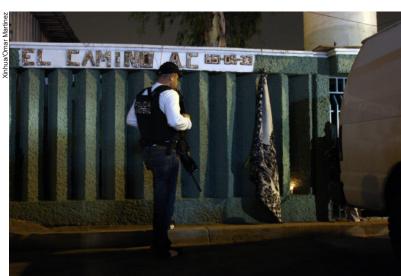
A policeman votes at an absentee polling place in Arlington, Virginia, the United States, Oct. 26, 2010, days before the U.S. Midterm Election Day whichs falls on Nov. 2.



Vera Zvonareva of Russia hits a return to Jelena Jankovic of Serbia during the first round match of the WTA Tour Championships in Doha, Qatar, Oct. 26, 2010. Zvonareva won 2-0.



A model presents a creation by fashion designer Zhao Huizhou at the EACHWAY 2011 Spring & Summer Collection Show during the China Fashion Week in Beijing, capital of China, Oct. 26, 2010.



A police officer stands guard outside the rehabilitation center "El Camino" in Tijuana, Mexico, Oct. 25, 2010. A gang of armed men shot and killed 13 recuperating drug addicts on Sunday at a rehabilitation center in Tijuana.

Reinventing the handicrafts industry of Yemen

Many Yemeni traditional handcrafts are gradually being forgotten and replaced with modern equipment. A Yemeni government agency has just made a breakthrough, saving tens of handicrafts that were on the brink of extinction and bringing a new source of income for many poor families.

By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

ekri Al-Muafa was almost flying with joy as he skidded through the tiled floor of the Small and Micro Enterprise Service Agency.

"They want 100,000 piece of incense sticks! A Swiss company wants to buy Yemeni incense at an order worth USD 18,000," he blurted out as he ran spreading the news in the office.

Al-Muafa is not really getting any money from this deal as he is only the project officer for Handicrafts Export Production Program at SMEPS. The real beneficiaries of this deal are around 25 women from Aden and Lahj governorates at a rate of 2000 stick per day. Those women have been making incense as a part of a family tradition but it was not enough to make ends meet.

Al-Muafa, through this project, was able to connect the craftsmen with international markets. His efforts are finally paying off and Yemen's production industry will never see the handicrafts industry through the same eyes again.

Putting Yemen on the global map It all started with Yemen's participation at SMEPS in international handicrafts fairs in Europe. The first event was held in Messa Frankfurt Exhibition in May 2008, where the Handicrafts Project presented an assortment of Yemeni handicrafts at the exhibition's gifts

"Our participation in those exhibitions taught us a lot. About how to customize our local handicrafts to the western preference, which exhibitions we should be present in and that our products are more of home decoration than gifts and souvenirs," said Al-Muafa.

2009 proved a good year for the project. Yemen participated in the Ambiente Fair in Frankfurt in February and was received well by potential clients.

Since then, including the recent incense deal, Yemen has received orders worth more than USD 100,000, mostly in samples not in mass products.

At the Ambiente 2010 Fair Yemen's corner became one of the most popular points and sometimes people waited in line to be able to inspect the samples and talk to someone about potential deals.

In 2010 Yemen started receiving mass production orders with requests for 3,000 items of handicraft such as baskets and stone burners.

The success has been put down to the consistency of Yemen's participation and the good presentation of products with sufficient information and has earned the trust of clients.

"This is why it is important for us not to stop participating in the specialized events," said Wesam Qaid, director of SMEPS. "We need to keep reminding the world that we exist, that we mean business and keep surprising them with

our high quality unique products."

A view supported by ElPuente, the second largest fair trade company in Germany. They promised that if Yemen continued the good work the company will place orders for Yemeni handicrafts at encouraging prices in 2011.

For generations making handicrafts in Yemen was a necessity. Most families used to make their own handicrafts including rugs, pottery and baskets, because they required them for personal

With modernization handicrafts were quickly replaced by modern furniture, turning handicraft making into a hobby for creating souvenirs.

SMEPS handicrafts project is currently working on 13 types, or as they call them "lines". The project focuses on skills that are passed through generations of certain families as part of the family legacy.

The lines identified by the project are: Gypsum, textile, rugs, stones, baskets, silver, metal, copper, pottery, incenses, wood, ceramics and embroidery.

A survey to establish which families produced what, where and how, was conducted in 2008. Based on the outcome of the survey, along with feedback from international conferences, seven lines were chosen for a pilot product development scheme.

The crafts in focus today vary from colored windows known as gamariaya and monuments of tourist sites made of gypsum to bamboo tree baskets of all sizes, stone burners, incense and Myrrh, rugs and special cousin covers as well as iron ancient scissors made from rem-



Most handicrafts are made by the male members of the family, because they are done in shops in the market place such as goldsmiths and pottery. However, women are heavily involved in making baskets and textiles, which are manufactured mainly at home.

During 2010, the project has focused on how to develop production of the handicrafts in order to have good quality products with beautiful finishing and elegant packaging.

A German expert called Joachim Siegel came to Yemen for two weeks just

During the first week workshops for the seven lines in the office were held. SMEPS invited families working in this traditional handicraft from all over the country as well as traders.

Siegel listened to their concerns, challenges and discrepancies and they discussed how to make their products nicer and more appealing to the western markets. They were given one week to integrate the advice into their products, so that Siegel can take back improved samples to show to the world.

Excitement spread like fire across the handicrafts industry. Soon the agency received calls from families and traders who wanted to be included.

The second week was dedicated for field visits to the homes and shops were the products were made. Siegel, who is also a silversmith expert, studied the equipment, patterns and ways of work and gave the producers ample advice from sizes, colors and safety, to pricing.

"Marketing our traditional handicrafts to the world is big news for us."

"But I am here to make sure that the products remain original and that we don't get carried away in our excitement and customize our work to the western ties, give them tools and connect them for quantity.

taste so much that it becomes no longer Yemeni," said Amat albari Al-Adhi, who is probably the number one expert on Yemeni handicrafts and who is a culture and traditional expert at the antiquities department of the Ministry of Culture.

For this reason Al-Adhi was an integral member of the product development scheme and was included in all the meetings and field visits.

The only agency of its kind in the Middle East region

The Small and Micro Enterprise Promotion Service agency is a government body affiliated to the Social Fund for Development. It is the only agency of its kind in the region, providing technical assistance and expertise to businesses enabling them to prosper.

We consider handicrafts part of cultural heritage not just luxury but a source for income generation. Moreover maintaining tradition can only happen through marketing it," said Abdullah Al-Dailami head of the Cultural Heritage Unit at the Social Fund of Development

Along with the Handicrafts project SMEPS works with the fish, coffee and honey industries.

"The difference between us and all the other projects working on small and micro businesses is that we are business to business oriented," said Wesam Qaid director of the agency. "We teach the businesses how to find new opportuniwith potential partners. This is why we are quite successful."

Gradually international organizations such as GTZ are turning their attention to this unexplored potential of Yemen's

"The project has proved successful and we helped refine it through the last two years. It provides income for the poor families that produce the beautiful handicrafts," said Jana Hoeffken an advisor to the Private Sector Development Project at the GTZ.

The GTZ has been supporting the agency's handicrafts project through hiring consultants and sponsoring SMEPS participation in the international fairs.

"We hope to continue supporting this successful project," Hoeffken said.

This month's forward focus will be on enabling the local handicrafts industry to produce more, in order to cover the increasing demand.

"We've got the quality covered, now we are talking about quantity," said Al-

He is doing this through connecting various families, working on similar products and encouraging them to share their product secrets with others. This way more people will be employed in order to produce larger quantities.

The plan is to have each handicraft line governed by certain families who have been the pioneers in that field and they, with the help of SMEPS, will ensure the quality does not fall in the quest



Yemen has become a regular participant it shows Yemen is serious about marketing its products to the world," she

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) invites Yemeni Nationals to apply for the following position with *United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)*

Title: Radio Operator Type of Contract: Service Contract – SB3 Duty Station: Aden

- Maintain a 24-hour radio and telephone communication regime with all UN Call
- Ensure uninterrupted tracking of all UN Road missions in the area of responsibility including all
- incoming and outgoing missions within the areas of responsibility
 Ensure that all communication equipment (i.e. Very High Frequency (VHF) and High Frequency (HF) radios, fax mobile and land-line phones) are in perfect working conditions before the start of duty Receive, process, record and pass all relevant information to the appropriate staff through the normal
- Inform Security Officer immediately of any incident/accident received via the communication network Register and forward all e-mail messages and messages deposited during working and off-duty hours
 Accurately identify exact location/grid references of all incident/accidents and pass information to Security Officer
- Maintain both electronic and manual register
- Provide relevant assistance to staff members of other organizations requiring assistance through radio or telephone channels
- · Brief the incoming duty radio operator on all events, especially pending cases for which action is to
- Perform radio checks, as directed by Security Office · Perform any other tasks as assigned by Security Office

- High degree of responsibility, initiative, alertness, physical fitness, emotional stability
- · Ability to maintain good working relationships in a multicultural, multi-ethnic environment with sensitivity and respect for diversity

Qualifications:

- High school completion.
- At least 3-5 years of experience in communications/radio operations within the military, national police, fire brigade, or other security organization
 Adequate technical training in operation HF/VHF communication equipment
- · Good knowledge in the operation and procedures of radio communication and high standard of

Approximate monthly salary is \$750

Only Online Applications will be accepted

For further details on the job description and online application, please visit our website at http://jobs.undp.org Response will only be made to short listed candidates The deadline for receiving applications is November 19, 2010



Algeria Street 38 Building No. 2 P.O. Box 12093 Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

INVITATION TO BID (ITB) (ITB/HCR/BO/10/SPU/11-12)

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), based in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, has an international mandate to protect refugees and to seek durable solutions to their problems. UNHCR plays a major role in coordinating aid to refugees, returnees and displaced persons of concern.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Branch Office, Sana'a invites qualified suppliers and manufacturers to submit a firm offer for the supply and delivery of the items bellow:

1. The supply of 13,800 pieces WOODEN POLE, 621 rolls of PLASTIC PIPE, 11,500 rolls of ROPE, 1,380 pieces of PEGS. 2. The supply of 69,000 sqm SHADING AGRO NET.

Bidding documents are available at UNHCR Supply Unit, Sana'a, at the above-mentioned address. Tel: 01 469 771; 01469 772

Sealed bids must be received by UNHCR Branch Office Sana'a at the above-mentioned address on or before 24th November 2010, latest at 16:00 hours.

Bids received after the deadline or sent to another address will be

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- Have flexibility to absorb tasks such as mobilization and demobilization of project

If you feel yourself competent kindly send your CV to hrjobsyemen@gmail.com

Position Announcements for New Youth Project

An American non-governmental organization is currently recruiting Yemeni nationals for positions with a new

youth capacity-building project working in five governorates

Administrative and Finance Coordinator (AFC)

AFC Administration Duties:

Manages daily operations of the project office ensuring proper facility operations, cleanliness and security; Manages all personnel and works with the COP and project staff to monitor staffing requirements;

- Oversees recruitment and supervision of all staff, service providers and contractors;
- Coordinates hiring logistics with HQ in Washington, DC and prepare all necessary paperwork; Serves as group policy coordinator for project staff health insurance plan;
- Ensures compliance by all staff, service providers and other contractors to office and project policies and procedures;
- Monitors staff leave balances and leave requests; Supervises the monthly inventory review of all project assets and equipment;
- Approves staff timesheets and travel reports per HQ guidelines; Ensures coordination with the program units; and
- Ensures the effective operation of all administrative aspects of the project.

AFC Contracts and Procurement Duties:

- Identifies reliable vendors for project operations:
- Negotiates contracts, leases and purchase orders to meets anticipated and expected needs of the operation; Supervises contracts and service agreements for administrative equipment, IT, facilities, security, and other vendors
- and works towards solutions for issues in these areas;
- Oversees the transparent procurement of goods and services according to donor rules and regulations
- Ensures that all donor policies and procedures regarding procurement are properly followed and adhered to; and Responds to requests from the HQ Contracts Manager

AFC Finance and Accounting Duties:

- Supervises the preparation of annual, quarterly and monthly budgets; Supervises the weekly, monthly, quarterly and other periodic financial reporting;
- Reviews the weekly and monthly cash position statements;
- Supervises the reconciliation and monitoring of all accounts; Reviews all vouchers and verifies and approves administrative expenses; and
- Directly supervises the Project Accountant and two Administrative Assistants.

AFC Qualifications:

- ounting or business administration degree, or 5 years of relevant work experience in a computerized administrative Direct experience with donor-funded programs at an international NGO dealing with administration, personnel,
- finance, accounting, and facilities; Online information management experience;
- Significant spreadsheet and word processing experience; Excellent written and verbal communication skills in English and Arabic; Ability to handle multiple tasks with ease;
- Ability to work as a team member as well as independently: and

Sports and Recreation Community Coordinator (SRCC)

SRCC Project Duties:

- Plans and supervises the development, coordination, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of sports, recreation, peer education, and other youth activities per the project's work plan;
- Coordinates with Youth Community Development Coordinator and other youth specialists in establishing the systems or peer education and youth activities;
- Promotes awareness of youth centers and sports and recreation activities;
- Manages project implementing committees in up to five governorates and coordinate their activities; Supervises and monitors and evaluates the training and capacity building provided to peer leaders as developed by
- sports and youth specialists;
- Develops advocacy campaigns in conjunction with project staff; Supports publications and tools for best practices for project activities;
- Ensures compliance with work plans;
- Proposes work plan modifications for project implementation in year 2; Supervises activity budgets and procurements;
- Provides support to develop partnerships with local, regional and national organizations, partners and other
- Develops and maintains strong working relationships with national and local government officials, leading community leaders, local partners, the media, the national and local business community, and other stakeholders;
- Conducts reporting according to donor specifications; and Directly Supervises a Project Assistant

- A bachelor's degree in any field of study;
- At least two years' direct project experience working with large organizations, government institutions, and youth
- Fluency in Arabic and excellent written and oral English skills (as assessed by a valid TOEFL score report if
- Experience with Microsoft Office Suite as well as social media;
- Ability to handle multiple tasks with ease
- Ability to work as a team member as well as independently:

Ability to travel; and

An understanding of and interest in team sports

Youth Community Development Coordinator (YCDC)

YCDC Project Duties:

- Plans and supervises the development, coordination, implementation and monitoring of community leadership development activities per the project's work plan;
- Coordinates with Sports and Recreation Community Coordinator and youth specialists in establishing the systems for
- Manages project implementing committees in up to five governorates and coordinate their activities;
- Promotes awareness of community leadership development activities;
 Supervises the training and capacity building of community leaders as developed by partner organizations to support
- Supports publications (traditional and online) and other tools for best practices for community leadership
- Ensures compliance with work plans;
- Proposes work plan modifications for project implementation in year 2; Supervises activity budget and any procurement;
- Provides support to develop partnerships with local, regional, national and international organizations, as well as other potential partners and other stakeholders;
 Develops and maintains strong working relationships with national and local government officials, leading commu
- leaders, local partners, the media, the national and local business community, and other stakeholders; and

YCDC Qualifications:

- A bachelor's degree in any field of study;
 At least two years' direct project experience working with large organizations, government institutions, and youth
- Fluency in Arabic and excellent written and oral English skills (as assessed by a valid TOEFL score report if
- Experience with Microsoft Office Suite as well as social media; Ability to handle multiple tasks with ease;
- Ability to work as a team member as well as independently;

An understanding of community development and religious actors.

Supervisory experience; and YCDC Preferred Skills and Experience:

- Experience working with youth.
 Experience working with imams and religious guides.
- Experience working with traditional and other media outlets

Project Accountant (PAc)

- PAc Accounting Duties: istrative and participant-related purchase orders and payments
- Prepares administrative and participant-related purchase orde Monitors and reconciles all project general ledger accounts;
- Reviews and enters vouchers daily into automated accounting system Prepares weekly, monthly, quarterly and other periodic financial reporting, including cash position statements, according to HQ requirements;
- Monitors and process all accounts payables
- Processes staff timesheets, travel reports and travel advances;
- Prepares monthly payroll;
- Responds to HO financial and audit requests; and

Verifies petty cash expense vouchers

- PAc Other Accounting-Related Duties: Helps supervise local service contractors to assure proper facility security, operation, and cleanliness;
- Identifies reliable vendors and suppliers for products and services;
 Supports negotiations for contracts, leases and purchase orders to meets anticipated and expected needs of the
- Supervises administrative assistant:
- Help document project official policies and procedures; and Other duties as necessary to ensure the proper financial administration of the project office

A bachelor's degree in Accounting;

- Experience with computerized-accounting environment with specific experience with spreadsheet, word processing
 - Written and verbal communication skills in English and Arabic; Ability to handle multiple tasks with ease;
- Ability to work as a team member; and Ability to adhere to deadlines

PAc Preferred Skills:

Experience with accounting software such as Intuit QuickBooks or Sage Peachtree At least two years' direct experience in accounting

Community Projects Assistant (PCA) - Aden Based

- Supports the development, coordination, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of sports, recreation, peer education, and other youth activities per the project's work plan;
 Supports the Youth Community Development Coordinator and other youth specialists in establishing the systems for peer education and usual bactivities.

 - Assists in awareness activities for youth centers and sports and recreation activities
- Assists in awardness activities to your centers and sports and recreation activities. Supports the project implementing committees in up to five governorates and coordinates their activities; Monitors and evaluates the training and capacity building provided to peer leaders as developed by community, sports
- and youth specialists: Supports advocacy campaigns in conjunction with project staff;
 Assists with translations for publications and tools for best practices for project activities; Supports development partnerships with local, regional and national organizations, partners and other stakeholders;
- Coordinates and maintains strong working relationships with national and local government officials, leading community leaders, local partners, the media, the national and local business community, and other stakeholders; and Conducts reporting according to donor specifications.

- CPA Qualifications:

 A bachelor's degree in any field of study;
- At least two years' project experience working with large organizations, government institutions, and youth
- Fluency in Arabic and excellent written and oral English skills (as assessed by a valid TOEFL score report if
- Experience with Microsoft Office Suite as well as social media;
- Ability to work with video equipment; Ability to work as a team member as well as independently;
- An understanding of and interest in sports, recreation and community service activities
- CPA Preferred Skills and Experience:

Experience working with youth-oriented programs. Experience working with sports activities. Experience working with traditional and other media outlets.

Sports and Recreation Community Assistant (SRCA)

- SRCA Project Duties:

 Supports the development, coordination, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of sports, recreation, peer
- education, and other youth activities per the project's work plan;
 Supports the Sports and Recreation Coordinator and other youth specialists in establishing the systems for community development, peer education and youth activities;
- Assists in awareness activities for youth centers and sports and recreation activities;
 Supports the project implementing committees in up to five governorates and coordinate their activities;
- Monitors and evaluates the training and capacity building provided to peer leaders as developed by sports and youth
- - Assists with translations for publications and tools for best practices for project activities;
- Supports development partnerships with local, regional and national organizations, partners and other stakeholders; Coordinates and maintains strong working relationships with national and local government officials, leading community leaders, local partners, the media, the national and local business community, and other stakeholders; and
- SRCA Qualifications: A bachelor's degree in any field of study; At least two years' project experience working with large organizations, government institutions, and youth
- Fluency in Arabic and excellent written and oral English skills (as assessed by a valid TOEFL score report if
- applicable); Experience with Microsoft Office Suite as well as social media; Ability to work with video equipment
- Ability to work as a team member as well as independently; and Ability to travel.

- SRCA Preferred Skills and Experience:
- Experience working with youth-oriented programs. Experience working with sports and other team activities. Experience working with traditional and other media outlets

To apply for consideration for any position, please submit by e-mail to apply@yemenjobs.org these three items: (1) a cover letter indicating the position you are applying for, (2) a detailed resume, and (3) at least one reference letter. Deadline to submit application requirements is Wednesday, November 8, 2010. Only short-listed candidates will be contacted for interviews, and

interviews will occur on a rolling basis; thus early application submissions are encouraged.



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Heritage **meets** communication



The ideal teacher

By: Shamsan Dabwan Saeed shamsan@blumail.org

eaching is a holy task that not anyone can stick to. Teaching is something of great value and plays a vital role in developing societies. It is not as easy a task as some may think. A teacher is someone who can make heroes, and are vital in forming the successful and famous men who play a role in developing their societies. So important is it to choose teachers that are highly skilled that some countries have specific procedures and tests to judge the suitability of those who study at Faculties of Education to prepare teachers. Here I would like to mention some elements that make a good teacher. I will shed light on three aspects that make a good teacher: their knowledge and competencies, their preparation and practice, and their personal qualities. A good teacher is one who has great knowledge to enrich their subject, and has a good technique to deliver it. A good teacher will make the purpose and content of their subject explicit, will plan carefully and use systematic assessment and feedback. They will make a connection with their students and encourage them to think for themselves, and be a model to what they want to achieve.

First of all, a good teacher who helps prepare their students is the one who has great knowledge about their subject. Such teachers support their students with the necessary knowledge about their subject. He or she will keep up-to-date with their subject, and follow-up the current knowledge and changes in their subject. Some teachers pretend to have a full knowledge about their subject, but the good ones try to learn from the students themselves. I remember a day in secondary school when I asked my mathematics teacher "Teacher, can you help me with this question in physics?" The teacher firmly replied "Physics, yes, why not." I gave him my notebook and let him read the question and waited for his reply. I could see the teacher think deeply and sweat run down his face. I told the teacher that I had a lesson to go to but that he could take the question with him and bring it back tomorrow. Three days I waited for his answer. Finally he replied "Oh, this is a physics question. I don 't know. I thought it was a mathematics question!"

A second attribute that marks a good teacher are their repertoire of best practices in teaching. The teacher should inform their students of the tasks and lessons they will teach, explain the techniques they will use and the progress made. They should encourage students to think and participate, to make connections within the group, reinforce that students should learn from each other, and let them know that if they make a mistake. They should not ridicule or treat their students negatively. They should inform their students that it is not shameful to commit mistakes, the shame is in keeping silent and not participating with your friends. The shame is to repeat your mistakes several times and not to learn from them to improve your abilities to the highest

standard. I remember a moment when I was in secondary school and I wrote an article about optimism. I handed it to my Arabic teacher to review the mistakes, and the teacher laughed at me and told me to stop being so picky. This reaction led me to hate the teacher. A good teacher understands that individuals learn at different rates and in different ways. A teacher should use simple language when necessary and treat students ' questions seriously, without intimidation and ridicule. They should use a variety of activities and tasks, pace the work, and evaluate their students 'progress. In addition to what is mentioned above, they should use breaks and activities to engage their pupils 'thinking and interests. These are traits that are found in an ideal teacher. In other words, a good teacher delivers tasks using different techniques, helps students to improve their skills, and gains the students ' respect and trust. Wining students 'respect sometimes does not come from a teacher 's way of teaching, but by some personal qualities that a good teacher brings with them.

A third aspect that helps in making a good teacher is some personal qualities they possess. Such qualities are very important for a teacher to help them achieve a good outcome. A good teacher is one that demonstrates empathy with their students 'thinking, anticipates their misconceptions, and allow students to develop understanding in a variety of ways. A good teacher distributes his remarks inside the classroom, and does not concentrate on an individual to show favoritism. Through

remarks and questions, a teacher can judge whether their students are concentrating on the lesson or not. A good teacher should show flexibility in responding to students 'needs. A highly effective personal quality is being viewed as being easy going, relaxed, and with an open manner. This brings a relaxed atmosphere to the class room. A good teacher is systematic and well organized, focused, determined and hardworking. They should be creative and imaginative, and have an open attitude to change. They should be resourceful and positive, and adopt a problem-solving approach. In short, a good teacher is one who to the best of their abilities allows students to learn and helps them overcome their problems and difficulties.

A fourth aspect of being a good teacher regards teacher competencies. The quality of educational services depends primarily on the quality of the teachers. Some countries list four competencies: professionals values and personal commitments, professional knowledge and understanding, professional and personal attributes, and professional actions.

Now I have mentioned some attributes that help in making a good teacher, please read them carefully and provide me feedback. Are some of these attributes visible in your teachers? How many students drop out from school as a result of aggressive dealings by their teachers? How many teachers encounter violence from their students inside or outside schools as a result of misunderstanding? Let me see your replies. Good luck to you all.

Through **The Mind's Eye**

By: Maged Thabet Alkholidy majed_thabet@hotmail.com



Are you a great achievement for me?

very person has relations with others. Nobody can live without such relations and this is the rule of life since each person completes another to establish a stable life. For some people the one who has a wide range of relations is considered successful in his or her life, though most of these relations they were born with or were imposed upon them by circumstance. This actually contradicts with my viewpoint, as I believe that only the relations established by a person himself/herself can be considered as achievements, while the other relations are not achievements at all.

The idea of this article may look complex. However, it can be easily understood if we deal with the matter of how we classify our relations with others. Such a classification does not mean the names of relations like friendship, kinship, etc., but the ways by which such relations are established. Accordingly, relations can be classified into two classes. The first class consists of the relations which are ready-made for the person, while the second class is created, established, or developed by the person

The first class, ready-made relations, consists of the relations which are not created by the person himself/herself, but they are offered to him by the surrounding environment or social bonds. In these relations, the person does not make any effort to achieve them, but he/she finds them obligatory and inescapable. Kinship, for example, is not a personal achievement, but it is one of the ready-made relations as the person usually finds himself/ herself with such relations without any effort. Another example are relatives who are not selected, as a person does not select his or her brothers, sisters, or even cousins, but he/she has to accept them as they are.

The second class, on the other hand, consists of the personal relations which are searched for, established, and developed by the person himself/ herself. In these relations, the person searches for a relation, and develops it to achieve a higher status than a relation of the first class.

If we take some other points to differentiate between the two classes, the second class proves to be more stable and stronger than the first class. That is to say, the first class is not based on personal impressions or feelings of the person. The person takes them willy-nilly even if he/she has negative impressions or feelings. Because of this, such relations sometimes are not real and they exist only in name or only for personal benefit. If we look at society, we find there are many people who have relative relations with others, but they are dealing with them only occasionally and sometimes they deal with them as enemies.

On the other hand, the relations of the second class are developed on the basis of personal impressions and feelings. If such feelings and impressions are positive, the relations starts and gradually grows, while it does not begin at all if the impressions and feelings are negative. Because of such real feelings and impressions, such relations stay longer and rarely get disturbed by any external influence.

Such a comparison is actually set to make every one of you, dear readers, think of what is the class of relations which can be considered as an achievement for the person. According to the points mentioned above, we realize that for the person in the first class, relations have nothing to do and he/she is only a receiver of such relations as imposed by others or society. Relations of the second class are real outcomes of the personal efforts of the person. The first class relations are only names and sometimes not real, while the second are real and grow strong. Finally, the relations of the first class are sometimes not featured with good feelings; while the second class are based upon and developed with very strong feelings, otherwise they would not start at all. All this is evidence that the relations that are established by the person himself/herself are real and strong relations and they can be considered as great achievements of the person, while the relations that are established by others or by society are weak and not considered as a person's achievement.

Here, I'd like to conclude that every one of us should do our best to establish new relations with others and do our best to maintain them, develop them, and subsequently feel proud of them. Thus, here is a good opportunity to answer the question in the title and say: "I am really honored to have such relations with you, dear readers, and you are really great achievements for me".

Maged Thabet Al-Kholidy is a contributing opinion writer from Taiz. He holds an MA in English, and is the former editor of Taiz University's English-language magazine.

War without a face

By: The Yemen Peace Project

f you read the international papers, you've surely noticed that a day no longer goes by without a story of "suspected US drone strikes" in Afghanistan and Pakistan. These strikes are always "suspected" because, even though everyone in the world knows about them, they are the work of the CIA's "clandestine" services, and thus officially secret. September was an especially busy time for the drones, with over 20 separate attacks reported in the media. Occasionally the US or Pakistani authorities will announce the death of a major militant figure in such a strike. but more often, it seems, America's robotic killers take innocent lives

Jason Ditz at antiwar.com puts it this

President Obama has made the drone strikes the centerpiece of his foreign policy, and has killed well over a thousand people inside Pakistan since taking while large numbers of others remain unidentified but classified as "suspects."

Obviously, with so many victims to its credit, the impact of these clandestine weapons is only too visible to most Pakistanis and Afghans. But in the United States, drone warfare seems immune to the kinds of scrutiny and criticism that other elements of the president's military policy have faced. Politicians and generals in this country have long understood that the public will stand in their way if American lives are at stake; as long as the only people dying are foreign nationals, we as a people will keep quiet. This sense of safety, even from their enemies in the Republican Party, has allowed the Obama administration to develop a severe addiction to robotic warfare.

Given all of that, it should be obvious why I'm writing about AfPak policy in a blog about Yemen. Obama has already increased US military aid to President Saleh's government, and sent more covert CIA and Special Forces operatives office. The vast majority of those killed to Yemen; the drones cannot be far be-

knows almost nothing about Yemen, and is willing to believe anything about it. Aside from a few hardcore pacifists and Yemen-philes like us, Americans seem to be completely at ease with the expansion of the "War on Terror" to a new front. What this means is that Yemen will be an ideal killing ground for Obama's Predators and Reapers. American apathy, if left unchecked, will ensure that thousands of Yemenis are added to the civilian death toll that the US government touts as progress.

Obviously, the Yemen Peace Project opposes the use of drones in Yemen, just as we oppose all American military action in the country. But as the American presence grows and becomes more and more costly for the Yemeni people, we must increase our efforts to bring their suffering to the attention of the world. We'll want the help of our readers and friends, as well, to make sure that every death is counted, that the American public that funds and encourages this point-

When blockade continues

By:Maged Ahmed Al-qutami magedalqutami@gmail.com

When blockade continues Worlds cannot await but extreme violence

Choke arouses cough Letting a friendly liquid flow Out of those furious hallucinations And threatening the whole world to

Convulsions hap in souls Cause psychological mental changes Leaving no sense feels Hanger warps the brains Makes men lay morals down And spurs them "kill to eat " Illness stretches his wings Roves from rooms to rooms Brandishing his odious knife on the prostrate

Illiteracy reveals herself Dares restore her dark regality Knowledge subverted in the past Miseries cling to wombs Spawning a proliforous cluster of radicals

Harboring hatred on the worlds Stuffed their bodies with bombs Adapted their organs to shrapnel Burst violently to retaliate Without at least to distinguish Between the guilty or the innocent

have turned out to be innocent civilians, hind. Right now, the American public cost of their decisions.

How to be successful in life

By: Shamsan Dabwan Saeed shamsan@blumail.org

uccess is to achieve what you want or intend. We all want to be successful in life. What can we do to achieve this success? What are the factors that help you to achieve success? Does wealth, cleverness, environment, education or personality play an important role in becoming successful? Making success is not as difficult a task as some suggest. Common sense, positive thinking and attitudes, taking initiative and making decisions are the keys to being successful. Here are some points that can help you create a successful life. There are many bases for positive thinking and attitudes that can lead you down the path of success.

First of all, determine what you want, and what you need for success. Do not give up at something you attempt to do, then fail. If something does not work out the first time, then try and try again. Use other methods to gain your success. Do not abandon yourself to hopelessness. Say "I have a strong power. There is nothing impossible next to my self-confidence." Second, try to change your way of life. Change can be a successful tool that many people use to achieve success. Changing may mean changing your outlook, changing your priorities or your activities in life. Praise yourself and say, "I have a strong

power to change." Third, set goals for vourself. These goals or targets may be long-term or short-term according to your abilities. What is more important than this is to create a good plan beginning from easy tasks to difficult ones, and from those nearby to those further away. Fourth, remember that you cannot make success alone. Most successful people rely in part on others for their success. Your ability is limited, and everyone has their own talents and abilities. So do not strive for perfection, for perfection is a trait belonging to Almighty God alone, but set goals of a certain standard. Do the task or job to the best of your ability and be happy and proud of it. If you do that, you are already on your way to achieve success. Fifth, the most important point of success is to believe in yourself and your abilities. Develop your strategies, which will make you aware of yourself, and do not compare yourself to those better than you. Believe in yourself and what you are capable of achieving. If you do that, you are more likely to be successful in whatever you do.

The last point about positive thinking and attitudes that lead to a successful life is to focus only on the positive and what you want to achieve, instead of the negative and what you do not want to achieve. Always look ahead, focus only on the desired end results. The points mentioned above are highly useful if you make the right decisions

Making the right decisions are a second path to a successful life. Some of us find it easy to make decisions, while others tend to procrastinate when it comes to deciding. If you stop for a minute and think back on those moments in your life that went wrong, you will find that our biggest regrets come as a result of faulty decision making, whether by vourself or where you were swayed by others. Here I would like to give some tips on when taking decisions. First of all. be well informed that no decision is right, and no decision is wrong, it is merely a choice among alternatives. Second, brainstorm and write down notes, state your objectives and review all the facts before you make your decision. Once you have done that, allow yourself time to think about them. If based on what you feel it seems right, then you are half way to making a good decision. Third, have faith in your ability to make a successful decision and in your abilities to follow it through.

In other words, creating success is not made by just being wealthy and clever. It is a craft carried out by intelligent people who have a primary intent, and the self-confidence to follow some basic and logical tips towards success, such as having common sense, positive thinking and attitudes, taking initiative and making decisions. By doing so, you are on the way to becoming successful.

Campus lungs collapse

By: Taha Yaseen Abduh Ahmed taaya2010@yahoo.com

tudents, professors, and visitors alike enjoy daily journeys through the lush landscapes of Sana'a University. Amidst the rush of Yemen 's capital city, the University stands as an oasis of tree-lined streets and walkways that slows even the most hurried pace. Such beauty has carried the reputation of Sana'a University beyond numerous borders and across many seas. One glance across campus provides a snapshot of the exchange of life. Trees and foliage providing oxygen for humans that, in turn, provide life giving breath for plants. Unfortunately, both the reputation of the University as well as the very exchange of life may soon decline because of our own disregard.

As one man walks across campus, his lungs expand and contract with very little thought about how amazing each breath truly is. Not until breathing suffers and life is threatened does he stop to value the gift of every breath. The life-giving trees and shrubbery of Sana'a University serve as a parallel set of amazing "lungs." Each tree provides not only beauty, but also critical oxygen for every fellow man and woman. Today, many students use campus foliage as a convenient place to dispose of almost anything. Everything from pamphlets and wrappers to bottles and cigarettes litter nearly every corner of campus. For example, one student was recently seen dramatically lifting a cup into the air and slapping the cup to send it hurtling into a bush. Failure to reduce the habit of convenient disposal destroys the beauty of Sana'a University more each day. More so, continuing to allow garbage to collect nearly everywhere will eventually result in reduced oxygen quality and, thus, the tragic collapse of the campus "lungs."

Will we take action today to preserve the prized reputation and life-giving beauty of Sana'a University? Or will we refuse, and continue to choose convenience over the hopeful future of our beloved University? The solution lies with both the University administration and the students. The University administration can provide additional containers in more locations around campus for the depositing of garbage, while each student can take steps to use these new containers on a regular basis. Though simple, developing new habits today will open wide the gates of Sana'a University for many generations

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۲۰۰۲/۷/۳۰. علی

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شارع مجاهد.

ل إعلان فقدان بطاقه

شخصيه ل عامر

النويهي برقم ١٧ ٨٥

, صادرة من تعز.

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VTTVTAVAV

ل اعلان عن شراء <u>ل</u>

باص خاص ۱ أو

حاله جيده ويقضل

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معقول . على عبده

ل سیار اکسنت هوندای

۲۰۰۱ بحاله جیده

الفيل. ٣٣٨١٧ ٥٧١

أن يكون ماركته

۲ مکشوف فی

ل صودا كاوية،

صوديوم

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ل يعلن معهد سكاى Ł

V7717711E

الانجليزية، ويرغب في العمل كحارس أمن أو سكرتير. .٧١١١٤٧١٣٧

¿ آمبر مهاری مولا - بكالريوس ادارة أعمال (ماليزيا)، تقنية معلومات (ماليزيا)، عملت كمساعد ادارى - دبي، اجادة اللغتين الانجليزية والعربية. V77V77977

ل بكالوريوس محاسبه,

مستوى جيد في المحادثة والكتابة بالغة الإنجليزيه, وعدة دورات في اللغة الإنجليزيه, دبلوم سكرتارية وكمبيوتر, خبرة لمدة سبع سنوات كمحاسب مخازن (مراقب مخزون), وثلاث سنوات خبرة كأمين مخازن. VTTE . 970Y

shawkiameen83@ gmail.com

محمود, بكالوريوس تسويق وإنتاج إداري, حاصل على دبلوم سكرتارية في مجال الحاسوب. حاصل على عدة دورات في التنمية البشرية لمنظة (NODS)، جيد في اللغة الإنجليزية, حاصل على عدة فى عملية ترحيل الحسابات في النظام المحاسبي يمن سوفت. المقدرة على وضع دراسات ميدانية

ل على هزاع الجنيد, سواق معدات ثقيله وخفيفه, خبره مدتها ۱۲ سنه, عملت لدی شركات نفطيه سائق معدات ثقيله لمدة ۸ سنوات (شیول - بوكلين - وايت - قاطرات وغيرها) يريد العمل لدى أي شركه أو في الخليج.

٧1٣٢.٧٢٧٢ ل عبد الرحمن العامري - معلم كبير في الالمنيوم - خبره ۱۰ سنوات، یرید العمل لدى أى شركة المنيوم أو في أحد دول الخليج, أجيد ل بكالوريس هندسه اللغه الانجليزيه كتابتة ونطقا. ٥٥٥٥ ٧٧٣٣٧

ل فلسطینی حاصل علی بكالوريوس هندسة کمبیوتر عام ۹۷, مدیر سابق لمعهد لغات, مراقب جوده لمصنع لحوم, يجيد اللغه الانجليزيه والتسويق - لديه إقامه في اليمن يرغب بالعمل كمندوب مبيعات أو أي عمل مناسب.

V70798879 ل وهيب عبدالحبيب، بكالريوس محاسبة، خبرة ٧ سنوات في السجلات المحاسبة والأنظمة، دورات متعددة في الكمبيوتر. .٧٧٣٢٥.99. . ۷۷۳۲0 . ۸۸ .

Ł يجيد اللغة

Y 0 3 Y Y Y Y Y

Ł بكالوريوس محاسبه -إجاده المحادثه والكتابه بصوره جيده للغه الأنجليزيه. دبلوم سكرتاريه كمبيوتر -خبره ٧سنوات محاسب. VTTE - 970 Y

باحثون عن وظيفة

Ł بكالوريوس لغه إنجليزيه + دبلوم سكرتاريه في الكمبيوتر دبلوم تسويق. يرغب في العمل لدى شركه فى مجال يتطلب اللُّغه الإنجليزيه. **VVV..£Y.V**

الأتصالات والأكترونيات، دبلوم فى اللغه الإنجليزيه (مستوى متقدم في اللغه) هناك العديد من شهادات خبره من يمن موبايل وشركه توتال النفطيه. ۲۰/۰۱۱ أو VV - A 0 0 VTV

Ł بكارليوس تجارة تخصص محاسبه دبلوم الدراسات العليا تخصص محاسبه-دبلوم اللغه الأنجليزيه, خيره خمسه عشر سنه في المحاسبه والمرجعه في العديد من الحركات التجاريه والصناعيه حاصل على إجازه محاسب قانوني. ۷۳۵۸۷۸۷٦ أو

كوبون للاعلانات الشخصية (كل الاعلانات الشخصية بدون أي مقابل)

□ شراء □ إيجار □ إستئجار □ طلب وظيفة □ وظائف شاغرة □ غير ذلك

قص هذا الكوبون وارسله إلى صحيفة يمن تايمز على فاكس ٢٦٨٢٧٦ او على صندوق بريد ٢٥٧٩ - صنعاء لمزيد من المعلومات اتصل ب (ت ١٦٨٦٦١/٢/٣)

ت: ١٣٤ ٢٣٥/٥	معهد كاروكوس	ت: ۲۸۳۲۸۳ ن	مستشفى الكويت
ف: ۲۳۶۲۳٥		ت: ۲۳۳۳۱۳ .	مستشفى السعودي
۳۳۸۰٤۲ - ۳۱۲۰ ف: ۳۷۰۰۲۷	معهدأيكتك	ت: ۰۰،۰۰۰ ۱۰ ت: ۰/۱۲۲۱/۱ ۱۰	الالمان <i>ي</i> مستشف <i>ی</i> ازال
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شركات طيران

فنادق

ت: ۲۲-۷۲۹۲۲۲ ۱۰

عدن ت : ۲۲۸٦٦٦ ،

ت: ۲۳۷۰۰۰ ۱۰

ت: ۲۲۲۲۱ م

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٤٠٤٠٢٠/٣٠/٤٠

ت: ۲ / ۱ / ۷ / ۹۷۰ ۱ ،

ف: ۲۰۰۰ ه

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مكاتب ترجمة

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

معاهد

ت: ۲۹،۸۹۹ -

\$ 20 \$ 17 / 7 / \$

ف:٤٨٠٣٧

二: アアアアアア

こ: 177377 1・

تلفون: ۷۷۷۷٦۲۲۰۲ أو ۸۸۲،۸۰۰۵ - فاكس: ُ

عدن ت: ۲۲-۲۶۲۹۲۷ ،

ت: ۱۵۰۰۷۳ ۱۰ مین	معهد هورایزن
ت: ۳۲،۰۳۱ ۱۰	معهد مالي
. 1 01 7 7 7 1 1	معهد احسید

ت:۰، ۵۰۰۵۵۰ الرقم المجاني: ۸۰۰	متحدة للتأمين

ف:٤٢٩٢٧ .17.7115 مأرب للتأمين

الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين صنعاء ٣٩١٤٨٢ ٠١ عدن ۲۷۱۳۱۸ ۰۲ وإعادة التأمين تعز ۱۸۸۸۵۲ ۶۰

شركة اليمن للتأمين 7.1777 - 7797777 عدن ۷۱٦٧٤٢ تعز ٥٤٣،٥٢

> ت: ۲۱٤،۹۳: شركة أمان

مدارس

تلفاکس:۲۵۰،۷۷ روضة واحة الأطفال موبایل: ۷۳٤٥۲۲۲۲٥ ت: ۲۲،۶۱۶ مدرسة رينبو .1 878877-.1 ت: ۲/۱۹۱/۲ ت مدارس صنعاء الدولية ف:۲۷۰۱۹۳ ف .1 881701/9 مدرسة التركيه الدوليه .17.7109 مدرسة الماجد اليمنيه

ستفريات

1. 474.91

ت:۱۹۲۱۷۲۱۰ -قدس فلاي . 1 7 11000.1. سكاي للسفريات عدن ۲۲۱۲۷۰ ۲۰ والسياحة

مدرسة منارات

.174.04. النسيم للسفريات 1. 8811019 العالميه للسفريات والسياحه

مطاعم

مطعم ومخبازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني) تلفون: ۱۰۰۷۳٦٦۲ - ۲۰۰۹۲۰۰۰ فاکس: ۹۱٦٧٦٢

البريد السبريع

طيران اليمنية

السعيدة

الإماراتية

الإثيوبية

التركية

السعودية

القطرية

المصرية

العربية للطيران

فندق ميركيور صنعاء

فندق شمر

فندق شيرتون

فندق موفمبيك

فندق فرساي

فندق ريلاكس ان

فندق تاج صيدة رزدينس ٢٣٠٣٠ ،١

إيميل: sts.yemen@gmail.com

معهد اللغة الألمانيه ٩٠٠٢

للغات والكمبيوتر ف: ٥٧٤١٥٥

فندق لازوردي

£7.70V/.1

معهد يالي

معهد التي

المعهد البريطاني

فندق سبأ

طيران الخليج

الألمانية (لوفتهانزا)

صنعاء ،۱ ٤٤٠١٧٠ **FedEx** عدن تـ ۲۲ ۲۲۵ ۲۰ ٠٤ . £ £ **VVV**'

الحديدة ٢١٩٦٤٣ ،

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ت: ۲۲-۷۲۹۲۶۲۱۰ مستشفى الثورة مستشفى الجمهوري ت: ۸۷-۲۷٤۲۸٦، مستشفى حدة الأهلي ت: ١٤١٧١ ، ١٠ ت: ۲۰۸۲۰۰ - ۲۰۲۸۰۰ ت لمستشفى الالماني ف: ۱۱۸۱۶ البريد الألكتروني: felixpene@hotmail.com مستشفى الجنيد ت: ٥٢٧٤٦٥ ١٠ ت: ۲۹۴۹۶۹ ۱۰ المستشفى الاهلى

الحديده ٢٦٦٩٧٥	
تعز ۲۰۰۷۸۰	
إب ٤١١٩٨٨	
المكلا ٣٠٢٦٤١	
شبوه ۲۰۲۳۲٦	
سيئون ٤٠٧٢١٩	
بلحاف ٧٨٨٦٦٠	
سقطری ۱۹۰٤۹۸	
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صنعاء ٥/ ١٠٢٤ ٤	ARAMEX
عدن ۲۲۴۳۱۲۶	
تعز ۲۱۳٤۸۹	
المكلا ٢٠٩١٩٠	

شحن وتوصيل

Aviation Services	
النسيم للشحن والتوصيل	0.97.8
ورلد لينك	.188800 881980
يمباك للنقل	.1 887177/0/
ماس العالمية للشحن	.1 279771
مأرب للسفريات والسياحة والشح <i>ن</i>	. 1 27777 . 1 221177
M&M لخدمات الشحن والطيران	.1 081781

مستشفيات

NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر ۱۰ ٤٤٥٥١٨/٧ - ۱۰ ۲۰۵۱ الحديث

مستشفى العلوم

والتكنلوجيا

ت:۳۷۰۲۲ - ۷۲۹ ف:٤٢٨٠٢٢

البنوك

🥏 بنك اليمن

والخليج عدن ۲۷،۳٤۷/۸/۹ عدن بنك التضامن 二: ヿヿヿヿヿヿ/・١ ف: ۲۰۳۲۷۱ الإسلامي 277777 البنك التجاري ف: ۱۹۲۷۷۲ 77877-077377 مصرف اليمن البحرين ف:٠٠٣٥٥ - ٢٦٤٧٠٣ الشامل .1 2. ٧. ٣. بنك اليمن الدولي .1 77000/7 البنك العربي ينك التسليف الزراعي البنك المركزي: .1 2172777 .1/229771 بنك الامل البنك القطري الدولي .1/01 VO E E .1/7/17.1 بنك اليمني للانشاء والتعمير

بنك سبأ الاسلامي .1/7/70.7 . 1/772771 بنك كاليون . 1/E. VOE يونايتد بنك لميتد .1/0479.1 بنك كاك الاسلامي

بنك اليمن والكويت

للتجارة والانشاءات

تأجير سيارات

ف: ۱۹۲۸٤٤/۱۰

.1/7.9801

- · 1/ ٣ · 971A زاوية (Budget) .1/0.7474 ف: ۱/۲٤،۹٥۸ ف .1/22. .. 9 يورب كار فرع شیرتون ۹۸۰ه۱/۰۱، فرع عدن ٥٦٢٥٤/٢٠ هيرتز لتآجير السيارات صنعاء ٩٠٣٠٤٤

نیوکارز لتاجیر سیارات ۱۱/٤٤٨٦٨٦

وتعليم الكمبوتر

فرع شیراتون ۸۹۰۶۰

عدن ت:۲۲۰۲۰-۲۰

ف: ۲۰۷٤۱۹ د الكمبيوتر(تركيز على عدن ۱۹۹۹۲۳۲۰ الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة إلكترونية) شهادة تعز ٢٥٠٣٤٣ المكلاء ٢٩٤٧،٣ ٥، ۱۱ ۳۰۰ ٤٤٤ InfinitE ducationT

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طوارىء الكهرباء طوارىء المياه 199 طوارىء الشرطه الإستعلامات لاطفاء 198 حوادث (المرور) TOTV.1/V الشئون الداخليه T. 70 2 2/V الشئون الخارجيه V07777V تليمن لهجرة 444..1/4 التلفزيون 17.777 الاذاعة 7.4141/4 الصليب الاحمر 111777/4 مؤسسة الباصات للتنقل داخل المدن

الوزارات

رئاسة الجمهورية

رئاسة الوزراء

وزارة الكهرباء

. 1/79.7..

.1/477197

.1/020177 وزارة الاشغال العامة والطرق وزارة الاوقاف والارشاد .1/778889 .1/040.41 وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي .1/771017 وزارة الثروة السمكية وزارة الثقافة .1/77878. .1/798079 وزارة الخدمة المدنية والتامينات وزارة الدفاع .1/7772.2 . 1/7/7977 وزارة الزراعة والري .1/7771.9 وزارة الشئون الاجتماعية والعمل وزارة الشئون القانونية .1/2.7717 .1/707711 وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان وزارة الشباب والرياضة .1/277917 .1/440574 وزارة الصناعة والتجارة .1/747017 وزارة العدل .1/77 . . 0 . وزارة السياحة .1/2.7708 وزارة المغتربين .1/7.77.9/1. وزارة النفط والمعادن ·1/7190VV وزارة شئون الداخلية .1/77.9.. وزارة النقل . 1/222171 وزارة حقوق الانسان وزارة الاتصالات وتقنية المعلومات .1/44181. .1/777727 وزارة الادارة المحلية · 1/7 V E · · A وزارة الاعلام وزارة التخطيط والتعاون الدولي .1/10.1.1 .1/707777 وزارة التربية والتعليم .1/047918 وزارة الخارجية وزارة الداخلية .1/4447 .1/77.770 وزارة المالية وزارة المواصلات .1/VOTTT.T . 1/21 17 19 وزارة المياه والبيئة







