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Sa'ada residents trapped between warring parties

By: Heather Murdock

SANA'A — In the countryside of Sa'ada, there is no electricity or phone service and generators can be deadly. According to one resident of rural Dhahyan, her neighbors communicate by hand-written letters, and when violence is nearby, the entire village retreats to the fields to wait out the battle with the sheep and the goats. "Safia," which means "clarity," did not want her real name used because she said she was afraid of being considered an enemy of either of the warring parties if she spoke publicly about the war. She said even families with generators don't turn on the lights because they also fear being mistaken for enemies by either side. "They strike randomly, and the villages are in the middle," she said. The two main fighting factions, the Houthis and the government, have been battling off an on for five years. Early last week renewed violence

ended a brief ceasefire, beginning what some are calling a sixth war. The Houthis say they are defending themselves against oppression because their religious beliefs. The government says it is battling an armed insurgency. Residents say they just want it to stop. And while they struggle to survive the violence, information is sparse, and both sides claim they are being unjustly attacked. Marion Patrick T. Lavilla, a registered nurse at the Sallam Hospital in Sa'ada city, said that hospital employees are now confined to hospital grounds and that the information coming in is mostly gossip. The city is surrounded by army forces, he said. If the fighting moves into the city, the hospital has no evacuation plan. "We always have this thought of the rebels firing back and hitting the compound," he said in an email. "And we have no idea of how to defend our-

selves or escape." A statement published on Monday on the Houthi Web site, which is blocked by government filters in Yemen, said the recent violence is part of an ongoing campaign to destroy the Houthis because of their beliefs. It said the government refuses to allow media access to the battlefields and cut phone communication in Sa'ada to hide its crimes. "The government does not recognize the rights of Houthis," the Web site stated. "[It] uses all kinds of weapons against us before taking legal action." But the government says the Houthis are conducting an armed rebellion. Fifty-five arrest warrants were issued for Houthi leaders this week, according to government-run Saba News. Saba News also reported that Houthis attacked an agriculture office in Al-Anad district, looting and expelling displaced people from a temporary shelter. "The Houthis continue to fight the troops, kill innocents and attack their

properties, and commit banditry as well as derailing development projects and peace efforts," said Saba News. According to residents, travel in Sa'ada is dangerous and highly regulated by both sides. Roads that are not closed have checkpoints — both government and Houthi — every few kilometers. Clashes along the roads and at the checkpoints have left people afraid to leave their homes to collect water or grocery shop. There are few, if any, working telephones and no mobile service at all. Travel is almost impossible in the countryside right now, according to Safia, and even trips to the hospital require government permissions. "Pregnant women that want to deliver have to go to the governor," she said. The Sa'ada coordinator for Medecins du Monde Dr. Akram Abdullah Adam said much of the area is under control of the Houthis, and that travel often requires pre-arranged permission from both sides.

His organization is hoping to bring medical care into rural schools at the start of the coming semester. Travel restrictions and security concerns, however, are keeping his staff confined to the city. Fighting usually takes place along roads, at checkpoints and near schools, making travel dangerous and the prospect of visiting potential locations for in-school clinics impossible right now. In the villages, schools are often the center of political life and are the first buildings to be occupied by whichever military force is in control. "He who captures the school captures the whole village," Adam said. Currently, the government is trying to take over Houthi-controlled areas, accusing the organization of attempting to reclaim the rule of the Imam, who was expelled from power in 1962. The Houthis, however, say they only use weapons in self defense and want to be included in the established Yemeni political structure. A recent

statement issued by the Houthis also threatened continued violence and potential secession if they were not "embraced" by the government. "We prefer to die as martyrs," it said. "Our women and children refuse to be humiliated." One Sa'ada city resident said the real danger is that the war could mean failed crops, and farmers that will lose their livelihoods because they cannot trade. "Day by day, it is very difficult," said Safia's colleague, who wanted to be called "Amel" because it means "hope." And Sa'ada residents are hopeful that the violence will decrease during the upcoming holy month of Ramadan. But Sa'ada city remains surrounded, and many people, including Amel and Safia, cannot get to their homes, while aid workers like Adam cannot get to the people that need help. "You don't know who will shoot you," Adam said. "The government or the Houthis."

Humanitarian agencies step up aid in Sa'ada

By: Salma Ismail and Alice Hackman

SANA'A, Aug. 19 — Amid spreading violence in the northern governorate of Sa'ada that has forced thousands to flee their homes - some reportedly paying to be smuggled out, humanitarian agencies are providing aid to areas where access is granted. International and local non-governmental organizations are stepping up efforts to assist new internally displaced persons (IDPs), after the official beginning of the sixth war between the government and followers of Abdulmalik Al-Houthi last week. "We have enough food in Sa'ada for 100,000 people for one month," said Gian Carlo Cirri, World Food Program country director in Yemen, stressing that aid workers are doing their best to operate under the current condition. "We are discussing with local authorities how to distribute the very much needed aid." The United Nations (UN) country team agreed on Tuesday to increase the planning figure from 100,000 to 150,000 war-affected persons, and is waiting for the green light from the government to start distribution. This new humanitarian crisis comes as the UN marks its first World Humanitarian Day on Aug. 19, to increase public awareness about humanitarian assistance worldwide, and honor aid workers who gave their lives in assistance to others. "We are driven by the humanitarian principles of neutrality, impartiality and do no harm," said Naseem Ur-Rahman

from the UN's Children's Fund (UNICEF), stressing that humanitarian aid is not a partisan or political act and should not be viewed as such. In the Sa'ada governorate, the fighting has spread to at least nine of 14 districts and the frontline is nearing the main town every day, noted a recent UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) report. The military is reinforcing its presence and some have suggested that this is due to the government's desire to reopen the road in order to transport commodities and items into the governorate, it said. A special committee headed by Minister of Public Health and Population was formed after the weekly cabinet meeting on Tuesday to address the situation in Sa'ada, according to the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation.

A team including representatives from the ministries of social affairs, defense, human rights, the Yemeni Red Crescent Society (YRCS) and the UN was to visit Sa'ada on Wednesday afternoon to assess the situation, said a spokesperson at the Ministry of Public Health and Population. Whatever the government has, such as medicine and emergency kits, it will make available to people in the areas of conflict, notably through development partners, said Deputy Minister of Health Planning and Development Dr. Jamal Thabet Nasher. The governor of Sa'ada has declared a state of emergency in Sa'ada town, and announced that some 120,000 people have been displaced. Checkpoints are restricting movement, according to the UNHCR. There is a severe fuel shortage, and electricity is

now entirely cut off. Mobile phones are down, but internet and landlines are working. Fighting displaces thousands According to reports received by the UNHCR, there could be as many as 35,000 persons newly displaced in and around Sa'ada town. As the conflict approaches the main city, the agency has received reports that families are fleeing the main town. "Smuggling of persons has also begun, and people are paying YR 5,000 (USD 25) per person to be smuggled out from the main town, at great risk," noted the UNHCR report. A large number of people are fleeing the conflict and spilling over into the neighboring governorates of Amran, Hajja and Al-Jawf. In Sana'a, the UNHCR has been contacted by displaced families asking for food and shelter. "Some of these displaced families - from the most war-affected districts, such as Al Salem, Saqain, Ghamr, Haidan, Shada, Malahidh, Majaz and Qataber - are now living with host families and others in camps or outdoors," the Houthi spokesperson told IRIN on Sunday. Families from Malahidh in southwest Sa'ada have fled, and many have moved south towards Haradh in neighboring Hajja while others have moved west along the Saudi border, noted the



The ICRC and Yemen Red Crescent Society prepare the distribution of food and essential items to conflict-displaced civilians in Saada Province.

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UNHCR. Saudi Arabia is taking measures to prevent the influx of refugees. A UN assessment team in Hajja last week noted IDPs scattered along the roads between Haradh and Malahidh. A rapid field assessment of 54 IDP families found that the lacked shelter, clean water and sanitation. Malnutrition and skin rashes were found among the children and diarrhea was highly prevalent among the IDPs. A UN assessment team is to visit to Al-Jawf on Thursday, according to the UNHCR.

Aid to displaced families
 To address the lack of clean water, UNICEF-WFP-UNHCR was to distribute over 800 silver water filters, 1,000 jerry cans, 500 hygiene kits and 300,000 water purification tablets to 550 displaced families in Hajja on Wednesday, according to the UN. Food distribution to families in Hajja governorate began last Saturday and more than 7,000 persons have already benefited from the immediate relief, said the WFP.

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Yemen child trafficking to increase in Ramadan

By Salma Ismail

SANA'A, Aug 19 — Cloaked under the darkness of night, 10-year-old Ahmed sits quietly on top of the truck that is taking him from Yemen to Saudi Arabia while he dreams of the money he will make in the oil-rich state.

Ramadan is the best time for the lucrative business of child trafficking and smuggling to flourish. Muslims from all over the world trickle into the kingdom with a pious heart and a charitable mood as they perform their pilgrimage rights. That's what the smugglers are counting on.

Little does Ahmed or his parents know of the hardship, exploitation and dangers that could possibly be waiting for the boy. There are thousands of children like him across Yemen that go into

Saudi Arabia in search of a better life for themselves and their families.

With the advent of Ramadan in just a few days, child trafficking, a trade that sometimes goes unpunished in Yemen, is expected to increase as food prices rise and parents struggle to provide for their children.

"I think during Ramadan prices rise and there is a lapse of security along the borders," Coordinator of Child Parliament Om Khalthoum said.

Almost 1,500 Yemeni children were saved by child protection centers from exploitation, abuse and deprivation that come at the hands of their traffickers or smugglers, according to Naseem Ur-Rahman of UNICEF. Yemeni children, primarily boys, are trafficked into Saudi Arabia for exploitation as beggars, street vendors and unskilled laborers.

While there are no statistics that determine how many children are trafficked on an annual basis, authorities do know that during the month of Ramadan the numbers rise. "One of the main problems is that there is a lack of reliable data," Ur-Rahman said.

"The government performs through inspections at the checkpoints but the smugglers use illegal routes that criss-cross the long porous borders," said Ur-Rahman explaining that smugglers usually travel under the cover of darkness. "It's an organized crime."

Despite authorities stepping up measures to address the issue, the smugglers have perfected their trade. A 12-year-old boy known as "the boss" is in the child trafficking trade himself. He makes up to YR 50,000 a month from smuggling children across the borders.

Most of the child victims are from Mahweet, Hajja and Hodeidah. They are trafficked through Sa'ada and Harath.

Lack of legislation

Although Yemen is a signatory to The International Convention on the Rights of the Child, it currently does not fully adhere to the agreement despite stepping up efforts to solve the problem.

In 2008, cooperation was increased with Saudi Arabia in order to end child trafficking. A bilateral committee to combat child trafficking was established and the border between the two countries was monitored more frequently. Civil society organizations are also calling for amendments to the laws governing child trafficking.

"The government has acknowledged the issue and realized that it affects childhood," said Fathiyya Abd Al-Wasie Ahmed, assistant deputy minister of the Legal Affairs of Women and Child Ministry.

There are no clear statements that criminalize children trafficking or spell out specific penalties against traffickers and those who exploit children. However, any action resulting from trafficking that harms the child is subject to seven to ten years in children according to Yemeni law.

Nevertheless, there is still a need for development in Yemeni legislation and amendments that accommodate all crimes against children.

There is also a need for a legal description of children trafficking specifically for sex, begging or any other action that assists or encourages children to escape from their homes to practice prostitution or any other immoral actions. Occasionally children are even maimed or crippled in order to

ensure success in begging.

UNICEF has assisted in the establishment of two centers for the rehabilitation of the victims of child trafficking. "These centers, one in Harath and two in Sana'a, have helped 1,500 trafficked children with repatriation and have also helped reunite them with their families," said Naseem Ur-Rahman.

"This issue is present in our society," said Fathiyya Ahmed. "All concerned bodies need to come together to solve the problem."

"The laws do not prevent child trafficking. They are not enough. A trafficker could be set free without paying a fine or spend a maximum of one year in prison," Om Khalthoum said.

Slow progress

Despite making great strides in recent years, the government of Yemen does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. Even with their latest significant efforts, the Yemeni government did not show evidence of progress in prosecuting and punishing trafficking offenders or in preventing sex trafficking over the last year, according to the US State Department Trafficking in Persons Report for 2009.

The Yemeni government reported no trafficking investigations, prosecutions, or convictions during the reporting period, and took no steps to address trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. It continued, however, to provide protection and reunification services to child victims repatriated from Saudi Arabia and made notable strides in raising awareness about child labor trafficking, says the report.

Abd Al-Latif Al-Hamdani, coordinator of the technical committee for com-

bating child smuggling, said, "It's not enough to have laws and legislation. Society also needs to be aware."

"Yemen has to adopt a zero tolerance to the issue," Ur Rahman said.

In 1989, the Convention on the Rights of the Child is the first legally binding international instrument to incorporate the full range of human rights for children: civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. The leaders also wanted to make sure that the world recognized that children have rights too.

By agreeing to undertake the obligations of the convention, Yemen has committed itself to protecting and ensuring children's rights and has agreed to hold themselves accountable to this commitment before the international community. States party to the convention are obliged to develop and undertake all actions and policies in light of the best interests of the child.

Parents don't know any better

"Although poverty is one of the reasons [for child trafficking], it's just one," said Al-Hamdani, explaining that often it is greed and parents' lack of awareness about the risks their children could face during the journey and afterwards. "One child died of thirst," he related.

In hopes of a better life, families pay smugglers to traffic their children to Saudi Arabia, and sometimes they are not held accountable.

"Whether by smuggling or pushing their children to do it, it all boils down to a lack of awareness," Fathiyya Ahmed said, stressing that more needs to be done to raise awareness about the issue.

"The real breakthrough will come when the parents know," stated Ur-Rahman.

SNACC welcomes all to participate in national anti-corruption strategy

By: Ali Saeed

SANAA, Aug 18 — Vice-Chairman of the Supreme National Authority for Combating Corruption Dr. Bilkis Abu Osba' called on all organizations in the public sector, private sector and civil society to take part in the preparation of the national strategy for combating corruption.

In a lecture entitled "Combating Corruption and the Mechanism of Maintaining the Public Capacity" at Sheba Center for Strategic Studies, Abu Osba' described corruption as a social issue that everyone should work together in fighting.

"We at the anti-corruption authority SNACC are pleased to welcome remarks from any organization in any sector, including media, the public sector, women organizations and civil society organizations, to formulate the national anti-corruption strategy," said Abu Osba'.

During the lecture she reviewed the authority's activities since its establishment in 2007.

"During the past two years, we completed the renovation of the authority building and the personnel structure," said Abu Osba'.

Moreover, she spoke about the role of the authority in controlling corruption.

"We were able to activate an anti-corruption law incorporating three separate visions," said Abu Osba'.

"The first vision is detection and investigation."

The authority has the right to detect and investigate any official body, and everyone is obliged to assist the authority," she said.

"To achieve that vision, the authority created an administration for receiving complaints and reports that refer to any sort of corruption. We are working on creating an operations room and a hot line for that purpose," she explained.

"Up to now, the authority has received around 500 complaints. About 216 of them are out of the authority's specialization," Abu Osba' said.

During the lecture, Abu Osba' said that there are five cases that the authority referred to for prosecution, and that prosecution is still investigating them to pass them on to the courts.

The five cases include the renovation project of Cairo Castle in Taiz, the wasting of communities' schools funds in east Africa, the case of an employee at the cleaning fund in Sana'a who was accused of receiving bribes from a local factory, the wasting of diesel in Hizez power station in Sana'a, and a person who was convicted with forging a memo in the name

of SNACC.

The corruption case of Cairo Castle renovation project caused the state treasury to lose over YR 2.5 billion. This cost was more than 20 times the actual cost of the project during the contracting period in 2002, which should have been only YR 118 million, according to the SNACC website.

"The second vision that the authority worked on is to prevent corruption through activating the financial disclosure law," Abu Osba' said.

"There are around 36,000 officials who are included in the public sector and are obliged by the financial disclosure law to admit their financial disclosures every two years," she continued. "Since we created the financial disclosure sector, around 10,000 financial disclosures have been received."

She said that so far there has been a positive response from officials to write their financial disclosures, but the authority is not yet ready to receive all 36,000 financial disclosures together. "The personnel in the authority are still limited and cannot accommodate this large number," Abu Osba'a noted.

"The third vision is to amend laws that contradict the anti-corruption law and work against procedures that control corruption," she added.

Continued from page 1

Humanitarian agencies step up aid in Sa'ada

The UNICEF also mobilized its humanitarian relief efforts within 48 hours of the conflict breaking out, it said.

Since the escalation of the conflict this month, WFP is to cover 150,000 persons who have fled to neighboring governorates as well as to more remote areas within Sa'ada.

WFP has dispatched ready-to-eat high energy biscuits and dates to provide immediate relief to families in safer areas.

"On 16 August WFP airlifted an additional 40 metric tons of High Energy Biscuits from Dubai to Sana'a so as to be able to better meet the immediate needs of families affected by conflict," said the WFP.

"WFP coordinates with the UNHCR, UNICEF, and the World Health Organization as well as a number of local and international NGOs to ensure that families receive the assistance they require, whether that be food, shelter, medicine, sanitation, or psycho-social support - among other areas of intervention," it said.

Regarding food distribution, WFP and Islamic Relief are cooperating partners under the Sa'ada emergency operation, stressed the UN agency.

International NGOs and the UN are doing their best to respond to IDPs needs starting in Haradh in Hajja, Al-Jawf and Amran, said Khaled Al-Mulad, country director for the International NGO Forum on Tuesday.

"It is difficult with the current conflict to provide aid," he said.

"The UN country team is focusing on advocacy with the government on the issue of unimpeded access to stranded populations, putting in place a coordination mechanism with the local authorities, governorate office, security of staff and monitoring and supervision of operations," said Naseem Ur-Rahman from the UNICEF.

Conflict compounds food crisis

Yemen is facing a very serious humanitarian crisis, added Ur-Rahman. "The irony is that multiple crises have come together in a short span of time and quick succession such as recent floods in Hadramout and Al-Mahra, relentless refugee flow, internal

strife in Sa'ada, a restive south, food, fuel and financial crisis - it is like a gathering storm that needs a great effort in conjunction with development partners."

"All these challenges come at a time when the vulnerability of families to increased poverty and food insecure continues to be impacted by high food prices, and already critical levels of hunger and malnutrition levels are deteriorating," says WFP Yemen.

"WFP is entirely dependent on donor support, and therefore funding is almost always an issue," explained WFP Yemen. "When funding is limited, the agency often must reduce rations and beneficiaries to cope with shortfalls."

"If resourcing gaps are dramatic, sometimes entire projects are put on hold - such as the case of Food for Health and Food for Education projects in Yemen which have been on hold since June due to lack of funds," the UN agency explained.

"In July 2009, WFP was forced to reduce rations in half for beneficiaries under the Sa'ada Emergency Operation due to budget shortfalls."

"The reduced rations affected all beneficiaries, with the exception of those in the IDP camps who are the most vulnerable and depend entirely on WFP for their food consumption."

Humanitarian crises in Yemen

"World Humanitarian Day is particularly pertinent in Yemen, given the issues of access and the humanitarian challenges that the country faces," said Abdul Haq Amiri, head of the UN's Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) for the Middle East, North Africa and Central Asia.

"Yemen is facing multiple humanitarian challenges, ranging from natural disasters such as drought, to conflict related issues such as the influx of refugees from Somalia," he said. "In addition, the financial crisis and a rise in food prices are placing further strain on people's coping mechanisms."

In October last year, rains wreaked havoc in the Yemeni governorates of Hadramout and Al-Mahara. Over 4,600

houses and another 2,000 huts in both Hadramout and Al-Mahara governorates were totally or substantially damaged, leading to as many as 25,000 internally displaced persons, according to the World Bank in Yemen.

WFP is currently providing life saving assistance to 52,000 refugees, assistance to 43,000 persons affected by those floods.

Brave aid workers

The UN's first World Humanitarian Day this year is marked under the theme of humanitarian who give their lives while providing assistance to others.

The YRCS working closely with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) currently has 40 members of staff in Sa'ada, including 15 who have continued working despite being briefly held hostage by the Houthis last week.

"They are still working," said Dr Abbas Zabar, secretary-general of the YRCS.

Six years ago, on Aug. 19, 2003, the United Nations Office in Iraq was bombed and 22 people lost their lives, among them Sergio Vieira de Mello, at that time the UN's High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to Iraq.

"While there have been many other fatal incidents involving humanitarian personnel the General Assembly decided to use the anniversary of this incident as World Humanitarian Day," explains the UN's website.

In Yemen, exact figures are hard to come by.

Future operations

WFP is currently designing three new operations to begin in 2010 for Sa'ada, refugees, and to address the critical levels of food security and malnutrition in Yemen, according to WFP.

"Based on preliminary estimations, WFP's portfolio in Yemen will increase drastically in order to respond to the increasing challenges confronting the country," it added.

To this end, WFP will definitely be in need of donor support in order to launch the operations

Unprecedented water rationing in cities

SANAA, Aug. 16 (IRIN) — Water and sanitation companies in Yemen are adopting unprecedented water rationing in major cities including the capital Sanaa, Taiz, Mukalla, al-Beidha, al-Dhalea and Lahj, local council officials said.

Urgent action is needed to halt depletion of the country's water resources, Abdulqader Hanash, deputy minister for water affairs, told IRIN. Some 90 percent of available water is used for agriculture, leaving just 10 percent for industrial and household use, he said. Specialists have said before that 40 percent of Yemen's agricultural water consumption can be attributed to the cultivation of qat - a mild narcotic plant.

Hanash explained that the ministry was taking steps to stop the proliferation of wells which exacerbated groundwater depletion; it was also helping citizens to switch to less water-dependent produce and farming techniques.

"We expect the international community and donors to provide further funding to allow the ministry to implement its water strategies," he added.

A report by the UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN-ESCWA) says Yemen is under "serious water stress".

The World Bank considers a country to be water scarce if there are less than 1,000 m³ of renewable internal freshwater resources available per capita.

The global average is about 6,750 m³ of water per capita. All Arab countries bar Lebanon and Comoros are well below the water scarcity level. Yemen has about 200 m³ per capita - just 3 percent of the global average.

UNDP study

A UN Development Programme (UNDP) study of Arab countries in 2007 said Yemen had the second highest percentage of population without access to safe water (after Comoros) - 33 percent - just over double the Arab average.

Environmental specialist Mohammed al-Ariqi said Yemen's water deficit was growing at 5 percent per year - the same rate as annual population growth. A new water source has been discovered recently in Hadramaut but its impact on the country's overall water needs has not yet been assessed.

In al-Ariqi's book *Water: Reality & Vision*, al-Ariqi said Yemen's water deficit in 2000 was 900 million m³; 700 million m³ in 1995; and 400 million m³ in 1990. His latest figures, for 2005, put the country's water deficit at 1.28 billion m³.

Worst province, city

Al-Beidha, with a population of 300,000, is the country's most water-scarce province, according to Mohammed al-



Yemen has the highest percentage of its population in the Arab world without access to safe water

Aidarous, a local councillor there. Water in al-Beidha costs more because it takes three to four hours to transport it by truck from the nearest water source. "The majority of the province's artesian wells have dried up because of frequent droughts coupled with excessive consumption by farmers growing qat," he said.

Abdulwahab Almujaheed, head of water and environment at the Social Fund for Development, said that Taiz city suffers the worst water shortages in the country with citizens receiving municipal water once every 45 days on average. Compounding the shortages problem was the fact that having long intervals without water running through the pipes causes contamination, he said.

"The Taiz-based Local Water and Sanitation Corporation continues to connect more households to an empty supply network. However, it should first look for water sources before expanding the network," Almujaheed told IRIN. "The corporation should provide tanks to citizens to harvest rainwater, which they can use during the drought season."

Almujaheed added that Dhamar, 100km south of Sanaa and with a population of nearly 120,000, has the cleanest water supply in Yemen because it is available almost every day.

Price hikes

To get a large truck-load of water (3,600 litres) delivered in Sanaa has gone up in the past month from US\$7.5 to US\$12.5, according to Abdulkarim Al-Ghashm, an employee at the Ministry of Industry and

Trade. "Our household has received no water for 21 days, so I turned to buying water from trucks... In the past month, I bought water four times, costing me YR10,000 [\$50] - nearly one-third of my monthly salary."

Mahdi al-Sukhaini, owner of an artesian well near al-Saleh mosque in Sanaa, attributed the problem to severe drought: "Many artesian wells have dried up," he told IRIN.

He also complained of a lack of fairness in the water rationing system, with some parts of Sanaa not getting water for up to 15-20 days at a time.

Khalid al-Kharbi, a water resources manager in the Sanaa-based Local Water and Sanitation Corporation, admitted there was a problem, saying "houses near the main tanks receive water at more frequent intervals than houses further away."

He said the company was looking at ways of alleviating the situation: the digging of 1,000-metre deep wells around the city, desalination projects in the Red Sea, and tapping into new water sources in the Empty Quarter. The main problem in all cases was lack of funding, he said.

"Thirty years ago water was found in the Sanaa basin at a depth of 20-30 metres, but now we have to go down 300-400 metres," al-Kharbi said, warning that Sanaa could run out of water in the next 15-20 years.

According to al-Kharbi, only 52 percent of Sanaa's two million people are connected to the municipal water supply network

In Brief

SANA'A

U.S. Congress delegation leaves Sana'a
The U.S. Congress delegation led by Senator John McCain left Sana'a on Monday after an official visit to Yemen.

During the visit, the U.S. delegation met with President Ali Abdullah Saleh and discussed the cooperation aspects between Yemen and the U.S. and the latest developments at the regional and international levels as well as the U.S. businesses in Yemen.

Meetings also were held between the U.S. delegation and Yemeni officials in the government to enhance the bilateral relations between the two friendly countries in the different fields.

The US delegation arrived in Yemen on Sunday for a two-day official visit.

Industry development study underway

A Malaysian team is currently preparing a study on the development of industry in Yemen.

The move comes under an agreement that was signed last year between the ministry of Industry and Trade and the Malaysian Serem Company on the margins of the Mukalla Conference of Industry- the future of Yemen.

The team is visiting several governorates to collect information through meeting manufacturers, businessmen, experts, academics and concerned offi-

cial. The study is carried out in two phases; the second part would be ready in March 2010 that will include the general theme to develop industry in Yemen.

The team is also focusing on the current situation of industry in the country in an attempt to identify the best ways to improve industry strategies.

The general framework of the study focuses on the productive sector, industrial zones; small and medium industries as pillars for industry boom, and partnership between the government and the private sector.

It also deals with sustainable development, promoting competition and export, improved investment climate, boosting internal and external links, institutional support, technology and education as tools to develop industry in Yemen.

UAE official renews supporting Yemen joining to WTO

United Arab Emirates Minister of Foreign Trade Sheikhha Lubna Bint Khalid Al-Qasimi renewed on Sunday the UAE support to Yemen's endeavours to accede to World Trade Organization (WTO).

In a letter handed over to Minister of Industry and Trade Yahya al-Mutawakil by the charge d'affaires of the UAE embassy Omar al-Muhairi, Sheikhha Lubna said that UAE would provide any assistance to support Yemen's joining to WTO.

The letter also dealt with means of enhancing cooperation relations between the two countries in the economic and commercial fields.

During the meeting, the two officials discussed the aspect of encouraging the joint investments and enhance the cooperation ties among the businessmen to benefit of the investment opportunities in both countries.

The meeting confirmed the importance of encouraging the establishment of a Yemeni-UAE businessmen council to set up joint investments in both countries.

Al-Mutawakil appreciated the UAE's support for the Yemen efforts to access to a membership in the WTO and merge its economy in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states economies.

The Minister reviewed the governmental efforts to better the investment environment in the country.

ADEN

Aden preps for November regional investment conference

Yemen's port city of Aden is getting ready to host a regional investment and business conference that would be organized by the city's chamber of commerce and industry, Free Trade Authority and the Bait al-Khibra for Studies and Consulting Company.

The two-day meeting, to take place on

11-12 November, will focus on tackling major obstacles facing investment in Aden, chairman of the chamber Mohammed Omber Ba Mashmoos said.

It will also produce a strategic vision to develop the city and Free Trade Zone, environment pillars, promoting investment opportunities and learning from international successful experiences of running and developing port cities and free trade zones.

The participants will review international experiences of running free trade zones topped by the UAE, Egypt, Malaysia, Jordan, Singapore and China.

Industrial, business, real estate and tourist investments would be highlighted during the event which big international companies are expected at.

HODEIDAH

Library for children to be set up in Zabid city

An agreement was signed here on Sunday in the historical city of Zabid for establishing a library for children at primary coast of YR 2.4 million.

The project is financed by the Historical Cities Development Project of the German Technical Cooperation (GTZ).

The agreement stipulated reconditioning one of the historical places in the city by the project to be used as a children's library for four years. The children's

library would be subjoined to Zabid General Library.

TAIZ

Workshop on child labor issues organized

Access Plus Program in collaboration with Ministry of Information and EMCAR Project organized on Saturday a workshop on media coverage for issues of child labor and child trafficking for 20 journalists.

The workshop is aiming to provide journalists with skills to address issues of labor and child trafficking and awareness community to develop treatments for these issues.

At the opening of course, deputy assistant of Taiz governor Abdul-Wahab al-Jonaid affirmed the importance of exerted efforts to protect the rights of children.

EMCAR Project coordinator Mohammed al-Bana reviewed activities carried out by the EMCAR project in the areas of training, rehabilitation and survey in partnership with the community to address issues of child rights.

MAHRAH

Yemen, FAO launch fishery statistic project

Yemen in cooperation with Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) launched on Sunday a fishery statistic

project in Mahrah governorate.

In the launching ceremony, the director of the fishery office in Mahrah Shamlan Saad Shamlan said that the project implemented by Ministry of Fishery Wealth and FAO during August 20 to September 20.

He said that the project aims to create a new-data database for the fishery sector.

The first stage of the project will include surveying fishery facilities in the coast governorates and the second stages will contain internal survey for the information and data of the Ministry and over 12 bodies affiliated to the fishery sector.

MUKALLA

Yemen, Malaysia discuss industries development opportunities

Hadramout governor Salem al-Khanbashi briefed on Saturday a Malaysian economic delegation on industries development opportunities in Yemen within the frame of the National Strategy for Industry Development.

During the meeting, Hadramout governor affirmed desire to benefit from Malaysian experiments in developing national industries to reinforce income sources.

Al-Khanbashi pointed out that Hadramout is one of governorates with many diversified industrial activities, particularly in the areas of fishery

Their News

First batch celebrate their graduation in web designing and graphics diplomas

With the corporation of the Islamic Bank for Development, SOUL Community Learning & Development Center SOUL CLDC celebrates the first class graduates in web designing and graphics diplomas.

In the ceremony, in which Dr, Ibtihaj Al-Kamal, the vicar of technical education and vocational training ministry was of the attendants, Dr, Arwa Al-Dram, the executive director of SOUL organization, enforced on the importance of qualifying the woman and integrating her with the development process, she, as well, believed that the choice of training different skills in data technology, offered in the organization, comes from the necessity of conveying the technical development and IT

revolution in certain life domains, as communication and Information Technology has ultimately changed the world and reformed several conceptions regarding skills and special talents required in business market in the twenty-first century.

Adding to this, she said that SOUL CLDC has carried the responsibility of taking a significant part in improving human resources for women as offering many training and specific programs for women in various fields such as Information Technology in order to develop Yemeni girls' skills and capacities.

Moreover, Fadia Mohammad, the coordinator of the project, showed a brief extract about the project's main aims and bases which lie in reassuring computer illiteracy and certainly supporting

Yemeni women by virtue of helping to improve their life-style not only for the single woman but also and particularly for her own family and generally the whole society.

At the end of the ceremony, the graduates received their diploma certificates.

It is important to note here that SOUL Organization has taken the Islamic Bank prize in 2007, which is a prize awarded to organizations for their distinct and outstanding accomplishments in integrating women with the development.

HRITC Launched the first Training Course on Advocacy Skills in Aden

The first training course on advocacy skills which is organized by Human

Rights & Information Center (HRITC) in cooperation with and Civic Collaboration partners-Jordan and funded by the United Nations Democracy Fund launched yesterday (16 August) in Aden with a speech of Mr. Ahmed Aldaley, the Undersecretary in the Aden Governorate. Mr. Aldaley confirmed that Yemen has been working on promoting human rights and democratic work, pointing out that the organizations contribute in directly and indirectly in bring about an effective participation in the Yemeni society.

Mr. Aldaley wished at the end of his speech that the training course provides the participants with advocacy skills in order to promote the investment in Yemen

For his part, Mr. Mohamed Qutaishat, the Program Director of the partners-

Jordan center pointed out that the Yemeni government is a cooperative and it is working in partnership with civil society organizations to promote the principles of human rights.

"Civic Collaboration partners-Jordan is working on promoting democracy development and human rights, the involvement of local communities and disseminating the advocacy skills in the States that the projects of partners-Jordan have been implemented in and working on development projects and government partnership" Mr. Qutaishat added.


Mr. Mutaher Albothegy delivered a speech on the behalf of the projects coordinators, pointing out that the advocacy case becomes one of the most important cases which help people to recognize their strengths to make an effective participation in public decision-

making through which young people can express and defend their rights, as well as the people fight for this fair case to achieve the social justice.

Also, Mrs. Karima Murshid, the member of the HRITC administrative body attended the opening ceremony.


25 representatives from civil society institutions and local council (Aden - Abyan - Aldale - lhajj) participate in this training course which will last until 19 August.

It is a worth mentioning that the first training course on advocacy skills is a part of the program on strengthening civil society advocacy and leadership skills which is being implemented in three countries Jordan, Lebanon and Yemen. It is scheduled that holding other three training courses in Hadramout, Sana'a and Taiz.



YALI
LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

Yemen's Premier Language Institute Since 1975



~ JOB OPPORTUNITY ~

YALI FULL-TIME ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHERS

Summary

YALI, the largest and most respected English Language Institute in Yemen, is looking for highly-qualified instructors to teach English to students from various backgrounds. Strong candidates will be native or near native speakers of English, committed to excellence, and able to integrate a wide range of diversified delivery methods inside the classroom. Only full-time positions are being offered.

Duties

- Teach English as a Foreign Language at the beginner, intermediate and advanced levels
- Perform administrative duties including: curriculum development, student testing, preparation of courses for specific purposes, preparation of learning materials ...etc.
- Act as an academic advisor to students and assist in teacher orientation and mentoring
- Take part in regular training programs, professional workshops, and international conferences

Qualifications

- Bachelors (Masters Preferred) degree in English (ESL, Linguistics, English Education, English literature)
- Native speaker OR TOEFL score above 600
- Minimum of 5 years experience in ESL/EFL teaching
- Computer literate, dedicated to quality instruction and flexible to students with different learning styles

Compensation

Total Annual Salary: USD 18,000 – USD 35,000 commensurate with credentials

How to Apply?

Send resumes and cover letters by email to: hr.local@yaliefl.org. No calls or visits are required.

Deadline:

Applications will be accepted up until September 15th, 2009. Only shortlisted candidates would be contacted.

YALI is an equal opportunity employer. The YALI Full-Time English Language Teacher position is open to all qualified Yemeni and non-Yemeni nationals. Teachers will be hired on a rolling basis: recruitment process will take place in September/October 2009. Contracts are intended to start in October/November 2009.



The World Leading Food & Nutrition Company requires dynamic, self-motivated and success-oriented Candidates for its operations in Yemen

Sales Administrator

Broad Function

Organize and lead the Sales Administration process to ensure efficient and synchronized carrying out of Administration, Planning Cycles, Performance Management, Analysis, Audit, Key Meetings and provide valuable information to Management.

Candidate profile

Holding a University Degree (Business Administration/ Computer Science), with 2-3 years of experience in a similar role. Proficient in MS Office & MS Access. Good communication skills (fluent in English). Well organized with strong analytical skills and an ability to perform as a team member.

Candidates meeting the above requirements should send their detailed resume with a recent photograph to the following address

Yemen.careers@ye.nestle.com

Applications will be treated in strict Confidence, only short listed candidates will be contacted.

UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY HOSPITAL, SANA'A

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Dr. Fareeha Naem

M.B.B.S, M.C.P.S, FCPS in Obs & Gynecology Join as Consultant/ Head of Department Obs. & Gynecology

**Sees cases of:**

Vaginal Hysterectomies, Abdominal Hysterectomies, Operative Laparoscopies for tubule ligation & ovarian drilling, Infertility treatment, Colposuspension, Hystero-colpoperiy, Cancer surgeries, Myomectomy.

Dr. Naeem Akhtar Khawaja

M.B.B.S, FCPS in Ophthalmology Join as Consultant Ophthalmology Department

**Sees cases of:**

Phaco Surgeries, I.I.D Surgeries, Oculoplastic Surgeries, Squint Surgeries, DCR Surgeries, Refractive Surgeries, Excimer, Lasik, Glaucoma Surgeries.

Dr. Isfi Parveen

M.B.B.S, FCPS in Obs & Gynecology Join as Consultant Obs. & Gynecology Department

**Sees cases of:**

S. Section, Leptotamies both elective & Ovarian Pathology, Abdominal Hysterectomies, Ovarian drilling, Infertility treatment.

Dr. Muhammad Zaheer

M.B.B.S, M.C.P.S, FCPS in Surgery Join as Consultant General Surgery Department

**Sees cases of:**

Thyroid, Parotid, Breast, GIT tumors, Traumatic & Elective Vascular Injuries, Hepato Biliary & Colorectal surgery, Special interest in Laparoscopic surgery.

Dr. Muhammad Irshad Hussain

M.B.B.S, M.C.P.S, MRCS (Glasgow), FCPS (Pak) Join as Consultant General Surgery Department

**Sees cases of:**

Elective & Emergency Laparotomies (Trauma), Emergency Thoractomy (Trauma), Head & Neck Surgery, Breast, GIT tumors, Traumatic & Elective Vascular Injuries, Hepato Biliary & Colorectal surgery, Special interest Minimal invasive surgery, Oncological Surgery.

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المكلا: تلفون: ٣١٤٢٦٩ سينون: تلفون: ٥٢٦٦

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

1-Post Title: one Radio Operator

Location: UNSS- Aden Office

Duration: 12 months (renewable)

Responsibilities:

- ✘ Maintain a 24-hour radio and telephone communication regime with all UN Call Signs
- ✘ 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 communication channels
- ✘ Inform Security Officer immediately of any incident/accident received via the communication network
- ✘ 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 be taken
- ✘ Perform radio checks, as directed by Security Officer
- ✘ Perform any other tasks as assigned by Security Officer

Qualification:

- ✘ High school or equivalent grade
- ✘ 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 computer literacy
- ✘ 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
- ✘ Fluency in spoken and written English and Arabic is required

2-Post Title: Geographic Information System Assistant (GIS)

Location: Sana'a

Duration: 12 months (renewable)

Responsibilities:

- ✘ Collect, interpret and integrate relevant geographic and facilities data from multiple sources.
- ✘ Provide day-to-day GIS administrative support.
- ✘ Prepare accurate, concise GIS cartographic documentation, reports and other inputs.
- ✘ Develop and perform GIS training for UN Security Operations center.
- ✘ Maintain confidentiality and security of sensitive information.
- ✘ Able to work after normal working hours and occasionally on weekends or after hours for system emergencies as situations arise.

Qualification:

- ✘ Bachelor's degree in Information Technology, Computer science, or equivalent.
- ✘ A minimum of three years with GIS including Google Earth software.
- ✘ Ability to work independently with minimum supervision.
- ✘ The work will require frequent travelling within the capital and other cities.
- ✘ Good vehicle driving skills.
- ✘ Good knowledge of the capital and major country cities.
- ✘ fluency in written and spoken English & Arabic is required

3-Post Title: Security Information Assistant Security Briefing/Security Training

Location: Sana'a

Duration: 12 months (renewable)

Responsibilities:

- ✘ To monitor daily reports, local news, international news and verbal updates. Analyze security related information from open local and international media sources that may affect the security of UN staff and premises.
- ✘ To review, monitor and analyze activities related to security matters and participates in discussions and development of procedures for security operations, contributing inputs related to assigned areas of responsibility.
- ✘ To establish lines of communication with Agency security focal points, and all other staff involved to ensure maximum coordination.
- ✘ Draft preventive security information in the form of Security Assessments/ Advisories to UN staff.
- ✘ Provide introductory security overview for incoming UN staff, UN Consultants and visitors.
- ✘ Provide training to UN staff on variety of security related issues including building evacuation and fire safety drills.

Qualification:

- ✘ University degree (Bachelor's or equivalent) in Mass Media/ Journalism or English Language.
- ✘ Knowledge of Information Technology Systems is an asset.
- ✘ Minimum of five years of experience in mass media or English teaching at higher educational institutions.
- ✘ Ability to speak to the audience.
- ✘ Fluency in written and verbal English & Arabic is absolute requirement.

Interested candidates are requested to submit their applications indicating the title of the post applied for by mail to Human Resources Unit and response will only be made to short listed candidates.

UNDP, P.O.Box 551 Sana'a/Fax: 448892/E-mail: (hr.ye@undp.org)

The deadline for receiving applications is Sunday, 6 September 2009.

UNDP is an equal opportunity organization and qualified female candidates are strongly encouraged to apply.



Government of Yemen
Ministry of Transport
Civil Aviation & Meteorology Authority, (CAMA)
Prequalification Notice
Prequalification of Contractors/Contracting Companies

for
Taiz International Airport Development Project
Phase I

Construction of a Crossed Runway, Control Tower, Ancillary Buildings
and related facilities

The Civil Aviation & Meteorology Authority, CAMA, now invites eligible Contractors/Companies to indicate their interest in the prequalification process for the above project which will be financed from the following resources:

- The Arab Fund for Economic & Social Development
- The Government of Yemen.

Interested Contractors/Contracting Companies willing to participate in this prequalification may obtain further information during official working hours at :

The Civil Aviation & Meteorology Authority, CAMA
Building No. 28,
Zubairi Street,
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen.
Tel: 9671 274717
9671 272050
Fax: 9671 274718

The Prequalification Document will also be available on the following Internet sites:

www.cama.gov.ye
www.htb.gov.ye
www.yemen-nic.net
www.dgmarket.com

Written official applications have to be submitted to the Procurement and Stores Department not later than 10:00 on 5/10/2009 at the above address. Applications will not be received after this deadline.

Qualification will be in accordance with conditions and criteria specified in Prequalification Documents and invitations for participating in the implementation tender will be for technically qualified companies only.

Middle East editor and analyst Brian Whitaker to the Yemen Times: **“The turning point for Yemen will come when politicians start to think more about the needs of the country.”**

Brian Whitaker is a journalist for British newspaper The Guardian since 1987 and was its Middle East editor from 2000 to 2007. He has a degree in Arabic from the University of Westminster. He also has his own website devoted to Arab culture and politics: al-bab.com. He is the author of “Unspeakable Love: Gay and Lesbian Life in the Middle East” (Saqi, 2006), “The Birth of Modern Yemen” (an e-book) and “What’s Really Wrong with the Middle East” (Saqi, September 2009). He is currently a special correspondent and an editor on comment is free, the online home of Guardian, Observer print and web-only comment. Nadia Al-Sakkaf interviewed Whitaker on his views on Yemen today and the future of a country he predicts as possibly the “next failed state.”



In your recent analysis of Yemen, you predicted it to be the next failed state in the region. Don't you think that Yemen has gone through worse times in the past when it was also termed as failed yet survived? I have always tried to be optimistic about Yemen, but that is becoming more and more difficult. Yemenis, as a people, are very resilient and in the last 50 years or so they have survived many conflicts and upheavals – problems that in many other societies would have been catastrophic. The fact that they have always managed to struggle through – so far – does not necessarily mean they always will. Eventually a straw can break the

camel's back.

Yemen has always had security problems but at the moment these are piling up. Besides the kidnappings and attacks by Al-Qaeda types, we now have the Houthis rebellion in the north, which shows no signs of ending, plus separatist agitation in the south. This comes at a time when the government should really be putting all its effort into tackling long-term problems such as economic development, corruption and the dwindling water resources.

Of course, you can point to the long history of tribal conflicts, blood feuds and so on, and ask if what is happening now is really something

new. The old-style conflicts were (and are) a symptom of the state's weakness and they undermined the state to some extent. They were also fairly self-contained. The Houthis, the separatists and Al-Qaeda are a different and more serious problem because they challenge the state much more directly.

The 1994 war was also something of a special case. It was a conflict between the leaders of two regimes, and between two armies. What we see now is more diffuse but also more generalized. There is popular disaffection with the government and a state which doesn't function properly, and this feeling seems very



أرض حمير للتجارة
لبيع الأثاث المكتبي والمنزلي والمدرسي والطبي والسيارات وقطع غيارها



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widespread – it is not just confined to the Houthis and the separatists.

Could more aid rescue Yemen from becoming a failed state?

The solution, basically, lies in the hands of Yemenis themselves. Aid can help if it's used properly but it's not a solution in itself. Too much reliance on aid can lead to a dependency culture where people do nothing and expect others to solve their problems for them.

There are different kinds of aid. Obviously there is a need for humanitarian aid in some parts of the country – in the north, for example, among the thousands who have been displaced from their homes. Longer-term development aid has to be used very carefully, though, because of the risk it will benefit the wrong people. A lot of the aid given to Egypt has made life easier for the regime, and similar effects can be found in many countries.

Aid that strengthens civil society is a good investment for the future but there are problems even there: in most Arab countries NGOs and civil society organizations that show signs of performing effectively are liable to be crushed or taken over by the authorities.

Does Al-Qaeda really exist in Yemen?

Yes, I'm sure it does. But we shouldn't think of Al-Qaeda as a formal organization like a political party. It's a loose international network with a particular ideology that shares information and resources to some extent.

People with Al-Qaeda connections have been operating in Yemen for more than ten years and obviously the authorities must do what they can to contain that threat. However, I think western governments and the western media have become a bit too obsessed with Al-Qaeda. At present, in my opinion, the conflicts with the Houthis and the separatists are much bigger threats to Yemen's stability.

I don't see any common ground between Al-Qaeda and the Houthis, except in their methods and the fact that they are both opposed to the government. There are fundamental religious differences between them and their goals are different.

What is your perspective on kidnappings and the recent murder of three hostages in Sa'ada?

The continuation of kidnapping shows there are still large parts of the county where the authorities have little or no control. Tribal kidnapping has a long history in Yemen, mainly as a way of making demands from the government. In the old days, though, hostages were generally treated with respect, as involuntary “guests.” I don't approve of kidnapping in any form, but at least the old methods were fairly civilized.

The killing of hostages is a nasty development and, as we have seen in Iraq and Afghanistan, it could be a deliberate attempt to drive foreigners away. If it continues, it will inflict further damage on Yemen's tourism industry (which actually has great potential if only visitors could be reassured about their safety). Longer term, it could jeopardize the work of foreigners who are trying to help Yemen – NGOs, aid agencies and so

on. However, at the moment we don't know for sure who was responsible for the recent killings or what the motive was, so it's probably unwise to draw firm conclusions beyond saying it is part of the overall security problem. A few years ago there was quite a long period when no foreigners were kidnapped, but recently it started again.

What is the real story of the Houthi movement?

I wish I knew; the government is making it difficult for people to find out. It's hard to be sure what the Houthis really want, but in a way that is not the main issue. The important thing is that the rebellion could not have carried on for so long without some level of popular support – which is what happens when a section of society feels marginalized or excluded.

It's not a question of agreeing or disagreeing with their views but recognizing that something is motivating them. The government talks about crushing them – which is what the Israelis said about Hezbollah and Hamas. But it can't be treated purely as a military/security problem. In the end there will have to be a political solution.

How do you evaluate press in Yemen over the last three years in terms of freedom and professionalism?

It has been a very difficult time for the press but, despite all the harassment and the lack of resources, I am amazed how much still gets reported and discussed. You can still read things in the Yemeni press that you would not be able to read in some other Arab countries, and that is a tribute to the determination of the journalists.

Would you agree that 2009 is a bad year for media in Yemen? If so, why did this happen?

Obviously it's a bad year. Look what happened to Al-Ayyam and the others. Al-Nida's recent victory was good, but like most of these cases it should never have come to court in the first place.

As to why it is happening, I think it's the same reason that we see elsewhere. Governments interfere with the media when they don't feel able to justify their policies with facts and logic. Usually that's because their policies are wrong in the first place. Harassing the media for its coverage of agitation in the south does no good at all. It just gives the impression that the government is frightened of separatism. The real problem is that government policies since 1994 have done too little to convince southerners of the value of unity, and it's only by having a free and open debate in the media that those policies can be rectified.

Should Yemen consider a federal system? In your view, is the southern demand for a separate state justified? Is it possible?

No. Federalism works in some countries but in Yemen it would be just too divisive. The old southern state was a result of British imperialism and there is no reason for such a state to be re-created today. Yemen's

resources, such as oil, belong to all Yemenis and their benefits should be shared fairly, among all Yemenis. If people don't like the government's policies they should work together with others to change them through politics – not try to go off in their own separate directions.

Developing local government is fine, so long as local government deals with local matters. Yemen's problem, though, is that there are lots of centrifugal forces, all trying to grab the biggest piece of the cake that they can, and then wanting to go off into their corner to eat it. This happens because the central government is not very effective and not very democratic.

So I think you should stop this talk of federalism and concentrate instead on developing good and effective central government. Economically, in terms of resources and investing in development, you need a national debate about how to cut up the cake. If it's a transparent process that looks carefully at each region's needs, then people will understand why the cake has been cut in a certain way, and will have less reason to complain.

What do you read in the involvement between Ali Salem Al-Beidh and other former southern leaders in exile in the secessionist efforts? What has happened to trigger this, especially in view of his silence for the last 15 years.

Looking at their performance 15 years ago, I can't see anything to inspire confidence in them now. I don't know why anyone bothers with these figures from the past. What Yemen needs is new leaders with new ideas. Having more women involved in public affairs would also help.

Might the upcoming parliamentary elections in 2011 be a turning point in Yemen's history?

Have elections in Yemen ever been a turning point? The turning point for Yemen will come when politicians start to think more about the needs of the country than their own sectional interests.




Looking at this from outside, I feel more than ever that the time has come to stop the bickering and have a genuine national dialogue about the way forward. People must listen to each other. There must be give and take. No single party can dominate the political scene.

Regarding the 2011 elections, it's very hard to make any prediction. So much depends on what happens between now and polling day. Unless the general situation improves, I wouldn't be surprised to see them postponed again.

The government has always accused “foreign countries” of interfering in local affairs. How do you explain this allegation?

To some extent it's true. One example was the foreign meddling connected with the 1994 war but I think these claims (and the Yemeni government is not alone in making them) are often exaggerated for political reasons.

It's a convenient way of shifting the blame – absolving yourself from responsibility for the country's problems. Accusing foreigners stirs up nationalist sentiment and helps to rally support around the government.

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Unity... but a repellent one

By: Abdullah Iskandar

Both Yemen and Sudan are facing the challenge of preserving their threatened unity. The nature of the threats may be different between one country and another, and its direct motives may be different as well, but they are ultimately based on a single view of the state in both countries, and of the nature of rule there, even though the matter is not restricted to these two countries alone in the Arab region, but rather shared by all Arab countries in one way or another.

And if such danger is looming in Yemen and Sudan, this is due to the fact that the forces opposed to the ruling regime, due to various circumstances, enjoy the ability to take action, as well as to the fact that the authorities display a certain amount of weakness. This brings about an imbalance in the relationship between the two and a rejection of the status quo, making the conditions of coexistence more fragile, and the drive to bring about change and make use of violence more attractive. This is what the two countries are witnessing, at varying degrees, taking shape between a fragile truce and armed clashes and confrontations that include raising doubts over the legitimacy of the authorities and their political representation. They also include efforts towards dialogue and agreements that get discarded almost as soon as they are ratified.

The Sudanese use the term "attractive

unity" to lure the Southerners into voting to remain within a unified Sudan in the independence referendum that will be held in two years, according to the Naivasha Agreement that ended the war between the two sides. Yet the transitional period specified in the agreement – ratified in 2005 – has witnessed bilateral disagreements, in addition to the Darfur war breaking out, that have weakened the force of attraction towards unity. Lately, statements have been heard, from Juba and Khartoum, which reflect in advance heading towards separation. And if the result of the referendum is binding to both sides, the ruling regime in the North and its Southern partner (the Popular Front) have been dealing with this issue as if it was a military occurrence, with which a return to confrontation would not be unlikely.

In Yemen, the dominant discourse is that of a militarily conclusion to the confrontation with the Al-Houthi rebels in the North of the country, after the latter have taken hold of areas in which they refuse the presence of the authorities. This is after confrontations and clashes in the South in which raising doubts over the ruling regime and calling for secession have been dominant, as previous agreements, arrangements and measures have failed to make Yemen's unity "attractive".

In both cases, that of Sudan and Yemen, the elements of "attractive unity" have not been made available due to the absence of the notion of the state, and the prevalence of the notion of ruling party, with what this involves

in terms of separation between citizens of the one country, in terms of rights and duties, as well as of participation in power and in the state on the basis of alternation. This is also due to the absence of statesmen, not just in the ruling regime, but also in the opposition. Indeed, armed groups and political parties of regional and tribal allegiance deal with the government and the ruling regime as a party from a different region and tribe, not brought together by citizenship and shared fate. Hence every weakening of the state is in the interest of these groups that are fighting against the ruling regime and among themselves for the monopoly of absolute right and power. And thus local opposition becomes an organic one which all technical and localized arrangements fail to resolve.

This is also what Lebanon is witnessing, where parties are, despite current appearances of appeasement, unable to abandon their own authorities of reference in favor of the uniting reference of the state. Also in Iraq, despite the fact that the constitution stipulates federalism, the issue of political unity is put into question at every political occurrence.

In all of these cases, the root of the problem is one, and that is the absence of attraction towards the one state and the prevalence of elements of mutual repulsion, whether in the practices of rule or in the aspirations of political factions.

Source: Dar Alhayat - London

Hero's homecoming for jailed sheikh

The shameful conviction of Yemeni Sheikh Mohammed al-Moayad during US post-9/11 hysteria has been overturned

By: Brian Whitaker

Tens of thousands turned out in Yemen yesterday to greet the arrival of Sheikh Mohammed al-Moayad and his assistant, Mohammed Zaid. Cabinet ministers, clerics, tribal leaders and other dignitaries were waiting for them at the airport. Crowds lined the airport road, drumming and dancing. After a brief check-up in hospital they were whisked off to the palace to shake hands with President Salih.

It was an extraordinary homecoming for two men who had just been deported from the US after seven years in jail and it brought to an end one of the more shameful episodes in America's post-9/11 hysteria.

Following al-Qaida's attacks on New York and Washington the FBI was desperate to recruit informants and Mohamed Alanssi seemed to fit the bill. Alanssi, another Yemeni, had worked at the American embassy in Sana'a, where he had twice been sacked before leaving Yemen under a cloud. He then moved to the US, becoming involved in a succession of failed business ventures and running up large debts.

Alanssi's money problems were solved, temporarily at least, by selling information to the FBI who eagerly assigned him the codename CI-1 (confidential informant number one).

Alanssi's first triumph in his new role came in October 2001 with the arrest of a Yemeni man who, according to the New York Times, had briefly been a partner in one of his failed businesses. The former partner was charged with currency offences, including try-

ing to send \$140,000 to Yemen hidden in a consignment of honey.

Although the arrested man, Abad Elfgeeh, was initially portrayed as a vital link in a chain that sent millions of dollars to Osama bin Laden, al-Qaida and Hamas, these claims were dropped after a report by the US probation department found there was "little, if any, evidence to suggest that Elfgeeh had any role in financing terrorism or any knowledge that money he was transmitting was used to finance terrorism".

This did little to dampen the FBI agents' excitement, however, because they felt it had highlighted one hitherto unsuspected way that terrorists might receive funds. Up to that point, US customs inspectors had been reluctant to get their fingers sticky examining consignments of honey. As a result of Alanssi's tip-off, several honey businesses in Yemen were summarily closed at the behest of the US authorities.

Alanssi then turned his attention to Moayad, a prominent Yemeni cleric whose mosque he had formerly attended in Sana'a, and the FBI set up a disgraceful sting operation. In January 2003, the sheikh, together with a young assistant, was lured to a hotel in Frankfurt – allegedly to receive a large "charitable" donation from an American Muslim. They were met by Alanssi and an FBI agent posing as a member of the Black Panthers, and the ensuing conversation was secretly recorded.

Moayad and his assistant were arrested and eventually extradited to the US from Germany. Attorney general John Ashcroft hailed their arrests as a major step towards cutting off terror-

ist funds.

Alanssi, meanwhile, blew his \$100,000 reward – partly on a failed dry cleaning business – and was soon wanting more money. He sent a long handwritten fax to the FBI headed "Top urgent", demanding \$5m.

When the money wasn't forthcoming, he turned up at the White House gates in November 2004 carrying a letter for President Bush. After a brief conversation with the guards, Alanssi set fire to himself on the pavement, suffering 30% burns.

At that stage, with the star witness thoroughly discredited, Moayad's case ought to have been abandoned. But it went ahead with the judge blabbering irrelevantly in court about 9/11, and it ended with Moayad being sentenced to 75 years in jail and his assistant to 45.

By last year, cooler heads had begun to prevail and an appeal court threw out their conviction, saying the jury had been "prejudiced by inflammatory testimony about unrelated terrorism links". Unusually, the appeal court also stipulated that any retrial must be presided over by a different judge. In the end there was a plea bargain. Moayad admitted raising funds for Hamas (which is not only legal in Yemen but also tends to be regarded as a respectable activity), so the pair were sentenced to time served, plus deportation.

The plea bargain gets the US off the hook regarding claims for compensation, and deportation has at least saved Moayad and his assistant the cost of their fare back to Yemen.

Brian Whitaker has done a variety of jobs at the Guardian including, most recently, seven years as Middle East editor. He is currently a special correspondent and an editor on comment is free

JMP demands before and after February

By: Abdulmalik Al-Fuhaidi

Before signing the February agreement that extended the parliamentary session and postponed April 22, 2009 parliamentary elections for two years, the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) presented the so-called crisis as a matter of preparing the electoral playground and setting the game rules, most importantly setting up an electoral committee, as well as the invalidity of the current electoral system.

The JMP approach at that time was the necessity to reconsider the electoral law and adopt a proportional representation list. Such an approach made people think that the previously-mentioned agreement would be a means to overcome the problem and pave the way for a dialogue that would lead to constitutional and legislative amendments to meet JMP demands.

However, what is going on today has gone past the February agreement demands to other issues that have nothing to do with paving the political playground.

Supposing the GPC has agreed to what the JMP is proposing (i.e. involving Houthis and the so-called Southern Movement in dialogue), will this be the end of troubles? Should such dialogue be connected to preparing the electoral arena? Do Houthis and Southern Movement want to amend the electoral law and re-form the electoral committee or do they have other objectives?

There is no doubt that Sa'ada insurgents and saboteurs in some southern and eastern governorates are not interested in discussing legislations because they do not even talk about them. So why should the JMP insist on their involvement in a dialogue they do not even believe in?

Another point is that the JMP is not even able to persuade a single of the

insurgents to engage in dialogue, so the JMP talk about engaging in dialogue is a pretext to make this dialogue fail and throw the nation into a new whirlpool of altercations, action and reaction that do not serve either national or JMP interests.

It might be true that we still have time for the parties to give dialogue another chance and implement what they had agreed on. But what is true too is that stalling dialogue is a waste of time that could turn the agreement into a new crisis.

The parties would then be able to agree on issues like postponing the elections. In this case, the GPC and political leadership will have no choice but to resort to other options, the least costly as well as most legitimate and constitutional of which may be early election.

Source: almotamar.net

Fridays: A day for prayer

Marion Patrick T. Lavilla, R.N.

Now that Ramadan is at the doorsteps of Yemenis, the number of bombings is getting smaller by the day. I am sure both parties will come up with an agreement, even if it will last only for a few months.

Ramadan is a special month dedicated to the Prophet Mohammed and the escalation of the war in Sa'ada would desecrate the whole purpose of fasting and feasting. In my two years in Yemen, I have spent some of my time studying and understanding Islam. I had copies of Quran in English and some pamphlets about the history, the miracle and the providence of Islam.

If it were not for my dear friend who traveled to Malaysia to study, I wouldn't learn how to appreciate the mystery behind the suras and hadiths. They are similar to the Holy Bible but less poetic and literary. The lessons and values are straight to the point. Everything is laid out and you don't need somebody to decipher the "hidden meaning" of the verses, which is good. My friend told me to turn to Islam because it is monotheistic, idealistic and my personality suits to the religion.

Since I started college, I have been entering religious and spiritual groups, and I have yet to find the right path. There is always a conflict between the senior, and the newcomer who believes in change. There are also squabbles between the seniors because one has to take over a position of authority.

Islam is different. Like Christians who listen and ask for advice from

their priests or pastors, Muslims revere their imam. The miracle Quran has illustrated the evolution of man in the womb, the theories about the formation of clouds, etc.

Most Yemenis and Muslims in other countries turn to their imams to help them in their decisions. Most Muslims also believe that the Quran cannot be and shouldn't be translated in other languages other than in Arabic because it will lose its value and meaning. The Bible has undergone centuries of revisions as it has been published in editions worldwide.

This is not a battle between the two biggest religions of the world or even a comparison because the two religions have more similarities than differences. And nobody wants to argue about religion because it will take so much of our time. I've heard it can even destroy friendship.

The beauty and complexity of the Bible have inspired thousands of people. The simplicity and straight forwardness of the Quran has ruled and built empires and kingdoms. I was enticed to convert, but I am happy with my situation, caught between all sides of the groups I have met and joined. I have always believed in God and the perpetuity of his existence.

And my love towards his greatest gift – life – has always been my drive and motivation to continue living. I am happy I am alive. I am happy everyday I face challenges because I know it is part of his plans. This year I have agreed to join the fasting with my friend in Malaysia for the sole purpose of understanding the mystery of my existence.

These past few days I have been eating less, and less. My mother told us

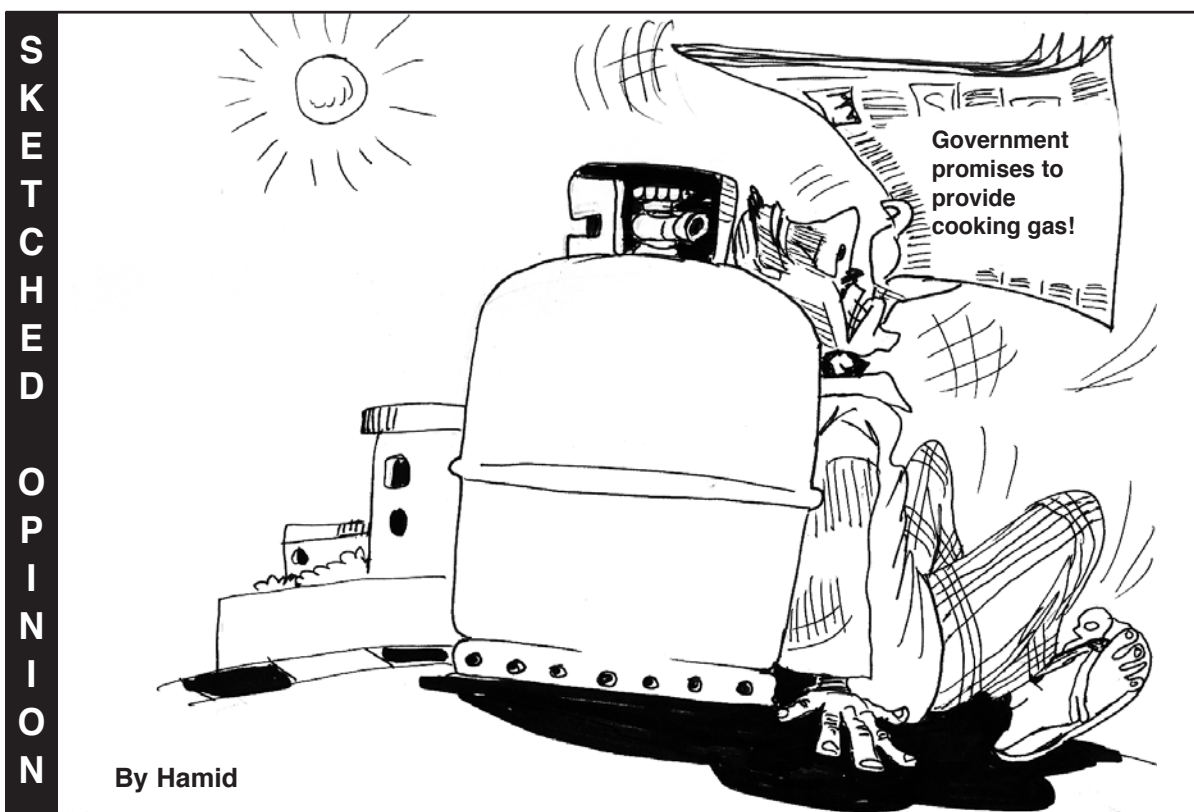
not to skip meals, but I have to tell her I am on diet because my parents are both conservative and devoted Roman Catholics. Even before, I would make excuses if I attended gatherings.

One time, I brought a Mormon in our house. Although my family was very accommodating, they warned me against bringing him back. I got a copy of the book of Mormon, and I didn't see him again. I am not in authority to write about these things but I am entitled to my opinion. All of us have different life circumstances which makes us all unique.

After the sunrise, the military started launching the missiles and firing their cannons, but not as frequently as during the past few days. Today is Friday and it would be harum to do so.

Just before the noon prayer, the explosions stopped and the echoing calls from the mosques surrounded the compound. At that moment, I hoped everyday would be Friday so they would stop those explosions. For almost a week I haven't sleep well. I go to my friend's room to borrow the "Magic Sing" – a microphone that can be connected to the television to play music that it is a common entertainment for Asians – and spent the rest of the night singing. The explosions were drowned by our falsettos.

In a few days, Ramadan will be knocking on our doors. I hope I don't have to sleep at two in the morning feeling bored and tired because I can't go out and I am stuck in my room. I hope the war will stop so I can go out to buy goodies or travel to Sana'a to shop – I don't want to miss the discounts and the nightly trips to malls, restaurants and shops.



SKETCHED OPINION

By Hamid

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The West and Islam 1,001 Prejudices

People to the south and north of the Mediterranean attribute negative characteristics to one another. In this essay, Hassan Hanafi, professor of philosophy at the University of Cairo, contributes a few thought-provoking ideas

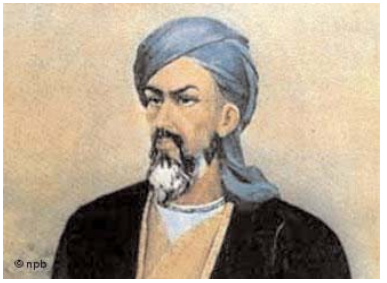
The north and south Mediterranean coasts are cradles of ancient civilizations. Tensions between these regions frequently rest on misperceptions.

The North thinks the South is a place of terrorism, violence and bloodshed, as well as the breeding ground of 11 September and the bomb attacks in London and Madrid.

Islam has allegedly produced a culture of violence that opposes Christianity, the religion of peace and love. This misperception is based on a reductionist fallacy that reduces the whole to a part. In reality, Islam has given rise to such jewels in history as Granada, Seville and Cordoba on the north coast of the Mediterranean.

The other is regarded as a part of one's self

The South is also commonly seen as an underdeveloped region or, at best, a developing region – not only with regard to the economy, social policy and cul-



The North learning from the South: for centuries, Avicenna's Canon of Medicine was the most widely used medical work in the world.



Hassan Hanafi: "Can both sides of the Mediterranean become equal partners?"

ture, but also in relation to women, democracy and social justice.

This, too, is a fallacy, as the South, with the centres of Fes, Kairouan and Cairo, was once at the cutting-edge of science and culture, and the North learned from the South.

The North also believes the South rejects the other – non-Muslims at home and Westerners abroad – that it sacrifices dialogue to monologue, and has produced a culture based on exclusion instead of integration.

This is supposedly the reason for the ongoing tension between religions and ethnic groups. Yet Islam is a religion of peace that honours the diversity of Creation and mankind. The other is regarded as a part of one's self.

Furthermore, some believe that legal and illegal worker immigration from the South poses a threat to the North and that headscarves, Muslim male dress and mosques endanger Europe's identity.

It is also widely believed that every European city has Muslim districts that

follow their own customs and laws. But this is true of all religious and ethnic minorities.

Culture of double standards?

On the other hand, the South also has its misperceptions about the North, regarding it as colonialist and imperialist. From the Greek and Roman Empire to the medieval crusades and then modern colonialism, the North, it is felt, has pushed forward its borders.

Western culture is believed to be based on power, not justice; and on control, not liberation. At the least it is held to be a culture of double standards: promoting culture, liberation, equality, justice, progress and science at home, while pursuing control, inequality, injustice, regressiveness and ignorance abroad. The question is: can a new universalism exist beyond Eurocentrism?

The South also believes that the North exploits resources, raw materials and labour and dominates markets in the South. This is seen in multi-nationalism, globalisation and a unipolar order.

Much has been written about the "plundering" of the "Third World". The West has taken more from Africa, Asia and Latin America than it has given. The question is: can both sides of the Mediterranean become equal partners?

The South believes that the value system of the North is more materialist, positivist and relativist, and places more value on change than constancy. Idealism, it is felt, is a new version of ancient beliefs.

Can there be such a thing as universal ethics?

The South feels that the "categorical imperative" has been replaced by situation ethics, and that abortion, homosexuality, nudist culture, egoism and self-



For many in the South, the crusades and modern colonialism are irrefutable evidence of the North's eternal desire to expand.

interest are common social practices beyond morality. The question is: can there be such a thing as universal ethics?

The South also believes that the North's predominantly humanist worldview is rationalist, secular, even atheist, and that it tends towards scepticism, agnosticism and nihilism.

Postmodernism and deconstructivism

are two symptoms of a Western crisis described by Max Scheler as the overthrow of values, by Henri Bergson as a machine for making gods, and by Oswald Spengler as the decline of the West. The question is: will the leadership role in culture pass from the West to the East?

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Hassan Hanafi was born in Cairo in 1935. After receiving his bachelor's degree in philosophy in 1956, he studied at the Sorbonne in Paris for ten years. Since 1966, he has been professor of philosophy at the University of Cairo, and since 1983 Vice President of the Arab Philosophical Society.

The Egyptian Film "Speak, Sheherazade" Breaking the Silence

While the stories of the clever storyteller Scheherazade from One Thousand and One Nights are entertaining, the anecdotes of the modern Scheherazade are painful: so we experience it in the new film "Speak, Scheherazade" which explores various forms of male violence against women.

By Nelly Youssef

As the film opens, the main character awakes from a nightmare in which she is living with her husband in an apartment with no doors; at the end of the film we see her, half beaten to death by her husband, walking with a swollen face to the TV talk show she hosts.

And between these two powerful scenes in the film "Speak, Sheherazade" we learn a good deal more about the hardships and difficulties experienced by Egyptian women.

Even before its release, TV commercials promoting the film provoked fierce debates. They showed the main character, played by Mona Zaki clad only in a short negligee, in a passionate kiss with

her husband.

Feeling was so strong that a Facebook group named "It's a Shame About Mona" was formed to deplore the fact that the actress has apparently abandoned her policy of acting only in films with no erotic or indecent scenes.

"In the end everything is political"

By addressing the extremely sensitive subject of the various forms of physical, psychological, and mental violence perpetrated by men against women, the film itself has added even more fuel to the controversy.

Screenwriter Wahid Hamid and director Youssri Nasrallah tell the story of talk show hostess Hiba Junis, who raises controversial political issues on her late-night talk show. Her behaviour is a thorn in the side of her husband, a journalist

hoping for promotion to editor-in-chief.

As the price for his career he faces tremendous pressure from above to stop his wife from discussing politically sensitive topics on her TV show.

In a desperate attempt to save her second marriage Hiba agrees to her husband's demands and begins a series on women's issues, although she is fully aware that even women's issues can raise political questions. She assumes, however, that the programme will not be too controversial. Her husband, on the other hand, warns her with the remark: "In the end everything is political!"

But Hiba certainly never imagined even in her wildest dreams that there would be more similarities between her marriage crisis and the problems of her female guests than she would care to admit.

Intrigues and parallel worlds

There is, for example, the old virgin Amani, a psychiatric patient, who boasts she is still a virgin because she has never found true love. Men have approached her only with conditions – that she wear the veil or hand over her whole salary, for instance.

Then there is Safa, who spent years in prison for murdering her lover. After the death of her father he cheated on her with both of her sisters.

And the physician Nahed, who was arrested after an abortion as she demonstrated alone in public against the man who left her in the lurch when he got a job as a minister.

And Salma, who lives a double life: she doesn't wear a headscarf when she works as a sales-clerk in a perfume shop, but in the afternoon, when she goes back to her part of town, one of the many rapidly growing slums in the big city, she obediently puts on the scarf.

As well as the insights that Hiba offers us on her show with its relentless vivisection of modern Egyptian society, viewers learn more about the life of this conflicted woman herself: her husband tyrannises her, eventually beating her, as he blames her for his failure to be promoted.

Behind the "intellectual veil"

Screenwriter Wahid Hamid told Qantara.de that his film has been criticised because certain powerful decision makers in Egyptian society – so-called "éminence grises" – want to maintain the status quo of women's subordination. The film, however, is intrepid in portraying a new type of modern relationship and exposes the double standard of

a society which hides its true face behind an "intellectual veil".

The film is Hamid's call to all modern Sheherazades to rise up against the despotic masters who shamelessly exploit their privileged position as men.

Men in particular should render outstanding service through fair, honourable, and moral conduct and not – as unfortunately is too often the case in Egyptian society – primarily through proving their masculinity by despotic behaviour.

The film also clearly shows some of issues surrounding the headscarf. The main character does not normally cover her head, but she feels compelled to do so when on public transportation in order not to attract attention.

Hamid explains that this phenomenon has now escalated to the point that women who do not wear a headscarf feel considerable social pressure to do so.

But he stresses that he doesn't want to deny women the right to cover themselves; he just does not think it is right to brand women as immoral for not doing so.

Regaining self-esteem

One cannot bargain with religion. This holds true all the more, since, in reality, approximately half of working women like Salma go to their jobs without a headscarf and then put one on when they return to their neighbourhoods.

The film's title, in turn, was deliberately chosen for its allusion to "One Thousand and One Nights". Every story in the classic tale ends with the expression: "And Sheherazade fell silent." With his film, however, Hamid wants to encourage the modern Sheherazade to break her silence. This is the only way she can become emancipated, or at least regain her self-esteem, at a time in which she can be silenced with a reference to "morality", with the tarnishing of her reputation or the like.

What especially appealed to director Youssri Nasrallah about the screenplay is that it is "about people who pull themselves together after devastating defeats." They don't remain stuck in the role of victim, but come out fighting as rebels.

Although many of the events in the film are disturbing, such as the abortion, the murder of the lover, or the scene in which Hiba is beaten, for instance, the effect of the whole is hardly plaintive or depressing.

Nasrallah explains the inner contradiction, the hypocrisy of Egyptian society: in that people here can live a differ-



Leading actress Mona Zaki (right) points out that although nowadays many laws exist that are favourable to women, many women are still not aware of their rights in everyday life.

ent life from what they propagate with words. For example, in Egypt it is possible to see young veiled women wearing T-shirts that announce: "I love sex".

The effect of the social pressure has been to lead women to wear headscarves in order to escape it. They know that if they wear a headscarf, they will be seen as irreproachable moral. They will avoid being harassed – but such behaviour inevitably leads to contradictions within the individual instead.

A vicious circle of all-round oppression

Nasrallah points out that the film is by no means hostile to men, but in fact shows how men also suffer as victims of oppression – in their case, from careers, ambition, and the demands of society. Men vent their frustration on women in the form of violence: it's a vicious circle of all-round oppression. Leading actress Mona Zaki points out that although nowadays many laws exist that are favourable to women (such as a new quota system for parliament), many women are still not aware of their rights in everyday life.

"Our film speaks to women – it encourages them to approach and speak openly about their problems. I think this is an ideal way to support women's struggle for more emancipation", emphasises Zaki.

Film critic Alaa Taufik, on the other hand, agrees with the criticism about the excessive representation of sexuality in the film: "The film reduces women to their existence as sexual beings. The female protagonists are victims of oppression because they have been seduced into betrayal and sexual acts in

the name of what they believe is love". In this respect the film does women an injustice, and is even a part of their oppression. It's easy to talk about emancipation, but it's an empty word that does not seriously address the issue, explains Taufik.

Moreover, male dominance and sexuality in society are currently favourite topics among Egyptian directors, because they are politically harmless. The government takes no offense, and even favours such subject matter, because it conveys an impression of progressive openness to the West.

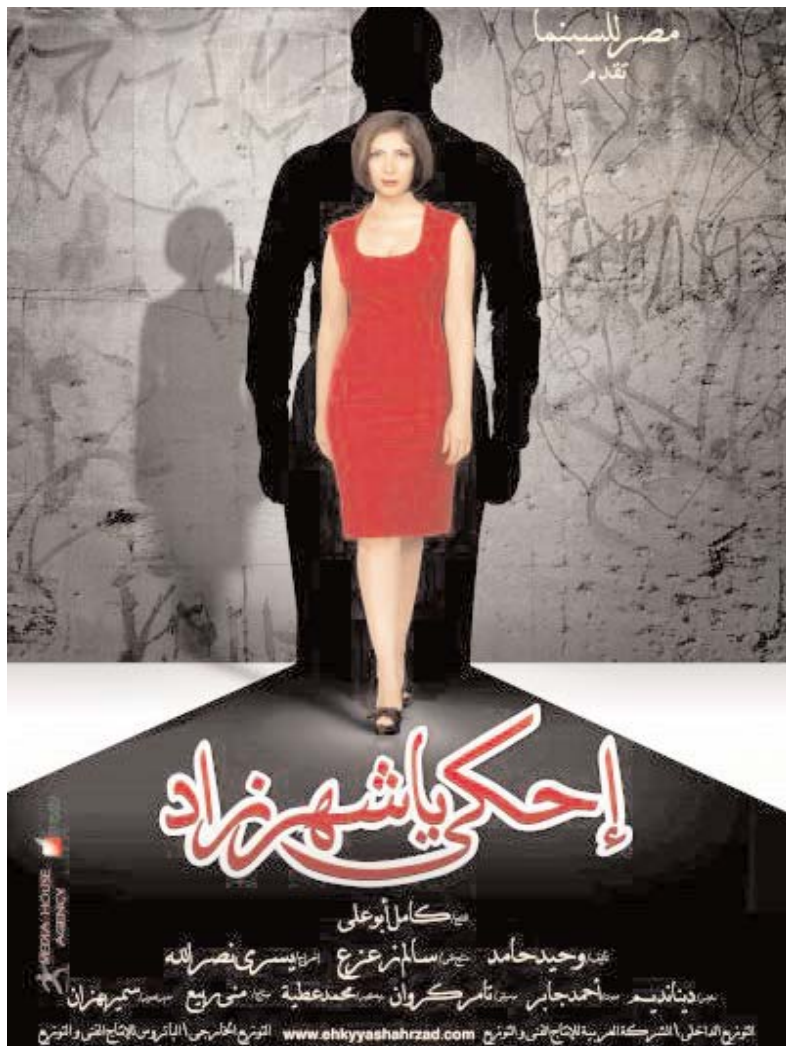
Vehement criticism and full-on enthusiasm

Film critic Hazem al-Hadidi holds a very different point of view: The film portrays women's real problems and society's double standard. Indeed, the film's reception suggests that there really is a double standard: on the one hand, it's been vehemently criticized; on the other, people have flocked in droves to the movie theatres, producing box office revenues of more than 15 million Egyptian pounds in only two weeks.

Several female viewers have verified that the film portrays very realistic scenes that they know from their own experience. Women in Middle Eastern societies must subordinate themselves to the will of men, first to that of their father, later to that of their husband.

Whenever they try to free themselves, they are subjected to even greater social pressure: morals and customs or the religious term "sin" are used to discourage behavior.

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Female journalists tackle economics

Young Yemeni Female journalists are breaking the stereotype of being only soft news writers and starting to write about economics.

By: Amel Al-Ariqi

Twenty female media students have completed a course on economics organized by the Studies and Economic Media Center (SEMC) in cooperation with the World Bank.

Another 40 female students are to be trained during the next few weeks.

The aim of the course is to increase the number of female journalists covering economics and business, promote the discussion of women's issues in the media, and boost the role of the press in dealing with women's economic rights.

Participants learned how to read and analyze numbers, how to interview businessmen and how to write economic investigative reports as part of the twelve-day course.

"Yemeni female business reporters constitute no more than 1 percent of business reporters in Yemen," said Mustafa Nasser, chairman of the SEMC, who also pointed out that even male business reporters are few.

He also noted the reluctance of Yemeni journalists, particularly female journalists, to tackle economic issues.

He held media establishments responsible: "They have not yet realized the importance of the economic coverage, so they never provide any kind of training to Yemeni journalists."

Soft news to avoid criticism

"It is not easy to be a woman working for the media in Yemen," reported Article 19, a UK-based non-governmental organization that campaigns for freedom of opinion and expression, in March 2009.

"Female journalists who criticize the government are regularly subjected to public slander in rival publications."

"This takes the form of insults or fabricated allegations about their personal lives, often published in publications owned or controlled by the government. Such insinuations against an individual's morality can have a devastating impact."

"All broadcast media is state-owned and controlled in Yemen and, while there are several independent newspapers and magazines, they may also censor themselves for fear of attack."

"Yet it seems that women journalists are exposed to much more severe forms of attack, simply because they are women," said the report.

Women under-represented

Article 19 also found that women are severely under-represented in the Yemeni media. Less than 20 percent of articles are written by women, and less than 30 percent of articles feature women as sources.

Stories about women overwhelmingly fall into a broadly "social" category, thereby conveying the perspective that women's roles are mostly confined to the family and home, said the report.

It added that very few stories depict women in leadership, in public life, and in positions of authority. Fifty percent of articles about women portray them in an extremely negative light – either as victims, as morally compromised, or as somehow responsible for social ills.

"Economic issues have become essential for development due to their impact on people's lives," said Nasser.

"Yemeni women -who make up 48 percent of the population- are mostly absent in business reports," he explained. "This course targets female journalists to enable them to tackle women's issues in a different way, notably through the economic role of woman."

Crunching the numbers

"Numbers, statistics, boring reports - all this came to my mind before I decided to join this course," said Nada Mukrid. "What economic media? I



Very few Yemeni business reporters are women.

used to say. Yemen has no economy, no revenues."

Mukrid joined the course for the experience, but is now quite sure that she will become an economic reporter.

"This course was my turning point," she said. "All my misconceptions about this field have vanished, especially when I learned that economics media has social, cultural, and economic implications."

"It isn't difficult at all," she added excitedly.

A lack of ability to transform numbers into simple information for the reader is one of the issues that block journalists from writing in economic issues, said Nasser.

Real reports, not ads

Media in Yemen deals with economic issues mostly as a source of revenue, said Nasser.

"Unfortunately some media ask for money to publish business reports as advertising reportages for certain companies," he said. "Of course, this attitude warps the objectivity of journalists and affects relations between businessmen and journalists."

"Journalists do not cover topics such as the reasons behind a market collapsing, its origins and achievements, or the failure or success of a project," he said.

"People's daily suffering from poverty is not covered enough," said Nasser, insisting that the current coverage of economic issues in Yemen is insufficient.

"The public cannot understand reports full of numbers," added Nasser. "This creates a gap between the public and the business reporter- if there is one."

The prevalence of political reports in the Yemeni press also affects the economic media, he said.

"Yemeni columnists tend to write about political issues because it requires less effort in collecting information than economic issues where the writer should be qualified to collect evidence, explain statistics, and simplify information."

A new breed of journalists

"They are fighters," said the chairman of the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate, Yaseen Al-Masoudi, describing the female trainees.

He said that he is proud of the female trainees' determination to join this challenging field of economic media the importance of which stems from its relevance to people's living conditions.

Ashjan Al-Makhlafi, one of the 20 women to have completed to SEMC course, was to publish her first story on the state newspaper Al-Thawra this

week and wasn't hiding her excitement.

"I did my best to finish writing the report which is about the role of government to get ride of the fake and expired goods at the Yemeni Markets,"

Al-Makhlafi and the 19 other journalists who participated in the course have been assigned a one-month internship in different newspapers.

Obtaining information

"It wasn't difficult as I obtained all the information that I needed," she said of her first experience writing a report for a newspaper. "But I faced one problem which was the time it takes busy officials to answer my questions."

The only obstacles that Al-Makhlafi expected to face in the future were the lack of information and difficulty to have access to certain information.

"Some information is only available in English and other information is not released for journalists, so that will restrict our ability to write a comprehensive report," she said.

Al-Makhlafi said that the training helped her to take her first step to become a reporter, and she dreams to become an economic editor.

The project to train female economic reporters is one of seven projects chosen by the World Bank to develop girls' education in Yemen.



Young female journalists learned to break down numbers to make them digestible to readers.

Yemenis reluctant to buy life and health insurance

By: Ali Saeed

Although there are now over 13 insurance companies in Yemen that offer life and health insurance service, Yemenis remain indifferent.

The percentage of Yemenis with life or health insurance is low compared to other kinds of insurance.

"Life and medical insurance is still extremely limited in Yemen due to the lack of knowledge and the high cost of medical insurance," said Tarek A.Hayel Saeed, general manager of the United Insurance Company.

"In our company, we started to offer individual life insurance service but now it is not activated, because no customers to partake in this kind of insurance," said Sultan Al-Muntaser, head of the non-marine insurance department at Aman Insurance Company.

"The reasons behind that are lack of awareness and the low income of citizens," added Al-Muntaser.

Some Yemenis are also suspicious of having life insurance, thinking that it is against their Islamic belief in fate and destiny.

"For me, I do not think to have a life insurance, because it is against my belief in fate," said Yousuf Torais, who is not insured.

But, he doesn't mind to having health insurance in condition that the premium is paid back entirely to the insured person.

That is not only Torais's view of life and health insurance there are also many non-insured persons who spoke to the Yemen Times expressing their suspiciousness in having such insurance believing that lives are at the hands of God and insuring a person's life could defy the destiny Allah has

laid out for them.

However, they are somewhat open to the idea of having health insurance, saying that it is not against the destiny and could be useful in facing difficult diseases.

But when it comes to people who already have health insurance from a private company or at the Public Corporation for Social Insurance said health insurance is an important asset.

"Life and health insurance is good because it helps people in sickness, death and accidents," said Mohammed who is insured at the Public Corporation for Social Insurance.

Moreover, insured people are aware even with the advantages of life and health insurance.

"Health insurance is necessary because it brings psychological quietness to the insured person," said Nayel.

But for Nayel to have a life insurance that is something against destiny.

"Yemenis have different stereotypes about insurance in general, to some businessmen it's a kind of taxation and some others are aware and they consider that one of their rights," said Sultan Al-Hakimi, General Manager of the Public Corporation for Social Insurance of Sana'a Branch.

Islamic view of life and health insurance

About Islamic view of life and health insurance, the scholar Abdullah Al-Ashwal said that there are two kinds of insurance. The first kind is called commercial insurance and this type of insurance is haram (prohibited).

He said that life insurance is considered of this type. He explained that this type of insurance is prohibited in Islam because in this type of insurance there is gambling.

It is gambling because the insured

person pays specific premium either annually or monthly, but the lump sums that the insurance company pays to the insured is vague.

Al-Ashwal said that there are two forms of health insurance. One form is legal in Islam and the other is illegal. It is legal when the premium is taken from the employees' salaries and saved for the employee if he or she has no health problems.

The illegal one is like that one which is done by insurance companies.

Al-Ashwal concluded that there is Islamic insurance or cooperative insurance. He said that this type of insurance is good and increases the investment in the country.

However, Dr. Mohammed Sinan, legal consultant at the Islamic Insurance Company disagreed with that life insurance is banned in Islam.

"Life insurance in Islam is not haram if it is based on donation not on compensation," said Sinan.

"People here in Yemen really misunderstand the concept of life insurance, thinking that if someone has insured his life at an insurance company he or she insured himself or herself from death, and that is wrong," explained Sinan.

Cooperative insurance

Sinan explained that there are two main differences between commercial and the cooperative insurance.

"The base of contracting in the cooperative insurance is donation not compensation, while in the commercial insurance it is based on the compensation," said Sinan.

"The second difference is that in the cooperative insurance the insurance surplus paid back to the card-holders whereas in the commercial insurance the surplus goes back to the company," added Sinan.



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قطاع شرق الحجر (٥١)

Short Story: The Hungry Jaws Series

Invest In Yemen (4)

By: Kais Aliriani

Working with NGOs must be a rewarding experience. Apart from the 'high' pay we all think these organizations are paying, which is not always the case, these employees get an emotional reward by helping others. The government is grateful for the good work NGOs are doing, and it has

facilitated their work through a number of laws. This is the idea we all have, but unfortunately, this is not always the case.

My friend, who is a Yemeni, manages a branch of a foreign NGO. They help people in rural areas by providing them with education, health care, and some skills training. They usually get donations from abroad in the form of equipment. After about ten years in operation in Yemen, he discussed his

experience with me.

"We were able to do a lot of good work," he told me. "We helped many communities, but things did not go as we would have wished. In many occasions, we have to pay money for things to work. My colleagues at the NGO Headquarters are always arguing with me about this. Let me give you an example. We received a training machine, which need to be cleared at Aden Port. The equipment is only worth

a few thousand dollars. I told my colleagues at headquarters that we should pay the customs and fees and get it cleared. They insisted on taking advantage of the exemption. After three months of processing we paid more than 50% of the cost of the equipment, in addition to the time we spent, in order to get the equipment cleared. We had to process things in Sana'a, get them sent to Aden, and then get the equipment sent to the project site."

How are the Arabs seen?

By: Mubeen Esam
Mibo_time@yahoo.com

To be considered a small thing is better than nothing, because a small thing may have intrinsic factors that help it to be improved in the eyes of others. Currently, America and Europe view the Arab world as somewhat less than a small thing – they regard the Arab world as nothing at all.

Is the Arab mind structurally different from others? Why do others regard us as silly? Europe and America's view of Arabs is bad and gets worse day by day. Is the Arab world really silly? That's what we should find an answer to. Then we should project this answer to the Western world.

The west has such a negative view of Arabs because a lot of Arabs migrate to Europe and America and work at entry level positions as waiters, waitress, car washers and street sweepers. Some even become beggars, thieves and so on. In the wake of this, Europeans and Americans think that Arabs are competing against them for low-level jobs and think that the level of education in the Arab world must be extremely low. Also, some migrants practically advertise their educational and religious differences which creates hostility towards all migrants.

The Arab world is near Europe geo-

graphically, but it's far away educationally. Why? Most Europeans and Americans don't know that there were a lot of Arab philosophers and intellectuals in the past, particularly during the Middle Ages. We as Arabs should improve the media's role so as to give the West a true picture about the Arab world. If the media continues to play the same role without progressing or changing, the west's bad view of the Arabs will become worse. Why do Arabic channels, books and novels present the Arabs as nomads who ride camels or terrorists who are illiterate educationally, morally and religiously? It's no wonder that the west views us as such! In their mind, the Arab world consists of brutal nations that encourage terrorism. However, we are not like that in reality; we are totally different. We are kind and generous and are pioneers of education. We hate terrorism as well.

One of the main reasons for the spread of this negative view is because of the strict Islamic people who care for the poor. This care helps them to become extremely popular, but this group represents only themselves and not the whole Arab world. Today, Europeans and Americans think that all Arabs are strict Muslims, although most of those who adhere to strict Islamic teachings actually stray from the true Islamic principles that the majority Muslims follow.

Accordingly, the west regards us all as terrorists. I think if I were an American or a European, I would have the same bad view of Arabs.

Furthermore, the infinite conflicts and skirmishes among the Arabs themselves strengthen and even prove the horrible view of the Arab world in the others' minds. I think Arab nations nowadays have fragile political, economic, social, religious, educational and moral systems. Consequently, the Arabs blame, accuse and abuse each other. This is found at every level of society. If a man drinks a cup of tea with his friends in a café and leaves them afterwards, they immediately gossip him and talk about him badly. Additionally, the Arabs always give their reasons for the current disgraceful situation in America and Israel, but they're generally wrong when they point the finger at someone else. Arabs must mend themselves and their own education system and should not rely on or blame anyone else.

The way I see it, the education process in the Arab world consists of a classroom full of varying levels of students, teachers and textbooks with different aims and content. Overseeing it all is a strict administration with fragile minds that lead in such a way that students won't complain about what is going on in the schools and the classrooms or even try to rise above such a terrible system.

Arabs always talk about their glorious past. However, such talk doesn't improve the present, which is regrettably disgraceful. Why do we talk about the past more than the future? Why don't we talk about how to improve our present? Most Europeans and Americans have no idea about the Arab past, so when we talk about our past history and what we were then, they laugh at us because they think we're liars or crazy. The minority of them know about the Arabs' past history, perhaps because some of them studied it in Arab universities or read about it. But they certainly didn't learn about it from the media. Nowadays the Arabs only talk about their current political policies, in which they always fail. They can't see themselves in other fields, such as technology or medicine – few even try.

In the end, the west collectively sees us as a group of terrorists which intends to destroy their happiness and their world. On the other side, we see the west as a group of immoral people that have bad habits like sex and drugs. Each side has incorrect knowledge about the other, so each side must correct and improve the role of its media in order to transfer the truth of the past and the present to the next generation. I appeal to the concerned authorities to improve education in the Arab world because it's the only key that can open the door of development.

Ban use of mobile phones at schools

By: Steve Clark Varsity Lakes
sclarkp@bigpond.com

Education departments need to take a serious proactive approach to all forms of school bullying including physical and cyber.

It is not a new initiative to ban use of mobile phones at schools – some schools already respond proactively in reducing school bullying by banning use of mobile phones at school.

Schools have a duty-of-care and required to provide a secure and safe environment for student study and recreation.

Adults prohibit the temptation for students to use mobile phones for sexting, 'you-tubing' and cyber texting/bullying - invasions of privacy and academic distractions, and ultimately depression and suicides. Withdraw the use of these school distracting and irrelevant electronic device.

School children do not have the ability under pressure of peers not to inappropriately use cell phones as a powerful tool for malicious behaviours as an extension of their 'group' mentality.

School is about the promotion of academic learning and social development. Ban the use of mobile phones at schools and increase and

encourage academic productivity, life skills and healthy socialisation.

Children need strict directions in using cell phones too often used recreationally and irresponsibly as aids to intimidation.

Australian and New Zealand anecdotal evidence, and research by the *US National Centre for Missing and Exploited Children and Cox Communications* suggest that mobile phones are neither a relevant appropriate or necessary application toward diligent academic study.

Professionals advise parents to use safety programmes and cautionary processes for home computer use as child protection against predators and cyber bullying. Now there needs to

be strong policies prohibiting child use of cell phones at schools.

Indeed, the tenure of mobile phones has proven to be a destructive hindrance and influence in school academic studies and healthy social environmental development.

The prohibition of mobile phones in schools and aspects of society is not a precedent. For health and safety reasons it is illegal to use a mobile phone while driving and cell phones are currently banned in schools in countries around the globe.

Adults take a strong stand – Send a strong message:

Ban the use of mobile phones at schools

Through
The Mind's EyeBy: Maged Thabet Al-kholidy
maged_thabet@hotmail.com

Young people need personal skills

I used to ask myself, "What is my role in the society?" I also used to ask this question to young people. Believe it or not, answering this question is sometimes so disturbing to my mind that I feel myself unable to answer it.

The same thing often happens to young people who reply, "I do not know," or sometimes they just reply with hesitation and uncertainty, even though most of them are university educated, or at least secondary-school educated.

Many people finish schools, institutes or universities every year. It is a matter of pride for Yemen and Yemenis to have educated youths graduating in large numbers annually. The fact that they cannot answer the question, "What is the role of youth in the society?" indicates how much education is not enough to train young people to be effective members of society.

Failure to be effective in the society is a result of the problems that young people face in their daily life. Education cannot offer them any solutions, even if they study all of the lessons in universities or schools twice. They realize that they are missing the personal skills needed to be effective in their society and to envision their goals.

Since education is not enough for students to build their personal skills, young people must search for other ways to acquire these skills. There are no special institutes. Actually, there is nothing called "Youth roles in the society," but there are other courses, which polish the personal skills of people so that they can be effective members of society.

These courses are held from time to time by organizations or training centers and are for free for young people in order to polish their skills and develop their abilities. Young people do not need to pay money, or to run after mediation to join such training courses. They need only to search for such organizations and training centers, or read their advertisements.

Here lies the importance of contacting the organizations: Contacting organizations does not cost money or waste time. For this reason, young people should not hesitate to establish relationships with these organizations, which will offer them training, qualification and sometimes work to develop their personal skills.

When we compare two people, one with skills developed mainly through education, and the other with education and such training courses, we will realize that the latter is better behaved, and plays a more effective role in the society. All young people should therefore seek to obtain more personal skills.

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.

Who is your best friend?

By: Redwan Mohammed Raweh
Level 4
Faculty of Education
Taiz University

A friend is a person who sometimes accompanies you, a person you may or may not benefit from. Some people think that the person who helps them in their work and shares time with them is their best friend. Others say that the person you trust with your secrets is the best kind of friend. But in my opinion, the best friend for anyone is a book.

First of all, a book is a companion for you any time and in any place, and a book will keep you from wasting

your time. Secondly, some friends may betray you but a book will never do that or reveal your secrets as some friends do. Thirdly, a book does not get angry with you when you are busy and if it sees you with someone else, it is not jealous. Furthermore, when you read a book, it listens to you without interrupting. It just asks you to keep it away from the sun and from insects to keep it clear and glittering.

These days, things have changed in the world and books have become the last friends we see. Because of modern entertainment, books are now strangers that people rarely visit. Thus, I advise every person to select his friends wisely because they serve as a mirror that reflects your personality. The best friend for you is a book.

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Duty Stations: Primarily in Kharaz, with travel to other duty stations

Overall Objectives:

1. Lead the registration team by coach and mentoring them on group and individual interviews, identification of vulnerable people and data collection;
2. Ensure that registration and data collection is error free of high quality and undertaken in accordance to pre-determined standardized guidelines and templates;
3. Ensure optimum reach out to beneficiaries and timely response to emergencies;
4. Effective and timely analysis of the data to support the work of the Registration Officer;

Qualifications:

- ✘ University degree
- ✘ At least five years of professional experience.
- ✘ Good command of Arabic and English (written, read, and spoken). Somali, Oromo and Ahmara will be an asset.
- ✘ Drafting skills in English.
- ✘ Advanced computer skills, MS Word, MS Excel and MS Access;
- ✘ Sound interpersonal and communication skills, especially with people from different cultural backgrounds.
- ✘ Able to work under pressure;
- ✘ Ability to lead and motivate a team.
- ✘ Excellent interpersonal skills and demonstrated ability to establish effective and working relations with local and international staff and other stakeholders;
- ✘ Initiative, sound judgment and dedication.
- ✘ Experience and willingness to work in the field;
- ✘ Willing to be based in the field;

Please forward your cover letter and CV via e-mail to drc.yemen@drc.dk or via fax: (02) 349 320, by 22nd August 2009.

ANNOUNCEMENT

An International Non-Governmental Organization seeks qualified candidates for the position of Country Representative in Yemen. The position would be based in Sana'a.

Main responsibilities:

- Work with regional and headquarters staff to establish a country office in Yemen.
- Conduct research and assist in the design and management of development programs in fields such as health, education, civil society capacity building, and community development.
- Create partnerships with key national Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), UN organizations, bi-lateral donors, and Gov. Yemen agencies.
- Liaise with national and international NGO counterparts in Yemen.
- Represent the NGO in internal and external meetings, presentations and conferences.

Minimum Qualifications:

- A Bachelors degree or higher in a development related discipline.
- 10 years of overall relevant professional experience as well as a proven professional record working with international donor organizations in the development field.
- Proven ability to manage an International NGO Country office with multiple staff.
- Knowledge of Yemen's legal, administrative and management framework as it applies to International NGOs.
- Experience in leading development program research, design, and management.
- Fluency (both written and verbal) in English. Fluency in Arabic is an asset.

Interested candidates are requested to send their CVs to jobsyemen@yahoo.com

The deadline for receiving applications is 20th September 2009

Responses will only be made to short listed candidates



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Extension Announcement
Ras Issa Oil Storage Tanks
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Prequalification Documents Submittal
Deadline Extension

Safer Exploration & Production Operations Company (SEPOC) announces its desire to extend the submittal deadline of the Ras Issa Tanks Project's prequalification documents to Sept 30, 2009. The Prequalification documents will continue to be accessible on SEPOC's website (www.sepocye.com) and the High Tender Board's website (www.htb.gov.ye) until Sept 15, 2009.

باسم محمد عبده الشيباني
Basem M.A. Alshaibani

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خبرة في الصيانة - خبرة في الشبكات - خبرة في المبيعات - يرغب في العمل في مجال الحاسوب للتواصل: ٧٧١٨١٨٤٢٠

• أحمد صوعان - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - خبرة ثلاث سنوات في مجال التدريس - يجيد استخدام الحاسوب - يرغب في العمل في أي شركة أو مدرسة خاصة أو إعطاء دروس خصوصية للتواصل: ٧١١٧٤٦٢٠٥

• محاسب مستوى رابع - دورة تدريبية في الإدارة المالية والتكاليف والتسويق والمبيعات والرقابة في شركة - دورات حاسوب - دورات في مجال التنسيق للتواصل: ٧٧٠٥٩٩٦٥٩

• عادل اسماعيل - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - خبرة سنة ونصف في مجال المراسلات التجارية - يجيد الترجمة من اللغة العربية إلى اللغة الإنجليزية والعكس - يجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر للتواصل: ٧٣٥٤٠١٨٦٣

• خبرة خارج وداخل اليمن في الاعمال الادارية، علاقات خارجية، مراسلات تجارية، ترجمة، تسويق عبر الانترنت، مهارات عالية جدا بمجال محركات البحث وال Microsoft Office، ونطقا بطلاقة. أود الانضمام بفريق عمل في أي شركة تجارية او عمل إداري بمجال النفط للتواصل ٧٣٣٧٨٣٧٧٢

• بكالوريوس محاسبة - تقدير جيد جداً - من أوائل الدفعة - خبرة في مجال الحسابات والمراجعة والإدارة المالية في شركات بتولية - نظام محاسبي المتكامل (يمن سوفت) - قدرة على التعامل مع الحاسب الآلي ومراسلات عبر الإنترنت - دورة في أساسيات التسويق - يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصه للتواصل: ٧٣٣٩١٣٢٠٩

• عبدالرحمن العامري - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - يجيد التعامل مع الحاسوب والإنترنت - يرغب في العمل في أي شركة أو مدرسة أو مؤسسة خاصة أو مدرسة للتواصل: ٧٧١٨٥٨١١٤

• بكالوريوس ترجمة - جامعة صنعا - خبرة أكثر من سنتين في مجال المراسلات التجارية والترجمة - يرغب في العمل لدى سفارة أو منظمة أو شركة للتواصل: ٧٧٧٩٩١٢٤٨

• بكالوريوس علوم وهندسة حاسوب -

باحثون عن وظيفة

محمد العامري - هندسة معلوماتية - شبكات حاسوبية ونظم تشغيل - جامعة تشرين - اللاذقية - سوريا - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية للتواصل: ٧٣٥٦٧١٨٢٥

• سامي محمد - هندسة معلوماتية - قسم النظم والشبكات الحاسوبية - جامعة تشرين اللاذقية - سوريا للتواصل: ٧٣٢٩٦٩٠٩٢

• ناجي خميس - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - يجيد التعامل مع الحاسوب والإنترنت خبرة سنة ونصف ككاتب مدير إداري في شركة هوك العالمية - يرغب في العمل في أي شركة أو مدرسة للتواصل: ٧١٢٨٣٧٥٥٩٠

• بكالوريوس هندسة حاسوب (فلسطيني الجنسية) - دبلوم برمجة حاسوب - خبرة عشر سنوات في تدريس مواد الكمبيوتر - قادر على تدريس الرياضيات والفيزياء باللغة الإنجليزية للمرحلة الثانوية - يرغب في العمل في أي مكان للتواصل: ٧٣٢٨٠٣١٩٤

• فائز الحميري - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - يجيد التعامل مع الكمبيوتر - يجيد استخدام الإنترنت والمراسلات - يرغب في العمل في شركة أو مدرسة خاصة أو إعطاء دروس خصوصية للتواصل: ٧٧١٨٥٨١١٤

• بكالوريوس ترجمة - جامعة صنعا - خبرة أكثر من سنتين في مجال المراسلات التجارية والترجمة - يرغب في العمل لدى سفارة أو منظمة أو شركة للتواصل: ٧٧٧٩٩١٢٤٨

• بكالوريوس علوم وهندسة حاسوب -

الصالات مع حمام بمدخل مستقل • للإيجار: فيلا مكونة من ٤ غرف - ومدخل آخر مستقل للنساء بجوش حمامين - صاليتين - حوش - مدخل صغير سيارة. يمنع الوسيط

الموقع: مدينة حده السكنية للإيجار: \$ ٦٠٠

للإيجار: شقة مكونة من ٣ غرف - صالة - حمام - مطبخ . شارع الرباط للتواصل: ٧٣٤٨١٩٣٣٥

للإيجار: ٧١٢٢٠٠٥٠

شركة أو مدرسة خاصة أو إعطاء دروس خصوصية - يجيد فن المراسلات الخارجية والانترنت للتواصل: ٧١٣٢٠٧٢٧٢

١- الثانوية العامة كاتل مؤهل
٢- الإحفظات بأسرار العمل
٣- الترتيب والتأهيل يتم في المعهد لايشترط اللغة
للتواصل: ٠٢/ ٤٤٠٧٠٢

amen.0001@gmail.com

• يعلن معهد لغات عن حاجته لعدد ٢ سكرتيرات الشروط:
١- الثانوية العامة كاتل مؤهل
٢- الإحفظات بأسرار العمل
٣- الترتيب والتأهيل يتم في المعهد لايشترط اللغة
للتواصل: ٠٢/ ٤٤٠٧٠٢

• مطلوب موظف للعمل في كابتيريا في صنعا بدوام كامل وراتب ٢٠٠٠٠ ريال يمنع التدخين والتخزين أثناء الدوام للتواصل: ٧٣٣٩٧٣٩٨٨

• مطلوب عدد من الموظفين والموظفات لشغل وظائف في السكرتارية والعلاقات العامة والشؤون الإدارية والمشتريات وتدريب اللغة الإنجليزية للتواصل: ٤٧٠٤٠٠ - فاكس: ٢٠٣١٣٨

• مطلوب للعمل في السعودية مهندس مدني وفق الشروط التالية - شهادة جامعية في الهندسة المدنية - خبرة لا تقل عن خمس سنوات - إجادة اللغة الإنجليزية والكمبيوتر وتطبيقاته الهندسية ويفضل من لديه خبرة في الأعمال الإنشائية ترسل السيرة الذاتية إلى

• مطلوب موظف للعمل في كابتيريا في صنعا بدوام كامل وراتب ٢٠٠٠٠ ريال يمنع التدخين والتخزين أثناء الدوام للتواصل: ٧٣٣٩٧٣٩٨٨

• مطلوب عدد من الموظفين والموظفات لشغل وظائف في السكرتارية والعلاقات العامة والشؤون الإدارية والمشتريات وتدريب اللغة الإنجليزية للتواصل: ٤٧٠٤٠٠ - فاكس: ٢٠٣١٣٨

• مطلوب للعمل في السعودية مهندس مدني وفق الشروط التالية - شهادة جامعية في الهندسة المدنية - خبرة لا تقل عن خمس سنوات - إجادة اللغة الإنجليزية والكمبيوتر وتطبيقاته الهندسية ويفضل من لديه خبرة في الأعمال الإنشائية ترسل السيرة الذاتية إلى

DHL: 441099/8/7/6
ARAMEX
٤٤١٠٢٤/٥ : صناعه
٢١٢٤٨٩ : صناعه
٢١٢٤٨٩ : صناعه
٢١٢٤٨٩ : صناعه
٢١٢٤٨٩ : صناعه

شحن وتوصيل

M&M Logistics & Aviation Services
Tel : 01-531221/531231
النسيم والشحن والتوصيل : ٤٠٧٩٠٥
ورلد لينك : ١٠٤٤٤٥٠٠٠٤٤١٣٥٠

مستشفيات

الانذار المهم
IMPORTANT Numbers

للإشتراك في هذه المساحة الاتصال على
تحويلة ٣١١ ٣٦٨٦٦١

الإظلام ١٩١، طوارئ المياه ١٧١،
الإستعلامات ١١٨، حوادث (المروم) ١٩٤،
الشؤون الخارجية ٢٥٤٤/٧، الشؤون الداخلية ٢٥٢٧/١٧،
٢٥٠٧١١/٢، وزارة المواصلات (تلفون) ٥٥٢٢٠٢،
الإذاعة ٢٨٢٠١/٢، التلفزيون ٣٢٢٠١/٢،
مؤسسة الإسكان التنقل داخل المدن ٣٣١١١/٣،
وزارة المواصلات ٢٥٤٠٢٢، السياحة ٢٥٤٠٢٢،
الطبيب الأحمر ٢٠٢١٢١/٢، تقيمن ٧٥٢٢٢٢٧

مستشفى الثورة
مستشفى الجمهوري
مستشفى حده الأهلي
مستشفى الامامي الحديث
٤١٨١١٦ : فاكس
E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

بنك اليمن والخليج
بنك التعاون الإسلامي
بنك التجاري
مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل
بنك اليمن الدولي
بنك العربي
بنك التسليف الزراعي
بنك المركزي

فنادق

فندق فراسي : ٠١-٤٢٥٩٧/١٧
فندق شيراتون : ٠١-٣٧٥٠٠٠
فندق موفيميك : ٠١-٥٤٦٦٦٦
فندق سيار : ٠١-٣٧٣٣٧٢
فندق ريكلاس ان : ٠١-٤٤٨٧١١
فندق واجهة الخليج السياحي
٠١-٣٣٥٠٠ - ٠١-٣٣٥٠٠

البنوك

بنك اليمن والخليج : فاكس: ٢٦٠٠٨٢٤
فرع عدن : ٢٣٧٨٢٩ / فاكس: ٣٧٨٢٤٩
بنك التعاون الإسلامي : ٠١/٦٦٦٦٦٦
بنك التجاري : ٣٧٣٣٢٤ : فاكس : ٣٧٣٣٢٤
مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل : فاكس: ٣٦٧٥٠٠٠
بنك اليمن الدولي : ٠١-٤٧٠٣٠٠
بنك العربي : ٠١-٣٧٥٥٠٠
بنك التسليف الزراعي : ٠١-٥٣٣٨١٣
بنك المركزي : ٠١-٣٧٤٣١٤

مكاتب ترجمة

الهياك لغات الترجمة (عربي-إنجليزي-عربي)
تلفون: ٧٧٧٧٢٢٠٢ أو ٧٣٣٠٠٨٨٦ - فاكس: ٥٤٢٠٦٥٧
إيميل: sty.yemen@gmail.com

تأجير سيارات

زافيه (Budget) : ٣٠٦١٨٠٥-٣٧٧٧٠ : فاكس: ٢٤٠٩٥٨
يورب كار : ٣٧٠٥٧١ : فاكس: ٣٧٠٨٠٤
هيرتز لتأجير السيارات صنعا : ٠١-٤٤٠٣٠٩
فرع شيراتون صنعا : ٥٥٤٩٨٥
عدن : ٠٢-٢٤٥٣٢٥

شركات للتأمين

الوطنية للتأمين : ٣٧٣١٢١/٣٧٣١٢١ : فاكس: ٣٧٣١٢٤
مأرب للتأمين : صنعا : ٢٠٦١٩٧/١٣
الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين : صنعا : ٣٨٤١٣٢
عدن : ٣٤٤٣٨٠
تجز : ٣٥٨٨١١
شركة اليمن للتأمين : صنعا : ٣٧٣٨٠٦٧٣٧٣٧٣٧٣ : فاكس : ٣٧٣٨٠٦٧٣٧٣٧٣٧٣
عدن : ٣٤٧١٧٧
تجز : ٣٥٠٣٤٥

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

أبتك لتعليم الكمبيوتر (تركيز على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة إلكترونية) شؤادة ايزو ١.

صنعا : ٠١-٤٦٣٨٠٥
فاكس : ٠١-٤٠٧٤١٩
عدن : ٣٠٣٧١٩٩
تجز : ٠٤-٣٥٠٢٤٣
المكلا : ٥٠٢-٧٤٩٢

مدارس

روضة واحة الأطفال : تلفاكس: ٤٧٠٣٥٠ - ٤٧٠٣٥٠ : موبايل: ٧٤٥٢٣٣٣٥
مدرسة رينبو : ٤١٤٠٠ - ٣٦٤٤٠ : فاكس: ٤١٤٠٠
مدارس صنعا الدولية : ٣٧٠١٧١٢ : فاكس: ٣٧٠١٧١٢
مدرسة التريكة الدولية : ٤٤٨٥٨٥٩ : فاكس: ٤٤٨٥٨٥٩
مدرسة المعاهد اليمنية : ٣٠٦١٥٩

البريد السريع

صنعا : ٤٤٠١٧٠٠
عدن : ٢٤٥١٦٦
الحديدية : ٣٦٦٧٥/٤

إب : ٤١١٨٨٨
المكلا : ٣٠٣٦٤١
شبه : ٣٠٣٣٦٦
سيون : ٤٠٧٣١٩
تجز : ٣٦٠٥٠٠
يلحاف : ٧٧٧٨٦٦٠
سقطري : ٦٦٠٤٩٨

سفريات

النسيم للسفريات : ٣٧٠٧٥٠ : فاكس: ٤٤١١٥٨٩/٣٠
العالمية للسفريات والسياحة : ٣٧١١٩٩

مطاعم

مطعم وخيالة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
تلفون : ٢٦٦٣٧٥ - ٥٠٢٩٠ : فاكس : ٣٧١١٩٩

وظائف شاغرة

• مطلوب موظف للعمل في كابتيريا في صنعا بدوام كامل وراتب ٢٠٠٠٠ ريال يمنع التدخين والتخزين أثناء الدوام للتواصل: ٧٣٣٩٧٣٩٨٨

• مطلوب عدد من الموظفين والموظفات لشغل وظائف في السكرتارية والعلاقات العامة والشؤون الإدارية والمشتريات وتدريب اللغة الإنجليزية للتواصل: ٤٧٠٤٠٠ - فاكس: ٢٠٣١٣٨

• مطلوب للعمل في السعودية مهندس مدني وفق الشروط التالية - شهادة جامعية في الهندسة المدنية - خبرة لا تقل عن خمس سنوات - إجادة اللغة الإنجليزية والكمبيوتر وتطبيقاته الهندسية ويفضل من لديه خبرة في الأعمال الإنشائية ترسل السيرة الذاتية إلى

سيارات

• للبيع: سيارة تويوتا كورلا - اللون برونزي - موديل ٢٠٠٤ - لوحة خصوصي/٢ - الحالة ممتازة جداً - السعر النهائي \$ ٩٠٠٠ للإستفسار: ٧٣٣٤٧٥٧٦٤

• للبيع: سيارة تويوتا برادو - موديل ٢٠٠٣ - رصاصي بحالة جيدة (المعاينة في مقر السفارة) للإستفسار: ٧١١١٠٤٤٦٣

عقارات

• للإيجار: شقة مفروشة مكونة من: غرفتين - حمامين - صاليتين - مطبخ - موقف سيارة - المجلس مع إحدى

كوبون للإعلانات الشخصية المجانية (كل الاعلانات الشخصية بدون أي مقابل)

بيع
شراء
إيجار
إستئجار
طلب وظيفة
وظائف شاغرة
غير ذلك

تفاصيل الاعلان:

عنوان التواصل:

قص هذا الكوبون وارسله إلى صحيفة يمن تايمز على فاكس ٣٦٨٢٧٦ او على صندوق بريد ٢٥٧٩ - صنعا لمزيد من المعلومات اتصل ب (ت ٢٦٨٦٦١/٢/٣)

Yemeni youth to gain a channel for public debate

By: Ola Al-Shami

A two day workshop took place earlier this week in order to enable Yemeni youths to be more effective and persuasive in their community. About 20 young participants belonging to NGOs participated in this workshop where they underwent training in the persuasive skills of public speaking.

The workshop lasted for more than six hours each day. The participants were involved in practical sessions that aimed at developing their critical and logical thinking skills. "These sessions included a methodological approach to debate competitions, research skills, team work and public speaking," said Fernando Carvajal, consultant to the Health and Culture Center (HCC) Board of Directors. The participants that engaged in these activities improved their skills for formulating rational arguments supported by extensive research that supports their position on a variety of issues.

"These trainees form the basic group that will work on enlightening others



The participants present positions on various topics.

executive manager of HCC. He added that practices like chewing qat and smoking are some of the best examples of negative activity that are rampant in Yemeni society.

Participants in the workshop started

that provide information over those with unreliable data and questionable sources," said Carvajal.

In reference to the internet as a global information tool, Carvajal said, "Sana'a has a number of resource based institutions, such as The House of Culture (Bayt al-Thaqafa), university libraries and the Yemeni Center for Studies and Research. However, our workshop focused on internet-based resources in order to maximize exposure to vital resources that may not exist in Arabic translation," said Carvajal. He added that the internet generally becomes the primary source for individuals to connect with the world outside their local environment.

Young participants expressed the importance of such workshops. "There should be workshops like this to build our objective and neutral sense of argument, which is mainly based on facts and numbers, not on emotions" said Saddam Al-Kamali, one of the participants.

"We learned means of delivering argument points logically and comprehensively so we can persuade the audience," Al-Kamali added.

The participants also researched and discussed topics such as the impact of new technology on Yemeni society, polygamy, health services in Yemen, alternative sources of energy, corporal punishment and early child marriage.

The participant presented positions on various topics, even if their personal convictions were not in line with the position assigned to them, according to Carvajal.

The participants brought up the fact that in Yemeni society, people are highly critical of individuals who defend or propose ideas that are contrary to popular opinion. The value of debate ideas transferred to the audience became an early concern for the students. "It should be made clear to the audience right from the beginning that the points we defend for or struggle to prove do not necessarily convey our own beliefs and views," said Sami Al-Qubatti, one of the participants.

The Our Voice for Youth Organization looks forward to similar workshops and events to be organized in the following months which may bring students from OVY together with students from Yemeni Universities and members of other organizations throughout the country. "Young people must be provided with the means to develop and change human minds both logically and objectively," added Sallam.

The broadcast debates will be in Arabic in order to attract a larger audience and allow Yemenis to engage the topics discussed. The first debate competition will take place on 2 Sept. 2009. Mass media such as national Yemeni TV channels are expected to be in attendance to cover this event. The participants have already selected the topics that they are going to debate during the competitions. Smuggling children, early mirage, the impact of US culture on Yemeni youth, High cost of dowries, sectarian intolerance and other topics are going to be raised during the public dissection



The participants improve their skills for formating rational arguments by extensive research.

about how to properly debate throughout the country. They learned argumentative skills that can be used to convince people to stop certain negative practices," said Abdullah Sallam, the

with internet research. "A major portion of the exercises focused on internet based research, with training on how to access appropriate websites and the verification of legitimate websites

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 Branches: Sana'a: Taiz Street, Tel: +967 1 624971, Fax: +967 1 625714
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 Tel : +967 - 1 - 421508 / 421532 Fax : +967 - 1 - 421514
 Email: horcom@Y.Net.Ye Website: www.HACS-Yemen.com

Biological Cleaning of Wastewater for Oilfield camps, Office buildings & Residential apartments (3 - 1000 persons)

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الأخ / عادل الشوافي

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سائلين المولى عز وجل أن يتغمد الفقيد بواسع رحمته ومغفرته وأن يسكنه فسيح جناته ويُلهم أهله و ذويه الصبر والسلوان ...
 إنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون

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