



Drought and floods in Yemen affect food security

By: Salma Ismail

SANA'A, Aug 26 – Extreme weather conditions and environmental changes are confusing farmers and threatening livelihoods, further aggravating Yemen's already fragile food security.

These new threats come as aid runs dangerously low and authorities ponder solutions.

The Middle East in general is suffering from drought and the effects of climate change. Iraq, Turkey, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iran, Yemen and other areas have each been dealing with decreased rainfall, reduced water storage, and in some cases, declared drought, leaving many countries dangerously dependant on food aid.

Philip Ward, the United Nations World Food Program (WFP) Deputy Regional Director for the Middle East, Central Asia, and Eastern Europe, was in Yemen for the first time earlier this month to meet with senior government officials, donors, and partners, including the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

During his stay he visited a number of agricultural centers in Dhamar and Hodeida and spoke to farmers about the impact of this year's drought on agriculture. He also discussed the way ahead towards ensuring the country's food security.

"Globally the issue of food security is more important than ever. It's being discussed at the highest levels," Ward said.

Currently, Yemen imports 90 percent of its food.

Farmers grow weary

Due to lack of research, there are no numbers that accurately describe how drought is affecting Yemenis. However, one thing is clear; Yemeni farmers' attitudes towards planting have changed.

"The Ministry of Agriculture has a project together with the FAO to provide subsidized crop seeds such as sorghum and barley to farmers. A good indicator of drought is that farmers aren't even coming to buy the seeds," Ward said.

"The farmers weren't coming to buy the seeds because they didn't feel that it's worth the investment," he noted, explaining that sorghum and barley are the types of crops looked at to provide food security.

"The huge concern is that the rain this year is too little too late," Ward continued. "Farmers are worried that rains at this point will not sustain their crops.'

In Hodeida, Ward met with farmers at the Tihama Development Authority. "The farmers that we are worried about the most are those that are completely dependent on rain fed agriculture," he said.

"One such farmer that we met lived with his brother, but the total extended family was 22 people. He is entirely dependent on rain and he said he didn't anticipate any problem this year. Now he has to sell off livestock to feed his family," related Ward.

"That worries us because when farmers start doing that, the very things that should protect and help them next year

are now lost. These are the people we are trying to support the most."

Some families in various governorates including Dhamar, Al-Mahwit, Hajja, Taiz, Lahj and Dhal'e have already left their homes in search of greener pastures and wetter lands.

"It's a concern when people start moving off the land to urban centers or where water is available," Ward said. "We are concerned about the social tension and fragmentation that could happen as a result."

Following a year with no rainfall in 2008, thousands of residents in Mahwit governorate, some 113 km northwest of the capital Sana'a, have been displaced after they were forced to abandon their mountainous villages and move to cities.

Deadly clashes over water sources have also been reported this year.

Food running out

In July, a shortage of funds forced the WFP to halve its rations to 95,000 waraffected people in Yemen, many of whom depend entirely on food assistance.

The WFP's resources are running dangerously low. Overall, the program is facing a shortfall of US 20 million or 36 percent of its total needs for 2009.

In June 2009, the WFP had to suspend food assistance programs linked to health and education which had benefited 815,000 of the most vulnerable Yemenis

"Our programs are designed to support a developmental process rather than a dependency on food aid," Ward

He related a success story of the Food for Education program. "Our deputy country director in Yemen went to a health clinic. The nurse that treated him had been a recipient of the food for education program. A few years ago, she might not have had that opportuni-

Unfortunately, in June the WFP was forced to temporarily halt its Food for Education programs due to a lack of funds

During his visit to Dhamar and

Mr. Ibrahim Thabet, an assistant representative of the FAO.

Beneficial allocation of resources

Yemen is getting hotter by the year. According to the National Council for Climate, there has been an increase in

average temperatures in the capital Sana'a over the last 20 years, though they do not have an exact percentage due to a lack of research. Yemen is under "serious water

stress" according to a report by the UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN-ESCWA). Former Prime Minister Abdul-Karim Al-Iryani has warned that the country could face famine as soon as next year, calling upon the international community to support Yemen.

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Military operations continue in Sa'ada

said

tv that she did."

By: Mohammed Bin Sallam

Sana'a, Aug 26 - A relative calmness between the government army and the Houthis prevailed in Sa'ada city last Tuesday during the daytime, according tribal sources in Sa'ada.

The army did, however, resume shelling and using rockets against Houthi strongholds after sunset. In

heard over a number of districts. The confrontations resumed in all points of contact in the districts that are at war.

A source in the local authority in Sa'ada announced last Tuesday that security authorities arrested a cell of Houthis in Sa'ada city.

The state-run Saba News Agency reported that the source said, "The cell

was fortressed inside a cell in the old city of Sa'ada, after confrontations with security men which resulted in a soldier killed and another one wounded."

Media reports said this week that confrontations between the two sides took place in Sa'ada city after groups of Houthis infiltrated and launched an abrupt attack against public buildings. They targeted the Al-Jawazat area, Alrently mobilizing the 12th Military Division with all its equipment in an area between Abs and Haradh.

The Houthis focus on the front of Harf Sufian and Al-Safra districts because they are a key to controlling the road to Sana'a used to carry government military supplies to Sa'ada.

The source said that the Houthis ttempted last Sunday evening to open

Al-Salam hospital in Sa'ada city." Abdul Malek Al-Houthi announced

in a statement that his supporters have taken a number of military sites since the beginning of the sixth war including Tuwaileq, Al-Hasama, Muthallath, Al-Dhay'a and Habish, which are all located in Shada and Al-Malahidh districts, Ghaman strategic site in Sehar district. Tanfan, Jabal Esa sites in Al-

priority in their operations to securing roads and clearing of the Houthis. He pointed out that the Houthis block roads and set up ambushes to hinder the delivery of supplies to the districts and villages of Sa'ada, camps of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and other areas.

He denied that military forces found over a hundred dead bodies of Houthis

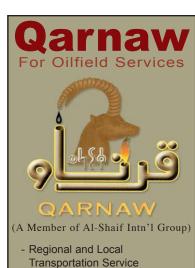
Hodeida, Ward went with representatives from the FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture. The Yemeni Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation arranged this mission that was led by Dr. Mansoor Al-Hoshabi, the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, as well as

Around 90 percent of available water is consumed for agriculture, 40 percent of it for the cultivation of qat, a crop that does not help ensure Yemen's food security.

addition, fighter planes and bombardiers targeting Houthi sites were







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Muwasalat and Bab Najran, Al-Mehwar and Al-Salam neighborhoods and the governor's office.

The Houthis said that they repelled a sudden attack launched by the army in Al-Malahidh area last Tuesday evening, when the army attempted to recover the area that the Houthis had announced they controlled two around weeks ago.

Local sources said that the army focused on Al-Malahidh-Haradh front for tactical reasons and that it is cur-

a new front in the eastern side of Sa'ada city in Aal Salem area where clashes between the two sides took place. The source said people from both sides were killed and injured.

"The Houthis had opened a first front from Al-Anad-Al-Mahather road that leads to Sana'a and a second front in the entry to Sa'ada-Al-Talh-Dhahyan near the city," said the source. "The Houthis used mortars last Tuesday evening and many shells fell on empty areas near Political Security Office and

Safra district and Al-Juh, Al-Qafl and Al-Qafif sites in the Saqain district.

Al-Houthi further pointed out that other military sites, including Al-Farsh, Al-Arous, Al-Mefrakh, Mahdida, Jabal Ghanem Fella site, Khanf'ar Al-Hareba Ahma Al-Talh school and Al-Khaza'en withdrew due to the siege and extensive attacks launched by his supporters.

The official spokesman for the government, Hassan Al-Laawzi, said that the local authority and military and security forces in Sa'ada currently give

after clearing Harf Sufian. "We don't know about this news," he said. "The military and security forces cleared Harf Sufian and the nearby areas but they didn't find any dead bodies of the Houthi elements in the area."

He confirmed that Doha agreement signed between the government and the Houthis last year has been cancelled, stressing that military operations against the Houthis will continue until they surrender.

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Around the Nation



Saudi Arabia still bans Yemeni livestock exports

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, Aug 26— Saudi Arabia continues to ban Yemeni sheep exports from entering the Saudi market. Since 2001 up to now, Saudi authorities request a certificate that Yemen is free of rift valley fever before they will even consider Yemeni sheep imports.

"We have been trying to coordinate with the Saudi Ministry of Agriculture for a long time to allow Yemeni sheep exports to enter their market. However, they refused, demanding that the Yemeni government provide a certificate stating Yemen is free of rift valley fever," said Mansoor Al-Qadasi, Director of the Animal Health Department at the Ministry of Agriculture.

"Now for sure Yemen is free of rift valley fever, but Saudi authorities still ban Yemeni sheep imports for no reason," Al-Qadasi stated.

Though Saudi Arabia recently lifted a nine year long ban on sheep imports on both Jordan and Sudan this month, Yemen is still suffering the consequences of the old ban decision.

The livelihoods of sheepherders in Yemen are being affected by the nine year long Saudi Arabia ban on Yemeni sheep. Meanwhile, smuggling is push-



The livelihoods of sheepherders in Yemen are being affected by the nine year long Saudi Arabia ban on Yemeni sheep

ing prices of meat out of the reach of ordinary citizens in Yemen, said Yemeni experts.

"Sheep smuggling to Saudi Arabia is going on year round, but during Ramadan and some other seasons, smuggling increases due to the demand," stated Mostafa Nasr, Chairman of the Studies and Economic Media Center. The Studies and Economic Media Center (SEMC) investigated Yemeni sheep smuggling into Saudi Arabia and found that the process is organized by professional smugglers. It includes the

smuggling of ewes. The center reported that it commonly receives complaints from citizens of the Tihama region on the west coast of Yemen, the area most affected by the

consequences of smuggling.

"Complaints said that the price of meat in coastal plantations doubled in the past year, reaching YR 2,000, or USD 10 for one kilogram," according to the SEMC. According to the center, smugglers take Yemeni livestock to Saudi Arabia on a daily basis.

Moreover, the center revealed techniques used by the smugglers. It said that smugglers buy livestock from Yemeni markets in western coastal areas and drive them to Saudi Arabia via the Haradh road.

"Smugglers pay between YR 1,000 to 2,000, the equivalent of USD 5 to 10, at every checkpoint to get crossing licenses," explained the SEMC.

"The six crossing licenses that smugglers obtain from the various checkpoints are withdrawn at the last checkpoint. They then enter Saudi Arabia through Yemeni towns neighboring the kingdom," stated the center. "The most common Yemeni border towns for smuggling are Al-Mashnaq, Al-Madahesha, Al-Jafra and Qeta'a Al-Madafen," it pointed out.

The center demanded that Yemeni authorities take action against this illegal trade that has no revenues for the national economy and contributes to internal price hikes.

Industry claims big share of 2009 investment projects

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, Aug. 26 — Industry was the sector that most attracted investment in the first half of 2009, according to a recent report by Yemen's General Investment Authority (GIA).

So far, industry in Yemen contributes to about 10 percent of the gross domestic product and around 4.5 percent of total workforce employment, according to previous Yemen Times reports.

The Yemeni government has recently made efforts to attract foreign investment and boost the industrial sector to face the threat of oil depletion.

"Up to now, plans have been drawn up for more than ten industrial zones in Aden, Lahj, Hodeida, Hadramout and Al-Mahara," Abdulrazzaq Al-Sururi, general manager of industrial zones at the Ministry of Industry and Trade told the Yemen Times earlier this month.

Registered industrial projects reached 68 out of 144 registered at the GIA, with investment capital of around YR 60 million (USD 294,117) and creating 2,389 jobs.

Total investment in all five of the industrial, agricultural, fisheries, services and tourism sectors reached over YR 1 billion (USD 490,196) in the first half of 2009.

The services sector claimed the second largest portion of investment with 33 projects and investment capital exceeding YR 40 million (USD 196, 078), according to the report.

The tourism sector came third with 23 projects and investment capital of over YR 20 million (USD 98,039).

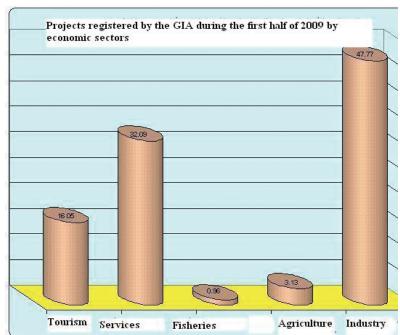
Agriculture was fourth most popular sector for investment with 19 projects attracting investment worth YR 4 million (USD 19, 607).

Finally, the fishery sector came in the last with only one registered project with investment capital of YR 1.2 million (USD 5,882).

Projects were registered at all 20 of the GIA's branches in different governorates, of which around 46 of 144 projects were registered in Sana'a with investment capital of around YR 24 million (USD 117, 647).

Foreign investment projects registered by the GIA during the first half of 2009

Country project	Number of projects	Investment capital	Job opportunities	
Saudi	4	YR 4,000,000	238	
Kuwaiti	3	YR 3,000,000	142	
Iraqi	2	YR 11,000,000	86	
Lebanese	2	YR 138,355	28	
Jordanian	2	YR 76,141	29	
Emirates	1	YR 70,000	14	
Syrian	1	YR 20,000	13	
Egyptian	1	YR 28,000	26	
Turkish	1	YR 40,000	44	
Iranian	1	YR 55,000	32	
Chinese	1	YR 40,000	26	
Italian	1	YR 150,000	28	
Indian	1	YR 20,000	15	
Total	21	YR 18,637,496	721	



Foreign investors

Despite foreign investment in Yemen decreasing in comparison with the same period last year, investors -namely from the Gulf and other parts of the Middle East- continued to pour capital into projects in Yemen, generating jobs for Yemenis.

Foreign investment decreased from 26 projects during the same period in 2008 to 21 projects this year with investment capital of about YR 19 million (USD 93, 137).

During the first half of 2009, Saudi Arabia contributed to the larger part of new investment projects in Yemen with four projects – two in industry and two in services, with investment capital of over YR 4 million (USD 19,607) and creating around 238 jobs.

ture, investing over YR 3 million (USD 14,705) and generating employment for 142 people.

Iraq, Lebanon and Jordan ranked third with two projects each. Iraq invested YR 11 million in an

Iraq invested YR 11 million in an industrial project and a services project, providing 86 job opportunities for Yemenis.

Lebanese investment capital in two projects -one in services and the other agriculture- reached YR 138,355 (USD 678), creating 28 jobs.

The two Jordanian projects were in industry and services, with investment

Camps overflow with newly displaced Sa'ada residents

By: Alice Hackman

SANA'A, Aug. 26 — As fighting between the government and followers of Abdulmalik Al-Houthi continues to rage in the northern governorate of Sa'ada, existing camps in the governorate struggle to accommodate the influx of displaced residents, say aid agencies.

More families are fleeing the fighting and spilling over into the adjoining governorates of Hajja, Al-Jawf and Amran which are taking the heaviest burden of the displaced, according to the United Nations' Children's Fund (UNICEF).

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Yemen Red Crescent Society staff have so far registered more than 12,000 displaced people in Sa'ada governorate and more than 4,000 in Amran governorate, said the ICRC in a press release on Tuesday.

A camp has been set up in Haradh, Hajja governorate, to the south west of the conflict, for a new wave of displaced persons, and discussions are underway with the governors of Amran and Al-Jawf to set up more camps in their governorates, UNICEF told the Yemen Times.

In Sa'ada city itself, the ICRC working with the Yemeni Red Crescent Society has said that existing camps are struggling to receive all families that arrive there fleeing what is being called the sixth Sa'ada war.

"As people keep pouring into Sa'ada city, the capacities of existing camps for displaced people, jointly managed by the ICRC and the Yemen Red Crescent, are being strained to the limit," said the ICRC in a recent press release.

"Over 4,200 people are currently accommodated in the three camps run jointly by the ICRC and the Yemen Red Crescent in Sa'ada city (Al-Ihsa' and Sam) and outside the city (Al-Talh), with yet more displaced people staying with host families in Sa'ada city," it said. "In cooperation with the Yemen Red Crescent, the ICRC helped relocate more than 5,000 people from Anad camp, which was caught in the line of

fire, to safer places in Sa'ada city – some in one of the three camps, others elsewhere in the city."

Ongoing fighting has however been complicated the provision of humanitarian aid and restricted the movement of its personnel, said the ICRC.

In addition, Spokesman of the Yemeni Government and Information Minister Hasan Ahmad al-Lawzi said that the concerned bodies in the government are preparing to deliver more relief to the IDPs and facilitate the outreach of local and international humanitarian organizations to their camps to offer aid.

"A committee of a number of ministers headed by Dr. Abdul Karem Ras'e, Minister of Health, was formed. The committee will pay next week a visit to Harf Sufian," Said Al-Lawzi.

"Field committees were also formed to follow up the situation of citizens in surrounding areas," said the ICRC's head of delegation in Yemen, Jean-Nicolas Marti. "They probably could not take much with them, and many are now left stranded without even a roof to protect them from the rain."

"Their most important immediate needs are shelter, water, food and access to medical care,"

he told the press.

A convey loaded with aid was sent to the Haradh camp in Hajja on Tuesday and distribution is underway, said UNICEF chief information officer Naseem Ur-Rahman. The trucks carried essential supplies, notably hygiene kits, silver water filters, jerry cans, blankets, soap and daily use items for 550 displaced families.

UNICEF country representative Aboudou Karimou Adjibade told the press that despite a heightened state of security limiting access, UNICEF managed special clearance from the government to ensure the humanitarian assistance reached the displaced families in 48 hours.

"We are trying our best to reach the most vulnerable children and women who have fled their homes empty handed in a state of panic" he said. "We are not going to be daunted by the gravity of the situation and will reach out to the children and women who are in crying need for essential supplies."

A UN employee in the field in Haradh has reported that most of the displaced are women, children and old persons, said Ur-Rahman, in response to a circulated estimation that women and children represent 65 percent of the displaced.

"For now we are surviving on the generosity of the local population, but for how long can that go on?" the head of a displaced family in Hajja told UNICEF staff engaged in the registration work there.

Women and children are absolutely traumatized, added Ur-Rahman, especially as some have now suffered their second or third displacement.

Non-governmental organization Save the Children said it sent two emergency teams to Amran and Hajja on Tuesday and already has a team in Sa'ada city ready to respond to the emergency when the situation allows.

Water and sanitation

The UN's experience is that displacements of large numbers of people and setting up camps present a risk of dehydration, diarrhea, malaria and cholera that clean water and sanitation are key to prevent.

To this end, UNICEF is distributing silver filters and purification tablets in Haradh and is setting up mobile latrines for the families there.

"The humanitarian situation in the camps continues to deteriorate due to the lack of such basic services as safe water, adequate sanitation and nutrition," said Ann M. Veneman, UNICEF Executive Director from New York on Monday. "Thousands of more families remain trapped inside the conflict zone, unable to reach safer areas. [...] It is essential that we gain immediate and secure access to provide urgently needed humanitarian assistance."

Kuwait was second with three projects in industry, tourism and agriculcapital of YR 76,141 (USD 373) and providing 29 job opportunities.

Finally, the UAE, Syria, Egypt, Turkey, Iran, China, Italy and India were fourth with one project for each country, with investment capital reaching no more than YR 289,818 (USD 1,420) all together, creating 197 jobs.

the IDPs' camps and facilitate the outreach of aid and representatives of humanitarian organizations to Sa'ada and Harf Sufian."

Aid to the displaced

"Thousands of people have fled the fighting to seek refuge in Sa'ada city and

"Children cannot be the innocent victims of conflict," she said.

Continued from page 1

Drought and floods in Yemen affect food security

Climate change during the last few years and especially in 2009 is a real concern for Yemen, particularly if the frequency of precipitation events continues to diminish, putting agriculture in peril and potentially leading to a catastrophic drought.

Agriculture accounts for about 90 percent of Yemen's groundwater consumption, and up to 40 percent of it is used just for growing qat.

Dr. Naef Abu Loaon, Head of the Research and Studies Department at the Water and Environment Center with the University of Sana'a, explained that there are two main water seasons in Yemen and that rainfall patterns are changing.

"The rainy season in Yemen is usually from March to May and July to September," he said, "but rains are now starting in August.

"We are noticing the late onset of the rains, but we still need research to determine if this is due to climate change," Loaon said. "We do not have statistics from before and so we cannot compare." However, he explained that there are some rainfall areas that are currently being monitored. "In the future we can fully assess the changes. There's certainly been a change in agricultural seasons, but we cannot attribute this to climate change due to lack of scientific research," he noted.

Much like the rest of the region, the climate change impacts facing Yemen are drought and desertification on the one hand and torrential downpours on the other, rains that are useless because they are not harvested or channeled in any way.

If these rains are taken advantage of they would help to ease drought. "The concept of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is still new to Yemen and needs to be applied by the water sector here in order to strike a balance between water replenishment and usage," Loaon said.

"Our geographical location in an arid area makes it especially difficult for Yemen. It rains four months in a year, if we are optimistic. The rest of the year is dry. The population increase, especially in the mountainous area where up to 90 percent of the population density distribution is located, further aggravates the issue," he added.

"Most of the population is also con-

centrated in the major cities. This puts pressure on ground water. That's why we have an annual drop of four to six meters in most of our groundwater resources," Loaon explained.

"We are in urgent need for applying the concept of IWRM, in all its aspects," he stressed.

"This cannot be solved by the government itself," he noted, adding that the community needs to play a larger role. Loaon cited some examples where communities in Dhamar, Hadramout and Taiz have been empowered in water management and monitoring through establishing associations.

The October 2008 flooding disaster which centered on the Hadramout governorate affected about a third of the country and triggered a major international response. Many residents there still depend on aid.

"The WFP has provided assistance to 43,000 people affected by floods in Hadramout and Al-Mahra," according to WFP Yemen.

Assessing the drought

The WFP discussed water management systems at length with the Tihama

Development Authority and the Ministry of Agriculture.

"There's been a lot of investment in irrigation and water systems. The problem is that even with that very good investment, if there's not enough water it doesn't matter how much you've invested in it," Ward said, explaining that this is part of the problem and that investment isn't enough.

"With the irrigation systems that exist, there will be farming in areas where people have access to irrigation canals and pumps where the infrastructure is already set up," he said.

The WFP focus is always on the poor and the vulnerable who live away from such systems and are completely dependent on rain fed agriculture, according to Ward.

"We need to look at the issue in more depth," he admitted. "At this point we consider it a very serious issue. Given that, we have decided that there is a need to conduct a full food supply assessment mission through the WFP and the FAO. The Ministry of Agriculture has now officially requested us to conduct it."

A clearer picture of the situation is expected to emerge as a result of that

assessment. "The mission will look at the level of harvests that come in, the amount of food Yemen imports and consumption levels," Ward said. "They will then make recommendations."

The assessment is expected to be carried out next month.

Military operations continue in Sa'ada

Informed sources in Sa'ada city said that "citizens leave their villages toward safer areas due to the shelling of fighter planes which launch air raids mainly at night."

"The city is surrounded by the government, which prevented citizens from entering or coming out of it," said the source. "It lives in a state of an unannounced emergency."

He pointed out that the security authorities imposed curfew in the city and the streets are free from people and cars, with the exception of tanks and military forces in Sa'ada deployed in the city.

He said that citizens, including IDPs, coming from the conflict districts live in bad conditions in spite of efforts of relief circulated by the media. Sources said that "The price of food, gasoline and gas increased unprecedentedly since the beginning of war, as a twenty-letter jerry can of petrol costs YR 3,000 and a gas cylinder YR 2,000. British Ministry of Foreign Affairs

and Ministry of International Development appealed to the Yemeni government in a statement issued last Monday to reach a peaceful reconciliation for the conflict in Sa'ada.

The two ministries said that they support the statement issued by the European Union and the statement of Ban Ki Moon, the UN Secretary-General. They further demanded that humanitarian aid be allowed to reach citizens who have been forced to leave their houses due to the recent events.

The statement said that Britain pays attention to the crisis in Sa'ada, observes the situation closely and keeps in contact with the UN and other international agencies. It points out that the aid offered by the British Ministry of International Development is aimed to address the humanitarian needs in Sa'ada where there are around 100,000 IDPs. Brittan has offered 2.54 million Pounds Sterling in response to the call of the World Food Program to help the affected citizens due to war in Sa'ada.



Around the Nation

In Brief

SANA'A

Yemen, US discuss cooperation in combating child labour

Yemen and US discussed here on Tuesday the aspects of joint cooperation between the two sides in the field of combating child labour.

Secretary General of the local Council of the capital Sana'a Ameen Joma'an and the political and economic advisor at the US Embassy in Yemen reviewed the US Embassy-plans and programs carrying out by the Working Children Rehabilitation Center.

The level of implementation of the projects and the future plan to carry out the rest of the program began last year according to the set time frame were also discussed in the meeting.

The Working Children Rehabilitation Center which works under the supervision of the secretariat of the capital adopted the project of combating child labour by making these children go back to schools.

Two Old Sana'a houses collapse due to heavy rain

Two houses in the Old City of Sana'a collapsed on Tuesday due to the heavy down-pours of rain which have been showering over the past few days.

Secretary of State and Mayer of Sana'a Abdul-Rahman al-Akwa'a affirmed, during his visit to the location, the importance of evacuating house affected by the rain.

He directed officials of the district to provide provisional housing for the evacuees and to bear responsibility with regards to rents at the cost of the Capital Secretariat.

For his part, Secretary General of the Local Council in the Capital Secretariat said that the Capital Secretariat is currently registering all houses affected by the rain.

For his part, Yahya al-Habari, a Shoura Council member, pointed out that a number of houses in the Old City of Sana'a are under the threat of collapse as they are too old and that the General Authority for Historical Cities Protection does not allow owners of those houses to renovate them.

He put full responsibility of such accidents on the Authority, calling it to pursue proper procedures to protect the

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Defense Minister visits areas in Amran,Sa'ada provinces

Minister of Defense Mohammad Nasser paid a visit on Tuesday to al-Malahed and Harf Sufian areas in Sa'ada and Amran provinces.

During the visit, Nasser held a meeting with the leaderships of military and security units in the north-west area, briefing them on the progress in carrying out the tasks and functions assigned to the soldiers and chasing after the gang of sabotage, terrorism and Houthi rebellion.

Nasser highly praised the qualitative successes achieved by the armed and security forces in Harf Sufian area and the other districts in Sa'ada province.

Course on street children phenomenon launched

A training course on street children phenomenon launched on Monday for 30 journalists and preachers form Sana'a, Ibb and Dhamar provinces.

The course is organized by the general program of woman and child-related media in the Information Ministry in cooperation with Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood.

The participants receive during four days knowledge on the reasons behind the phenomenon of street children and the efforts taken by the government to reduce it.

They also get acquainted with the international conventions and national laws concerning the street children phenomenon and its health and psychological impacts.

The course focuses on the role of media in raising awareness on the danger of street children phenomenon.

SCT approves 386 projects at YR230 bln

Chairman of the Supreme Committee for Tenders (SCT) Mohammed al-Junaid said on Monday that the committee has approved tenders for 286 development projects across the country at a cost of YR 230.4 billion.

The set projects are part of a total of 504 tenders estimated at YR393.5 billion submitted to the committee since 2008 till the end the first half of 2009,

he said. Al-Junaid pointed out that the com-

mittee approved to re-announce 116 tenders totaled at YR133.9 million due to the incomplete legal procedures during the same period.

He added that the committee has achieved a big role in the field of tenders system reform and improving economic performance, in addition to benefiting from foreign funds for development projects.

Al-Junaid affirmed that the committee will not consider any tender if not in compliance with all the legal procedures.

He welcomed the formation of the higher authority responsible for supervising tenders to ensure commitment to applying the set procedures at different levels.

Yemen, Japan discuss cooperation in combating terror

Yemen and Japan discussed here on Wednesday the current cooperation aspects between the two countries in field of combating terrorism and ways of supporting the Anti-Terrorism Unit in Yemen.

The meeting of Foreign Minister Abu Bakr al-Qirbi with the Japanese ambassador in Sana'a Masakazu Toshikage, dealt with the cooperation relations between the two friendly countries in the various fields.

1359 Yemenis deported for their illegal stay

According to the Emigration and Passports Authority ,1359 Yemenis were deported by Saudi authorities via Harad borderline outlet,Hajja province, on Ramadan 1st for their

illegal stay on the Saudi territories. On the same day, Harad borderline outlet received 2261 passengers, who entered into the Yemeni territories through al-Tawal outlet, among them 2202 Yemeni citizens and 59 Arab nationals, the

Information Center of Interior Ministry has reported. According the emigration authority,

the number of travelers, who left Yemen on the same day through the al-Tawal outlet, amounted to 1150 travel-

ers including 997 Yemenis, while the rest of travelers were Arab nationals.

Yemen, Holy Qu'ran Memorization Inte'l Org. sing cooperation agreement

Yemen and Holy Quran Memorization International Organization signed on Wednesday a cooperation and coordination agreement on Holy Quran.

The agreement contained several items, mostly exchanging experiences and curriculums, publications, researches, information in the field of the Islam Holy Book of Quran and arranging Quranic forums and summer centers.

The agreement also included exchanging visits between Yemeni officials and the organization's officials in order to exchange viewpoints on the Quran's sciences.

The two sides agreed to open a branch of Holy Quran Memorization International Organization at Mukalla city in Hadramout province which will be furnished by the organization.

The agreement was signed by Yemeni Minister of Endowments and Guidance Hamoud al-Hitar and General secretary of Holy Quran Memorization International Organization Abdullah Basfer in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

ADEN

Fire breakout in marine base stores Aden fire bridge has extinguished heavy fire which broke out on Tuesday in one of the marine base stores in Aden and continued for more than 2 hours without any human casualties, moatamar.net has reported.

Fire bridge personnel controlled the fire and extinguished it in a few minutes.

No further information about the reason of the fire were provided.

TAIZ

Their News

12 injured in gas cylinder explosion Twelve people have been seriously hurt, with some getting major burns, when a gas cylinder exploded at a gas selling shop in Yemen's western city of Taiz. According to the shopkeeper that he the only thing he could remember was an electrical fault hitting the cylinder. The injured were rushed to a hospital

in the district of al-Jeinat. According to hospital sources some

of them were in critical condition.

Over 100 Somali refugees arrive in Taiz

About 114 Somali refugees have reached the coast of Thubab district in Taiz province, Interior Ministry said on Monday.

The security authorities mentioned that the 114 Somali refugees included 64 women arrived on Sunday to the district's coastline.

The authorities in cooperation with the branch of Yemen Red Crescent gathered the refugees and sent them to the main camp of Kharaz for Somali

refugees in Lahj province. In a related context, the authorities in Mahweet province have arrested four Somalis in the province and sent them to Kharaz camp.

JICA allocates \$ 4 mln for BRIDGE project in Yemen

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) allocated on Monday \$ 4 million for implementing the 2nd phase of the project of expanding the regional initiative to develop the education of girls (BRIDGE).

The Minister of Education Abdul-Salam al-Jawfi and JICA representative in the country Takeshi Komori signed the meetings' minutes between the Ministry and JICA on allocating the required budget for the 2nd stage for 2009 – 2013.

With a governmental contribution of YR 80 million, the 2nd phase targets 40 schools in Dhamar province to reduce the educational gender gab as well as decreasing dropout from basic education.

The 2nd phase will also focus on building capacity and training teachers in Aden and Hadramout provinces.

It is worth to mention that the 1st phase of BRIDGE project targeted Taiz province during January 2005 -November 2008 with a total cost \$ 3.5 million.

DHAMAR

UAE grant wheat 3rd batch to be distributed in Dhamar

Deputy governor of Dhamar Mahmoud al-Jabeen discussed on Sunday in a meeting in the governorate the ongoing preparations to distribute the 3rd batch of the Emirates wheat granted to Yemen.

The 3rd batch will be distributed to 21,500 families who usually benefit from the Social Welfare Fund (SWF).

The meeting shed light on mechanisms to distribute this wheat assistance to the different districts of the governorate according to lists prepared by the SWF.

It affirmed the importance of collecting efforts to help deliver the wheat assistance to those worthy families in accordance with the set timetable.

BAIDHA'A

6 killed as heavy rain lashes Yemen Five marginalized people have been killed and more than 40 families displaced as torrential rain hit the city of Rada'a, Baidha'a, for two consecutive days.

Livestock were killed and dozens of homes were still under water.

Amid heavy rain falling over the last few days in many parts of the republic, two homes collapsed on Tuesday in the old Sana'a city killing a woman.

Sources told www.26sep.net that many homes at the city, a UNESCO heritage site, have become threatened by collapse.

In the meantime, deputy minister of Tourism has called to preserve the historic cities in the country and to quickly restore ancient homes.

Dozens were reported killed and others injured so far this year when rain lashed many parts of the republic. Lands were swept away and homes destroyed.

Last year, Yemen experienced the worst rainfall tragedy in decades when more than 90 were killed and more than 2000 homes destroyed.

Losses were estimated at more than a billion dollars.

Conference Organizers Aden Chamber of Commerce & Industry

Local Council of Aden Governorate Bait Al-Khibrah for Studies & Consultancies

gling to create new avenues for peace.

Grant proposals should reflect an understanding of this mission. Proposals may relate to the aftermath of numerous kinds of conflict, not Duration: Three months; full time Monday to Friday (40 hrs week) Location: Berlin, Germany

Remuneration: see TI Internship Guidelines at: http://www.transpar ency.org/ contact_us/ work

international relations, economics or other social science disciplines are encouraged to apply.

To apply:

Qualified candidates should submit

via email, a cover letter and CV (in English) to:

Ms Marie-Luise Ahlendorf at: mahlendorf@transpar ency.org The closing date for applications is 28 August 2009.

the development of the city as a Free Zone. The event will take place on November 11-12, 2009 and will feature both governmental and business leaders in Yemen and from around the world. The conference will feature an exhibition displaying investments in a variety of sectors (industrial, commercial, tourist, and real estate) in Aden.

Conference Program

Introductory Session: Speech of the Organizers

Speech of Bait Al-Khibrah Speech of Aden Governor Speech of the Authority Director of the Free Zone Aden Opening Exhibition of the Conference

Session 1: The Strategy of Development for Aden Session 2: Concept and Role of the Free Zone Aden Session 3: Reality of Free Zone Aden Among Other Free Zone Regions Session 5: Strategy of Developing Free Zone Aden Session 6 : Free Zone and

Aden City Development

Session 7 : Development of the Infrastructure of Free Zone Aden Session 8: Investment in Aden and the Free Zone

Session 9 : International Expertise Regarding Free Zone Development Authority of the Free Zone Aden For further information, please contact Dylan Davis, Program Officer, National U.S.-Arab Chamber of Commerce, by phone at +1 (202) 289-5920 or email at ddavis@nusacc.org.

The National U.S.-Arab Chamber of Commerce, widely regarded as the voice of American business in the Arab world, is in touch with business communities across the United States and serves as the U.S. point of contact for the national chambers of commerce in the 22 Arab nations. On a daily basis, NUSACC works closely with leaders throughout the Arab world, as well as high-level decision makers in the U.S. business community, public policy research centers ("think tanks"), multilateral institutions, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), media, and the U.S. Government.

Call for Proposals: The Aftermath Project Grant

The Aftermath Project, a grantee of the Documentary Photography Project, seeks submissions for a yearly grant competition open to photographers worldwide covering the aftermath of conflict.

The Aftermath Project's mission is to support photographic projects that tell the other half of the story of conflict-the story of what it takes for individuals to learn to live again, to rebuild destroyed lives and homes, to restore civil societies, to address the lingering wounds of war while strug-

just international wars. The conflict may have been at the community level-for example, violence between rural ethnic groups or an urban riot in an industrialized country. It may have been a regional one, such as a rebel insurgency, or it may have been a full-scale war.

There is no specific time frame which defines "aftermath," although in general The Aftermath Project seeks to support stories which are no longer being covered by the mainstream media, or which have been ignored by the media.

For further information, please download the guidelines from The Aftermath Project's website or contact info@theaftermathproject.org. *Deadline: November 2, 2009*

The TI Secretariat in Berlin is seeking a highly motivated intern for its Global Programmes Department

Transparency International (TI) is the global civil society organisation leading the fight against corruption. Through more than 90 chapters worldwide and an international secretariat in Berlin, Germany, TI raises awareness of the damaging effects of corruption and works with partners in government, business and civil society to develop and implement effective measures to tackle it.

Main function: Support to the Global Programmes Department in its work on 'Humanitarian Assistance' and 'The Water Sector' Starting Date: Mid September 2009

Key responsibilities

Assist in research, documentation and record-keeping tasks related to the two programme areas

Support both programmes in their preparation for and follow-up to key events

Support both programmes in general administrative, logistical and financial matters and office support, which would entail among others undertaking travel arrangements and reimbursements, coordination within TI and with other organisations, correspondence, etc

Assist in technical backstopping: review of research on anti-corruption tools that could be applied to the humanitarian assistance context.

Knowledge, experience and skills In particular:

Strong English verbal communication and writing skills French highly desirable Intercultural communication skills essential

Good team player

Solid computer skills (e-mail, MS Word and MS Excel). Experience in conference organising an advantage Knowledge of empirical social research an advantage Knowledge of the humanitarian and water sectors desirable Previous exposure to developing country contexts desirable Students of development studies,



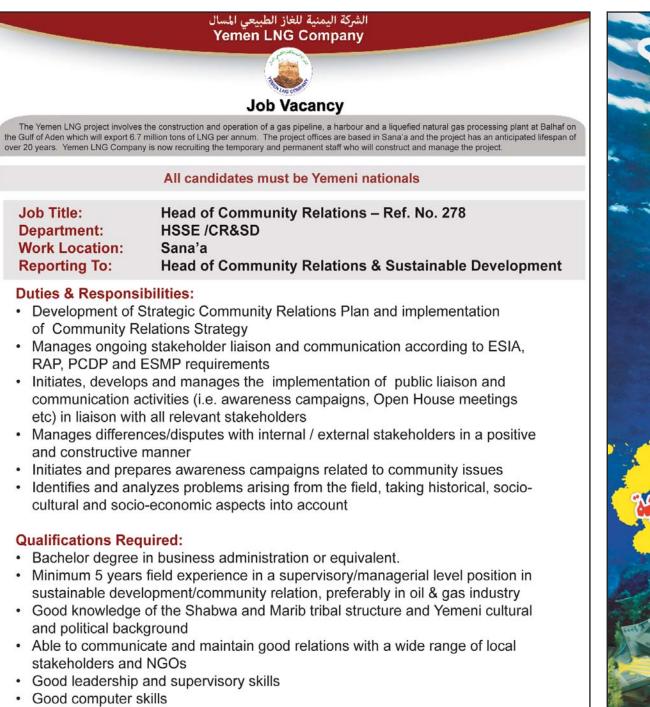
شركة صافر لعمليات الاستكشاف والإنتاج Safer Exploration And Production Operations Company (SEPOC)

Extension Announcement Ras Issa Oil Storage Tanks & Terminal Project 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 (<u>www.sepocye.com</u>) and the High Tender Board's website (<u>www.htb.gov.ye</u>) until Sept 15, 2009.

Advertisement





· Good written and spoken Arabic & English

APPLICATION PROCESS

Visit Yemen LNG's website at (WWW.YEMENLNG.COM).
 Go to Careers, then to Vacancies to enter our Web Application System.
 Register your personal and professional data in order to log in and apply, mentioning the title and the reference number of the position you are applying for.

Do not make duplicate applications by fax, etc. Yernen LNG Company will contact the selected candidates for interview and further assessment. Applicants who are not contacted have not been successful but can still appl

Closing Date: 9th September 2009

WWW.YEMENLNG.COM



Invitation for Bids

Name of the Project:: "Improving Access to Quality Primary Education in Yemen" Funded by Dubai Cares

for future posit

Project location: Hajja Governorate

Goal: The overall goal of this project is to help the government of Yemen to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) for education and gender equity in primary school enrollment and completion.

Care International in Yemen and its partners, Ministry of Education and HYDRO Yemen invite applications from the reputed companies for the construction of following schools in Hajja Governorate.



تبداء المسابقة من ١٥ /٦/ ٢٠٠٩ ولمدة شهرين و حتى نفاذ الجوائز النقدية المحددة إستلام الجوائز من مراكز الإستبدال أو فروع الشركة متكو تعز: تلفون : ٧٥ / ٢٤٨٨٩٤ صنعاء: تلفون : ٢٠٤٢٦ عدن : تلفون : ٢٥٠٩٤ / ٢٥٠٩٤ العديدة: تلفون : ٢٢٠٨٢٩ إب : تلفون : ٤١٧٧٢٢/٤ المكلا : تلفون : ٢١٤٢٦ منه : ٢١٤٢٦ سينون : ٢١٤٢٦ سينون : ٢٢٠٩٤٨





Congratulates Yemeni people and political leadership on the advent of Ramadan, and would like to inform passengers and clients of the new working hours during Ramadan and Al-Fitr Eid holidays as follows:

Site no	Name of school site	Name of Village	Name of District	No of classrooms	Bid Security
PH.1 01	Al Noor	Al Marzam	Harad	6-classrooms single storey	2.5%
PH.1 02	Al Zubairy	AI Teen	Harad	6- classrooms single storey	2.5%
PH.1 03	Al Noor	Al Nashamma	Aslam	6-classrooms double storey	2.5%
PH.1 04	Al Najah	Al Dahilia	Aslam	4-classrooms single storey	2.5%
PH.1 05	Abu Kakar Seddique	Al Hiwar	Aslam	4-classrooms single storey	2.5%
PH.1 06	Al Nahdhah	Al Garubah	Aslam	4-classrooms single storey	2.5%

Interested bidders may obtain bidding documents for one or more than one schools in (English and Arabic) from **29th of August, to 9th September,2009** during office time (**10am-3pm**) Saturday to Wednesday upon non refundable cost 50\$ or equivalent per package at the following addresses:

Care Country Office Sana'a	Care Project Office Hajja
CARE International In Yemen	CARE International In Yemen
Behind Mujahid Street, Arwa School Street, Tel: 243379, 504377	East of Al-Dahram, Civil Affairs Area Hajja Tel: 7221464

Bids, one copy each (English and Arabic) with following documents must be submitted by hand in sealed envelopes to Care Country Office in Sana'a address mentioned above.

- A bank guarantee or payable cheque Valid for **120 days** from the date of Bid opening **as a Bid Security of 2.5% of the bid amount**
- · Valid income tax certificate
- The Bids shall be valid for a period of 90 days after bid opening
- Experience of at least a minimum of five projects in construction of public buildings

Deadline for the submission of bids is 3rd of October 2009, 10:00am at Care International Sana'a office. Bids received after deadline and time will be returned unopened.

Bids will be opened on same day (3rd October, 2009) at **11.00 am** at Country Office Sana'a in presence of Bidders or their authorized representatives.

CARE International in Yemen reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

First:	Second:		
Al-Siteen, Hadda, Zubairi, Beer Obaid and Al- Hasaba Offices:A- From Saturday to WednesdayFirst shift:From 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.Second shift:From 9 p.m. to 12 midnight.	Special services offices (VIP)-Al-Siteen RoadA- From Saturday to WednesdayFirst shift:From 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.Second shift:From 9 p.m. to one after midnight.		
B- Thursdays: Al-Siteen office: First shift: From 12 noon to 3 p.m. Second shift: From 9 p.m. to 12 midnight.	B- Friday: working hoursFirst shift:From 1:30 p.m. to 3 p.m.Second shift:From 9 p.m. to 12 midnight.		
 C- Thursdays: Hadda office: First shift: From 12 a.m. to 3 p.m. Second shift: From 9 p.m. to 12 midnight. D- Fridays: Al-Siteen office First shift: From 8:30 p.m. to 12:30 after midnight 	ThirdEid Al-Fitr Holidays (Al-Siteen Road Office)First shift:From 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.Second shift:From 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.		
D- Fridays: Al-Siteen office First shift: From 8:30 p.m. to 12:30 after midnight. For spin shift: From 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. Second shift: From 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.			
Temenia	information or enquiries (454545 – 250800)		

Report

Grisly crime shakes Taiz



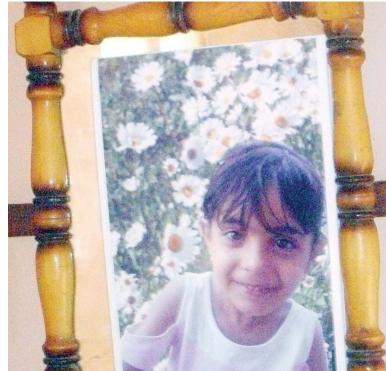
Nusaiba Nader, the murdered child

By Imad Al-Saqaf Yemen Times

usaiba Nader Al-Sharabi was a 5-yearold girl who had been subjected to five crimes at once: kidnapping, rape, robbery, murder and mutilation. The crime was committed on Friday, Aug. 7, 2009 and received flocked to the murdered girl's house. None Government Organizations concerned with children's affairs announced that they would follow the case on behalf of her grieving family. Yemen Times visited the family

total condemnation by the locals who

house and met Nusaiba's father, Mr. Nader Ahmed Al-Sharabi, who told us the circumstances of his daughter's kidnapping and then finding her



corpse three hours later in a horrible state.

He said that Nusaiba was playing in their yard as usual with her friend Aya, 7, who turned out to be the murderer's little sister. Nusiaba kept coming and going out of the house all the time. The family did not realize that there were eyes observing her movements – eyes belonging to someone that would kidnap her and commit unspeakable crimes against her.

No one in the family suspected anything when she disappeared after 5 p.m. because they were used to her going to her friend's house from time to time. However, when it was just past sunset, the family started to worry. Mr. Al-Sharabi went out looking for his little girl. "I saw her friend Aya," he told us, "and even when she ran away, I didn't suspect anything."

After an hour of futile search, he had no choice but to go to the police station to file a missing child statement. While he was there, he received a call telling him his child was found, that she was badly injured and she was rushed to the nearby hospital.

Nusaiba was found at 8 p.m. in lying in an adjacent alley. She was bleeding badly and her body was covered with many wounds and bruises. She was taken to the hospital by neighbors who gathered in front of the hospital located opposite the Criminal Investigation Office in Taiz.

Col. Muneer Al-Janadi, director of the investigation office, told Yemen Times that he had been curious to see people gather like that. "I went into the ICU to see the girl who, up to that time, people thought had just fallen. No one believed she had been prey to a gross crime," he said.

When wiping the blood off her head and neck, the doctor realized that she had been attacked because there were scratches and injuries that did not indicate a normal fall. Al-Janadi called his men and they moved to the place were the girl's body was discovered. There they found indications that she had been thrown from the house next to her parents'. When reaching the roof of the house, they found traces of blood and signs that showed the girl had been sadistically molested then attacked using sharp stones, apparently with the intent to murder her. The tenants of the building were called and questioned, and the evidence collected led to the arrest of the culprit in record time.

As soon as Akram Al-Samawi, a young man, was confronted with evidence he had been trying to cover up, he collapsed and confessed to committing the crime. He persuaded the girl to go up with him to the roof where he raped and killed her before throwing her off the four-storey building into the adjoining alley.



Nusaiba's father expressed his grat-

itude to all those who have showed

sympathy with his family and to the

investigation officers who worked

hard to disclose the crime and arrest

He also thanked Yemen Times for

its interest in the case. The newspaper

has visited the crime scene and the

victim's family house. The family

seems in need for both financial and

the murderer.

Al-Janadi said that all evidence was collected and the investigations concluded. The case was referred to the public prosecution to finalize necessary legal procedures in order to bring it before the court.

In addition to being raped, tortured and brutally murdered, the killer also stole her gold earrings, which he pulled out along with part of her earlobes. The earrings were found hidden in the criminal's room.

This unspeakable offense ignited sympathy with the victim's family at the official and public levels. According to Nusaiba's father, President Ali Abdullah Saleh called concerned authorities and directed them to refer the case to the court and eradicate any difficulties that might get in the way of justice.

In response to the crime, SEYAJ, an NGO for child protection, condemned this crime vehemently and announced its legal support for the victim's family by assigning lawyer Mohammed Ali Seddiq to assume all legal procedures. The organization requested the judiciary to deal exceptionally with the case in view of the offense grossness and the hazards it poses towards society's security and safety. It also warned of the increase in crimes against children and ascribed this to the ineffective ways and mechanisms used to disclose and prove such crimes.

The National Foundation for Fighting Human Trafficking enounced the crime against Nusaiba, saying the crime is a deviation from human values and an abandonment of all ethics and feelings. It announced its complete support for the agonized family and its readiness to do anything to help.

Mr. Al-Sharabi's coworkers and his employer, Al-Shaibani Group, stood

moral support since they live in a modest house in downtown Taiz.

Al-Janadi said that this hideous felony is a precedent in Taiz and that such crimes against children should be dealt with strictly. He urged the media to ascertain facts before running any crime stories. He also called for raising people's awareness behind the reasons that led to committing such criminal acts.





by him and offered to provide him with anything that he might need to follow up the case.

Al-Janadi called and his men found indications that Nusaiba had been thrown from the house next to her parents.

Police patrol to stop street harassment

By Ola Al-Shami and Mariam Al-Yemeni

he efforts of the patrol police to reduce street h a r a s s m e n t will be meaningless if not supported by members of society," said Abdulaghani Al-Wajeeh, the director of police patrols in Sana'a.

He noted that harassment cases have increased according to police statistics in Sana'a, saying that in one month they recorded 45 cases of harassment despite the fact that that most Yemeni girls prefer not to report harassment incidents.

To clarify the police patrol's job, Al-Wajeeh said that it is the responsibility of the patrol to punish those who harass people on the streets. The police take the offender to prison where he spends five months or more incarcerated as punishment.

Yemen Times conducted a survey on teasing and sexual harassment in January 2009, in which 90 percent of a sample of 70 interviewees said they had been harassed in Sana'a one way or another. About 14 percent said they are continuously harassed and around 37 percent said they are harassed physically by men outdoors.

The survey also revealed that 37 percent of the female interviewees were subjected to sexual harassment in the form of degrading insults, telephone calls and text messages. Seventy- two percent of the women interviewed said that they had been called sexually charged names while walking in the street and about 20 percent of the group said that they were subjected to such demeaning remarks on a regular basis.

Most women overcome their fear and go about their day using public transportation and walking in public places. However, some expressed their genuine concern about being harassed on the street.

The police patrol was established in 2001 mainly to make sure that there are no problems in the streets. However, this body can not control the harassment via telephones Al-Wajeeh admitted, adding that it is not possible to control the telecommunication companies. A police patrol member is supposed to keep his eyes open, especially in large crowds where it is easily possible to be mugged or harassed. "Up to today we have the same number of policemen employed, even though we have been active over a long period and we are available only in Sana'a," said Al-Wajeeh.

The police's main places of patrol are the old city of Sana'a, Tahrir Square, Jamal Street, Hael, Al-Zubairy and Al-Hasabah districts. In addition, there are observation points near the Movenpick Hotel, Ayah Round and Al-Saleh mosques where the police patrol work around the clock. They can also be found at universities, schools and in large stores.

Most of the police patrol members wear uniforms similar to traffic police with a blue shirt and black pants. The police patrol, however, are distinguished by having a black line on their shirt arms.

"Sometimes the police patrol members don't wear uniforms to be able to integrate with the public and observe closely," Al-Wajeeh said.

Sheikhs encourage aggressive attitude against women

Human right activists accused some mosque preachers of provoking aggressive attitudes against women, which contributes to the harassment of women.

"Unfortunately, some preachers go against women aggressively which creates an innate feeling in men of hatred towards women, even though women are their sisters, mothers and wives," said Elham Al-Kibssi, the Activities Manager at the Democratic School.

Al-Kibssi insisted on the importance of raising awareness among youth and directed these preachers to give less extreme speeches to prevent any misunderstanding.

"When my brother comes back from the mosque, he always asks me to wear a veil and prevents me from going out in the street. In fact, he believes the preacher's speeches which mostly tackle woman's modesty and how to protect women and such stuff," said Um Kalthum, a young girl.

According to a study conducted by Penn State University to investigate reasons behind the low incidence of reporting in general, the research

indicates that there are three main reasons why women do not report sexual harassment.

1- Women often believe that no one

will do anything about the problem. If women are harassed in an organization and the leadership of the organization does not speak out against that harassment, does not institute procedures for reporting harassment or does not act quickly on reports of harassment, most victims will be discouraged from acting.

2- Women are afraid they will be blamed. Women are told they 'invited' rape or harassment by their dress or demeanor. Because women see this happening to others, they have good reason to believe it will happen to them as well.

3- Women often do not want to hurt the harasser. This reason derives partly from the traditional saying 'boys will be boys,' which is used as an excuse for inappropriate behavior by males. Girls are taught to keep silent and to overlook bad behavior by boys.

Not just women

However the harassment is not limited to women alone, said Al-Wajeeh. "We

found out that women have recently started to harass men, even though harassment is a crime in the Yemeni law

The law specified two sections from the Yemeni Punishment Law about harassment, so it is a crime to be punished" said Al-Wajeeh.

He added that campaigns against harassment should therefore be directed towards both men and women.

Al-Wajeeh further warned that harassment has become a common phenomenon among young people.

There are many factors that led to this phenomenon, like unemployment, family disintegration, a lack of religious awareness, TV shows, spare time, the misuse of technology such as cell phones and the internet and the lack of a sturdy law to punish the harasser, according to Al-Wajeeh.

"Schools should provide awareness among the students," said Al-Wajeeh. He added that awareness seminars among society's members must be held in a recurrent manner by both concerned NGOs and police officials, and encourage the victims to report harassers.

6 27 August, 2009

Opinion





Sa'ada Thoughts is a series of reflections on life and people in Sa'ada from an independent perspective, written by a nurse from the Philippines who had been working in Sa'ada for two years. He could be reached at levy9ph2000@yahoo.com.

Writing from the heart

By: Marion Patrick Lavilla"

a'ada used to be an abundant and plentiful province. Its diverse culture and landscape is home to Yemeni Jews and Zaidi's. Its history rich with the Imamate and the tribal feuds have shaped Sa'ada and earned the impression of being warlike, crude and cruel. Beneath all of these is the dissolution of the past and Sa'ada is in the brink of becoming the next Iraq or Afghanistan. Before I came to Yemen in October 2007, I knew there used to be a civil war in Sa'ada. When I arrived, I was lucky the 4th war has just finished and the mobile phone signal was back. I also knew their internet access was also limited. While I was on my way to my future workplace, a few minutes away from it, I saw what's left of an exploded truck. I never bothered to ask the driver. I some what knew from the start what kind of life I am going to get into. I can no longer turn back and I was four hours away from Sana'a.

My first week of work was a disaster. I didn't know the ratio of nurses to patients was 1:50 or more and my training in the Philippines didn't prepare me for this. For 3 months I suffered sleepless nights, waking up at 3 am during the prayer or talking in my sleep. I didn't tell my parents because I would look weak; I signed the contract and I have to finish two years of work. During my first year, I lost a lot of kg. A year after, I learned to cope and I finally realized complaining won't do well. I got through 9 to ten months after my vacation and I only have two months to go before I travel back to Philippines. Imagine, I spent my vacation in Sana'a and I haven't seen my family for two years straight. For two years, I have witnessed two wars and both have different degrees of destruction. The 5th war have left Al Saffyan in ruins, consumed the fuel reserves of the whole governorate to the point the generators weren't able to produce or meet the demand, food supplies were scarce and refrigerated stocks got spoiled. The 6th war is on going beside the fact Ramadan started. Nobody declared it as such but the powerful blasts from miles to kilometers away is shaking the infrastructures in the city. Although there were no suicide bombings, this year the cannons and missile launchers were poised to destroy the "enemy of the state" There was a joke coming from a friend, since it is a violation to fight during fasting, the war will be held during the night. I thought about it for a moment but I didn't laugh. It is no joke to fight while the whole governorate is enveloped in total darkness and the women and children are in deep slumber. One might wake up from waves of explosions while their houses get hit; the last thing you might not want to imagine is the ceiling collapsing on you and your family.

I want to write about my life in Sa'ada. I want to write about Sa'ada and its people. Sa'ada thoughts is the voice of the unheard and the unrepresented. Before, nobody wants to talk about the concerns of these people because they are afraid or because only a few people new about the situation in this governorate. Now, read and reflect. Sa'ada is part of Yemen and other than Yemeni's; there are hardworking foreigners who continue to serve this province. We all have different reasons why we are staying here: Some driven by the desire to help their families, some wanted thrill and a lif of the ordinary, and some to become an inspiration and motivation for change. Whether it is selfish or self driven, all of these is part of the human nature. But I won't tackle its complexities because it is something to argue about. This column is not a weapon or a bullet proof vest. It is not meant to brag or look intelligent. The writer is not well-known or a connoisseur of wine. And the beacon of light thing is for the messianic - those who think they can save the world. My entries are going to be about the people of Sa'ada and their everyday life: the areas of their lives that need improvement and attention, Ramadan, my fellow foreigners, my work, cacti, crows and birds, the sun and the moon, the dew drops in the morning, Qat sessions, gossips, politics and the war. The last two subjects are the least of my concern and I am not in authority to discuss it unless it directly affects me and the people around the city. Just think of the implications of cannons being fired with regards to keeping your tiles in the bathroom intact. It has been a disease plaguing the compound since the start of the war. I knew two or three cases of tiles falling out and they have to be repaired unless you want cockroaches and rats to visit your room. I also saw the walls and padlocks in my friend's room shudder from the loud explosions as if they have come into life and wanted to run and escape. I thought if you observe things closely, even inanimate objects tell stories. You won't read interviews with mops or brooms. You will know their story in a different and fresh perspective.

Yemen Economic Corporation: Ambition and achievement

By: Abdul Ghani Al-Ibbarah

he Yemen Economic Corporation (YEC) plays a pivotal role in national development and in achieving development stability throughout the country. This pioneering role is not restricted to the corporate sector alone; it is engaged in manufacturing, production and the distribution of goods through a broad network of branches as well. The YEC helps to market agricultural prod-

ucts in order to provide consumers' needs for reasonable prices. Success is judged according to market philosophy and law. The YEC makes note of distinguished and exceptional needs that must be commended and protected.

There are many economic challenges that Yemen and other developing countries face in the free market system. As such, the YEC has assumed a strategic mission to enhance market openness here in Yemen. This kind of market openness is not immediately attainable, which makes people worry about this national corporation and its activities after the accusations and insinuations made against it.

Strangely enough, it seems that the people who have something against the YEC are at the same time dedicating themselves to putting others in the poverty house, depriving them of the basic needs of life.

We were surprised to hear some people defame one of the most important productive facilities for the public, as if they wish to get rid of it. While it's true that the YEC has a limited monopoly by providing commodities in all governorates, it provides these commodities for reasonable prices, including wheat and flour, despite the fact that prices have recently escalated.

Some people whose interests were jeopardized by the YEC's approach launched a campaign to defame the role of the corporation. However, this was in vain in view of the accomplishments that are recognized by all, including inaugurating the central bakery to provide people with bread of high quality for low prices in Sana'a municipality. There is currently a plan to extend the service to other areas.

The YEC took a daring step by buying wheat from farmers at prices higher than those of the market and reselling it at prices dictated by the government. The corporation played a major role during natural disasters that have stricken

the country, and it provided the means used by the government when it came to distributing relief among distressed locals. It was also the means used to distribute the wheat aid offered by our brothers in the UAE and it successfully and smoothly bore all costs of this work.

The YEC also offers goods payable by installment to both military and civilian sectors, especially on religious occasions when families need new clothes, meat and basic food stuffs that are required for such events.

The YEC contributes to preserving other national companies that have financial difficulties and are failing. One example of this is the Yemeni Drug Company (YEDCO), a drug manufacturing company with national expertise. YEDCO was about to be liquidated, but when YEC took over management, the drug company developed its production line and rebuilt the company's factories according to international standards, increased production and added new types of medicines. The declining company was turned into a model of success.

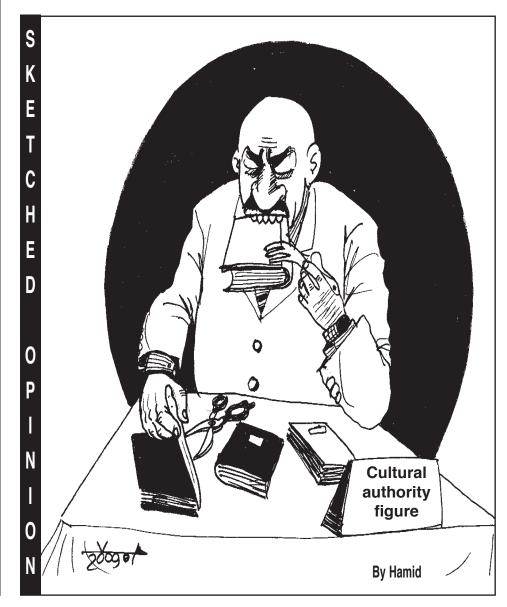
Another example is Mareb Poultry Company which was also about to be liquidated until the YEC saved it and turned it into another successful business. There were other struggling companies that received support from the YEC and then managed to stand on their feet again.

The YEC has its own research center managed by national experts who carry out planning, documenting, evaluating and calculating data through scientific methods. The YEC also has laboratories that examine its products and control their quality in accordance with international standards to ensure consumers' health. These measures are also taken to compete both nationally and internationally, which won the YEC the ISO reward for its food and drug products.

The YEC participated in the Conference of Investment Opportunities with over 25 investment offers that ranged from factories to resorts to stores. It invited foreign investors to open partnerships in all fields above.

These successes have been accomplished by the YEC under the management of Brig. General Ali Mohammed Al-Kuhlani with contributions from its entire staff.

All of this shows that the YEC will remain the safety valve for our national economy and our food security. It is a gateway for economic advancement in terms of manufacturing, production and marketing.





Yemen's twin Dilemmas: Security and development

emen has turned into a very problematic and confusing Middle Eastern entity with multiple open political, socio-ecological, economic and security battlefields. On the political front, the expected peaceful spring between the opposition and the government, following their agreement to postpone the parliamentarian elections to the year 2011 has quickly turned into a boiling summer. On the socio-ecological and economic fronts, Yemen's national economy is taking a deep dive, unemployment is swelling, natural resources are depilating, infrastructure is falling apart, and there is a growing collective perception in the streets of Sana'a that time is pregnant with the expectation of a major disaster.

On the security front, on the other hand, the cards have become completely mixed. Yemen faces security issues concerning Al-Qaeda, the Huthis, the Southern uprising, inter-tribal conflicts, trafficking of people, smuggling, and piracy in the Gulf of Aden. One of the recent concrete examples that illustrates the current confusing mixture is the announcement that the influential tribal leader, Sheikh Tareq Al-Fadhli, who fought with Osama Bin Laden and Hekmatyar in Afghanistan, and supported President Ali Abdullah Saleh's government in the 1994 war against the former Southern regime, is allying himself with the Southern movement against Sanaa's central government.

In the light of this dangerous confusion, the pressure on Yemen's central government and regional and international stakeholders to act is increasing on daily basis. But it would be reckless for stakeholders to engage deeply with Yemen's complex problems without first considering the possible pitfalls that past experiences might reveal. In other words, there is an urgent need for sorting out Yemen's problems, not summing them up, under the guidance of one main question: What went wrong in post-unification Yemen?

Observers of Yemen who use a telescopic analytical view would agree with me that the root causes of what went wrong in the recent political history of Yemen are to be found in the long neglect of Yemen's political elites, regional powers, and international cooperation community to the security-development nexus. Through the prism of such a nexus, no security can be achieved without development, and no development can be achieved without security. Disharmonizing and harmonizing the relationship between security and development, however, cannot be achieved by hermetically sealed individual countries.

As in the case of Yemen, regional and international stakeholders had a major role to play in the deliberate bifurcation of development and security policies. For instance, United States' policy towards Yemen has been driven, for decades, purely by security concerns like the Cold War, the security of oil supply from the Gulf region, and lately by the 'war on terror.'

The dimension of economic and human development in Yemen has been little recognized also by regional powers. Concrete examples here are the refusal of Yemen's bid to join the GCC, and the expulsion, in the aftermath of Saddam's invasion of Kuwait, of hundreds of thousands of Yemenis working in oil rich neighboring countries. In short, the current multifaceted violence in Yemen not only harms development efforts for Yemen, but also it is the consequence of the failure of economic and human development in the southwestern corner of Arabia.

Clearly, there is an urgent need to strive for greater coherence between security and development policies in Yemen. Both policies must be mutually supportive.

Linking security and development should be, therefore, a policy mantra. In the light of the current escalating violence, the acute socio-political instability and dark future scenarios in Yemen, it is mindless delusion from regional and international powers to expect that Yemen's central government will be able, alone, to come out of the tunnel, and to invest more in its social and economic future.

It is true that foreign aid cannot make up for incompetently run national economy, and it cannot compensate for misallocated national resources or distortions created by corruption and cronyism. However, in dealing with the explosive Yemeni context, which contains a very harmful spill over effect, the goal of the international community should be supporting Yemen's central government in order to shorten the long waiting time for the benefits of sustainable development strategies. Time is running out for Yemen. On the basis of the inescapable logic that dealing with the consequences of state failure is far more expensive for regional and international actors than striking a balance between security and development, the following measure should be taken by national, regional and international stakeholders: The reordering of Yemen's social and economic priorities- with a focus on establishing tighter controls on corruption, and on effective reforming of taxation system. This measure is essential to generate a stream of financial resources for human and economic development. Secondly, serious joint economic projects in the fields of tourism, agriculture, fishery, mining and manufacturing, must be launched. Financial resources for these projects will need to come from governments and private investors in the GCC countries. Benefits of these projects, however, should be directed towards local development, and not be allowed to flow in a disproportional manner to a small group of businessmen. Third, a coordinated joint effort in international development assistance to Yemen must be implemented. In this respect, I suggest the establishment of a UN-EU sponsored fund for the prevention of state failure in Yemen. Fourth, the GCC and the Arab League should join hands in diffusing Yemen's domestic conflicts with the Huthi rebels and the southern movement. Such diffusion, along with economic relief, will provide Yemen's central government with more resources to focus on dealing with militant fundamentalism. The latter made realpolitik dominate the development scene Khaled Fattah is an academic researcher and political analyst. He can be reached at KF62@st-andrews.ac.uk

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7

When Israelis denounce Israel: legitimate criticism of Israel or arrogant self-delusion

Dr. Alex Grobman

ritics of Israel abound. Some are antisemites who seek the demise of the Jewish state. Others have legitimate concerns about particular Israeli policies. Among the most vocal are a number of Israeli intellectuals who challenge the country's raison d'être.

In an August 20, 2009 editorial in the Los Angeles Times, Neve Gordon, a professor of political science at Ben-Gurion University, accused Israel of being an apartheid state. He said a twostate solution was the "more realistic" way to end this inequity. Since only "massive international pressure," will bring about this state and thus save Israel, Gordon recently joined the Arab sponsored Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions movement founded in July 2005.

Vilification of Israel by Jews is not a new phenomenon. As early as May 1, 1936 Labor Zionist leader Berl Katznelson asked: "Is there another people on earth whose sons are so emotionally twisted that they consider everything their nation does despicable and hateful, while every murder, rape and

robbery committed by their enemies fills their hearts with admiration and awe? As long as a Jewish child...can come to the land of Israel, and here catch the virus of self-hate...let not our conscience be still."

For Katznelson this was aberrant behavior, not the norm. Today, criticism of Israel has become ubiquitous among a significant portion of Israeli intellectuals.

In the 1950s, psychologist Gordon Allport explained that Jewish self-hate is the process in which the victim identifies with his aggressor and "sees his own group through their eyes." The Jew "may hate his historic religion...or he may blame some one class of Jews...or he may hate the Yiddish language. Since he cannot escape his own group, he does in a real sense hate himself—or at least the part of himself that is Jewish."

Self-hating Jews play a significant role in anti-Israel campaigns of the Western media. Historian Robert Wistrich noted that Jews highly critical of Israel are featured in the British media. Manfred Gerstenfeld, chairman of the Board of Fellows of the Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs, found that the French elite and media adore Jews and Israelis who are highly critical of Israel.

A number of marginal Jews, who are not known in Israel, are presented as part of the Israeli mainstream.

Israeli's condemnation of their country is a result of living under "a state of chronic siege," posits Kenneth Levin, a historian and psychiatrist. Israelis have been abused for so long, that they escape their pain by espousing anti-Israel sentiments. Appeasing the terrorists, they believe, will end hostilities. Israel only has to acquiesce to Arab demands, cease obsessing about defensible borders and other strategic issues, and peace would ensue and such concerns would become irrelevant.

Sol Stern, a former editor of the New Left Ramparts magazine, adds that this assumes both sides act rationally. According to this scenario, when Israel's concessions are considered equitable, amity will compensate for any remaining differences. Didn't the enmity between the U.S. and the former Soviet Union end in détente? Hadn't President Richard Nixon gone to China? Aren't "the Arabs rational" people?

Any "peace process" is intrinsically superior to war. Regardless of all previously failed attempts, isn't another peace overture worth trying? To suggest there might be "something inherently violent and unreasonable in Arab Muslim political culture" could be interpreted as racist.

Instead, Israeli intellectuals began disparaging their own culture and re-writing their country's history. When they concluded that the Arabs had legitimate grievances, they decided "it was time to try again to split the difference."

In the 1980s and 1990s two different Israeli administrations offered "land for peace' to Syria, but were rebuffed. Under terms of the 1993 Oslo Accords, the Israeli government permitted terrorist organizations to return to the West Bank and Gaza and gave tens of thousands of weapons to Yasser Arafat's security services, before he signed a peace treaty or an irrefutable security agreement. Arab failure to rescind the Palestine National Covenant's demand for Israel's demise and replacement by a Palestinian state was either ignored or minimized.

"No nation in the world has taken so many mortal risks for a putative peace with its most implacable enemies," Stern observes. Even after the Oslo Accords were shattered when the Arabs began blowing up civilians in pizza shops and on buses, Ehud Barak offered another proposal at Camp David. Instead of

accepting this offer, Arafat unleashed "yet another savage wave of extermination against Israel's civilian population" with weapons Israel had provided him. Stern credits neoconservatives with understanding that Israel's right to exist as a democratic Jewish state has always been the main problem for the Arabs, not the "disputed territories." Arab attempts to bring their case to the attention of the world are not arbitrary. Suicide bombings are a cleverly planned strategy that has produced considerable advantages. After the first series of attacks against Israeli supermarkets, cafés, malls and buses, the Arab cause was championed by European governments and on American campuses. Israeli victims receive little sympathy, historian Tony Judt and a severe critic of Israel claims, because they are not seen as victims of terror, but as "collateral damage of their own government's mistaken policies."

Israeli offers to exchange land for peace have not succeeded. Appeasement has only increased hatred of Israel. Yet Israel is continually pressured to make concessions. The reason, Stern believes, is that progressive critics cannot acknowledge a fundamental truth: "that there can be political movements, like Islamic terrorism-in which

the jihad and the intifada merge-that are so pathological in their hatreds that we can solve the problems they purport to care about only after they are defeated."

Levin sees an element of arrogance in "this self-delusion" by Israelis who believe they can affect change. Jews assume a responsibility for something over which they have no control, to ward off despair. This is similar to an abused child who feels responsible for his plight and views himself as "bad." The child maintains, "the fantasy that if he becomes good enough," his father will stop hitting him, his mother will give him attention and whatever other form of abuse he suffered will end. In the same way, some Israelis are delusional when they assume they can control Arab behavior.

Dr. Alex Grobman is a Hebrew University trained historian. His is the author of a number of books, including Nations United: How The U.N. Undermines Israel and The West, Denying History: Who Says The Holocaust Never Happened and Why Do They Say It? and a forthcoming book on Israel's moral and legal right to exist as a Jewish State.

The coup dies or constitutions die

By: Fidel Castro Ruz

he countries of Latin America were struggling against history's worst financial crisis within relative institutional order. When US President Barack Obama -while on a trip to Moscow to discuss vital topics on the subject of nuclear weapons -- was declaring that the only constitutional president of Honduras was Manuel Zelaya, the ultra right-wing and the hawks in Washington were making manoeuvres for Zelaya to negotiate a humiliating pardon for the illegalities attributed to him by the perpetrators of the coup.

It was obvious that before his people and the world such an act would be tantamount to his disappearance from the political stage.

It is a proven fact that when Zelaya announced he would be returning on July 5th, he had decided to fulfil his promise to share the brutal repression of the coup with his people.

Travelling with the president was Miguel d'Escoto, the president pro tempore of the UN General Assembly, along with Patricia Rodas, the Honduran foreign minister, a Telesur journalist and others, a total of 9 persons. Zelaya maintained his decision to land. I know

Tegucigalpa and reactivated in 1981 under the Ronald Reagan administration -- was used by Colonel Oliver North when he was running the dirty war against Nicaragua, and from there the US government directed the attacks against the Salvadoran and Guatemalan revolutionaries that cost tens of thousands of lives

That is the location of the US Joint Task Force-Bravo -- made up of personnel from the three forces -- that occupies 85 percent of the area of the base. Eva Golinger reveals its role in an article published on Rebelión web site on July 2, 2009, entitled "The US military base in Honduras at the centre of the coup" She explains that "the Constitution of Honduras does not legally allow for foreign military presence in the country. A 'handshake-like' agreement between Washington and Honduras authorizes the important and strategic presence of hundreds of US soldiers on the base, under a 'semi-permanent' deal. The agreement was reached in 1954 as part of the military aid the United States was offering Honduras...the third poorest country in the hemisphere." She adds that "...the agreement that allows the military presence of the United States in the Central American country can be removed with no notice given".

Soto Cano is also home of the

Winds of change in Turkish-Kurdish relations

By: Yigal Schleifer

stanbul - After decades of conflict and repressive policies, Turkey appears to be taking crucial steps toward ! introducing a peace initiative to resolve longstanding unrest among it s Kurdish population. But for any plan to succeed, it cannot be simply another state-run, unilateral initiative that fails to take into account local grievances. It must go beyond previous efforts and truly involve the Kurdish population in the process.

Turkey has tried to establish itself as a regional power and mediator in different ways, through initiatives such as facilitating last year's indirect talks between Israel and Syria. Turkey's emerging profile on the world stage where it is currently a temporary member of the United Nations' Security Council has encouraged the country to become more outspoken on international events. Ankara was among the fiercest critics of Israel's January war in Gaza and of China's response to the recent unrest in its Xinjiang province, home to the Turkic Uighur people.

But increased visibility on the international stage has also drawn attention to Turkey's domestic problems, particularly ongoing conflict with its Kurdish population, who make up 20 per cent of the country. Although the situation in Turkey's predominantly Kurdish southeast region is significantly better

than it was during the 1980s and 1990s when the conflict with the outlawed Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) made the area a virtual war zone, significant problems remain.

Local Kurdish politicians are still criticised for speaking Kurdish in their official capacity. And in recent years, dozens of Kurdish youth who demonstrated in anti-government protests have been jailed for supporting the PKK. Although the ruling Justice and Development Party (AKP) has Kurdish members and the pro-Kurdish Democratic Society Party (DTP) is represented in parliament with 20 of 550 seats, in reality there is little room for Kurdish voices within Turkey's current political structure. But winds of change are blowing

out of Ankara. Earlier this year, the government launched Turkey's first ever stateowned Kurdish language television

station. And in recent months, both President Abdullah Gul and Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan have strongly indicated that an initiative to seriously engage with the Kurdish population is in the works.

Also, Turkish Interior Minister Besir Atalay said during a 29 July news conference that the government is actively working on a comprehensive plan to increase Kurds' rights based on cultural space. Although he didn't offer any specific details or a timeframe, Atalay told reporters, "We

have the intention to take determined. patient and courageous steps...This can be seen as a new stage."

According to the Turkish press, the government's plan may include expanded cultural autonomy, including the establishment of private Kurdish-language television stations and Kurdish language faculties in universities, as well as allowing towns and villages to once again use their original Kurdish names. It is not clear if it would extend to a wide-ranging amnesty program for members of the outlawed PKK.

The group continues to attack Turkish security forces, mostly from its hideouts in northern Iraq. But in recent years the organisation has realised that separating from Turkey is not a realistic goal and has made it clear that it only seeks expanded political and cultural rights for Kurds within Turkey. Meanwhile, jailed PKK leader Abdullah Ocalan is expected to release his own road map for solving the Kurdish issue in the coming weeks.

This is not the first time Ankara has tried to solve the Kurdish issue. Prior initiatives involved various economic development packages-usually underfunded-for the chronically underdeveloped southeast region which lags behind the rest of the country in almost every economic democratisation, and expand their benchmark. This time, however, the government's initiative looks different.

talking about a comprehensive package, taking cultural rights, political reforms and democratisation into account. Second, the force behind the new initiative is not due to external pressure, but comes from the political and military establishment itself. This will certainly make it easier for the government to market the plan to a sceptical public, which has often been told that Kurdish demands for more rights posed a threat to national unity.

Perhaps the most important factors for success are the need to involve various sectors in Kurdish society, such as civil society groups, in the process and to take into account real Kurdish grievances, including demands for increased political power for local elected bodies in the southeast.

The process of beginning the initiative must reflect its end goal: giving Kurdish populations a cultural and political place in Turkey.

* Yigal Schleifer is an Istanbul-based correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor and the Eurasianet website. He also blogs at istanbulcalling.blogspot.com. This article first appeared in The Sacramento Bee and was written for the Common Ground News Service (CGNews).

Source: Common Ground News

for a fact that in mid-flight, when they were nearing Tegucigalpa, he was informed from the ground about Telesur broadcasting the moment when the enormous mass of people awaiting him outside of the airport was being attacked by soldiers with tear gas and automatic rifles fire.

His immediate reaction was to request that they took up altitude in order to denounce the events on Telesur and to demand of the commanding officers of those troops that they ceased the repression. Then he informed them that he would carry on with the landing. The high command then ordered the landing strip to be blocked. In a matter of seconds, motorized transport vehicles were obstructing the runway.

The Falcon jet made three passes, at a low altitude, over the airport. Specialists explain that the tensest and most dangerous moment for pilots is when fast, small planes -- like the one carrying the president -- reduce speed for touchdown. That's why I think that attempt to return to Honduras was audacious and brave.

If they wanted to put him on trial for alleged constitutional crimes, why not allow him to land?

Zelaya knows that it was not only the Constitution of Honduras what was at stake, but also the right of the peoples of Latin America to elect the people who govern them. Today Honduras is not just a country occupied by a coup, but it is also a country occupied by the armed forces of the United States.

The military base at Soto Cano, also known by its name of Palmerola -- located less than 100 kilometres from Aviation Academy of Honduras. The components of the US military task force are partly made up of Honduran soldiers

What is the objective of the military base, the planes, the helicopters and the US task force in Honduras? Without any doubt they are only adequate for use in Central America. The war on drug trafficking does not require those weapons. If President Zelaya is not returned to his position, a wave of coups threatens to sweep away many Latin American governments, or these will be at the mercy of the ultra right-wing military, educated in the security doctrine of the School of the Americas, an expert in torture, psychological warfare and terror. The authority of many civilian governments in Central and South America will become weakened. Those dark days are not very far back in time. The military perpetrators of the coup would not even pay any attention to the civilian administration of the United States. It can be very negative for a president who wants to improve that country's image, like Barack Obama does. The Pentagon formally obeys the civilian power. The legions have not yet taken over control of the empire as they did in Rome.

It would not be understandable for Zelaya to now admit to stalling manoeuvres that would wear out the considerable social forces that support him and only lead to an irreparable attrition.

The illegally overthrown president does not seek power, but he defends a principle, and as Marti said: "One just principle from the depths of a cave can be mightier than an army."

First, the government appears to be

Jakarta, the city of music

By: Widyasena Sumadio

akarta - Indonesia's strategic location is undeniable. Positioned between two oceans and two continents, with the equator running through it. Indonesia is a gateway between the northern and southern hemispheres, a hub of trade and human mobility.

The point is not, however, to analyse Indonesia's strategic position from a trade and economic perspective, but rather to highlight Indonesia's potential-Jakarta's potential-to be a place where people from all around the world are drawn for its music festivals.

Jakarta has been hosting the Jakarta International Java Jazz Festival since 2005. This festival, held every March, has been heralded one of the largest and best jazz festivals at the international level and has proven magnetic appeal, attracting musicians from all corners of the world.

In 2010, jazz musicians from the Middle East and Latin America are expected to join their peers from Europe, North America, Australia,

Japan and India, as well as from Southeast Asia, to perform alongside Indonesian musicians. A city of its size and cache, Jakarta is well equipped to host large festivals as it has numerous concert venues.

A number of concert venues have emerged recently in Jakarta and surrounding areas: from

the Jakarta International Expo and Mangga Dua in the centre of Jakarta, to Sentul City Convention Center in Sentul, a town in southern Jakarta known for its motor racing circuit. The well-established, if slightly dilapidated building Istora Senayan, the junior tennis indoor stadium Senayan, and the Jakarta Convention Center are also often used for festivals and events.

But these buildings were not intended for musical performances, so they are lacking in acoustics.

The auditoriums in five-star hotels, which on some occasions have also hosted music performances, are not ideal venues for music performances either. And the number of buildings equipped with appropriate acoustics, unfortunately, cannot hold a large number of people and would fail to accommodate thousands of festival-

goers. As a result, for Jakarta to become a musical centre, regional and central governments, in addition to private parties, need to recognise the potential of festivals as a business opportunity, and invest in specialised and wellequipped performance venues capable of accommodating larger numbers.

This year, Java Festival Production presents three festivals: the Jakarta International Java Jazz Festival (held in March), Java Rockin'land (the largest international rock festival in Southeast Asia held in August) and the Jakarta International Java Soulnation Festival (scheduled for October 2009).

Similar to the Java Jazz Festival, Java Rockin'land and the Java Soulnation Festival aim to woo music lovers from Indonesia and abroad. During these music festivals as well as at solo concerts by international musicians, Indonesian musicians are given the chance both to participate and to soak up the different acts when they're not playing.

Indonesia has diverse musical styles. If they are packaged into alluring performances, highlighting their uniqueness and sophistication, it is

very likely that foreign musicians will be inspired to collaborate with Indonesian musicians.

As it already boasts several annual festivals throughout the year, Jakarta has great potential to become the capital of music, attracting tourists and reinforcing the idea to international business players that Jakarta is truly a destination to "musically" unwind. With its strategic geographic location, Jakarta is a city that is easily reached; it is up to us to develop it into the musical hub it has the potential to be.

Jakarta's fate relies on whether regional governments, the central government and business players in Indonesia are responsive to these challenges. Let's celebrate and turn Jakarta into a city of music.

Widyasena Sumadio is a lecturer in the communications department of Al-Azhar University in Jakarta. This article is distributed by the Common Ground News Service (CGNews) with permission from The Jakarta Post. Source: Jakarta Post, 15 August 2009, www.thejakartapost.com Copyright permission is granted for publication.

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IT Management: A new path in industry

By Amel Al-Ariqi

emen's Strategic Vision 2025, recently laid out by the Ministry of Planning and I n t e r n a t i o n a l Cooperation, looks forward to linking higher education to the needs of society. It seeks to produce graduates that are not job seekers, but generators of job opportunities.

It emphasizes the importance of stimulating economically related scientific and technological development and establishing research and development institutions enhance the national capacity to absorb the appropriate technologies."

But a question remains. With the current economic situation, can Yemen achieve this vision?

The first step has already been taken by local private and public enterprises, supported by experts from Delft University of Technology (TUDelft) in the Netherlands. They are launching a project to help Taiz University develop a master's program "to address the requirement the requisite training needs of mid-career engineering and IT professionals in Yemen," said Vicente Pijano, a consultant at TUDelft.

Before setting this project in motion in October 2008, a comprehensive report has been prepared that examines the needs Yemeni industry sector.

The outline found out that engineers graduating from the Yemeni universities are technicians that lack the competency to design and manage business processes, improve productivity, or achieve improvements in terms of other performance indicators, such as the quality of products and services.

"The program is designed to develop two commercial and multi-disciplinary master degree programs in the fields of engineering and management and in information technology and management for mid-career engineers at Taiz University," said Pijano.

"We have two partners, Hayel Saeed Anam Group and the General Training Institute (GTI) of the Yemeni Ministry of Telecommunications. By doing so, the project will contribute to strengthening Yemen's industrial entrepreneurial sector, as well as public sector," he added.

TUDelft has been providing technical assistance to the Yemeni government since 2004, when it assisted Yemen's authorities in formulating the now approved ICT Policy and Master Plan for the country's Higher Education sector.

Since then, TUDelft has been involved in the implementation of the "Institutional Strengthening of Post-secondary Education and Training Capacity" projects and other related projects with the Ministry of Higher Education.

Hard economic state

In 2006, the World Bank (WB) said that the first economic priority for Yemen "is to diversify its economy from a declining oil sector... to generate employment and for generating new fiscal revenues." According to studies, Yemen's economy is characterized by a weak production sector, sensitivity to sudden fluctuations especially in agriculture, a high dependence on the external sector and a growing dependence on imports of strategic goods such as wheat. Oil revenues make up almost 63 percent of the central state budget.

According to statistics from the second Five Year Plan, 65 percent of the population was employed in the informal sector and 53 percent worked in agriculture in 2000.

"Industrial development should be a strategic option and determinant of economic development in Yemen over the next period, in order to achieve the desired goals and to ensure moving from the status of a country of low income to the rank of middle income economies with rapid growth by 2025," said the Yemen's Strategic Vision 2025.

However, the WB said that the current industrial sector does not have a conducive environment for growth.

The sector suffers from weak infrastructure, government bureaucracy, reliance on imports, conservative family businesses, and undeveloped banking facilities. In addition, the small manufacturing enterprises that constitute 95 percent of the sector face great difficulties in obtaining financing, said the WB. Manufacturers in Yemen mostly produce foodstuffs, followed by textiles and clothing, wood-based products, metal products, and construction and building materials.



Taiz University to be Yemen's technology university

Gap between education and markets The 2006 National Strategy for the Development of Higher Education in Yemen points out the following challenges:

- "There is no tradition of preparation for entrepreneurship and selfemployment, and graduates generally leave Yemeni universities without the skills necessary for this"
- "Academic activities do not comply with recent socio-economic trends... [While there is an imbalance] of higher education outcomes and society's needs and labor market demand."
- "Yemen has a particular difficulty producing sufficient graduates in science, engineering and mathematics, and universities are dominated by social science and humanities students. This probably results not only from a lack of student demand, but of supply as well."

The strategy recommends that educators make the following improvements:

Improve the quality of the graduates of universities and other higher education institutions with particular emphasis on acquiring breadth and depth of knowledge, problem-solving skills, critical and creative thinking, communication skills in both Arabic and English, lifelong learning, IT skills, and proactive particivide training to the staff of the IT department at the university.

The choice of Taiz and Taiz University The Taiz region, located in the south western part of Yemen with an estimated population of about 4 million, is a favored location for consumer goodsrelated manufacturing.

The Hayel Saeed Anam Group of Companies is the largest enterprise conglomerate in the area. Its operations include six production groups in the areas of: general manufacturing (raw materials), Unilever products, Kraft products, cigarettes, packaging products and other consumer products.

In addition, the region features a host of small to medium sized enterprises, factories and mills which produce consumer goods, such as foodstuffs, chemicals, plastics, rubber products, soaps, detergents, disinfectants, packaging materials, cigarettes, various raw material inputs, and a range of other manufactured goods.

The project outline also emphasizes the importance of the relationship between the university and industry. It says it wants to work with the "Yemeni industrial entrepreneurial sector in particular by delivering graduates with knowledge, skills and attitudes to assume leading responsibilities in the process of innovation, knowledge transfer and in sustainable development."

The Faculty of Engineering &

department at Taiz University and was established in 2004.

The Faculty aims to contribute to the development of Yemeni society and the region in the area of IT and Industrial manufacturing systems engineering problems. Staffing of the Faculty includes 16 Yemeni professors.

According to the project outline, weaknesses in the program stem from its newness and the fact that its academic staff is relatively young and limited in size. It is expected to increase in the years ahead.

Though the current programs have certain weaknesses, particularly with respect to the managerial aspects of engineering and IT, the teachers are "qualified and very motivated to complement their teaching skills." They seek to collaborate with staff from other faculties and the private and public sectors, noted the outline.

In 2005 and 2006 the faculty had 571 students, including 158 women. Enrollment was up from 388 in 2004. Students are enrolled in undergraduate degree programs in the fields of communications and computer engineering, software engineering, IT and industrial and manufacturing systems engineering.

With respect to these programs, the project outline highlights their relative youth and that little is still known of their quality as there have been neither graduates nor feedback from the world of business.





Graduated IT students from the Yemeni universities are technicians and lack the competency to design and manage business processes, improve productivity



"Industrial development should be a strategic option and determinant of economic development in Yemen over the next period

and national aspirations."

"Universities should consider whether they might run short modules in aspects of entrepreneurialism for postgraduates, for which fees would be paid; and also whether more generally they should run postgraduate programs specifically to prepare students for specific careers for which their original program may not have prepared them" "To develop universities and other higher education institutions vertically and horizontally, initiate or open new disciplines, and diversify programs that meet local, national,

A step towards the path

With an estimated coast of USD 4.9 million, the program will start the first master's degree programs in Taiz University. "We aim to position Taiz University as Yemen's technology university," said Bert Grees, the Project Supervisor.

and regional labor market needs."

The programs will initially focus on mid-term career engineers and not regular students. "We found out that there are almost no Yemenis that have master's degrees in these fields," said Pijano.

He added that the program was designed train future teachers for undergraduate program at the Faculty of Engineering & Information Technology. Prospective students need to have bachelor's degree in relevant field, and at least two years experience working with industrial sector.

Ali Shuoaib, PMU Manager-TUDelft Project added that the program also pro-

Information Technology is the latest





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Invitation for General Bid No. (16) for the year 2009

The TV and Radio General Corporation declared its interest in inviting for general bid number (16) for the year 2009 at 100% government funding for:

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Cost for buying the bid documents (YR 200) non refundable. The deadline of selling the documents is: 22/9/2009.

The bids must be presented in a red wax sealed envelopes t the bids and tenders committee's secretariat at the corporation. The names of the bidding company and of the project along with the tender number and the bidder's name must be written on the envelop, which should contain the following documents:

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- 5. A copy of valid Zakat certificate for the year 2009.
- 6. A copy of valid commercial registration valid for the year 2009.
- 7. A copy of valid profession license certificate for the year 2009.
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The deadline for receiving the proposals is at 11:00 am on Tuesday 29/9/2009 at the corporation's main premises.



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The bids must be presented in a red wax sealed envelopes t the bids and tenders committee's secretariat at the corporation. The names of the bidding company and of the project along with the tender number and the bidder's name must be written on the envelop, which should contain the following documents:

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- 2. A copy of valid tax certificate for the year 2009 (feign bidders with no existing business activities in Yemen may furnish a copy of equivalent VAT registration document from their home countries).
- 3. A copy f valid insurance certificate for the year 2009 (insurance certificate is required only from firms with employees in Yemen who are entitled to benefit from the Public Enterprise for Social Security in Yemen).
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Readers View

Short Story: The Hungry Jaws Series by Kais Al-Iriani **Private or Public?**

By: Kais Aliriani

-n our part of the world we rely on foreign advice to help us manage things. In many instances, we do not have the confidence or experience to decide for ourselves. In the past there were many fans of full governmental control over all aspects of life, including the economy. Governments were involved in economic investments directly. Some of us went very far by promoting an extreme form of the common role, and we failed.

Later, experts, foreign ones of course, told us that this was WRONG. The time had come for a free market and for the private sector to take on a more serious role. The handful of factories that were established by the government should be sold

The government should not take part in investments anymore, but rather encourage and facilitate them. And so we did. We decided to sell every institution owned by the government. After which, we did not know what role the government would be, such as in the field of agriculture.

Now, as the world is witnessing the current economic downturn, many large companies are failing. The crisis is affecting once respected companies that used to be examples of capitalism's success such as Citibank, General Motors and Ford.

Governments are taking reverse action, buying into these big institutions and trying to help them in an attempt to rescue their economies. The cost to society is huge. Governments, and in turn societies, will have to pay the huge bill.

Are we going to reverse governmenhow can they?

Our dainty cake is not for you alone

By: Majed Al-Kotamy majedahmed1985@yahoo.com For the Yemen Times

recently found myself spontaneously writing this article in order to uphold the penetrative words uttered by Mr. Abdul Salam Al-Ansy in a special interview broadcast on Suhail Channel two weeks ago on Aug. 8.

"I'll say my word about this matter, and then whoever wishes to pout can pout as he likes. I don't care!" said Al-Ansy. The broadcaster had asked him to depict the nature of the current Yemeni situation and to acquaint the viewers with the core of those disagreements spreading throughout the political Yemeni household.

"All the friction and continuous discordances in the Yemeni domain are caused by two main problems," AlAnsy said. "On one hand, there is friction between the opposition represented by the Joint Meeting Parties and the ruling General People's Congress. On the other hand, there are tremendous disagreements amongst the JMP themselves. All and sundry are for the dividing of the Yemeni dainty cake.

"All of those factions are seeking more power and special privileges," Al-Ansy added. "They are rushing to acquire their own share of this abundant country's resources. Not a single one of them works faithfully to serve Yemen, his own homeland. Not one tries to maintain or strengthen the sturdy unified principles, no one looks to change for the sake of changing, and no one considers the national interests and makes them his own."

Abdul Salam Al-Ansy, a key member in the ruling party, is a very beloved man and figure highly

respected by the GPC and the JMP alike. Yemenis inside and outside the country admire him for his matchless honesty and true national stands. He is regarded as one of the prominent founders of the GPC. But as is usual in this country, he was partly excluded from attending the board of decision makers in the GPC and was eliminated as an effective member of the ruling party due to those good traits he possesses. In fact, many of the good men in this country who served Yemen and sacrificed in order to fix presidential orders and uphold the revolutionary unified system were excluded in this way.

According to Al-Ansy himself, he has recently broken away from the party line because he has become old enough to deal with the upcoming issues rising in the Yemeni domain. He commented ironically that

"nobody can take away his age or the ages of others. I may not be appropriate for this complicated period of time, yet I am still a son of the GPC. I'll continue to be a loyal citizen to the president Ali Abdullah Saleh, the GPC and my dear country of Yemen forever.'

tal action in this part of the world or

not? Did we give up on pure capitalism

or not? Should we give government a

larger role or not? These questions are

discussed in the developed world, but

not here. They are discussed because

the well-being of the society is the pri-

ority. In our part of the world, how can

contractors and officials work against

their own benefit? In other words, our

public officials, who are also investors,

will never think about the public role ...

I was really very affected and astonished by those words which truly revealed the deep gap between the ruling party and the opposition and between the government and its adversaries inside and outside Yemen.

All in all, I admired this man and his frank speech that didn't discriminate against a special faction or any political party. By removing such a sophisticated person from the country's political platform, Yemen has lost one of its most decent and faithful heroes heroes whose numbers are declining day by day.

There is no point in comparing them

By: Abdourahman Robleh

read Maged Thabet's article entitled 'To marry educated or uneducated women? Part Three' published on 6 Aug. 2009, but I did not have a chance to read his previous articles about the same subject. I do not know how you presented this idea previously, but I think there is no point in comparing between educated and uneducated women

It goes without saying that an educated woman is far and away better than an uneducated woman. Mothers teach their children while the father is absent. She not only concerns herself with what they eat, but also about what they feel. Children need someone who understands them. Educated women can read a lot of books about how to raise children. That will enable them to raise their children in the best possible way. For instance, my son could count

from one to ten in Arabic, English and in my mother tongue, and he is only 2 and a half years old. He also knows the Arabic and English alphabets, with only a few mistakes. All of this progress is not because of me but because of the efforts of his mother who devotes her time to the wellbeing of her son. I sometimes see my wife reading a leaflet of medicine to make sure about the side effects and the date of expiration. That is the simplest thing that an educated mother could do.

I do not say that life is a bed of roses with an educated woman. Like any couple, you might have ups and downs in life, and personal differences could play their role. There might be some issues that you do not see eye to eye on, but after all you can discuss such issues with an educated wife and can come to an agreement with her - something almost impossible with an uneducated wife.

Veiled or Unveiled

By: Afrah Nasser afrah.nasser@yahoo.com

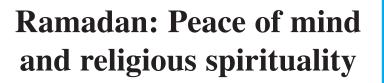
son told me that I was going to hell. Laughing, I exclaimed, "Why?" He answered, "Because you are not

Tourist development in Yemen

By: Abdalrazak Al-Shipami

business easily. I feel happy when I

Through The **Mind'S** Eve By: Maged Thabet Al-kholidy majed_thabet@hotmail.com



used to welcome the Holy Month of Ramadan every year, advising people to respect the holiness and spirituality of the month. This year, I'd like to welcome Ramadan in a different way, by shedding light on some of the most common problems during this month, and suggesting some solutions so that Ramadan can be spent with more regularity and peace of mind.

One of the problems that people face in Ramadan is the irregularity of sleep schedules. In the other months of the year, most people sleep at night and spend the day in activities. In Ramadan, the system is turned around in a way that people stay up late and sometimes sleep after the dawn prayer. Those who work face problems, especially if they have to wake up at nine or ten o'clock in the morning.

People can organize their time in Ramadan to overcome this problem. What they should do is to sleep at the end of the night. If they are used to sleeping for eight hours during the rest of the year, they can make sure they get the same hours sleep in Ramadan by sleeping four hours, for example from one o'clock to four or four thirty. This makes sleeping the other four hours easier after the dawn prayer. In this way, they will not face the problem of too little sleep in Ramadan.

Another problem that people usually face in Ramadan is the problem of not eating well in Ramadan, or rather the equilibrium of meals during this month. Most people is that they break their fast with a heavy meal immediately after sunset. Just before they feel hungry and think that they will eat a lot, but when the time comes to eat they are unable to. Just one or two hours later, they feel hungry again.

This problem can be solved easily by better arranging meals. What they should do is to have a light meal to break the fast. They can pray the sunset and night prayers while they work up their hunger. Then they can have their lunch. This way, they will eat better and alleviate their hunger for more hours.

One more problem common in Ramadan is the bad smells in the mosques. The source of this smell is either leftovers from the food that people bring to the mosque to break their fast or the smells of the peoples' belches. This problem is really common in most of the mosques, especially in Ramadan, because people are used to eating vegetables such as onion and garlic before praying.

Again, the problem is in the hands of the people themselves. They can stop eating such vegetables or at least delay eating them until after the pray time. In this way, the mosques will not smell bad during this month, unlike the rest of the year.

One more common problem is how people easily become moody during the day in Ramadan. Because they are fasting, people in Ramadan are easy to anger and sometimes quarrel. This can be noticed in markets and crowded streets. I do not think the problem is fasting, but the people themselves who have to find a solution.

To solve such a problem, I think, people should calm down, and remember that shouting, abusing each other and quarreling all negatively affect their fasting. There is no need to create problems out of nothing. If the issue is serious, they should search for solutions rather than making problems and quarrels.

These are the most common problems that people face during this holy month. These easy solutions should be followed if people really want to avoid trouble and live the month with peace of mind and religious spirituality.

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.

The paradox of our Time!

Dr. Bob Moorehead abaidamahmood@googlemail.com

The paradox of our time in history is

We've cleaned up the air, but polluted the soul. We've split the atom, but not our



t is a custom for Yemeni women to cover their faces with a thin black piece of cloth whenever they are in public or when they are in the presence of strange men for religious and/or traditional reasons. As always, the veil color must be black. However, sometimes it could be white, but that's rarely found. It's not comfortable to wear a veil, but once a girl is used to it, she no longer seems to feel any discomfort. In fact, if she really got used to it, she'd feel extremely uncomfortable without it.

For me, I don't wear it. A long time ago I wanted to, but I was completely opposed by my mother. I don't know why, but I'm glad she did. I'm glad because I really find it uncomfortable now. Even though being unveiled has its advantages and disadvantages, I'm still glad that I don't wear it.

Societal perception of a veiled girl varies from one individual to another. Some common perceptions are that the veil is a religious duty upon every girl to follow, it preserves the girls' beauty and honor and it's a social necessity so girls could avoid harassment. Here is the debatable perception: it enables girls to get away with whatever they want to do.

But that's not what matters to me. The stories that happened to me in respect to being unveiled are what impressed me. They made me ask myself: am I less Muslim or less Yemeni when I'm not veiled?!

Months ago, our neighbor's little

veiled." He comes from a very conservative and religious family and all the women in his family are veiled, so he can't see any other point of view. Anyways, I didn't take it personally at all.

Another incident that happened to me was really funny. My best friend's little sisters, ages 4 and 8, were gossiping about me. My friend happened to hear their conversation and she later told me about it. The younger told the elder that Afrah was coming to their house later on. The elder asked, "Who is Afrah?" The younger replied with surprise, "How could you forget her! She's the one who goes outside without a veil!" Then the elder remembered. For me, that was hilarious. So now I'm easily distinguishable by being unveiled!

Yet another incident was very weird for me. I went to attend my best friend's celebration of finishing memorizing the whole Quran at a Quranic teaching center. When it was over, I went to go home. Then, a girl I didn't know asked me loudly in surprise, "Aren't you going to wear your veil?" "I'm unveiled," I replied in the same tone of hers. We both were as equally surprised as the other. It was the most surprising look I've ever seen coming from a stranger.

In short, I don't think I'm any less Yemeni or Muslim when I'm unveiled. No matter what the perception might be, I won't wear it, even if I want to get away with anything! I can't help but laugh whenever I recall these incidents.

abdualrazag@universalyemen.com

ourism could be considered to be one of the main financial resources for the government's public budget. These days, Yemen has become a target country for numerous tourists who come from different parts of the world to enjoy the magical beauty and nice weather of Yemen. Such people visit Yemen either for tourist or business purposes. But whatever the purpose of those visitors is, they participate in promoting the Yemeni economy. Hence, we as Yemenis should prepare important services they are in need of, such as hotels, rental cars and so on.

As an employee of HERTZ rental car company, I realized how visitors are in need of cars to rent during their time in Yemen. HERTZ provides those visitors with modern cars in order to help them visit most of the magical places of Yemen or to achieve their

What did you gain?

By:Saleh Ahmed AL-Tam Saleh200945@yahoo.com

You who separated me from my darling, what did you gain from it? When you wasted my years and my darling was lost, what did you gain? I wonder if our torment puts them at ease Or if our crying makes them happy Or if the separation is a cure for their wounds And I wonder what it would have been like if they left us alone What it would have been like if they had let us be together God forgive you, because I can't!

serve those guests who visit Yemen for a specific period of time, and I do my best in order to give them a good impression of Yemeni people and Yemen as a whole.

Some of those visitors who rented our cars before come again during the tourist season and rent other cars from us. This is because they felt a true sense of comfort and happiness when they rented our cars in previous years. I take pride in my colleagues as they are participating in promoting our prosperous Yemen by serving its guests.

To conclude, Yemen is our beloved country, and we should invest our time and efforts to develop it. Every Yemeni should serve this country, no matter what position he finds himself in. If he is a teacher, he must build a good generation to run this country in the near future. If he is working or dealing with foreigners, he must reflect for them the beautiful face of Yemen.

that ...

We have taller buildings, but shorter tempers.

Wider freeways, but narrower viewpoints.

We spend more, but have less. We buy more, but enjoy it less.

We have bigger houses and smaller families.

More conveniences, but less time. We have more degrees, but less sense. More knowledge, but less judgment. More experts, but more problems. More medicine, but less wellness.

We drink too much, smoke too much, spend too recklessly,

laugh too little, drive too fast, get too angry too quickly,

stay up too late, get up too tired, read too little.

watch TV too much, and pray too seldom.

We have multiplied our possessions, but reduced our values. We talk too much, love too seldom, and hate too often. We've learned how to make a living, but not a life: We've added years to life, not life to years.

We've been all the way to the moon and back, but have trouble crossing the street to meet the new neighbor. We've conquered outer space, but not inner space; We've done larger things, but not better things.

prejudice. We write more, but learn less; We plan more, but accomplish less; We've learned to rush, but not to wait; We have higher incomes, but lower morals: We have more food, but less appeasement;

We build more computers to hold more information to produce more copies than ever, but have less communication.

We've become long on quantity, but short on quality.

These are the times of fast foods and slow digestion; tall men, and short character; steep profits, and shallow relationships.

These are the times of world peace, but domestic warfare; more leisure.but less fun: more kinds of food, but less nutrition.

These are days of two incomes, but more divorce; of fancier houses, but broken homes.

These are days of quick trips, disposable diapers, throw away morality, one-night stands, overweight bodies, and pills that do everything from cheer, to quiet, to kill.

It is a time when there is much in the show window and nothing in the stockroom; a time when technology can bring this letter to you, and a time when you can choose either to make a difference, or to just hit delete ...

27 August 2009

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المجلس مع إحدى الصالات مع حمام بمدخل مستقل ومدخل أخر مستقل

الأثاث يشمل مجلس ضخم + 2 تلفزيونين + 2 ريسيفرين + مكتبة ضخمة

المطبخ يشمل ثلاجة 14 قدم + بوتوجاز بنظام أمان كامل + مطبخ المنيوم

+ غرفة نوم ضخمة وأنيقة + غسالة + كاوية + استيريو (مسجلة)+ هاتف.



لإعلاناتكم يرجى التواصل مدح قسم الإعلانات والتسويق على رقم 578771/5/8 تحويلة ٢١٦/٦٠٦

باحثون عن وظيفة

• بكالوربوس لغة انجليزية – ديلوم فى المبيعات والإدارة – يجيد العمل فى المراسلات التجارية واالمناقصات والتعاملات التجارية للتواصل: ٧٣٣٨٢٦٧٦٩ محمد العامرى – هندسة معلوماتية - شبكات حاسوبية ونظم تشغيل -جامعة تشرين – اللاذقية – سوريا –

يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية للتواصل: ٧٣٥٦٧١٨٢٥ •سامى محمد – هنسة معلوماتية – قسم النظم والشبكات الحاسوبية –

جامعة تشرين اللاذقية – سوريا للتواصل: ٧٣٣٩٦٩٠٩٢ • ناجى خميس – بكالوريوس لغة

إنجليزية - يجيد التعامل مع الحاسوب والإنترنيت خبرة سنة ونصف كنائب مدير إداري في شركة هوك العالمية – يرغب فى العمل فى أى شركة أو مدرسة للتواصل: ٩ ٥ ٧١٢٨٣٧

• بكالوريوس هندسة حاسوب – (فلسطينى 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: ٧٣٣٨٠٣١٩٤

 فائز الحميرى – بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية – يجيد التعامل مع الكمبيوتر –



بحيد استخدام الإنترنيت والمراسلات – يرغب في العمل في شركة أو مدرسة خاصة أو إعطاء دروس خصوصية للتواصل: ٧٧١٨٥٨١١٤ – ٧١٣٢.٧٢٧٢ • بكالوريوس ترجمة -جامعة صنعاء – خبرة أكثر من سنتين في مجال المراسلات التجارية والترجمة – يرغب في العمل لدى سفارة أومنظمة أو شركة

للتواصل: ٧٧٧٩٩١٢٤٨ • بكالوريوس علوم وهندسة حاسوب -خبرة في الصيانة – خبرة في الشبكات – خبرة في المبيعات – يرغب في العمل في مجال الحاسوب للتواصل: ٧٧١٨١٨٤٢٠

• أحمد صوعان – بكالوريوس لغةإنجليزية – 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 فى الإدارة المالية والتكاليف والتسويق والمبيعات والرقابة في شركة - دورات حاسوب – دورات في مجال التنسيق للتواصل: ٩٥٦٩٩٥٠٧٧ ν٣٥٤.١٨٦٣

 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: ٧٣٥٢٢٩٤٩٧

• خبرة خارج وداخل اليمن في الاعمال الادارية، علاقات خارجية ، مراسلات تجاربة، ترجمة، تسويق عبر الانترنت، مهارات عالية جدا بمجال محركات

المحث واله Microsoft Office، مهارة التحدث باللغة الانجليزية كتابة ونطقا بطلاقة. أود الانضمام بفريق عمل في أي شركة تجارية اوعمل إداري بمجال النفط التواصل ٧٣٣٧٨٣٧٧٣

وظائف شاغرة

• مطلوب موظف للعمل في كافيتيريا في صنعاء بدوام كامل وبراتب ٢٠٠٠٠ ريال يمنع التدخين والتخزين أثناء الدوام



للنساء بحوش صنغير

• مطلوب عدد من الموظفين والموظفات لشغل وظائف في السكرتارية والعلاقات العامة والشؤون الإدارية والمشتريات وتدريس اللغة الإنجليزية

للتواصل: ٤٧٠٤٠٠ - فاكس: ٢٠٣١٣٨

Al-Thuraya

Consulting

سيارات

•للبيع: سيارة تويوتا كورلا – اللون برونزي – موديل ٢٠٠٤ – لوحة





باسم محمد عبده الشيباني

Basem M.A. ALshaibani

Sana'a-Hadah St.

صنعا *--*شار**ع** حد*ه* أمام مركز الكميم التجاري

الإطفاء ١٩١، طوارىء المياه ١٧١، الإستعلامات ١١٨، حوادث (المرور) ١٩٤، ٢٥٠٧٦١/١، وزارة المواصلات (تلفون) ٧٥٢٢٢٠٢، الإذاعة ٢٨٢٠٦١، التلفزيون ٣٣٢٠٠١/٢، لمسبة الباصات للتنقل داخل المدن ٢٦٢١١١/٣، وزارة المواصلات ٣٢٥١١٠/١/٢/٣ السباحة ٢٥٤٠٣٢،

\$

البنك المركزي:

الشئون الخارجيه ٢٠٢٥٤٤/٧، الشئون الداخليه ٢٥٢٧٠١/٧، الهجرة

الصليب الاحمر ٢٠٣١٣١/٣، تليمن ٧٥٢٢٢٢٧

البنوك

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

ستشفى الثورة ت: ١/٢٤٦٩٦٧-٦٦ المستشفى الجمهوري ت: ١٠-٢٧٤٢٨٦/٨٧ ت: ۰۱- ٤١٢٩٨١ -۱۰ مستشفى حدة الأهلى ت: ۲۰۰۰/۱۰۲۰۰۸ -۰۱ لمستشفى الالمانى الحديث فاکس: ٤١٨١١٦

مستشفيات

ت:۲٤٣١٢٤ تعز ت: ۲١٣٤٨٩

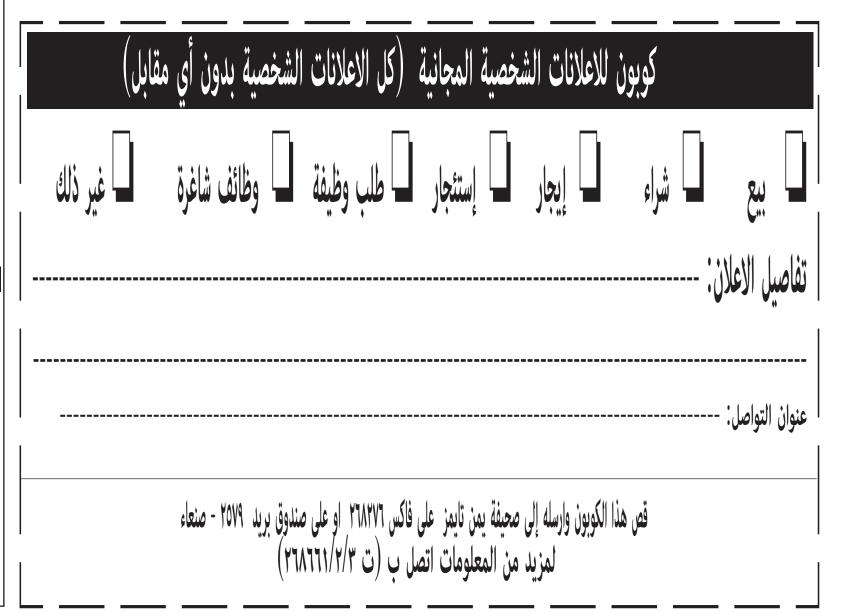
📥 شحن وتوصيل

ت:۱-٤٤٤٥٥،٤٤١٩٣٥

المكلات: ۳۰۹۱۹۰ الحديدة ت: ۲۱۹٦٤۳

E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

فنادق فندق فرسای ت: ۲ /۰۱۰ ۲۵۹۷ -۰۱



بنك اليمن والخليج 🌏 فاكس: ٢٦٠٨٢٤ ت: ٢٦٠٨٢٣ – ١ – ٩٦٧ . فرع عدن :ت/ ۲۳۷۸۲۹– ۲. فاکس/۲۳۷۸۲٤ -بنك التضامن الإسلامي ت: ٠١/٦٦٦٦٦٦ البنك التجاري ت: ٢٧٧٢٢٤ فاكس : ٢٧٧٢٩١ مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل ت: ٢٦٤٧٧٥,٢٦٤٧٠٢ فاکس: ۲٦٤٧٠٣,٥٠٣٣٥٠ ت: ۰۱- ٤٠٧٠٣٠ بنك اليمن الدولي . البنك العربي ۱- ۲۷٦٥٨٥/۲ : شهر ت : ۰۱-٥٦٣٨١٣ بنك التسليف الزراعي

ت: ۲۷٤۳۱٤ -۰۱ تأجير سيارات

زاویه (Budget) ت: ۳۰۹٦۱۸۰۵۰۰۳۷۲ فاکس: ۲٤۰۹۵۸ یورب کار ت: ۲۷۰۷۵۱ فاکس: ۲۷۰۸۰٤ ىيرتز لتآجير السيارات صنعاء ت: ٤٤٠٣٠٩٠ فرع شیراتون ت: ٥٤٥٩٨٥ عدن ت :۲۲۵۵۲۲۵۰

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

آبتك لتعليم الكمبيوتر(تركيز على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة إلكترونية) مهادة ايزو ١. صنعاء ت: ١-٤٦٨٣٠٥ فاکس : ٤٠٧٤١٩ - ٠١ عدن ت: ۲۰۰-۲۳۷۱۹۹ تعز ت: ۲۵۰۳٤۳-٤۰ لمكلاء ت: ۳۰۷٤۹۲-۰۰

Infinit Education T:444553 ت: ٤٤٥٥١٨/٧-٤٤٢٠٧٣ NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر

البريد السريع FedEx صنعاء ت: ٤٤٠١٧٠/٢٢٨/٢٣٠ عدن ت ۲٤٥٦٢٦

الحديده ت: ٢٢٦٩٧٥/٤ ت: ٤١١٩٨٨ المكلات: ۳۰۲٦٤١ نبوه ت: ۲۰۲۳۲٦ سيئون ت: ٤٠٧٢١٩ ت:۲٦٠٥٠٠ بلحاف ت: ۷۷۷۷۸۸٦٦۰ مقطری ت: ۲۲۰۶۹۸

ت: ۲۳۷۵۰۰ -۱۰ فنق شيراتون فندق موفمىيك ت: ٥٤٦٦٦٦ - ١٠ فاكس: ٥٤٦٠٠٠ ت:۲۷۲۳۷۲ -۱۰ فندق سبأ فندق ریلاکس ان ت: ٤٤٩٨٧١ -٠١ فندق وأجنحة الخليج السياحي

مكاتب ترجمة

الشهاب لخدمات الترجمة:(عربي- إنجليزي)(إنجليزي - عربي) تلفون: ۷۷۷۷٦۲۲۰۲ أو ۷۳۳۰۰۸٦۸۲ - فاكس:۱/٤٢٠٦٥٧ إىمىل: sts.yemen@gmail.com

معاهد

معهد يالي ت: ٤٤٨٠٣٩/ ٤٤٥٤٨٢ فاكس:٤٤٨٠٣٧ ت: ۲۰۰۹٤٥ معهد اللغة الألمانىه المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر ت: ٢٦٦٢٢٢ فاكس: ٥١٤٧٥٥ معهد کاروکوس ت: ٥٣٢٤٣٤/٥ فاکس: ٥٣٢٤٣٦ معهدأىكتك ت: ٥١٠٦١٣ - ٢٤٠٨٣٣ فاكس: ٢٦٥٥٣٧

شركات للتأمين

الوطنية للتأمين ت :۲۷۲۹۲۴/۲۷۲۸۷۳ فاكس:۲۷۲۹۲٤ مأرب للتأمين صنعاء ت: ۲۰٦۱۲۹/۸/۱۳ الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين صنعاء ت: ۲۸٤۱۹۳، مدن ت: ۲٤٤۲۸۰ تعز ت: ۲٥٨٨٨١ شركة اليمن للتأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٧٢٨٠٦/٢٧٢٩٦٢/٤٣ عدن ت: ۲٤٧٦١٧ ت: ۲۵۰۳٤٥

مدارس

روضة واحة الأطفال: تلفاكس:-٤٧٠٢٥٠ موبايل: ٧٣٤٥٢٢٢٢٥ ت: ٤١٤-٠٢٦/٤٢٤-٤٢٣ مدرسة رينبو ت: ۳۷۰۱۹۱/۲ فاکس:۳۷۰۱۹۳ مدارس صنعاء الدولىة ت: ٤٤٨٢٥٨/٩ مدرسة التركيه الدوليه ت: ۲۰۶۱۵۹ مدرسة الماحد الىمنىه

سفريات

ت: ۲۷۰۷۵۰ النسيم للسفريات العالميه للسفريات والسياحه ت: ٤٤١١٥٨٩/٦٠

Yot L

مطاعم

مطعم ومخبازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني) تلفون : ۲٦٦٣٧٥ – ٢٩، ٥٠٥ فاكس : ٢٦٧٦١٩

للإعلان في هذه الصفحة يرجى الإتصال على الرقم التالي 268661 /01 وإرسال الإعلانات المجانية على فاكس/268276





Yemen's first and most widely-read English-language newspaper

Cheering in the rainy days of Ramadan



The forth day of Ramadan was sunny in Sana'a, but the road around the Old City, the Saila, was still flooded from the night before.



By: Heather Murdock

t was raining just afte 6 o'clock on the second night of Ramadan, but reddish sunlight reminded hungry fasters that it was not yet time to eat.

Hadda Street in in Sana'a was barren. A few busses to Bab Al-Yemen flew past me and the other wet stragglers trying to get home. The bus drivers were in a hurry- it was almost time to break the day's fast.

I wondered if the drivers could see me waving at them through the rain and mist. I moved further into the street.

A minibus that was labeled "Tahreer" stopped, and the driver said he was changing routes and going to the Bab.

Around 6:30, the driver must have heard the melodic calls from the mosques announcing the end of the fast, because he passed dates back to me and the other two passengers. All I heard was the rain pounding on the metal roof of the minibus.

Water sprayed into the open doors, and we zipped down the empty streets. Suddenly, it was night.

Ahead we saw street lights reflecting off a wet road descending into a brown river, and the driver slowed the bus. A taxi in front of us had driven around the next corner, and was now backing out. Our driver pressed on, past an empty car and another minibus, abandoned in the flood.

Soon the river covered the tires, and splashed onto the floor of the bus. We moved slowly, but our wake still broke over the raised sidewalk. I wondered if the bus was going to

make it.

On the sidewalk, men socialized and ate under awnings and in shops. As we inched by, several men, who chomped while they watched the bus, cheered.

At the same moment, the man on the front bench and I realized that the people on the sidewalk were encouraging us because our bus was con-



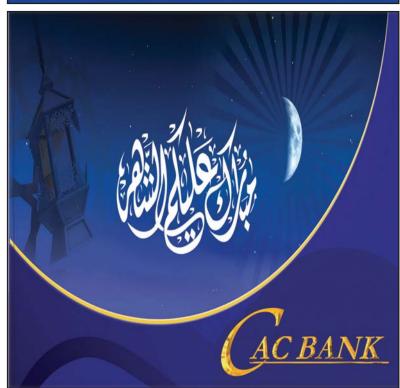
d Office: Zubairi St. Yemen Kuwait Bank Building Tel. + 967 1 469721/2/3/4, Fax. + 967 1 217251, 209452 Branches: Sana'a: Taiz Street, Tel. + 967 1 624971, Fax. + 967 1 625714 el. + 967 3 201110, Fax. + 967 3 201107, Taiz: Tel. + 967 4 251454, Fax. + 967 4 250832, den: Tel. + 967 2 244295, Fax. + 967 2 246237, Mukalla: Tel. + 967 5 350997, Fax, + 967 5 350629

تأمين الم

تأمينات أخ

Property Insurance

Others







Just outside the Old City, near Bab Al-Yemen, cars and busses swished through the flooded streets for the first three nights of Ramadan.





Despite the rains, shoppers filled the markets just before sundown on the third night of Ramadan.

quering the flood. We both laughed.

When we rolled back onto a solid ground, I didn't recognize know where we were. There are many routes from Hadda Street to the Bab, and this one was new to me. The other passengers got off the bus, and there were few, if any, streetlights.

A few minutes later, the driver told me he couldn't make it to the Bab because of the floods, but he would drop me off as close as possible.

When I got off the bus, the water was about a foot deep, and the current flowed fast. As I trudged through the streets, bits of trash and plastic bags swept by me. A few men picked through the water with bare feet, and robes in hand.

On the sidewalk and under tarps men and boys were eating.

I hopped up onto the crowded sidewalk and saw a couple of teenage boys in track suits breaking their fast under a blue tarp attached to a building. The rain was loud and they did not look up.

"Excuse me?" I said. They could not hear me over the rain drumming on their tarp. I repeated myself louder. "Excuse me?" They continued eating.

"Guys!" I shouted. They looked up mid-chew, and one told me the Bab was straight ahead.

When I reached the corner of Bab Al-Yemen Street, there was a happy, just-fed crowd on the corner. Some were pressed against the buildings to stay dry, but most stood in the rain on the edge of the raised sidewalk, watching the action in the lake that once was an intersection.

Slowly, cars descended into the deep. When they rolled back up to solid ground, the growing crowd cheered.

A white car with a flat roof got stuck. A half a dozen men hiked their white robes up and hooked them onto their traditional jambiyya knives. They plodded into the water, laughing.

They pushed and the car's wheels reconnected with the asphalt. The driver pulled out of the lake and the spectators on the sidewalk celebrated.

A burly man with wet black hair looked proud and delighted.

"Cool, right?" he said. I agreed. The next morning, the rivers had turned back into roads. The Old City was quiet and dry, and the date shops were closed.

Around 10 o'clock, while most people rested after a night of feasting and praying, the markets slowly came back to life.

Later that day, as the third night of Ramadan drew closer, the rain began to fall again and streets began to flood. By 5 o'clock, robes were hooked over jambiyya knives on Bab 🛓 Al-Yemen Street and umbrellas covered the fruit in the market.

Shoppers waded through the deepening river roads to buy last-minute items for the coming night's feast.

And as the time to eat drew nearer, the intersection flooded, and the first minibus of the night got stuck. About 📱 five men jumped into the muddy water and pushed, ready to celebrate another rainy night of Ramadan.