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## In the 20th anniversary of the Convention on Child Rights , Children write their dreams and release them through balloons

By: Fatima Al-Ajel  
 For the Yemen Times

SANA'A, Nov. 25 — It was the first time anyone ever asked her to write about her dreams for her future. She is 10 years old and she lives in one of the most vulnerable areas in Sana'a governorate. "I dream to be a teacher to ban punishment and violence in school and I dream also to serve my country." A child girl participated in the balloon-releasing wrote. Another child wrote on his card "I have the right to live in freedom, and

hope to reach my goals, such as becoming a pilot."

On 19 Nov, 2009 – Save the Children celebrated its 90th anniversary and the 20th anniversary of the Child Rights Convention by organizing an awareness raising celebration in the Youth Palace in Sana'a with activities designed to engage children and youth. The celebration started with releasing balloons with messages written by children, all beginning with three phrases: "I dream to...", "I hope to..." and "I have the right to..."

Qafra, seven years old, was wondering what to write on her piece of paper. After sometime of thinking, she wrote "I hope to live happily and to be beautiful."

Children and youth were the main participants in the celebration and all of them had the opportunity to express their dreams and write about their rights. Some children expressed their messages to adults through performing a play. About 7 girls performed a play, explaining street children sufferings.

The play also illustrated the ignorance of the street children to the basic child rights. The play aimed to raise children's awareness about their rights, as defined in the International Convention on the Rights of the Child, ratified by Yemen in 1991. They also approached this through songs, and 10 girls performed songs calling for a better life. Shatha, 16 years old, played the role of a street child selling flowers. She ensured the importance of children's participation in advocating for their rights.

Youth participation was part of the celebration event in which youth discussed two issues affecting their wellbeing; Therefore they called for nondiscrimination against youth (regardless of gender, ethnicity, color or nationality). The outcry was for better skills development opportunities for youth to improve their lives. This focused on such things as how youth can play a main role in their community, especially when they find



support from NGOs and other sources.

The children and audiences watched a short film showing a message from a displaced girl affected by the conflict in Sa'ada. Her voice itself expressed the suffering she and many other displaced children suffer, yet she still believes there is hope for the future. The film last-

ed only three minutes, but the message was strong enough to touch the feelings of all audience.

The celebration of the CRC included a two day workshop launched on 17- 18, Nov. 2009 in the Youth Palace with the participation of the present and previous members of the Children's Parliament for 2004- 2008. The workshop aimed at defining the impact of Children's Parliament on the wellbeing of the children in Yemen. The Children's parliament is an active child-based voice for the right of children that uses Yemen's ratification to the international convention for more gains to children. Based on the CRC the children parliament identify gaps and develop recommendations for how it can have a better impact on the realization of children's Rights and to identify

how their membership in the Children's Parliament has changed their lives.

The Country Director of Save the Children in Yemen, Andrew Moore stated that through its 90 years, Save the Children has built on its legacy and been a leading voice for children's rights, which are as important today as ever. "We believe in our future and we believe in the future of children's rights – now it's time to make these rights a reality," Moore explained.

Save the Children has been operating in Yemen since 1963 and has been working together with the government, ministries, Higher Council of Motherhood and Childhood, donors, partners, teachers, parents, youth and children to have a better life based on the Child Rights Convention.

### A message from a displaced girl from Sa'ada



I am a displaced girl  
 To whom can I cry and tell my sorrow?  
 There was nowhere to go  
 My house is destroyed  
 My family is dispersed  
 My relatives are far  
 To the tents, I fled  
 Terror controls my soul  
 But you observed my situation  
 I thank God  
 Who helps me

Oh, who will hear me?  
 When I left my village  
 My eyes are full of tears  
 I lost all peacefulness  
 and now everyone is gone  
 and all of them are suffering  
 and sadness is overcoming me  
 My brother was shot  
 without home or school  
 and am grateful to everyone  
 In this difficult time

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## Houthis accuse Yemeni, Saudi troops of Using excessive force

By: Mohammed Bin Sallam

SA'ADA, Nov. 25 – Saudi fighter jets continue to hit Houthi strongholds in Hasama, Malahidh, Dhahyan, Razih and Ashaesh areas, local sources from the Sa'ada governorate said, adding that the airstrikes coincide with heavy mortar and rocket shelling by both Yemeni and Saudi armies in other areas.

In a statement distributed to the various media outlets, Houthi followers said that Saudi forces began on Monday advancing toward Yemeni lands from various border fronts, using all types of ground and aerial weapons. Houthis accused both armies of using excessive force against citizens.

The statement added that the Saudi army uses tanks, heavy mortars, Apache helicopters and F-15 jets in the operation, pointing out that "clashes are still going on in various fronts at the Yemeni border in Malahidh, Shadha and Hasama districts."

Spokesman for the Houthis, Mohammed Abdussalam said in a telephone conversation with the Iranian Al-Alam channel that Saudi jets launched 35 raids Monday on various Sa'ada villages, confirming that dozens of civilians were killed in the raids, particularly in the Yemeni Najain city, which is 200 km away from the border of Saudi Arabia. He noted that the situation was calm in the majority of fronts.

A Saudi military source said from the battleground that "offensives launched



An estimated 175,000 people have been affected by the conflict in Yemen since 2004, including those displaced by the latest surge in fighting between Government forces and Al Houthi rebels that began in August.

by Houthis are direct suicide operations, which makes it impossible to achieve a military victory.

The source added that Houthis attempt to cause human losses among the Saudi troops.

Another Saudi senior military official told Al-Sharq Al-Awsat newspaper that Houthis have no fixed plans, adding

they most often change them. "They sometimes hide among internally displaced persons (IDPs), fire bullets from behind IDPs or hide inside homes in border villages and launch offensives overnight."

Al-Sharq Al-Awsat newspaper reported that there is an exchange of fire between Houthis and Saudi troops in

various fronts including the Dukhan Mountain and Jalah village, adding that Houthis hide during daytime and launch their attacks overnight. As a result, Saudi forces resorted to removing any old homes in villages near its border with Yemen.

The newspaper added that Houthis succeeded to launch operations with

RPGs and Katyousha missiles, and they engaged in gunfire inside Saudi territory.

According to the newspaper, the Saudi forces, backed by Apaches, eliminated a Houthi group that was entrenching in the Saudi Ain Harah area, near the Command of Saudi Operations, as it was plotting to destroy mortars belonging to the Saudi army.

The newspaper went on to say that hundreds of Houthis launched surprise attacks against Saudi troops after midnight and at dawn times early this week.

### Somalis involved

Al-Sharq Al-Awsat newspaper published a report revealing that Somali fighters have been involved in supporting Houthi rebels in their fight against the army. It said that those Somali fighters receive money in exchange for their support for Houthis.

Arab League Secretary-General Amro Musa received a report from Ambassador Ibrahim Al-Shuaimi, the Arab League Delegate in Mogadishu, in which the latter didn't rule out the possibility of Somali refugees being involved in the Houthi-led rebellion in north Yemen.

"There are some Somali mercenaries who back Houthis in their rebellion against the state," the report said. "Those mercenaries may include leaders belonging to the armed Islamic groups that oppose foreign military presence in the Somali land and the

interim authority led by Sheikh Shariff Sheikh Ahmad.

The Yemeni Defense Ministry-affiliated 26sep.net quoted a Yemeni official military source as saying on Monday that the army thwarted Houthis' attempts to sneak into strategic positions used by the army in Sa'ada hills.

The source added that the army carried out qualitative operations in Sa'ada, destroying several Houthi posts in Gharaz, Gufl and Tamalus areas and hitting Houthi targets in Jabal Qais and Mazram areas.

During his talk with the Aljazeera satellite channel on Monday evening, Parliament Member Yahya Badraddin Al-Houthi, who is currently living in Germany, denied that his men accepted the five terms listed by the government as a condition to stop its operations against Houthi followers.

This came after a Yemeni official source declared last Thursday that Houthis field leader Abdulmalik Al-Houthi accepted the five terms, announced by the government as a condition to stop the war.

### Humanitarian situation

Regional director for the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), Tomas Devin, warned against worsening malnutrition and potential cholera outbreak in the Mazrak IDP camp in Hajja governorate, which hosts over 10,000 people. According to Devin, another 20,000 IDPs are living outside the camp.

## Piracy threatens fishermen in Yemeni Coasts



Somali pirates surround to the International Alliance Forces

SANA'A, Nov. 25 — A group of Somali pirates attacked a Yemeni fishing boat 15 miles off the Aden Coast last Sunday. Yemen Times met one of the attacked fishermen, who said that the Somali pirates tried to take all of their equipment, including the boat, and then get rid of them.

"We were able to run away toward the coast so the pirates could not catch us," the fisherman said.

Another three fishermen were found floating in the ocean and rescued last week by the American warship (USS Choin), which belongs to the International Alliance Forces.

The three rescued fishermen said that they went fishing from the Ahwar coast to the sea when they came across the pirates. "They threw us away mercilessly into the sea," the fishermen said. The fishermen were sent to the Yemeni authorities in Shabwa by the warship USS Choin.

In a related subject, the Aden Coast Guard Authority said that a boat was reported missing along with four fishermen in the Shabwa governorate in Ahwar coast. The Authority, for security reasons, has reported the missing boat and distributed reports to all ships passing by.

Within the same context, broadcasting resources said that the Aden Gulf Coast Guard Authority received a report that a group of Iranian militants had assaulted a Yemeni boat and examined its owners. He added that they were given a clean bill of health. The Coast Guard Forces immediately sent two boats to investigate the situation there.

It is worth mentioning that Yemeni fishermen demand all their rights, saying that the ships who pass by do not respect their presence. They also plead for the government to relieve all the suffering they are liable to have brought upon them by attacks from unknown people who use machine guns and do not let them live peacefully. The attacks they mentioned occasionally resulted in casualties.

Piracy attacks around the world numbered 324 during the year, according to figures from the ICC International Maritime Bureau's Piracy Reporting Center.

Attacks by Somali pirates in the Gulf of Aden and the east coast of Somalia, numbered 174, with 35 vessels hijacked and 587 crew members taken hostage.

Nearly 20,000 ships pass through the Gulf of Aden each year, heading to and from the Suez Canal.

## New foundation strives to protect Yemen's National Animal

By: Yusef Al-Radai  
For the Yemen Times

SANA'A, Nov. 24 — David B. Stanton, advisor to the Ministry for Water and the Environment, and founder of the Yemeni Leopard Recovery Program (YLRP) is working full time to ensure an expanding population of Arabian Leopards (*Panthera pardus nimr*) in Yemen. These animals are on the IUCN "Red List" meaning they are critically endangered with extinction in the wild. The number of Arabian Leopards left is unknown but, it is certainly less than 200 and could possibly be fewer than 100, according to Stanton. The Bengal Tiger (*Panthera tigris bengalensis*), by comparison, numbers about 3,500 in the wild. According to the Arabian Leopard fact sheet, a publication of the YLRP, Yemen's leopard population is "possibly extinct," however, sources indicate that Arabian Leopards probably still exist in Wada'a, Amran, Hawf, Al Mahrah, and a few other locations.

According to the YLRP, Arabian Leopards are the largest and strongest of the Arabian cats, of which there are at least three other species: Caracal (*Caracal caracal schmitzi*), Gordon's Wildcat (*Felis silvestris gordanii*), and Sand Cat (*Felis margarita harrisoni*). Male Arabian Leopards may weigh up to 34 kg, but females average much less at about 20 kg. These cats are the smallest and most genetically distinct of the nine recognized leopard subspecies. They have an unusually long tail, which they use to balance themselves in the steep terrain that they inhabit.

According to the YLRP website ([www.yemenileopard.org](http://www.yemenileopard.org)) the program implements a strategy that consists of increasing public awareness, understanding, sympathy, commitment and involvement in leopard conservation, improving the breeding success of Yemen's captive Arabian Leopards, and lobbying for real protection of wild



Arabian Leopards where they still exist in Yemen. As a result of YLRP lobbying, the Yemen Council of Ministers passed legislation declaring the Arabian Leopard as Yemen's official National Animal on April 29, 2008. It is a high priority of YLRP's public awareness campaign to bring this to everyone's attention and to help them understand how this can benefit both Yemen and its National Animal.

When asked why we should conserve Arabian Leopards in the first place, Stanton said, [as quoted in the Quran] "Everything that walks on this Earth, or

flies with its wings is a nation like you" [Surat al Anam 38 - 6]. He also said, "Yemen currently faces the risk of being the only country in the world ever to have allowed its national animal to become extinct. If we allow this to happen, then Yemen will suffer a major loss of prestige in the eyes of the world, something the country really can't afford at present."

Stanton also argues that the Arabian Leopard is a powerful and charismatic symbol that has the capacity to help engender pride in the Yemeni public at a time when Yemen is fractured with

discontent and struggle. Stanton has been asked many times by people "why so much focus on environmental issues when people in Yemen are suffering so much?" "In fact," David says, "people are part of the environment and any harm that we do to the environment we are actually imposing on ourselves." He added that the only effective way to implement conservation is to involve people, so that we can only help nature by helping people. For example, he will be bringing a team of five Yemeni biologists to Oman in January or February for special training at Jebel Samhan Nature Reserve so that they can gain the skills needed to conduct leopard surveys in Yemen. Leopard surveys will employ local people because their knowledge is vital to the success of such research. According to David, when people begin to realize that having leopards in their area can lead to employment and other economic benefits local attitudes will finally turn in favor of these animals.

Because leopards are at the top of the food chain, they can only exist in areas that are relatively undisturbed. By protecting leopards we are protecting everything that lives in their environment thereby preserving the habitat in its pristine condition.

On Wednesday, November 18th the YLRP became an officially registered foundation with the Yemen Ministry for Social Affairs and Labor. The foundation's board consists of Dr. Abdulkarim Nasher as president, HE Abdurrahman Al-Eryani, Yemen's Minister for Water and the Environment, as chairman, Dr. Masaa Al-Jumaily as advisor, Dr. Amal Al-Kebsi as advisor, and Mr. Adnan Jumman as public relations Officer. With such a strong administrative team, David is confident that people in positions of power will begin to see the wisdom of protecting Arabian Leopards in Yemen. This is good news for the foundation and for Yemen's National Animal.

## ILO: Women seek to break into the Yemeni labor market

By: Amel Al-Ariqi

SANA'A, Nov. 23 — To promote enrolment of Yemeni women into the Technical Education and Vocational Training (TEVT) the International Labour Organisation has provided five days of training to 25 representatives from the Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training.

The training also directed participants from the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training, National Woman Committee and other organizations directly involved in promoting young women's education.

The training aimed to discuss and review the obstacles that prevent Yemeni women from joining this sector.

A recent assessment conducted this year by the ILO estimates that around

13 percent students enrolled in TEVT are women, the majority in traditionally feminine specializations such as sewing, embroidery and handicrafts. These specializations are oversaturated and with limited employment opportunities, and have limited returns in terms of women participating in income-generating activities.

According to the assessment, young women's low enrolment rates in TEVT institutions mainly stem from the perception that these institutions provide skills associated with 'manual labor' and are dominated by men. In Yemen, where traditional gender roles often prevail, women often do not join TEVT.

Almost no women are currently enrolled in technical centers focusing on industrial training such as carpentry, electricity, and construction.

In the academic year 2008-2009,

women signed up for courses in institutes across Yemen, according to the Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training.

In order of preference, they chose courses in computer programming, office management; accounting, early childcare, marketing, management photography, desk top publishing, interior design, PC maintenance, telecom engineering, engineering construction and building.

According to the Department of Women Workers at the ministry that collected the data, participation in these traditionally male-dominated specializations ranged from 256 female computer programming students, and three are studying construction.

The ILO revealed that female employment in Yemen has been bound by a number of factors that include low educational levels, early marriage, high

fertility rates, and negative cultural perceptions associated with "women workers."

But the socio-cultural bias against technical education and vocational training in Yemen persists.

"In comparison to their male counterparts, young women in Yemen are doubly disadvantaged in entering this sector due to the traditional perception that technical education and vocational training provides second class education, and a system that is dominated by men," reported the ILO.

The ILO however dismisses cultural hindrances as the most important factor behind lack of women's enrolment, rather stressing the need to raise awareness about the sector. "In comparison to men, women are generally more restricted to the private sphere and have therefore less of a chance to know about vocational training opportunities," said

its report.

In rural areas, young women from poor backgrounds that practice traditionally feminine specializations, such as sewing, embroidery, and handicrafts, generate less income said the report.

According to the report, with increasing levels of poverty in Yemen, more women are entering these centers in order to gain additional income. However, the basic skills training they receive are often not enough to master a trade. The products are often of low quality and cannot be sold in the market.

The ILO argues that improving access to vocational training will supply young women with adequate skills to break into the Yemeni labor market, and keep them away from informal employment which they often fall into because they are under-qualified.

Yet the sector of technical education

and vocational training in Yemen absorbs only .2 percent of the bulging young population in Yemen, which suffering from the limited ability of the formal education system to prepare young people for the labor market. This is leading to a chronic shortage of skilled workers in fields like leadership, management, foreign languages, computers and ignorance about the use of equipment, according to the ILO.

This training was a component of the ILO Decent Work Country Programme, a program in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, the Yemeni General Federation of Workers' trade union and the Yemeni Chambers of Commerce and Industry. The ILO's mandate is devoted to advancing opportunities for women and men to obtain decent and productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security, and human dignity.



In Brief

**SANA'A**  
**Japanese hostage engineer freed**  
The Japanese engineer Takeo Mashimo, 63, was freed on Monday after being kidnapped by an outlaw elements who took him to Arhab district of Sana'a last week.

Sana'a governor Numan Duwaid along with the Japanese ambassador to Yemen Masakazu Toshikage met today with the freed hostage following his release in Sana'a.

The governor expressed displeasure for this irresponsible act by those kidnapers, noting that the abduction of the Japanese engineer was condemned at the popular and official level.

He affirmed that this incident will not shake the strong relations linking both the Yemeni and Japanese people, valuing Japan support for development in Yemen.

Mashimo praised efforts of the Yemeni government in following his situation and safely releasing him.

**Justice Minister returns to Sana'a**  
Minister of Justice Ghazi al-Aghbari returned on Sunday to Sana'a coming from Cairo after participating in the 25th session of Arab Justice Ministers Council meetings in Cairo.

Al-Aghbari told Saba that the session came out with resolutions and recommendations contributing to boosting Arab cooperation in the justice and judiciary fields, topped by forming a technical committee to study the legal aspects for combating corruption phenomena.

The Council has urged Arab countries which have not approved yet the amendment of the third paragraph of Article No. (1) of the Arab Convention of Combating Terrorism which was approved by Arab Justice and Interior Ministers councils to quickly approve the amendment thereof, he added.

**Yemen discusses climate changes program execution**

Supreme Committee on climate changes discussed on Monday the details related to implementation of the National Program on Climate Changes.

In the committee meeting, Minister of Planning and International Cooperation Abdul Karim al-Arhabi and Head of the committee affirmed the importance of executing the national program on climate change according to the timetable specified in the program.

Al-Arhabi pointed out the significance of integrating the climate change

program in all development plans, noting the need to build sustainable institutional and human abilities in the public sector institutions.

He stressed the necessity to adopt the principle of transparency in carrying out the program decisions and benefiting from the available support to execute this program so as to achieve objectives of the program implementation.

The committee approved seeking help of the Public Works Project to implement the sector works related to the climate changes program resolutions

**ADEN**  
**Issue of Somali refugees discussed with DRC**

Secretary General of Aden local council Abdul Kareem Sahif discussed on Monday with the head of the Dutch Refugees Council (DRC) issues related to the Somali refugees in Yemen and possibilities of supporting effort of Yemen in presenting assistance for the refugees.

The secretary general reviewed problems facing provinces of the country in general and Aden in particular due to growing number of Somali refugees to the country, calling on the international community to present assistance to Yemen to pass issues caused because of increase of Somali refugees.

For his part, the DRC official affirmed readiness of his country to offer assistance to Somali refugees in Yemen.

**European Tourism Ship arrives in Aden's port**

European Tourist Ship is to arrive on Wednesday in the port of Aden with over a thousand tourists onboard.

The tourists, who are from different nationalities, come in a tourist trip to a number of cities in the country.

The concerned authorities have prepared various tourist programs for the tourist groups including visits to tourist and historical landmarks in the city of Aden, the capital Sana'a and other cities of Yemen.

**SAYOUN**  
**TOTAL, French Triangle Organization to compensate flood victims**

French Triangle Organization working in Hadramout Valley is currently compensating those families affected by the flood and rain in Sah district of Hadramout Valley.

The compensation program funded by TOTAL Petroleum Company working in block No.10 in Sah district will provide

agricultural pumps and compensate the farmers for their lost animal wealth.

General Director of the Agriculture and Irrigation Office in the Valley and Desert Omer Mujuwar told Saba, following his meeting on Monday with Director of French Triangle Organization, that this compensation would be held in partnership with the local authority, representatives of civil societies, specialists and technicians from agriculture office.

**"Equal Access" activities in Yemen discussed**

Undersecretary of Hadramout province for Valley and Desert Affairs Salah al-Ajam discussed here on Monday with Equal Access International (EAI)'s team activities of the organization in Yemen.

Director of Training at EAI's Office in Sana'a and Head of the team Ahmed al-Othmani reviewed the youth initiatives project carried out by the organization in order to achieve equal opportunities between youth and other social groups in the various areas of development.

The project also aims at supporting the youth leadership capability in this regard under the agreement signed between the EAI and Ministries of Planning and International Cooperation and Youth and Sport last August 2009.

In the meeting, al-Ajam was briefed on the activities of the project to be implemented within two years in provinces of Sana'a, Taiz, Aden, Hadramout, Lahj and Hodeidah with participation of local authorities in those provinces.

The organization is currently collecting the initial information in the field through a questionnaire prepared for identifying and exploiting the equal opportunities to involve youth in the development and construction process.

Al-Ajam praised the project, noting that it is one of the good projects that ensure the active participation of youth in the development fields.

He voiced the readiness of local authority in valley and desert to present all facilities to the organization to reach its goals.

**SOCOTRA**  
**National Association for Facing Qat Dangers organizes awareness trip**

The National Association for Facing Qat Dangers will organize an awareness trip to Socotra Archipelago during 28 November - 3 December 2009, the state-run al-moatmar.net has reported.

Executive Director of the Association Adel al-Garzah said that the trip aims to raise awareness of qat dangers.

The Association will honor some members of the local council and sheiks for their cooperation in the implementation of the decision to prevent the entry of qat to the archipelago, al-Garzah said.

**MAREB**  
**Sana'a-Mareb road reopens**

Security Authorities have removed all tribal crowds blocking the Sanaa-Mareb road for two days.

After tribesmen led by Tuaiman, from the Jahm tribe, took to the road hampering the movement of the gas trucks and causing an acute gas shortage in the capital of Sana'a and other provinces, the Interior ministry dispatched 33 security patrols to deal with the situation.

The security forces clashed with the tribesmen, with 6 soldiers wounded in an exchange of fire.

The destructive tribesmen ran off and the situation returned normal.

**ABYAN**  
**25 Ethiopians arrested in Yemen**

Security authorities have arrested 25 Ethiopians, including 2 women, who had arrived in Ahwar coast district in Abyan province, Interior Ministry has reported.

The arrested Ethiopians were referred to undergo legal procedures. Furthermore, about 45 Somali refugees, including 4 women and 4 children, have arrived in Ahwar Coast. The security authorities have gathered and sent all the refugees to refugee camps. On related context, about 66 Somali refugees were earlier sent to Karaz Camp coming from Taiz.

**HODEIDAH**  
**UNICEF service projects in Hodeidah reviewed**

Yemen and UNICEF discussed here on Sunday the service projects implemented by the UNICEF in Hodeidah.

During his meeting with the UNICEF

delegation, who currently visiting Yemen, Hodeidah Governor Ahmed Salem al-Jabali praised the organization's role in providing the support for the needy people in the governorate in fields of childhood, education and health.

In return, the delegation noted that the visit aims to examine the programs of the UNICEF projects in the governorate.

The visit includes inspecting the conditions of displaced people camps in the affected areas by the sabotage actions of the rebellion elements.

**HAIJAH**  
**Eritrea releases Yemeni fishermen**

About 16 Yemeni fishermen have been released after been detained along with their boats by Eritrea in the international waters few days ago, Interior Ministry has said. The fishermen have arrived in Medi Island of Hajjah province, while their boats and fishing equipment have been seized by Eritrean authorities.

Fishermen said that the Eritrean authorities have taken them at gunpoint from the international waters to Meqaidah Island, where the boats and equipment have been confiscated.

The fishermen have been departed on Eritrean fishing boats to the Medi Islands. Yemeni security authorities have gathered testimonies of fishermen and submitted a report to the competent bodies to contact with the Eritrean side to put an end to repeated attacks against the fishermen.

Inaugurating Yemeni -Qatari Insurance Company with capital One Billion YR



The Yemeni -Qatari Insurance Company celebrates in Sana'a on its inaugurating insurance branches in Yemen.

A member of the administrative council of the company delivered a speech saying that main point of establishing the company comes from the need to get benefit from its experience in the

international market. The member said that the company's main interest is to cooperate with the current companies in Yemen applying its experience to proficiently help the local companies get into action. " and it will be run by a Qatari administration", he added.

In his turn, Salim Zaidan the general



director of the Yemeni -Qatari Insurance Company, said that the company is looking forward to serving the Yemeni insurance market in order to develop and improve its services and offering all means of technical and administrative support to increase the insurance awareness. Zaidan added that the com-

pany will train the Yemeni cadre to enable them to do its business in the future capably and will contact with the other local insurance companies to fulfill their needs. He pointed out that the collaborative work is the main reason, which would raise the company's name in the market.

Their News

INDIAN EMBASSY SCHOOL SILVER JUBILEE AND ANNUAL DAY CELEBRATION



The Silver Jubilee and Annual Day of the Indian Embassy School was celebrated on 19th November, 2009 at Sana'a Cultural Center. The Programme started at 4 pm with a Prayer Song followed by Lighting of the Lamp. Immediately after, the cultural events began at full swing with a packed auditorium and the eager faces of parents. What a sight it was for both the guests and the audience! It was a splendid fusion of cultural events continued till it was time for the Inaugural Function which took place as scheduled, with all the guests present.

A welcome speech was delivered by our Staff Secretary, Mr Pratap Rana, followed by the presidential address and school report given by our respected Principal, Mr. Rishikesh Padegaondar. The chief guest of the day was the honorable Minister of Culture, Yemen, Mr. Mahammed Al-Mafahi, who also gave a speech for the occasion followed by the speech of our Guest of honor , H. E. Praveen Verma, Ambassador of India and Chairman of Indian Embassy School. The guests were then presented with mementoes from our side and afterwards a speech was given by Mr. Suresh Kumar, PTA, president and last-

ly by Miss Nadeen Abbass, the school captain. A prize distribution ceremony was held for those students who got overall excellence in academics and then the guests were invited to watch the second part of the cultural events.

At around 9.00 pm, Mrs. D'souza ave the Vote of Thanks as being the senior most teacher of IES. With much regret , the event came to an end without forgetting the short but the enlighten speech of Mrs. Rosalind, the First Principal of the Indian Embassy School who described the development and growth of our school like a mustard seed , which is the smallest seed ever but when it grows, it covers so much ground ! let us hope that the school will keep on growing and developing for future generations.

The National Anthem of both Yemen and India were sung and it was really a memorable day for everyone present. Everybody contributed in their own way to make this day indeed a special day. Worth mentioning , we thank everyone for their collaboration and co-operation and let us hope that in future, we still are together to celebrate another anniversary of our esteemed school, the Indian Embassy School.

**إعلان عن وظائف شاعرة**

منظمة المعونات الطبية الدولية (AMI). منظمة فرنسية غير حكومية إنسانية غير سياسية ولا ربحية. تمارس أعمالها في 9 دول. و لاكثر من 25 عاماً. تقوم المنظمة بتقديم الخدمات الطبية للسكان المتضررين والمحرومين من كافة أنظمة الرعاية الصحية.

تعمل المنظمة حالياً في الجمهورية اليمنية منذ بداية عام 2007م. وتقوم بدعم خدمات الرعاية الصحية الأولية في محافظة الحديدة وتنفذ نشاطاتها بالتعاون مع وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان. وترتكز بشكل رئيسي على رفع مستوى القدرات التنظيمية والتقنية للمرافق الصحية في مديرتي الحالي والمرامحة وذلك لتمكينهم من تقديم أفضل الخدمات الصحية المناسبة وذات الكفاءة.

يعمل مقر المكتب التنفيذي للمنظمة عن فرص عمل في المجال التالي:

**طبيب عام**

ملخص الوظيفة : سيعمل الطبيب العام تحت إشراف ممثلة طبية أجنبية. وستكون مهامه ضمن ساعات الدوام الرسمي كالتالي: أولاً تنفيذ المهام الموكلة إليه حسب جدول مواعيد أسبوعي أو شهري، تحديداً التقييم الدائم للنشاطات العلاجية التي يتم تنفيذها في المرافق الصحية، التقرير اليومي من سجل البيانات والمشاركة في وضع وتنظيم الأمور اللازمة، وأخيراً المشاركة في تحديد واختيار المستفيدين.

كما أن الطبيب مسئول عن التأكد من توفير أفضل الخدمات الصحية للمستفيدين في جميع المرافق. كما وأخيراً كما أن على الطبيب العام تحضير تقرير حول نشاطاته ومناقشتها في الاجتماع الطبي، بالإضافة إلى كتابة تقرير شهري عن إشرافه وتسليمها للممثل الطبي المسئول عنه .

لا بد من توفر الشروط التالية في المتقدمين:

- حاصل على شهادة رسمية في الطب العام ولديه خبرة عمل سابقة في المجال المذكور .
- اللغة: إجادة اللغة الإنجليزية (التحدث، القراءة، الكتابة بشكل ممتاز)
- يستحسن إجادة استخدام الحاسب الآلي بشكل جيد
- جدير بالثقة و صارم
- جيد في العلاقات العامة ولديه خبرة في التدريس

**عقد العمل:**

- مدة عقد العمل ستة أشهر مع إمكانية التمديد.
- متفرغ لدوام عمل كامل بالحديدة.
- الراتب سيكون وفقاً لسلم رواتب المنظمة.

على المتقدمين للوظيفة تقديم سيرتهم الذاتية ورسالة باللغة الانجليزية توضح خبراتهم وحماسهم للعمل بالتفصيل على العنوانين التاليين:

مكتب منظمة المعونات الطبية الدولية(AMI) الحي التجاري - جوار مدرسة دار المعارف  
تلفاكس: 208385/03  
البريد الإلكتروني: yemen.med2@amifrance.org

آخر موعد لتقديم الطلبات :31/ديسمبر/2009 م . في الساعة 4.00 مساءً  
الطلبات التي لا تتوفر فيها الشروط المذكورة أعلاه . لن ينظر فيها.  
سيتم التواصل فقط بالبعد المختار من المرشحين للمقابلة الشخصية.

**إعلان عن وظائف شاعرة**

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يعمل مقر المكتب التنفيذي للمنظمة عن فرص عمل في المجال التالي:

**مسئول إداري**

ملخص الوظيفة : المسئول الإداري مدير وموظف يعمل تحت إشراف رئيس البعثة. وسيكون مسئولاً عن صندوق النقد و دفتر النقد والحسابات ويقوم بالتدقيق لجميع الوثائق وفقاً لإجراءات AMI المالية. ويكون مسئولاً عن العديد من المهام الإدارية مثل (متابعة العقود، والبريد، الموارد البشرية، والعلاقة مع الإدارات المحلية ومقدمي الخدمات). ويتوجب عليه أن يقوم بمتابعة الترجمة لجميع الأوراق المطلوبة. وأخيراً . عليه أيضاً أن يشرف على فريق من المترجمين . والطباخ وعامل نظافة.

لا بد من توفر الشروط التالية في المتقدمين:

- درجة جامعية أو خبرة عملية في الإدارة المالية والمحاسبية . أو خبرة في الإدارة . سواء في القطاع العام أو القطاع الخاص .
- اللغات : الإنكليزية اللغة العمل الرسمية . تحديداً وقراءة وكتابة ؛ و يجيد العربية (القراءة والكتابة) .
- مهارات جيدة في مجال تشغيل الحاسوب ( خاصة برنامج الورد واستخدام الإكسل بشكل ممتاز) .
- ويفضل إجادة استخدام البرنامج المحاسبي ( SAGA ) .
- معرفة الإجراءات المتعلقة بالمناحين.
- أن يكون دقيقاً . ومنظماً بشكل جيد ويكون جدير بالثقة . والعمل بشفاقة.

**عقد العمل:**

- مدة عقد العمل ستة مع إمكانية التمديد.
- متفرغ لدوام عمل كامل بالحديدة.
- الراتب سيكون وفقاً لسلم رواتب المنظمة.

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On the 42<sup>nd</sup> anniversary of 30<sup>th</sup> of November and the advent of the blessed Adha Eid Mr. Hussein Fouad Al Ghazawi, General Manager of Schlumberger in Yemen and the Schlumberger employees have the pleasure to congratulate his Excellency President Ali Abdullah Saleh and the people of Yemen on this memorable occasion and wish Yemen the best of success and future development headed by his wise leadership for years to come.

بمناسبة الذكرى الـ ٤٢ لقيام اليوم الجلاء في الـ ٣٠ من نوفمبر وحلول عيد الاضحى المبارك يتقدم السيد حسين فؤاد الغزاوي، مدير عام شركة شلمبرجر في اليمن، وكافة موظفي الشركة بأحر التهاني القلبية لضخامة الرئيس علي عبدالله صالح رئيس الجمهورية وكافة أبناء الشعب اليمني

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30 NOVEMBER

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# University accommodation shows misplaced confidence

By: Shatha Al harazi  
For the Yemen Times

More than 100 students each year come from different provinces and countries to achieve their dream of university study at the University of Sana'a. The presence of a students' dormitory, especially for girls, is the most important part of what makes their dream a reality. The student dormitory is what makes parents approve of sending their daughters to the capital for the completion of their studies because it is the safest place for them, or so they thought.

Arwa came from Saudi Arabia to complete her dream of studying medicine, but was surprised that her dream faded, when the Director of the dorm (Sumia Al Mahwiti), refused to accept her, saying that they had a lack of rooms. While 100 students join the dorm each year, there was only 45 students accepted only this year. Arwa returned disappointed, talking to the Yemeni Embassy in Saudi Arabia and the President of the University, hoping that she could be accepted in the Dorm because she does not have anyone in Sana'a and is still struggling.

**The girls of the dorm are homeless**  
Arwa, who came from Saudi Arabia with her father was more fortunate than others. P. M. C., arrived alone at the airport in Sana'a at nine in the evening, at the beginning of the school year. Despite the completion of all her procedures, she was surprised when the management of the dorm refused to let her enter the dorm, claiming that she did not complete the procedures. The Department did not respond to her pleas that she is a lonely girl in a strange country, where she does not know anyone. They locked the doors in her face.

S.M. tells the Yemen Times, "I and my sister have lived in the dorm for more than five years. This year, we spent the summer, Ramadan and Eid in the dorm, and then we went to our village for four days to visit family. When we came back, we were surprised at the administration's refusal to let us in the



rejects absorbing them. Some of the girls had to spend the night in the mosque, and there are four girls who had to go to a hotel to spend the night, after the hotel owner had mercy upon them.

**Swine flu and quarantine**

The management's refusal to host the students or messengers was an attempt to oust them from the dorm and reduce the number of them for lack of rooms. As the student R.M says, "Dr. Al. Khalid Tamim, President of the University with representatives from the Ministry of Health, visited us in the dorm at the beginning of this year in order to prepare the quarantine. Also, to ensure the existence of medical precautions that would prevent the spread of swine flu in the dorm. But we were surprised at the expulsion of more than 23 students from their rooms in the main suite, which was closed for quarantine, holding our personal staff inside." He added that they did not see any medical preparations to tackle the disease in the dorm except for a thermometer and our displacement from our rooms (which became the quarantine area).

This division effected the academic level of the students. With the crowded rooms, studying became impossible, not to mention the nuisance caused by

to complain he answered, "anyone who enters the suite forcibly will be expelled, and the one who does not like it, she shall take her money and leave." The management of the dorm installed an electronic fingerprint system to record entry and exit of students, which will be applied after a few days. This increases the concerns of female students about the spread of the disease.

**Management of the Dorm and financial corruption**

The Regulations for housing was issued by Dr. Saleh Basorah, the ex-president of the University. The regulation stipulates that the new student fee for registration is YR 8,500 in the first year. What the management of the dorm is doing is entirely against the Rules. they raised fees to 10 thousand Riyals for new students and 7,500 in the following years: the equivalent of 500 Riyals a month.

The student C. H mentions that "the management of the dorm does not deliver to the students any invoices during the payment, which enables the management to manipulate the housing income." She adds, "we pay 500 Riyals a month, including the summer semester because the year is 12-months long, but the administration asks us for a thousand and two thousand riyals for each month in the summer." she adds, "I am a medical student, and the school year goes on at the Medical College apart from the rest of the colleges. Our examinations are in August and this is within the fees of the year which I pay, but the administration forces me to pay more.

Some students study at home, and come only for a month or two just for the exam, but the management of the dorm asks them to pay fees in addition to the 2,500 Riyal a year the insurance fee, knowing that it should be paid only by new students.

The transaction of the certificate lasts for half the Term in the university. therefore; graduates stay at the dorm until the completion of the transaction. According to reality, a graduate is supposed to pay half of the amount that is paid annually, but the administration demands the full amount.

Khalid Tamim, the current president of the university, was not accessible to reply the students claims.

**Problems with dorm life**

There are fifty students who take turns using the heater, which does not work most of the time.

One bathroom is usually used by 4 students, but with the closure of the main suite it became every six to eight students using the same bathroom.

There is nearly constant interruption of water in the dorm, and electricity is supposed to be only used for lighting, as stated in the dorm rules.

The yard of the dorm was the only outlet that helped students to study, but after the establishment of the University Publishing House, which directly overlooks the yard (where there are staff and which is turned into a gathering in the afternoon for Qat sessions), limited the freedom of girls to get out to the yard.

**The management of the residence**

As you enter the Office of the Department of Housing, you may notice a statement is hung on the office wall of the supervisor of the dorm, Somia Mahoiti. The statement says:

"If your ability made you to be unjust to people, remember the ability of God to you"  
However, she refused to comment.



dorm. They were holding our personal stuff and my sister's thesis, which she had spent years working on in the dorm. They claimed it was because of our absence. At eight in the evening it got colder, and we had to go to a friend to spend the night. Then, we went to stay at a friend's house for another month until the management of the dorm allowed us to return after an order from the President of the university. S.M adds, "a lot of students are poor, and from the countryside. When they return after the holidays, the management

crowds in the corridors. What is the benefit of the quarantine if this crowd will be the fastest way to spread the disease among students?

There is student confirmation to the Yemen Times that the suite, which is unprepared to be a quarantine, is only closed as an excuse to use it as a guest-house for the exchange students who come in the summer, because this suite is simplest for receiving them. Going to Dr. Khalid Tamim President of University was a bigger problem, so the student S.A said: "when we went to him







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On the 42<sup>nd</sup> anniversary of 30<sup>th</sup> of November and

On the advent of Eid Al-Adha Al-Mubarak

Many happy returns

**Executive Manager, Deputy Executive Manager  
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وإلى الحكومة وكافة أبناء الشعب اليمني

بمناسبة الذكرى الـ ٤٢ ليوم الجلاء في الـ ٣٠ من نوفمبر

وحلول عيد الاضحى المبارك

كل عام وأنتم بخير

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30 N O V E M B E R

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الـ 30 من نوفمبر  
وعيد الاضحى المبارك  
وكل عام وأنتم بخير

Congratulations to  
His Excellency President  
**Ali Abdullah Saleh**  
On the 42<sup>nd</sup> anniversary  
of 30<sup>th</sup> of November  
and on the advent of Eid  
Al-Adha Al-Mubarak and  
Many happy Returns

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رئيس الجمهورية  
والي الحكومة  
وكافة عملاء المؤسسة الكرام وكافة أبناء الشعب اليمني  
بمناسبة حلول عيد الأضحى المبارك  
والذكرى الـ 42 ليوم الـ 30 من نوفمبر  
وكل عام وأنتم بخير

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42  
30 NOVEMBER







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يتقدم بأحر التهاني والتبريكات إلى

فخامة الأخ / **علي عبد الله صالح** حفظه الله

رئيس الجمهورية اليمنية

بمناسبة حلول عيد الاضحى المبارك

والذكرى الـ 42 لعيد الاستقلال

متمنين للشعب اليمني دوام التقدم والرفاء

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On the advent of Eid Al-Adha Al-Mubarak and  
on the celebration of Yemen's Independence Day

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كاليون  
كريدي أجريكول ب.ت.إ.





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](mailto:levy9ph2000@yahoo.com).

## Celebrating Eid

The rest of the afternoon during the day of the Eid was very calm and silent. Although I heard ER is very busy. I had expected the department to be busy especially during the early hours of September 20, the sky seemed to rain fire and the flashes of light would be mistaken for lightning and thunder. I decided to wake up late even though my alarms went on around 8 am. I don't feel like getting off of the bed except for the main reason my stomach is grumbling. I had no appetite at all except when I transferred to my friend's room, he offered me some cookies. While sticking those crunchy munchies into my mouth, I watched a television program from the Filipino Channel. The story was about a little girl who grew up to forget the relationship she had with her grandfather in the province. Her grandfather would use to tell her stories about fairies and spirits in the forest. He told her, if she believes, everything will be alright and they would give her wings so she can go fly in the sky. Her mom died of cancer while they were there to visit her grandparents. Because of this, she thought it was her grandfather's fault. And what he told her was not true. Her family went back to the city, never to come back to the province again.

It was a heartwarming story about believing something that would make you a better person. There are persons who are motivated because of something and there are those who don't. Sa'ada deserves a lot of chance to grow up. The ideals of the rebels are also part of that dream we all have for this province: Peace and progress. The celebration of Eid in the compound was greeted with melancholy. The children wore bright colored dress but it wasn't like last year. Last year, there were more children and many visitors from outside came to our party. Tonight, the people were more reflective and most of them stayed in their villa's or rooms. It is a good sign because people are more conscious of the situation instead of escaping in a fantasy world where you think something magical would happen. The lights in the stage were reflected in the pool. The slow ripples coming from the vacuums were mesmerizing; invoking a sense of sadness. There was a group of Filipinos who welcomed Eid with laughter while we were eating. But we all felt something was missing.

After the dinner, we all went out. The Filipino community in the compound started the games while Indians and Arabs joined in the cheering and laughter. They didn't know the mechanics of the games. They stared in amazement while the Filipinos ran for their lives because someone would catch them. Laughter echoed in the walls and halls of the whole compound. I went inside my room early because I still have my duty in a few hours; it is my last night duty and I still have a week in my hands before I finally set off for Sana'a then Philippines. I never liked to share boisterous and scandalous laughs especially in front of other people. I can shamefully laugh together with my friends. The whole compound has become a prison. There is no way out except to stay in and wait for our turn to resign or have our vacation. I can't blame them not to enjoy the night of Eid. It was their way of expressing how bad our situation is. And Filipinos are good at it. Filipinos are optimists. You will see them laugh and cry at the same time even in their saddest point in life.

Tonight I know my partner and I in ER are going to be busy. I am going in an hour early to start my work. Expect a cozy and restful sleep the next day and wake up four hours after because you still have another duty in a few hours.

For Almost a Week

After Eid, ER is becoming crowded day by day. The beds have extended in the hallways towards the administrative offices. Although they have set hooks for the fluid bottles of the patients, the ratio of nurses against the wounded and injured patients kept for observation is beyond our abilities. Not only do our patients suffer from the minimum quality of care we can provide them, the nurses are also victims of stress and abuse. Around the world, one of the most notorious areas in the hospital is the Emergency and Acute Department. In countries where alcoholism is not a taboo, ER Nurses are prone to all kinds of abuse. People come to the department in the influence of drugs or alcohol; not in their right minds, they hurt their caregivers.

In Yemen, patients come with a mouth full of Qat; one of the reasons why they arrive in ER alive and end up dead. For 3 consecutive days, my workload in ER was too much. My first day was a dumbfounding 52 cases of bomb explosions and gun shot wounds with a little bit of road track accident to make my last days in the hospital very uncomfortable. The next day, we had more than 30 patients with similar case plus the patients who were not transported to Sana'a. The hallway outside ER was full. That time, I felt like walking out and tell my superiors I no longer wish to work. It wasn't like hell but the number of patients was too much for one nurse to handle plus more are coming with little or fatal injuries.

Last September 26, a mud house was hit by a missile and the family living in it was buried alive in the rubble. The family was taken to our hospital. We registered 4 deaths: 2 infants and 2 old women. The others had splinters embedded on their bodies, sharp ends created large wounds and blunt trauma caused wide bruises. We all had to clean them when they arrived. It wasn't just ordinary dirt. When it's wet; it turns into mud. One of the patients I took care of, she wasn't able to see because her eyes were covered with dirt. We all had to put restraints because she was very violent. The head injury also caused disorientation and confusion; 3 nurses held her so the surgeon would be able to suture the large wound at the back of her head.

I wasn't able to put the intravenous fluids of the patients who came back from the helipad. I did it after endorsing my patients to the next shift. I had to prioritize my patients. Our lack of manpower drives nurses to go beyond their limits. After our shift ends, we extend another two hours to finish our work. We go home exhausted and uncompensated for our work. You rarely hear praise or experience a tap in the shoulder. This is the kind of work we have in Sa'ada. You will always hear us complain but most of us work our hearts out. Most of us dedicate our extra time to provide quality care. Although our contracts did not include the possibility of war in Sa'ada, we accepted our work. Our hospital is only 85-beds capacity but we keep more than it can handle.

## Kidnappings hurt the little guy

By: Jamal Mohammed Homaed, News Yemen

We all started to follow news in Yemen about the cutting off of roads and kidnappings affecting more than one community under the pretext of personal interests, partisan, or even political purposes.

While browsing through websites as usual, I read news about the tribes' cutting off the road between Marib and Sanaa again. This would demand the implementation of directives by the President.

If we look at the causes of kidnapping, we will find that the demands are legal, but the method in which the demands are made delegitimizes their purpose. They have forgotten that those most affected are the citizens of Yemen, who remain with a small salary, while the price of petroleum products rises to imaginable heights.

We are in the right, and right must be brought in all its aspects, even if the one who is right is a simple citizen. The Government claims they have to work to give everyone his rights without discrimination.

The responsibility is on the State for provoking the cutting off of the roads, but we do not condone that, as these acts have claimed the lives of ordinary citizens. As for those in positions

of power, they do not care about when the oil derivatives are high or low, and they do not give those issues any importance, because it is available for them at any time and at any price.

The people of the tribe who cut off the road did not care about who was harmed due to this irresponsible act. They reflect a negative image of the Yemeni tribe, which was once renowned for generosity, concern for people's lives, helping others in time of adversity, and defending the interests of brothers and sons of Yemen in all over the country throughout the ages.

For how long will the situation remain this way, with a simple citizen as the victim, whose only crime is living in a remote area. The State must provide essential services for them. It is better for the tribes of Yemen to work together to benefit the Yemeni people and look for formal and legal channels through which to advocate for rights, uphold the Constitution. We as Yemenis must respect the rule of law, and not create our own laws.

Abductions have become popular these days, as if we live in a jungle. Only the strong survive. Anyone who does not belong to a tribe should stain his face in dust, and live in humiliation and indignity because he is not related to any of those tribes that began to promote to different ideas.

The recent issue of abduction of Japanese people indicates that there are some who are working to

discredit Yemen in general. They use this method despite the many Yemeni people who benefit from the Japanese in the supervision of a school building project in a village in the Directorate of Arhab and funded by the Japanese International Cooperation (JICA).

I'm not here to address the reason for the kidnapping, but I'd like to pose a question: what will happen after the release of the foreigners whose only sin was that they wanted to construct a project that benefits ordinary citizens?

What happened will have negative consequences on the support of Japan, which often supports the education sector in Yemen. The ordinary citizen will be the only victim. The fact is, that those who have money are sending their children to private schools in luxury cars to areas where schools are available.

Each person with a right should apply the legitimate and legal approach, in a peaceful way that doesn't harm Yemeni citizens.

Finally, every sheikh has a tribe and dignitaries in those tribes, and they should leave these acts that negatively affect the average citizen only. They must apply a legitimate approach which does not harm the interests of Yemeni people.

The State shall not enable such people to exploit those demands, whether they are lawful or unlawful which harm the interests of citizens.

## Magic...between Jabal Dokhan and Jabal Al Dood

By: Muhammad Diyab Middle East

A man dressed in an outlandish outfit, with long fingernails and disheveled hair crept between Jabal Dokhan and Jabal Al Dood. He was carrying talismans, paper decorated with magic symbols, and animal remains that he intended to bury on the battlefield. According to [Saudi] Okaz newspaper, on his arrest the man claimed that this would aid the Huthi rebels in their clashes with Saudi troops.

This kind of hypocrisy falls under the context of deceiving the naive Huthi followers and deluding them into believing that victory is possible and that they are being supported by hidden powers. This is one of the schemes of the diabolical Huthi leadership to tighten its grip on and control its followers. The Huthi leadership does not hesitate to play with a stacked deck, deceiving all those who follow it.

Some Huthi commanders who broke with the movement or surrendered to Yemeni troops confessed that the Huthi movement has an agenda, and it has been implementing this for

years, therefore it is difficult to reduce this [conflict] into a mere sectarian context. The Huthi rebels are a paramilitary terrorist group that is seeking power; a group with Machiavellian tendencies and this explains the Huthi potential alliance with Al Qaeda, the [Yemeni] southern separatists, and any other party whose interests may intersect with their own. This explains the Ethiopian, Somali, and Afghan nationals who were arrested the day before yesterday along the Saudi border [fighting for the Huthi rebels], and so the Huthi umbrella has extended to include pirates, terrorists, and outlaws.

Those who have observed the Huthi leadership since the formation of the movement until its most recent war [against Saudi Arabia] must be aware that this is a movement that has entered into alliances with its adversaries, switching allegiances at different stages according to their own interests. The Huthi movement has swung between the [political] left and right-wing. It allied with the [Yemeni] Socialist Party at the beginning of the Yemeni rapprochement, and then approached the General People's Congress at a later date. The Huthi movement joined with the [Yemeni] Islamic Al Haq Party before later

turning against it. The Huthis are good at exploiting opportunities and extorting all parties involved. They excel at distracting writers and intellectuals with sectarian issues, not allowing them to focus on the Huthi movement's covert plan to seize power in Yemen.

According to the confession of some Huthi rebels, the Huthi movement is in possession of scientific laboratories, and has scientific expertise in assembling and installing sophisticated weaponry that it obtained through a continued smuggling operation. The Huthis are not hiding their ambitions with regards to acquiring a sea port in the provinces close to its areas of influence. By all accounts, the Huthi movement is an opportunistic movement that aims to pounce upon the Yemeni state and take control of it. The Huthi rebels would not have reached its current strength had the Yemeni government nipped this in the bud and crushed this movement in its early stages when it was nothing more than an illegal movement challenging the authority of the [Yemeni] state. Therefore utilizing partial solutions had resulted in this conflict [between the Huthi insurgents and Yemen] that is known as "The Sixth War?"

The question is, will it be the last?



SKETCHED OPINION

## COMMON SENSE

Mohammed Abdul-Wahhab Jubarri

### Tribute to A Great Achiever – A Great Friend

This observer often finds that it is difficult to share feelings about someone who meant so much to him. For thirty-three years Mohammed Abdul-Wahhab was a very important part of this observer's life that it would be difficult to ascertain what course life would have taken had not the life of Mr. Jubarri crossed paths with the life of this humble observer. For sure it could not have anywhere near surpassed the great realm of culture and scholasticism that spewed from this great Yemeni thinker, scholar, politician, economist, businessman, philanthropist, innovator, organizer, father, brother and friend. In all the latter, Mr. Jubarri was unequalled in presenting novel contributions to the lives of all the people that were touched by his deeds and he was unequalled in the finesse by which he translated his ideas into a functioning reality that reflected the broad outlook and wide horizons that were so much an indivisible part of his intellect.



By: Hassan Al-Haifi

Mr. Jubarri was someone whose achievements as a public servant favorably touched on a wide variety of people from the complex demographic and social mix that make up the Yemeni people, guided only by a desire to serve and turn ideals into a discernible reality that reflected the genius of the man as an exploiter of all the social, economic and political venues to turn these ideals into working social institutions that enriched lives and improved standards of living, not to mention making economic resources accessible to all those who desired to improve their lives.

Jubarri was one of the first modern technocrats that Yemen produced – a product of grinding traditional learning that only the once unequalled Zeidi schools of Dharmar and Sana'a could produce, before developing all the elements of modern scholastic achievement that Egypt was unequalled in achieving in the Early 1950s.

Concentrating on economics and law, his modern education led Mohammed Jubarri to become one of the best organizers of private and public enterprises in Yemen and almost three fourths of the active economic and social institutions that exist today were in one way or another touched by his inputs and ideas, if he himself was not the finder of such institutions.

On the social and political front, Mr. Jubarri was at ease with all the elements that make up the Yemeni socio-political fabric and was a mover of several institutional frameworks that could have been great initiatives have they been allowed to go their normal unobstructed course. His relations with all the people that worked with him or with whom he dealt were always marked with a strange aura of charismatic affinity that almost made one feel that this man simply cannot go wrong.

That is when one looks at the renowned public figure that Jubarri had inescapably become as the Chief Executive Officer of several economic institutions and an active member of the Board of Directors of several others, not to mention the most successful Minister of Economy and Trade that Yemen ever had and other leading senior political responsibilities as the Mayor of the City of Sana'a. But to those who were close to Mr. Jubarri all of that was second billing.

Mr. Jubarri to the latter was more of a father, a teacher, a model of good and an outspoken defender of truth, human rights and freedom. A man of faith, Mr. Jubarri never let his great power in the political and economic environ overtake any of his down to earth humility, remembering that the power of the Al-Mighty surpassed all human power by leaps and bounds and that indeed mankind is beholden to the Lord for all their attributes and fortunes in life.

Moreover Jubarri often considered that misfortune is more a product of the evil of men than the blind wrath of the Lord against those who have lost touch with the awesome powers of the Devine. He had a profound merciful outlook on the follies of human power and never let his stature among men get to his head. He vocally spoke his mind and never tried to brown nose any figures of leadership to advance his own cause. He often had to face disappointments in standing up for the most humble of the oppressed against the mightiest of political and social figures, who have forgotten that they are also weak human beings in the end, no more - no less.

But to those who were his friends, Jubarri was the faithful friend, who would never turn down a friend in need and he was always there to the rescue whenever any of his friends were in the most difficult of situations, often without such friends even knowing the source of their liberation from despair.

May God bless the soul of this most phenomenal of Yemeni public leaders and Yemen will never be the same without him. For sure his friends will not be either.

Hassan Al-Haifi has been a Yemeni political economist and journalist for more than 20 years. He may be blogged at: <http://com-senfromyem.blogspot.com/>

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## Grading Obamanomics

By: Michael Boskin

It is still too soon to gauge the full economic impact of President Barack Obama's implemented and proposed policies, but a preliminary read indicates limited short-term benefit at large long-term cost. The administration is exploiting a crisis atmosphere to enact a vast agenda that would reengineer the American economy, from autos and financial services to health care, energy, and the distribution of income.

Obama outsourced the details of the \$787 billion fiscal stimulus to Congress and, no surprise, the old barons of the House stuffed it with pork and social engineering. Several months later, only 4%-6% of the funds have been spent, and the federal government is brow-beating state governments – for example, demanding that California rescind a small pay cut for some unionized workers or lose \$7 billion in stimulus funds. (Intervening in contractual relations ex post to enforce union demands is an emerging characteristic of the administration).

The foreclosure relief plan is off to an even slower start, and is likely to run into numerous problems concerning how to rework delinquent mortgages without inducing a lot more delinquencies.

So score the stimulus a very expensive, largely wasted opportunity. Instead, Obama could, for example, have suspended the payroll tax for



a year, getting money directly into people's pockets quickly and decreasing the need for firms to lay off workers.

Obama's long-run budget calls for much higher spending, higher taxes,

and an explosion of debt that will crowd out borrowing in capital markets by private companies, state and local governments, and developing countries. Obama would add \$6.5 trillion to the

United States' national debt, more than all previous presidents, from George Washington to George W. Bush, combined.

That is in addition to explicit tax hikes on income, capital gains, and dividends, the implicit ones on energy via cap-and-trade, etc. It appears that the Obama strategy is to "stuff the beast" (the mirror image of the tax-cutting "starve the beast" philosophy attributed to some of President Ronald Reagan's advisers), i.e., to initiate massive spending and hide the true cost from citizens. The large deficits will eventually force much higher taxes, such as a national value-added tax similar to those in Europe, or gigantic increases in everyone's income taxes.

The Federal Reserve lowered its target federal funds rate to zero before Obama was inaugurated, and initiated many programs to try to revive credit markets, with mixed results (the commercial paper facility has helped, whereas others seem to have gotten off to less sanguine starts). The Fed's independence is a key component of its anti-inflation credibility, and a key test for Obama will be to support the Fed's efforts to withdraw the liquidity before substantial inflation pressures assert themselves several years from now.

The Obama administration also seems to be heading toward regulating derivatives and financial institutions deemed too big to fail. America does need a clearinghouse for derivatives, and a much higher percentage of derivative trading should

take place on exchanges, rather than bilaterally over the counter. Any institution that is or could quickly become too big to fail needs to have adequate capital (rising with size), and real-time continuous monitoring of risk, but these measures should be implemented without overbearing micromanagement.

Unfortunately, the Obama administration's decision to put the unions ahead of secured debt-holders in the orchestrated Chrysler bankruptcy risks rupturing the basic fabric of credit markets. But Treasury Secretary Timothy Geithner's much-ridiculed bank "stress tests" made sense (although one can argue that sufficiently dire scenarios were not included or that too much was negotiated with the banks, etc.). Determining the size of likely losses is necessary to decide whether banks' retained earnings from profitable ongoing operations and their ability to raise private capital will allow them to work down their toxic assets over time. If not, more draconian solutions will be necessary.

I support Geithner's plan to cooperate with private investors in dealing with the banks' toxic assets, because they make better business decisions than government bureaucrats. But the Fed's low-interest, non-recourse loans to buy up toxic assets have not yet caused a stampede of participants. Will banks be willing to part with the assets at a low enough price to attract private investment? And would doing so force larger write-downs, requiring banks, in turn, to ration credit – and thus harming the economy?

Obama has been better than feared on international trade. He was famously protectionist during the primaries, declaring he would unilaterally rewrite NAFTA. But, while he has continued his softer tone since the election, he has not even bothered to ask for fast-track trade-promotion authority, let alone try to pump new life into the Doha Round of global trade talks.

Obama is getting a large part of his agenda. Unfortunately, the numbers don't add up and he is laying twin time bombs with the explosion of federal government debt and inefficient government micromanagement of the economy. His call for immense deficits even once the economy is back to normal, funds are returned from the financial bailouts, and the US is out of Iraq – is simply irresponsible.

The American economy will likely return to growth late this year and next, especially with all the monetary and fiscal stimulus (growth would have initially been slower and then much stronger without it), but it will still be an economy on a government lifeline. The big questions left unanswered are how far Obama wants to push the US toward a European-style social-welfare state, how he intends to pay for it, and how much long-term economic damage will result?

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## Europe's Vision Free Leadership

### The selection of Herman van Rompuy as President of the European Union's

Council of Ministers, and of Lady Catherine Ashton as the EU's foreign policy chief, surely underlines the extent to which member states are in the driver's seat in the EU. They manage its institutions in their own interest. The EU is no super-state striding bravely into a bright new dawn.

French President Nicolas Sarkozy will not have to compete for the global limelight with any Brussels supremos. Germany will not be challenged to break out of its increasing introversion, no longer obliged to demonstrate its democratic post-war credentials by embracing the European cause at every turn. Britain can rest easy that its world role will remain the aspiring Jeeves of the White House.

The best that could come from the appointment of Europe's two new low-profile leaders is that it leads to better and more coherent management of the EU's business. Van Rompuy will be able to offer a longer view than that of a six-month national presidency. Lady Ashton should be able to tie together the political and resource arms of Europe's external policies.

But it is not yet clear, whatever the Lisbon Treaty says, that Ashton has full control of either the EU external budget or of appointments to the new diplomatic service.

She has a difficult hand to play, and can expect her elbow to be nudged regularly by EU Commission President José Manuel Barroso, who was the big winner in the carve-up of jobs. But foreign ministers will be deeply suspicious if they think that the Commission is taking over foreign policy.

Past experience suggests that there are five guidelines to follow if we want a more effective European presence on the world stage whenever foreign and security policy are at the top of the agenda.

First, we should dare to believe that what most suits Europe's interests might also be best for our relationship with our closest ally, the United States. We should, for example, want to prevent the militarization of nuclear energy in Iran precisely because of our concern as Europeans, not because we are allies of the US.

Second, our rhetoric about our role

as America's international partners for peace should not stray too far from reality. True, we tend to align ourselves these days more with Venus than Mars, something for which the rest of the world should be deeply grateful. But we take this a little too far.

It is not just that Europe does not spend enough on hard power, but that what it does spend – about €200 billion – is spent badly. The EU needs common defense procurement and harmonization to acquire the helicopters, transport aircraft, battlefield communications equipment, and surveillance drones that are necessary for twenty-first-century operations.

For reasons of history, morality, and security, Africa should be regarded as a particular European responsibility. We should deploy our aid, diplomacy, and peace-keeping capacity to support sustainable development, good governance, and regional collaboration on the continent.

Third, where Europe has a serious internal policy, it is easier to establish a more serious external policy. The best example of this is energy policy and Russia, which wants a sphere of influence around its borders.

Dealing with Russia has probably been the biggest failure in the attempt to make European foreign policy. To formulate such a policy requires us to frame a single energy policy. Lady Ashton will need to be firm in dealing with Russia and with member states who subordinate Europe to the commercial interests of their national energy companies.

Fourth, European external policy is most effective the nearer it is to home. We are at our best in our own neighborhood – and at our worst, too. The greatest success of Europe's external policy has been EU enlargement. This promoted and consolidated regime change without the use of weapons, thereby stabilizing the European continent.

The job is not complete. The prospect of EU membership is at the heart of EU policy in the western Balkans, where we are starting to show (for example in Bosnia-Herzegovina) a dangerous disinclination to apply tough conditionality. We are committed to Ukraine's "European vocation," but not to its EU membership. Spot the difference!

We undertook more than four

decades ago to negotiate Turkish membership once that country became fully democratic with an open economy and respect for human rights and the rule of law.

For Europe to turn down Turkey would be tantamount to writing ourselves out of any serious script in global affairs. We would be rejecting a country that is an important regional power, a significant NATO member, and a crucial energy hub. We would stand accused of burning, rather than building, bridges to the Islamic world. Unfortunately, van Rompuy, an author and poet, has spoken out against Turkish membership in far cruder terms than one would expect from a gentle haiku writer.

My final guideline for policy is that Europe is not and will not become a superpower or super-state. Unlike the US, we do not matter everywhere. We do not require a policy on every problem and every place. But where the problem affects much else, and where the region is close to home, we should have a policy that consists of more than waiting to agree with whatever America decides that its policy should be, as, for example, in the Middle East. The present "no war-no peace" lull in the Middle East is not sustainable; nor is a one-state solution either possible or desirable.

So what can we do to nudge things forward in a region where America is again engaged but not respected, and where Europe is neither? At the very least, we could set out our own policy, beginning with an effort to end the fragmentation of Palestine and Palestinians between the West Bank, Gaza, and East Jerusalem. Does it matter if Europe is not on the same page as the US? Frankly, no.

Two weeks ago, when Obama had to choose between a meeting of ASEAN or the celebrations in Berlin marking the 20th anniversary of the fall of the Wall, he chose to go to Asia. Will Europe do enough to change his mind the next time there is such a choice? As things stand, we are in danger of making Europe politically irrelevant, a successful customs union with a Swissified foreign policy and a group of fractious, vision-free leaders.

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## Civil Works Bid Announcement

### For the Rehabilitation of Al-Mukala-Sayhouth Road Project (135 km) in Hadramout Governorate IFB#4CW/AFESD/2009 Republic of Yemen

- The Republic of Yemen has received credit no (403/2000) from the Arab Fund for Economic & Social Development, towards the cost of construction of Al-Mukala-Sayhouth Road Project (135km) in Hadramout Governorate, and intends to apply part of the credit proceeds towards eligible payments for the civil work bid whose details are shown below:

S/R No.	Project/Location	Bid No	Date of Availability of Documents	Prie of Bidding Documents	Date and time for pre-bid meeting	Amount of bid Guarantee	Bid submission time & date	Bid opening date
1	Rehabilitation of al-Mukala-Sayhouth Road Project (135km) in Hadramout Governorate	IFB#4CW/AFESD/09	14/11/2009	US\$300	11AM 9/12/2009	US\$600,000	10AM 13/1/2010	11AM 13/1/2010

- The Ministry of Public Works and Highways (MPWH), Internationally Funded Projects Implementation Unit (IFPIU), now invites contractors to submit their sealed bids for the construction of the road projects mentioned above. A post-qualification will be conducted for the participating bidders which will include the following:
  - Past experience in similar nature projects
  - Minimum average annual construction work turnover for the last 5 years = US\$12,500,000.0
  - Minimum cash flow and liquid assets=US\$4,500,000.0
- Interested bidders may obtain the required bidding documents upon submission of a written application and payment of the above mentioned non-refundable fee, plus the courier charges for overseas delivery of US\$150, during working Hours (8:00 Am: 2:00 Pm, Sat-Wed) from the following address:

**Ministry of Public Works and Highways**  
**Internationally Funded Projects Implementation Unit (IFPIU)**  
**3rd floor, MPWH Head Office Bldg**  
**Nuqum Area, Next to Berlin Public Park**  
**Phone: 00967-01545164**  
**Fax: 00967-01-546134**  
**Email: [ifpitu@yemen.net.ye](mailto:ifpitu@yemen.net.ye)**  
**Sana'a, RoY**

- Interested Bidders can inspect bidding documents before purchasing during working hours until one week before the bid opening date, at the same address shown above.
- Sealed and properly addressed bids should be delivered to the above address, on or before 10:00 AM of the specified date, and shall be accompanied by:
  - A bid Guarantee for the amount shown in the above table and valid for 180 days from the date of bid opening.
  - A valid tax card (for local contractors)
  - Valid registration and Classification Certificate for local Contractors in road construction.
- Bids will be publicly opened in the MPWH-IFPIU office on the date and time specified above at the presence of the bidders/or their authorized representatives who choose to attend. Late bids will be rejected and returned unopened.





30

November

عيدكم مبارك

تتقدم

## الشركة العربية اليمنية للأسمنت المحدودة

ممثلة برئيس مجلس ادارتها

المهندس/ عبدالله أحمد سعيد بقشان

بخالص التهاني و التبريكات الى فخامة / الأخ

### علي عبدالله صالح

رئيس الجمهورية

والي كافة ابناء الشعب اليمني

بمناسبة الـ 30 من نوفمبر عيد الاستقلال

والذكرى العشرين لتوقيع اتفاقية الوحدة

وقدوم عيد الاضحى المبارك

وكل عام والجميع بخير



## أسمنت حضرموت

الشركة العربية اليمنية للأسمنت المحدودة  
Arabian Yemen Cement Company Ltd.



منزلة العتيق  
منزلة العتيق

تتقدم

شركة يمن موبايل

بخالص التهاني والتبريكات القلبية إلى فخامة الأخ/

علي عبدالله صالح

رئيس الجمهورية

وإلى الشعب اليمني الكريم

بمناسبة عيد الأضحى المبارك

والذكرى الـ ٤٢ ليوم الجلاء في الـ ٣٠ من نوفمبر

كل عام وأنتم بخير

جميع أعضاء مجلس الإدارة

وكافة موظفي شركة يمن موبايل عنهم

الدكتور / علي ناجي نصاري

رئيس مجلس الإدارة

المهندس / صادق محمد مصلح

المدير التنفيذي

**Yemen Mobile CO.**

Congratulates His Excellency President

**Ali Abdullah Saleh**

On the occasion of Eid Al-Adha Al-Mubarak

and 42nd anniversary of 30th  
of November Independence day

Many Happy Returns

**Dr. Ali Naji Nasari**

Chairman

**Eng. Sadiq Mohammed Musleh**

CEO

on behalf of the Board of directors  
and Yemen Mobiles employees







كافة الأمن والرخاء  
لكافة اليمنيين

**On the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of  
30 November and Eid Al-Adha Holidays  
The employees of Yemen LNG Company send  
their warmest congratulations to  
H.E. Ali Abdullah Saleh  
President of the Republic of Yemen  
Wishing the Government and people of Yemen  
more success and prosperity**



**Yemen LNG Company**



# كل عام وأنتم على الله أقرب



يتقدم السيد / **فل ملزورد** - الرئيس والمدير العام  
و الأستاذ / **علي السحيقي** - نائب الرئيس ونائب المدير العام  
لشركة كنيديان نكسن بتروليم يمن - قطاع المسيلة (١٤)  
وشركة كنيديان نكسن بتروليم شرق الحجر المحدودة - قطاع (٥١)

والإدارة العليا وجميع موظفي القطاعين  
بأحر التهاني والتبريكات إلى فخامة الأخ /

**علي عبدالله صالح** حفظه الله

رئيس الجمهورية اليمنية

بمناسبتى عيد الاضحى المبارك

أعادة الله علينا وعلى الأمة العربية والإسلامية بالخير والبركة  
والذكرى الـ ٤٢ ليوم الجلاء في الـ ٢٠ من نوفمبر

Mr. Phil Milford, President & General Manager,

&

Mr. Ali Sohaiki, Vice President & Deputy General Manager

Of Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen - Masila Block (14)

&

Canadian Nexen Petroleum East Al Hajr Ltd. Block (51)

As well as the Management Teams & All staff of both blocks present  
their warmest congratulations to

**H.E. Ali Abdullah Saleh**

President of the Republic of Yemen

On the occasion of Eid Al-Adha Al-Mubarak and  
42<sup>nd</sup> anniversary of 30<sup>th</sup> of November

« معاً نحو المستقبل »

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**CANADIAN**  
**nexen**

**Canadian Nexen Petroleum  
Yemen and its Masila Block  
(14) partners**

كنيديان نكسن بتروليم يمن وشركاؤها في  
قطاع المسيلة (١٤)

**Canadian Nexen Petroleum  
East Al Hajr Ltd. - Block (51)**

كنيديان نكسن بتروليم شرق الحجر المحدودة  
قطاع شرق الحجر (٥١)





## ILO Governing Body calls for comprehensive crisis response, long-term sustainable development based on Global Jobs Pact

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office called for an "employment oriented" response to the global economic crisis based on policy measures set out in the ILO's Global Jobs Pact.

In their conclusions, Governing Body members said "A more balanced economic growth pattern must not lose sight of the need to urgently address large-scale unemployment, underemployment and rising income inequality. These issues deserve the same high level political priority that has been given to the rescue of financial institutions."

"Getting those who have lost their jobs back to work and ensuring that the millions of young women and men who start looking for work each year get a good start in their working lives is a vital first step for recovery and sustainable growth and development," the Governing Body concluded. "Making the transition then from crisis response to stronger, more sustainable, equitable development and a fair globalization will need an employment oriented framework for the medium and longer term."

The Governing Body stated that the ILO's Global Jobs Pact adopted by the Organization's tripartite constituents in

June contained "a policy package of practical measures to counteract the immediate crisis and set a course for sustainable recovery," and called the response of the multilateral system, including the United Nations, the G20, the G8 and other international and regional organizations encouraging.

"It is time to apply the same efforts and policy creativity to create jobs and support enterprises that was deployed in saving banks and rescuing the financial system," said ILO Director-General Juan Somavia. "This is a fundamental yardstick by which the future evolution of this crisis will be looked at."

The Governing Body requested the Director-General of the ILO to deepen support for countries applying the Pact, seek additional resources to fund policy initiatives within the framework of the Pact, and increase the Office's capacity to respond to constituents' requests, including through South-South cooperation. It encouraged the Office to further develop its cooperation with multilateral financial institutions.

The Governing Body also discussed the impact of the global economic crisis on various economic sectors and wages, and technical cooperation in support of the ILO's response to the

crisis, as well as a new ILO-UNDP led United Nations Policy for post-conflict employment creation, income generation and reintegration.

The meeting considered developments in Myanmar with respect to forced labour on the basis of a report by the ILO Liaison Officer in Yangon. In its conclusions, the Governing Body noted that full compliance with the ILO's Forced Labour Convention, No.29 (1930), had not yet been achieved. Noting the Government's cooperation regarding the complaints submitted under the Supplementary Understanding between the ILO and Myanmar, it recalled the need to strengthen the capacity of the ILO to deal with complaints throughout the country.

Delegates were deeply concerned about the continued imprisonment of a number of persons who have complained of being subjected to forced labour or who have been associated with such complaints in total contradiction with the Government's commitments under the Supplementary Understanding. The Governing Body called for the immediate release of all persons currently detained being complainants, facilitators and others associated with the complaints mechanism, as well as for the unconditional release

of all imprisoned political and labour activists.

The Governing Body also approved the report of the Committee on Freedom of Association that draws special attention to the cases of Cambodia, Guatemala and the Republic of Korea.

The Governing Body is the executive body of the International Labour Office (the Office is the secretariat of

the Organization). It meets three times a year, in March, June and November and takes decisions on ILO policy, the agenda of the International Labour Conference and the draft Programme and Budget of the Organization for submission to the Conference.

It is composed of 56 titular members (28 Governments, 14 Employers and 14 Workers) and 66 deputy members (28 Governments, 19 Employers and

19 Workers). Ten of the titular government seats are permanently held by States of chief industrial importance (Brazil, China, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States). The other Government members are elected by the Conference every three years.

Source: www.ilo.org

## IFC: micro small and medium enterprises is a main component in stimulating Yemen's Economy

By: Yusef Al-Radai  
For the Yemen Times

Increasing access to financial services by promoting home financing and secured lending in Yemen was one of the main topics addressed on Wednesday's Home Finance and Secured Lending conference held by the IFC's Advisory Service.

**International Finance corporation**  
IFC argues that providing financial services to individuals, as well as small and medium businesses is a main component in stimulating Yemen's Economy.

Both government and private sector stakeholders attended the five hour and half conference which presented a slideshow highlighting IFC's financial products. These products can be used by banks and specialized financial institutions and can help to stimulate the economy in Yemen.

The conference consisted of talks on many topics, all of which addressed better ways to obtain financial services to give people the opportunity to start and expand their businesses in both the private and public sectors.

According to IFC, the Yemeni government needs to create more job opportunities, which is why IFC is working very closely with the government in an attempt to tackle the obstacles confronting Yemen's economy.

One main reason for the difficulty in accessing financial services in Yemen is that many firms and entrepreneurs in Yemen do not have access to credit, as they lack sufficient collateral. As argued by the Advisory Services, banks in Yemen only lend at high rates because of the high risk. High risk is due to no assurance of priority against other interests, as well as unreliable and slow enforcement against collateral.

In the World Bank 'Doing Business' rankings for credit, Yemen ranked 150 out of 183 countries in terms of ease of credit assistance from banks. In another study by IFC, Yemen ranked 2 out of 10 points on the Strength of Legal Rights Index, which measures effectiveness of regulations on nonpossessory security interests in movable property.

Less than four percent of Yemenis have a bank account, another reason why it's hard to get financial access, according to a graph presented by IFC. In addition, according to IFC, banks only loan to those they know and trust. Add that to the fact that the loan-to-deposit ratio in Yemen is very low, at only 33%, and it is nearly impossible for Yemenis to access better financial institutions.

Along with working with the government and non government institutions, IFC offers five programs in their financial markets strategy that will provide technical assistance and support to

banks, microfinance institutions and non-bank financial institutions. This assistance includes credit information services, home loans and finance, leasing, microfinance, SME banking and secured lending, all provided by IFC.

In coordination with IFC Advisory Services a new leasing law was passed last year by the government in Yemen, giving small businesses a boost in accessing finance.

The World Bank business report ranked Yemen number 50 in ease of starting a business; two years ago Yemen was ranked 176.

James Gohary, IFC Senior Operations Manager, said, "IFC is actively working in Yemen to increase access to finance for traditionally underserved markets to help create jobs and opportunities. Enabling individuals and smaller businesses to access finance is vital to creating a sustainable private sector in Yemen."

By adopting a legal framework that comprehensively governs use of movables such as collaterals, and a framework that covers all types of legal interests that secures the main obligation, and also covers all types of movable property- tangible/intangible, present, and future; access to finance in Yemen will increase.

As listed in the slideshow, movables such as: equipment, inventory and raw goods, consumer goods intangibles and documents such as warehouse receipts, instruments, contract right and intellectual property, cash and deposit accounts are all movables that can assist when trying to get access to finance.

As stated by the Advisory, the lending in Arab cultures relies on knowing and trusting the borrower, which is why secured lending is the best option, because as the lender grows, knowledge and trust is less feasible.

Another obstacle which prevents access to finance is the Islamic banking system. This is because secured lending is not compliant with Sharia law, as taking interest on loans is forbidden. However, some Islamic bankers have examined it and claimed to have found it to be "consistent" with Sharia.

At the conference, IFC Advisory Services presented a reform policy which needs to be implemented in order for people to have a more suitable access to finance. Such reform policy includes: effective legislative reform to enhance rights of creditors in movable assets, creation of functioning movable asset registries for filing notices, and awareness raising and capacity building activities for stakeholders about the benefits of well-functioning secured financing systems.


According to IFC Advisory Services Reforming the policy will increase access to capital at lower rates, increase in new business as well as start-ups and growth of existing businesses, increase of employment, increase of tax base and lower risk and higher profits for

lenders. Yemen will witness economic growth as soon as enforcement of laws takes place by the government.

According to an IFC report, IFC has invested in Saba Islamic Bank with \$850,000 in 2009 and \$5.8 million in 2008 through their global trade Finance Program, committed \$10 million for Magrabi Hospitals and centers' expansion plans in Yemen, and committed \$8 million to Al-Mawarid Company for educational and health services.

IFC says that Yemen is one of the poorest countries in the world seeking to develop new ways of income and whose private sector is still at a very early stage of developing. Yemen's unemployment rate is high, at 40 percent, with half the population living under less than two dollars a day. IFC is currently working with the government to address these challenges facing the country in order to bring about a change.

Sarah White, DFID Country Manager said "We are delighted to be supporting this program to increase employment opportunities for Yemenis, which will help reduce poverty in the country overall."



# JOB VACANCY

Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF), is an International Humanitarian Organization providing medical aid to populations in distress, victims of natural and man made disasters and victims of armed conflict, regardless of race, religion and political believe. In 1999 MSF was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in recognition of its work. Currently MSF works in more than 70 countries. For more information, visit our Arabic website, www.msfae.ae Due to openings of emergency projects in different governorates, MSF is urgently recruiting staff to take part in the project in the fields.

**1. Medical Doctor**  
**Qualifications and experiences**

- Bachelor Degree in Medicine from a recognized university
- Minimum of 2 years of working experience as a medical doctor, preferably with an NGO
- Good communication skills and ability to provide patients with information
- Able to cope with stress
- Flexible and willing to accept new tasks/responsibilities
- Team player
- Experience in emergency and nutritional project is desirable
- Able to speak and write both English and Arabic

**4. Logistician**  
**Qualifications and experiences**

- Excellent spoken and written English (native Yemeni)
- Background in purchasing and warehouse management
- Background in logistics and vehicle management
- Flexible and committed
- Able to work independently
- Team player
- Must travel inside the country without limitations and to stay in the project site for long period
- Technical background would be a plus

**2. Registered Nurse**  
**Qualifications and experiences**

- Diploma in General Nursing from a recognized college
- Minimum 2 years of experience working as nurse, preferably with an NGO
- Good communication skills and ability to provide patients with information
- Able to cope with stress
- Flexible and willing to accept new tasks/responsibilities
- Team player
- Experience in emergency and nutritional project is desirable
- Previous work experience in registration and medical records
- Basic level of English that allows proper communication with expatriate staff

**5. Driver**  
**Qualifications and experiences**

- More than 3 years driving licence
- Minimum age of 25.
- Able to cope with stress
- Flexible and willing to accept new tasks/responsibilities
- Team player
- Able to travel in all the country and to stay in the project site in longer period
- Literacy
- Ability to communicate in English is desirable

**3. Registered Midwife**  
**Qualifications and experiences**

- Female
- Qualified midwife from recognized institute
- Minimum 2 years experience working as a midwife
- Diploma in General Nursing and Midwifery
- Good communication skills and ability to provide patients with information
- Able to cope with stress
- Flexible and willing to accept new tasks/responsibilities
- Team player
- Basic level of English that allows proper communication with expatriate staff

**6. Translator(English-Arabic)**  
**Qualifications and experiences**

- Specialized studies in languages and translation are highly desirable
- Good translation skills for both oral communication and documents
- Able to cope with stress
- Flexible and willing to accept new tasks/responsibilities
- Team player
- Able to travel in all the country and to stay in the project site in longer period

Candidates fulfilling the above criteria should send their contact details, CV and a covering letter before December 5th, 2009  
Email: msfe-sanaa@barcelona.msf.org  
P.O. Box 16308 Haddah post office  
Medecins Sans Frontieres - Spain  
Sana'a - Yemen  
Only short listed candidates will be contacted



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## Destiny or punishment? Part 2

By: Salwa Yehia Aleryani  
salwa2008@yahoo.com

Even the birds she drew their wings slanted to the left. There was a house in the middle of the drawing and a girl standing behind its closed window. Its door was closed with a huge lock. It was her expression of being safe in this rehabilitation house.

Outside the house she drew men and wolves scattered all over the area surrounding the house. I was amazed how Nayda gave the wolves humane features and how she gave the men wolfish features.

It was like she believed that men were originally wolves and wolves were actually men! It was a scary drawing. I put my head up and said, "Can I meet Nayda in specific?" The principal answered, "Nayda? She is too young though. She might not be able to tell you what you need to hear."

I said, "There is nothing in particular I need to hear other than her personal experience and suffering. Kindly ask her to come in." She went and came back with her. Nayda! The principal then left the office and closed the door. Nayda was a short and chubby girl. Her eyes and hair were brown. She seemed to be scared. I stood up and stretched out my hand to shake hands with her. She hid her hands behind her back.

I told her, "You shouldn't be afraid of me. I am only a writer who wants to write about you and your friends and tell people that you are victims. I want to show that you are not bad."

I want to tell your families that they are frankly sinful and criminals when they abandon you. Help me please. Tell me about your story." Her face showed that what she was hearing from me, was like Chinese to her! I took out the chocolate that I had brought with me to help me ease her. She refused to take it.

So, I continued comforting her that I don't consider her as guilty but

rather as a victim.

I gave her the excuses of being young and not well aware. I told her that we all make mistakes but the biggest mistake was not overcoming it. I told her that the life or game was not "OVER" and one should rebuild and mend and heal. I told her that her white earrings shaped like the new moon looked wonderful. Her eyes smiled. It was like 15 minutes and she was eating the chocolate and telling me her story.

I noticed her fingers braiding each other on her lap. She started talking by telling me, "My father is a governor officer. My mom is a regular illiterate woman. I used to go to a school ten minutes away from my home. I always went with my neighbor by foot."

There was a young and very handsome man who always walked after us every morning to school and every noon when we went back home. I called him "My Shadow." His smile made my heart glitter. I don't know why. I think I really liked him a lot. But I never talked to him." I asked her because I was sure the answer will make her happier, "How does he look like?" A big smile appeared on her face. She replied, "He was tall and had big shoulders."

He had beautiful eyes and hair. He

had a very light beard showing the curve of his jaw.

He looked like those who come in magazines advertising for razors. I always wondered how it felt to touch that beard. He was and still is the most handsome man I ever saw in life. Even his teeth were so white and nice especially when I compared them with my father's who was a heavy smoker." I smiled.

I then asked her, "And then? What happened?" She sighed and said, "I guess that then my fate walked its way. No one can stop a fate from proceeding. It is sent and guided by Allah, how can a person stop it? It was a day when my neighbor had flu and fever. She was absent. I went to school alone."

He wasn't there. When I came out of the school to go home I saw him at the opposite street smiling. I smiled too. My heart was beating so loud that I put my palm on it to calm it down. I discovered that it was "love" that I felt towards that young man. I started my way back home and he rushed behind me. It was the first time I heard his voice. He asked me why I was alone and I didn't answer. He said he was lucky because that neighbor was absent and he wished she would be absent for the rest of the year. I giggled.

### A letter to the editor

By: Bill Kimber  
bill.kimber@worleyparsons.com

I applaud your editorial regarding this unfortunate girl and am amazed that any population on the planet would allow this to happen. In most countries this "husband" would be in jail or waiting for execution for what he put this child through. The man is no real man and definitely not a husband of any worth, both are supposed to protect and nurture their family and the exact opposite was done.

Religious leaders have so much power and for the most part are interested only in what is best for their people; they unfortunately failed this child - hopefully they can save others that are sold like sheep to pedophiles seeking child brides.. The father that is instructed to look to the welfare of his family failed this child. When the time comes for these people to stand before god and explain their short comings I think they will have a very uncomfortable time of it and shortly thereafter a very hot time of it.

## Through The Mind's Eye

By: Maged Thabet Alkholidy  
maged\_thabet@hotmail.com



### Let's Maintain Our Customs and Traditions

I am happy to congratulate you on the occasion of Eid, dear readers. Since it is a special occasion, I am pleased to write about it with the aim of shedding light on some of our positive social traditions and customs.

The article focuses on a crucial matter, which is the necessity of maintaining important traditions and customs, which plays a role in the survival of Yemen's culture and civilization.

One of the customs of Eid is preparing the Eid materials before the holiday. During these days, the markets are crowded with many products, which are needed for Eid, such as clothes, sweets, gifts, shoes, etc. As a custom, Yemenis start buying new clothes a few days before Eid. The markets during these days are crowded with buyers as well as sellers.

Most people, if not all, wear new clothes. Children, in particular, understand nothing of the religious or social significance of Eid, but they celebrate it by all means.

They see Eid as an opportunity to get new clothes, sweets, gifts, toys and games and other interesting items. Fathers usually see the acquisition of new clothes as a duty not just to their own children, but also for the children of relatives, neighbors friends, and other poor people.

It is during Eid that people think about the children of poor people. Some people, who know that the children of some families can not get new clothes, offer them either clothes or money to buy the clothes and other needs.

As another custom, before Eid, it is common to see the sellers of sweets all around. Sales of sweets equal the sales of clothes on the occasion of Eid.

Sweets are another famous tradition for this holiday. Families keep sweets during the Eid days to be eaten by their family members and to be distributed to visitors during the holiday.

Children visit all their relatives, neighbors, and friends as a matter of "Salam Alead," which means to shake hands and congratulate their relatives, neighbors and friends on the special occasion.

Though children used to do this as a social custom, they are encouraged to do it with sweets and sometimes gifts or money, which is known as 'Asb Alead" in some cities like Sana'a, and "Aluadah," in cities like Taiz and Ibb.

Another custom of Eid in Yemen, is making cakes and cookies at home. Cakes and cookies are also given like sweets in some cities, while in other cities they are made only for family members. Families sometimes exchange cookies and cakes in order to test each other's skills at baking.

In fact, such an exchange is not only for tasting, as some people think, but it has a more significant purpose, which is to create a kind of intimacy among families. Sweets, cakes and cookies are an essential matter during Eid celebrations, reflecting an aspect of Yemeni culture.

During Eid, visiting relatives, friends, neighbors, and acquaintances is a custom which is religiously

and socially recommended. It takes place in different ways. Children visit the homes of relatives, neighbors and friends.

They either go alone or with their elder brothers, or fathers. They enjoy this, and feel that they are missing something if they do not do so.

Women also visit each other. They see it as a chance to interact, exchanging congratulations and discussing personal affairs. They use the days of Eid as a chance to see each other, especially when they live far away.

Men also exchange visits. Such visits are not limited to one Eid day. They continue to all the Eid days and sometimes longer. Men's visits take place either in the form of fast visits or spending time together, like having Qat-chewing sessions- which are more common among men.

Regarding the topic of visiting, it is really something distinctive to Yemenis that husbands visit their wives' family homes.

A husband takes his wife and children to visit his mother and father in law. They should take some gifts and they should spend one day there.

Many more customs are commonly practiced in the occasion of Eid in Yemen. These are the dominant ones. Some of them, however, have disappeared due to the new changes of modern life.

Thus, it is time to realize the importance of these customs which reflect the heritage, culture and civilization of Yemen especially during the modern age of technology, internet and globalization.

#### INVITATION FOR BIDS (IFB) Republic of Yemen Ministry of Agriculture and irrigation National Irrigation Program Water Sector Support Program IDA GRANT Number: H449-RY IFB Title: Procurement of Pick-up Vehicles (Nos 8) and recommended spare parts IFB Number 05/G/IRR/WSSP/09

- This Invitation for Bids follows the General Procurement Notice for this Project posted on-line on August 19, 2009 Notice Number WB3500-758/09 and that appeared in UN Development Business No758 of September 16,2009 and contingent to effectiveness of IDA grant of WSSP expected by November,2009.
- The Republic of Yemen has received a Grant from the International Development Association toward the cost of implementation of the National Irrigation Program (NIP) under the Water Sector Support Program (WSSP), and it intends to apply part of the proceeds of this credit to payments under the Contract for procurement of Pick-up Vehicles (Nos 8) and recommended spare parts (Bid No. 05/G/IRR/WSSP/09).
- The Ministry of Agriculture and irrigation, represented by the NIP now invites sealed bids from eligible and qualified bidders for Procurement of Pick-up Vehicles (Nos 8) and recommended spare parts .
- Bidding will be conducted through the National Competitive Bidding (NCB) procedures specified in the World Bank's Guidelines: Procurement under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits of May 2004 (Revised October 1, 2006), and is open to all bidders from Eligible Source Countries as defined in the Guidelines.
- Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from the NIP office and inspect the Bidding Documents at the address given below from 8.30 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. during working days.
- Qualifications requirements include: technical, financial and legal aspects. A margin of preference of certain goods manufactured domestically shall not be applied. Additional details are provided in the Bidding Documents.
- A complete set of Bidding Documents in English may be purchased by interested bidders on the submission of a written Application to the address below and upon payment of a non refundable fee of YER 20,000 or its equivalent in exchangeable international currency USD 100. The method of payment will be in cash, cashiers check or by direct deposit to project account.
- Bids must be delivered to the address below at or before 11.00 a.m on 26th December 2009. Electronic bidding will not be permitted. Late bids will be rejected. Bids will be opened in the presence of the bidders' representatives who choose to attend in person at the address below at 11.00 a.m. on 26th December 2009. All bids must be accompanied by a Bid Security of not less than two (2) percent of bid price valid for 120 days from date of bid opening.
- The address referred to above is:  
Director of National Irrigation Program  
Office of Deputy Minister of MAI for irrigation and Land Reclamation Sector  
Al-Mithak Street, Near Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation,  
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen  
Tel 967(1) 228593 Fax (967)1 561216  
e.mail: alashlamai@yahoo.com

#### INVITATION FOR BIDS (IFB) Republic of Yemen Ministry of Agriculture and irrigation National Irrigation Program Water Sector Support Program IDA GRANT Number: H 449 RY -YEM IFB Title: Procurement of Office Equipment and Office Furniture IFB Number 06/G/IRR/WSSP/09

- This Invitation for Bids follows the General Procurement Notice for this Project posted on-line on August 19, 2009 Notice Number WB3500-758/09 and that appeared in UN Development Business No758 of September 16,2009 and contingent to effectiveness of IDA grant of WSSP expected by November,2009.
- The Republic of Yemen has received a Grant from the International Development Association toward the cost of **National Irrigation Program (NIP)**, and it intends to apply part of the **proceeds of this credit to payments under the Contract for Procurement of Office Equipments and Office Furniture for NIP (Bid No. 06/G/IRR/WSSP/09)**.
- The Ministry of Agriculture and irrigation, represented by the NIP now invites sealed bids from eligible and qualified bidders for Procurement of Office Equipment as lot 1 (consisting of 15 items of misc. quantities) and Office Furniture as lot 2 (consisting of 19 items of misc. quantities). Bidders shall be requested to submit their prices CIP Sana'a with final delivery at NIP office, Sana'a. They will also be allowed to quote separate prices for either one or both lots.
- Bidding will be conducted through the National Competitive Bidding (NCB) procedures specified in the World Bank's Guidelines: Procurement under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits, and is open to all bidders from Eligible Source Countries as defined in the Guidelines. The bidders may bid for any one or all of the above lots.
- Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from the Project Coordination Unit Director and inspect the Bidding Documents at the address given below from 8.30 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. during working days.
- Qualifications requirements include: technical, financial and legal. A margin of preference of certain goods manufactured domestically shall not be applied. Additional details are provided in the Bidding Documents.
- A complete set of Bidding Documents in English may be purchased by interested bidders on the submission of a written Application to the address below and upon payment of a non refundable fee of YER 20000 or its equivalent in exchangeable international currency USD 100. The Bidding Documents will be sent to overseas by courier upon payment of extra charges of USD 50. The method of payment will be in cashier's check.
- Bids must be delivered to the address below at or before **11.00 a.m on 27th December, 2009**. Electronic bidding will not be permitted. Late bids will be rejected. Bids will be opened in the presence of the bidders' representatives who choose to attend in person or on-line at the address below at **11.00 a.m. on 27th December 2009**. All bids must be accompanied by a Bid Security of not less than two (2) percent of bid price valid for 120 days from date of bid opening.
- The address referred to above is:  
Director of National Irrigation Program  
Office of Deputy Minister of MAI for irrigation and Land Reclamation Sector  
Al-Mithak Street, Near Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation,  
Sana'a , Republic of Yemen  
Tel 967(1) 228593 Fax (967)1 561216  
e- mail: : alashlamai@yahoo.com



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أكتشف متعة الألوان مع **VUTEK** ماكينة طباعة رقمية في العالم عرض 5م متوتصلة إليه تكنولوجيا الطباعة الرقمية 2009 م

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يرجى التواصل مع قسم الإعلانات والتسويق على رقم ٢٦٨٦٦١/٢/٣ تحويلة ٢٠٢/٢١١

**باسم محمد عبده الشيباني Basem M.A. Alshaibani**

صنعا - شارع حده أمام مركز الكيم التجاري

Sana'a-Hadah St. Infront of AL-komaim Center P.O.Box: 5465 Res.Tel-1: +967 1 266 375 Res.Tel-2: +967 1 505 290 Office : +967 1 505 277 Fax : +967 1 267 619 E-mail : shaibani\_super@yemen.net.ye Website : www.alshaibani.com.ye

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المهنغون أخوانك ستد وركبنا محمد القدسي - مروان القدسي صلاح المغلس، مازن التبهاني وكافة الأهل والأصدقاء -

المناقصات - شؤون ادارية - ادارة عامة-اعتمادات بنكية - التنسيق بين المصانع والشركات والوكلاء (في اليمن) - أكثر من عشرين سنة في المجال التجاري - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية - يرغب في العمل في أي مجال

التواصل: ٧٣٥٤١٤١٠

- نشوان أحمد - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - جيداً - خبرة أكثر من سنتان في التدريس - يجيد الترجمة الفورية - يجيد التعامل مع الحاسوب والإنترنت - يرغب في العمل في أي معهد أو شركة أو مدرسة خاصة. للتواصل: ٧٧٧٦٦١٤٧٥
- علي - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - خبرة سنتين في التدريس - يجيد استخدام الحاسوب والمراسلة عبر الإنترنت - يرغب في العمل في أي شركة للتواصل: ٧١١٨٦٠٨٦٤
- فلسطيني الجنسية - بكالوريوس هندسة كمبيوتر - دبلوم برمجة - خبرة عشر سنوات في تدريس دورات الكمبيوتر - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية وقادر على تدريس مواد الرياضيات - يرغب في العمل في أي مكان كمدرس أو مهندس صيانة للتواصل: ٧٣٣٨٠٣١٩٤
- ماثور جوفيد-هندي الجنسية - ماجستير تجارة - خبرة أكثر من عشرين سنة في مجال التجارة - الإدارة - تسويق - مشاريع للتواصل: ٧١١٤٤٥٣٥٤
- عبد الرحمن العامري - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - خبرة في مجال الكمبيوتر والمراسلات الخارجية - يريد العمل في إحدى الشركات النفطية أو إعطاء دروس خصوصية للتواصل: ٧٧٠٤٠٤٨٧٢
- فهد علي - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية (آداب) - دبلوم حاسوب (الهند) - خبرة في الأعمال الادارية وأعمال الإدارة التجارية للتواصل: ٧١١١٨٣٣٢٢
- فائز الحميري - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - يجيد التعامل مع الانترنت والكمبيوتر والمراسلات الخارجية والعلاقات العامة للتواصل: ٧١١٢٢٠٧٧٧٢ - ٧١١٢٢٠٧٧٧٢
- معتصم - بكالوريوس كمبيوتر- يجيد استخدام الانترنت والمراسلة باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية - حاصل على دبلوم لغة إنجليزية من الهند - خبرة

للمناقصات - شؤون ادارية - ادارة عامة-اعتمادات بنكية - التنسيق بين المصانع والشركات والوكلاء (في اليمن) - أكثر من عشرين سنة في المجال التجاري - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية - يرغب في العمل في أي مجال

التواصل: ٧٣٥٤١٤١٠

- علاء محسن - بكالوريوس هندسة ميكانيكا - جامعة عدن - دورة اتوكاد للتواصل: ٧١٢٦٩٩٦٣٥
- بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - خبرة ٢ سنوات في مجال المراسلات التجارية والتدريس - يجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر - يرغب في العمل في أي شركة للتواصل: ٧٧٧٧٩٨٥٩٧
- بكالوريوس محاسبة - جامعة صنعا - دبلوم كمبيوتر - دورة النظام المحاسبي المتكامل (يمن سوفت) - خبرة في مجال الحسابات لمدة عامين للتواصل: ٧٣٣٠٧٩٨٨٢
- بحيث علي - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - خبرة في التدريس والسكرتارية والمحاسبة وجميع الأعمال الإدارية - يجيد استخدام الحاسب الآلي للتواصل: ٧٧١٣٦٦٥٦٢ - ٧٣٣١٨٦٢٦٠
- بكالوريوس تجارة واقتصاد - دبلوم ومبيعات وتسويق ومشتريات - خبرة ١٠ سنوات في مجال المبيعات والمشتريات - يجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر للتواصل: ٧٣٦٠٣٦٢٦٦
- إسماعيل حسن - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - خبرة في مجال التخليص الجمركي ومعاملة الإعفاءات للتواصل: ٧١١٣٨٤٣٢٧
- سلطان علي - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - خبرة تسع سنوات في مجال التدريس - يرغب في العمل في الفترة المسائية للتواصل: ٧١٢٦٦٦٨٤٠
- في صائب - بكالوريوس تجارة - الهند ٢٠٠٧ - سنة خبرة - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية - يجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر - يرغب في العمل في مجال المحاسبة والإدارة للتواصل: ٧٣٣٨٤٨٠٥٤
- أنور علي - دبلوم عالي مساعد طبيب - يجيد التعامل مع الحاسوب والانترنت - خبرة في تدريس الاسعافات الأولية

**وظائف شاعرة**

• مطلوب مدرسة خصوصي (لغة إنجليزية) لطلاب بالصف الأول الابتدائي (المنهج باللغة الإنجليزية) في صنعا. أيام التدريس ووقت الحصة يمكن الاتفاق عليها. أبو عبدالله: ٧٣٣٣٢٥٤١٤

التواصل: ٧٧٠٦٤٩٧٩١-٧٧٧٤٨٨١٣٢

- للإيجار عمارة في صنعا تتكون من ١٩- شقة مفروشة راقية
- مولد كهربائي احتياطي
- مصعد حديث
- موقف سيارات مسور ومحروس
- للتواصل: ٧١٢٠٧٤٦١٦ - ٧٣٣٨٤٩٧٧

**أرقام مهمة**

**ARAMEX** أرقام صنعا: ٤٤١٠٢٤/٥  
عدن: ٢٤٣١٢٤/٥  
المكلا: ٣٠٩٩٠/٥  
التل: ٢١٩٦٤٣

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ورد ليك: ١-٤٤٥٥٠٠-٤٤١٩٣٣

**مستشفيات**

- مستشفى الثورة: ١/٢٤٦٩٦٧/٦٦
- المستشفى الجمهوري: ١-٢٧٤٨٦/٨٧
- مستشفى حدة الأممي: ١-٤١٢٨٨١
- المستشفى الألماني الحديث: ١-٦٠٠٠٠٠/٦٠٠٠٠٠
- فاكس: ٤١٨١١٦  
E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

**فنادق**

- فندق فرساني: ١-٤٤٩٧٠/٧/٢
- فندق شيراتون: ١-٣٣٧٥٠٠
- فندق موفينيك: ١-٥٤٦٦٦٦
- فندق سينا: ١-٣٧٣٢٧٢
- فندق ويلكس ان: ١-٤٤٩٨٧١
- فندق واجنحة الخليج السياحي: ١-٦٠٣٣٥٥ - ٦٠٣٣٥/٨

**مكاتب ترجمة**

الشباب لخدمات الترجمة (عربي- إنجليزي)- (إنجليزي- عربي)  
تلفون: ٧٧٧٧٢٢٠٢ أو ٧٣٣٠٠٨٨٦ - فاكس: ٧٣٣٠٠٨٨٦  
إيميل: sts.yemen@gmail.com

**معاهد**

- معهد بالي: ٤٤٨٠٣٧ - فاكس: ٤٤٥٤٨٢ / ٣/٤ - ٤٤٨٠٣٩
- معهد اللغة الألمانية: ٢٠٠٩٤٥
- المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر: ٢٦٦٢٢٢
- فاكس: ٤٤٧٥٥٥
- معهد كاروكيس: ٥٣٢٤٣٤/٥ - فاكس: ٥٣٢٤٣٦
- معهد ريكس: ٢٤٠٨٣٢ - ٥١٠٦١٢ - فاكس: ٢٦٥٥٢٧

**شركات للتأمين**

- الوطنية للتأمين: ٢٧٧١٧٢/٢٧٢٨٧٣ - فاكس: ٢٧٩٢٤٤
- مارب للتأمين: صنعا: ٢٠٦١٢٩/٨/١٣
- الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين: صنعا: ٢٨٤٩١٣
- عن: ٢٤٤٢٨٠
- تميز: ٢٥٨٨٨١
- شركة اليمن للتأمين: صنعا: ٢٧٢٨٠٦/٢٧٢٩١٢/٤٣
- عن: ٢٤٧٦١٧
- تميز: ٢٥٠٢٤٥

**مدارس**

- روضة واحة الأطفال: تلفاكس: ٤٧٠٢٥٠ - موبايل: ٧٣٤٥٢٢٢٢٥
- مدرسة رينبو: ٤١٤٠٠٦/٤٢٤٠٠٦ - ٤٢٣
- مدارس صنعا الدولية: ٢٧٠١٩١/٢ - فاكس: ٣٧٠١٩٣
- مدرسة التريكة الدولية: ٤٤٨٢٥٨/٩
- مدرسة الماجد اليمنية: ٢٠٦١٥٩

**سفريات**

- النسيم للسفريات: ٢٧٠٧٥٠
- العالمية للسفريات والسياحة: ٤٤١١٥٨٩/٦٠

**مطاعم**

مطعم ومخازن الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)  
تلفون: ٢٦٦٢٧٥ - ٥٠٢٩٠ - فاكس: ٦٦٧٦١٩

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**البنوك**

- بنك اليمن والخليج: فاكس: ٢٦٠٨٤٤ - ١٦٠٠٨٣٢ - ٩٦٧
- فرع عدن: ٢٦٧٨٢٩ / ٢ - فاكس: ٣٣٧٨٢٤
- بنك التضامن الإسلامي: ١/٦٦٦٦٦٦
- البنك التجاري: ٢٧٧٢٤٤ - فاكس: ٢٧٧٢٩١
- مصرف اليمن البحري الشامل: ٢٦٤٧٧٥, ٢٦٤٧٠٢ - فاكس: ٢٦٤٧٠٣, ٢٦٤٧٠٣
- بنك اليمن الدولي: ٤٠٧٠٣٠ - ١
- البنك العربي: ٢٧٦٥٨٥/٢ - ١
- بنك التسليف الزراعي: ١-٥٦٣٨١٣ - ١
- البنك المركزي: ٢٧٤٢١٤ - ١

**تأجير سيارات**

زاوية (Budget): ٢٠٩٦١٨٠ - ٢٠٩٦٢٧٢ - فاكس: ٢٤٠٩٥٨  
بيرو كار: ٢٧٠٧٥١ - فاكس: ٢٧٠٨٠٤  
هيزرت لتأجير السيارات صنعا: ١-٤٤٠٣٠٩ - ١

فرع شيراتون: ٥٤٥٩٨٥  
عدن: ٢-٢٤٥٦٢٥

**مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر**

أبك لتعليم الكمبيوتر (تركيز على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة إلكترونية) شهادة أيزو ١

صنعا: ١-٤٦٨٣٠٥  
فاكس: ٤٠٧٤٩٩ - ١  
عدن: ٢٠٣٣٧١٩٩ - ٢  
تميز: ٤٠٣٤٢ - ٤  
المكلا: ٥٠٣٠٧٤٩٢ - ٥

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٤٤٥١٨٧/٧ - ٤٤٢٠٧٣

**البريد السريع**

صنعا: ٤٤٠١٧٠/٢٨/٢٣ - ٤٤٠١٧٠/٢٨/٢٣  
عدن: ٢٤٥٦٢٦  
الحديدة: ٢٢٦٩٧٥/٤  
إب: ٤١١٩٨٨  
المكلا: ٣٠٦٤٤١  
شبه: ٢٠٣٣٦٦  
سبوتن: ٤٠٧٢١٩  
تغز: ٦٦٠٠٠٠  
بحاف: ٧٧٧٨٨٩٠  
سقطري: ٦٦٠٤٩٨

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

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**تفاصيل الاعلان:**

عنوان التواصل:

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



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E-mail: abzahra@y.net.ye

**Universal Children's Day**



By Resolution 836 (IX) in December 1954, the UN General Assembly recommended that all countries institute a Universal Children's Day, to be observed as a day of worldwide fraternity and understanding between children all over the world, and to promote the protection, welfare and education of children.

The UN General Assembly adopted the Declaration of the Rights of the Child on Nov. 20, 1959 and the Convention on the Rights of the Child on Nov. 20, 1989.

The 1990 World Summit for Children in Copenhagen, Denmark, set standards aimed at boosting children's health and education.

In May 2002, the Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Children adopted an outcome document, "A World Fit for Children," which focused on four key priorities: promoting healthy lives, providing education, protecting children against abuse, exploitation and violence, and combating HIV/AIDS.

However, about 9.7 million children died in 2006 before their fifth birthday, mostly from treatable diseases such as malaria and pneumonia. More than half of the deaths were caused by malnutrition, according to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

About 42.5 million children do not have access to clean water, and 1.5 million children under five die each year due to the lack of clean water and basic hygiene facilities. About 2.5 million under 15 have been infected with HIV/AIDS.

The "Progress for Children: A Report Card on Child Protection" released by UNICEF, estimated that some 218 million children between five and 17 are working outside and 126 million are working in poor conditions.

More than 300,000 children around the world are forced to fight in wars, 2 million children are believed to be exploited through prostitution and pornography, 1.2 million are trafficked every year, and 40 million below the age of 15 suffer from abuse and neglect, the report says.

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## Enzo Perino, an Argentine youth and tango musician

When 12-year-old Enzo Perino plays bandoneon, an over-sized accordion that serves as the backbone of tango music, he looks just like his grandfather.

Perino, from Rio Plata city, 65 km south of Buenos Aires, is already a skilled bandoneon player of tango, a dance which has been declared part of the world's Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by the United Nations.

Like most adolescents, Perino enjoys video games, including the popular Wii console, where his favorite is Guitar Hero.

He is also a fan of the San Antonio Spurs, an American professional basketball team which recruited Emanuel Ginobili, a famous Argentine basketball player.

He quotes poet Enrique Santos

Discepolo's most famous expression about tango: It is a sad thought that you can dance. Saying it was his way to overcome shyness.

Bandoneon's attraction to Perino prevailed among his other interests, said Enzo's father, Walter Perino, a customs officer.

"It's like something he carries in his genes," Walter told Xinhua in his elegant house in Los Hornos neighborhood. "When I first saw him playing, I was surprised. He makes the same gestures as his grandfather, a man he barely knew."

Carlos Julio Lucini, Perino's grandfather, played the instrument for more than half a century and was a member of a tango band.

Accompanied on the piano by his 13-year-old sister, Anahi, Enzo performs classical tango "La Cumparsita" and "Grise!" for families and friends almost every Sunday in



Enzo Perino (L) plays the bandoneon as his sister Anahi plays the piano at home in the city of Rio Plata, some 65 kilometers south of Buenos Aires, Argentina, Oct. 23, 2009. When 12-year-old Enzo Perino plays the bandoneon, he stuns his listeners and surprises his family. As the youngest bandoneon player in Argentina, Enzo is dreaming of being a professional someday. (Xinhua/Martin Zabala)

the family's broad garden.

Perino, who has been playing bandoneon for nearly two years now, diligently practices nearly an hour a day.

"I take bandoneon classes once a week," Perino said, "the bandoneon keyboard was too big for my hands."

Bandoneon is steadily disappearing, partly because repairers remain in shortage and partly because tourists from the Europe, Japan and the United States buy up the instrument as souvenirs.

"My grandma (Lucini's widow) is proud because I am playing the bandoneon just like my grandpa," Enzo said, adding he hoped to be a professional some day. "My friends usually prefer the guitar or the bass and when I brought the bandoneon to school for a public performance they were all dumbstruck," he said.

Enzo admires Astor Piazzolla, an Argentine tango master who revolutionized the traditional tango into a new style in the 1950s and 60s, incorporating elements from Latin, hip hop and reggae rhythms popular across Latin America.

The tango first became famous at the beginning of 20th century and was played in Argentina's rougher neighborhoods and in its northern neighbor Uruguay.

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**Monday**

IY402	0730	SAH	ADE	0815	EFF 23 NOV 09 TILL 22MAR10
IY422	0900	ADE	RIY	1000	
	1045	RIY	SCT	1145	
IY423	1245	SCT	RIY	1345	
	1430	RIY	ADE	1530	
IY403	1630	ADE	SAH	1715	

**Friday**

IY428	0500	SAH	RIY	0600	EFF. 27NOV TILL 26MAR
	0645	RIY	SCT	0745	
IY429	0845	SCT	RIY	0945	
	1030	RIY	SAH	1130	

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