

Hertz
World On Wheels
 Save time and money
 with our highly competitive rates.
Universal Rent a Car
 Sana'a Tel: (01) 440309, Aden (02) 245825, Mowatenik Branch (01) 546063
 hertz-yemen@universalrentacar.com

Europcar
 YOU RENT A LOT MORE THAN A CAR
 Special Offer from europcar Yemen
 Rent 7 days pay 6 days
 Email: europcar@y.net.ye
 New Branch: 80th Ring Road - South
 Sana'a City Hotel Al-Qiyadah St. T. 01-548962 F. 01-548961
 P.O. Box: 2072 Sana'a T. 01-270804 F. 01-270804
 E. info@europcar-yemen.com
 Airport Office: T. 01-346666 F. 01-346665

Inside:



2

Labor inspectors trained on protecting children



5

Refugees in Yemen demand their rights

Taiz explosion victims buried, those responsible released

By: Imad Al-Saqqaf

TAIZ, March 10 — On Monday in Taiz, funerals were held for the victims of last week's dynamite explosion in the city.

The explosion in a warehouse containing dynamite and gunpowder killed at least 11 people and injured a further nine.

Thousands of people attended the funeral. They condemned the carelessness

that government authorities showed in making no effort to protect civilians.

The head of the Taiz Islah party, Abdul Hafeth Al-Faqeeh, said that the accident was caused by the owner of the dynamite, which was not supposed to be stored in a residential area.

He added that responsibility should also be placed on the government's shoulders because it had previously imposed controls banning the trade in dynamite and gunpowder. As a consequence, such a tragic explosion should not have happened.

The people called on the government to remember its responsibilities to ban all dynamite storage in residential areas. They also want the state to force those responsible to pay for the damage that ensued.

People who have had their houses damaged and relatives killed due to the explosion expressed their extreme anger.

Mahmoud Al-Sufiani, said that it was merely playing with people's lives and that the culprits should be jailed.

Ammar Al-Adimi lost five members of his family. He asked the government to compensate the people for the loss of their homes and prosecute the person responsible.

Saeed Ahmad, one of the locals, said that before the explosion, he saw round-shapes similar to cement containers in the basement of the building.

Nabeel Majthor, the social activist of Al-Masbah Avenue, demanded stricter



Mourners see the bodies of the explosion victims to their final resting place. The explosion took place in a warehouse containing dynamite and gunpowder killing at least 11 people and injuring a further nine Tuesday last week in Taiz.



rules, not allowing people to store dynamite in built up areas.

Fahad Alawi, whose wife was injured in the incident, condemned the release of the owner of the premises before he could be interrogated about the accident. Alawi demanded state compensation for their losses in addition to any medical expenditure the injured people may incur.

The responsible for the explosion in Al-Masbah Avenue

Saudis arrest thousands on Yemeni border

More than 5,500 infiltrators arrested in two weeks since cease-fire

Rachelle Kliger
 The Media Line

SANA'A, March 10 — Saudi security forces have reported arresting thousands of infiltrators on its Yemeni border since the February 11 cease-fire was declared with Yemen's major rebel group.

Saudi Arabia's border control arrested 5,685 infiltrators and 240 smugglers in the Jazan district, an area southwest of the kingdom bordering with Yemen, in the last two weeks of February.

Along with the arrests, Saudi officials confiscated 61,000kg of qat, an illegal plant in Saudi Arabia used as a stimulant, and 258kg of hashish.

Muhammad A-Shamarani, a spokesman for Saudi's border control said forces confiscated 1146 cattle, 554 rounds of live ammunition, 5 weapons and 8 bottles of wine, which is prohibited in Saudi Arabia on religious grounds.

Riyadh is concerned that Sana'a's protracted conflict with rebels, known as the Al-Houthis, in northern Yemen is threatening Saudi Arabia's stability and security.

Some regional analysts have suggested the current figures are being inflated as a way for the Saudi government to appease its population after suffering a crippling blow in the conflict with the Al-Houthis, as the arrests point to height-

ened security levels on the border.

"The Saudis are trying to win an emotional war because they lost the physical war," Hakim Al-Masmari, political analyst and editor in chief of the Yemen Post told The Media Line.

"Right now, the Saudis are trying to show that they are giving security more presence on the border," Al-Masmari said. "But the Al-Houthis are, in practicality, still controlling around 70 percent of the border with the Saudis."

More than 130 Saudi soldiers have been killed since Riyadh became involved in the conflict last November.

Another regional political analyst on condition of anonymity agreed that the figures are more likely rhetoric than a reflection of a genuine clampdown.

"Both Saudi Arabia and Yemen claim they control the border, but I don't feel that they do," the analyst said. "A lot of money is flowing in and out and there are interests at high levels in the monarchy and in Yemen. Everyone benefits from the flow on both sides. However, since there is a clear focus on anti-terrorism, the control might be tighter than it was before."

Anecdotal evidence suggests there are scores of Yemenis desperate to leave the country, and in their search for better living conditions and livelihoods often turn to Saudi Arabia.

This is especially relevant to Yemen's huge population of internally displaced persons (IDP), who have been forced to leave their homes due to the conflict and are seeking shelter and support from a collection of non-governmental organizations (NGO) working in neighboring Saudi Arabia.

Yemen's army has been engaged in a protracted conflict with Al-Houthi rebels since 2004. The rebels wish to restore the Zaidi imam, which was overthrown in a 1962 coup and they accuse the Yemenite government of being too closely allied with the United States.

The Yemeni government launched a massive military offensive earlier in August, codenamed Scorched Earth. Numerous rebels fleeing north across the border prompted a large Saudi air and ground offensive in an attempt to drive the Al-Houthis back into Yemen.

The rebels accused the Saudis of aiding the Yemeni government in the conflict and in retaliation invaded Saudi territory in November, killing a Saudi border guard.

Riyadh has since bolstered security presence along the border with Yemen, but is still having difficulties keeping the 1,450-kilometer long border secure.

There are fears the Yemeni conflict will become regional as Yemen's government suspects Shi'ite interest groups in countries such as Iran and Bahrain of arming, training and financing the Al-Houthis.

In addition to the conflict in the north, Yemen is also dealing with Al-Qaeda terror activity on its soil and a secessionist movement in the south of the country.

Car rental to suit you and your Business

For companies with volume rental business we offer:

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

Budget Car Rental

For More Information
 Head Office: 01-44722
 Aden: 01-211786
 Tel Line: 71002332

MURJAN TRAVEL

Now.. book online

www.murjan.travel

Online bookings through Murjan Webpage are absolutely safe and user friendly:

- Profit from our experience in the online travel market
- Have the assurance of booking with reputable, serious company
- Getting directly to the point and to your destination even faster
- Fast, uncomplicated flights, hotel bookings and car rental
- With four steps to your online booking
- Immediate booking confirmation
- Only available flights and hotels are displayed
- Online payment

FedEx Express
 Daily package service

with FedEx
 1Click and 2Step Service
 Good more and Pay less

كشافة اليمن
 Sana'a: 01-440 170
 Aden: 01-230 099
 Mowatenik: 01-520 079
 Taiz: 04-300 700
 Dh: 04-400 000
 Al-Hudaydah: 06-300 007
 77200 000
 99-402 010
 Doha: 777 700 000
 Gwadar: 777 200 000
 01 000 000

البريد الدولي السريع

ALSAEED TRADING COMPANY
 A Yemeni Listed Stock Company

Yemen's Largest Exporter of FMCG products.

Yemen, Taiz - P.O. Box 6354
 Tel: 00967 (9) 222227 (10 Lines)
 Fax: 00967 (9) 222228 / 222229 / 222230
 E-mail: info@alaeedtrading.com
 Website: www.alaeedtrading.com

الإسلامية للتأمين

تأمين تعاوني بمفهوم إسلامي

Head Office: Sana'a, Tel: 01-294193, Fax: 01-299503
 Aden: 02-271318, Tel: 04-356881
 Mowatenik: 03-206907, Muxalla: 05-304809
 Email: info@islamicins.com.ye, islamicins.com.ye

البريد العاجل
 EMS EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE

Competitive Price
 سريعة .. منتظمة .. موثوقة
 Fast Reliable Trustable Affordable

يمكنكم تتبع بعائتكم عبر موقعنا
www.post.ye

مركز خدمات الزبائن
 8 0 0 8 0 0 8
www.post.ye

Electricity Ministry receives Turbine 2 from Siemens

By: Mahmoud Assamiee

SANA'A, March 10 — Turbine 2 of Marib Power Station, generated by gas or Marib 1 entered the service very recently, said officials in the Minister of Electricity and Energy, which officially received the turbine from Siemens, the German Company which constructed the station.

Marib 1 is composed of three turbines producing 431 megawatts of electricity. The first turbine, in which, a fault was detected during trials last September, is still not ready. The fault was a result of impurities in the gas used as fuel to operate the turbine, supplied by Safer Company for Oil and Gas.

Entering the 135-megawatt turbine 2 in the service came following its successful trial, this January, after purified gas was supplied to the station, by Yemen Liquefied and Natural Gas or (Yemen LNG).

By entering the turbine in the service, problems of electric blackouts will be solved, said Director of Gas Projects Unit in the Ministry, Khaled Rashed, in a statement to state run Yemen News Agency (Saba).

He added that turbines 1 and 3 are expected to be handed over to the minister early next April, and that they are currently undergoing trial runs.

About the reasons behind the still persistent blackouts, despite entering the new turbine in the service, engineers at National Electric Control said that there is still a shortage of power as the ministry has got rid of 70 megawatts, of the 200 megawatts bought energy, owing to the high costs of this type of energy for the country, especially considering the high prices of diesel as the fuel.

The engineers said that by bring-

ing the three turbines in the service, another 130 megawatts diesel energy, produced by diesel stations will be replaced by National Electric Network and only those diesel stations working outside the network (in remote areas like Hadramout and Al-Mahra) will remain.

However, a setback occurred when last month, criminals shot down electrical cables running from the transfer station in Marib and halted the operation of the gas powered station, Marib 1, said Ahmad Al-Wajeeh, the General Manager of Electric Projects at the Ministry of Electricity and Energy.

Sabotage acts thwarts Ministry's efforts

Ten days ago tribal men shot down electric cables runs between towers 397 and 398 in Al-Makmada tribal area, Marib governorate, nearly 200 km to the north-east of the capital Sana'a.

"This act of sabotage took place when the trial was running to supply the National Electric Network with 270 megawatts," Ahmad Al-Wajeeh told Yemen Times earlier.

He said that this damage cost the ministry between USD 50,000 to 70,000, in addition to other expenses such as diesel costs for operating electric stations and the fines imposed by Siemens on the ministry, due to the delays in the handover.

Supplying the national electricity network with 270 megawatts of electricity from diesel stations, costs USD one million per day, said an anonymous source at the ministry. He said that generating electricity by gas is free of charge, as the country is rich in this resource and because there are previous agreements between the government and gas companies to supply Marib-1 with free gas.

Al-Wajeeh said that the February act was the fifth act of sabotage targeting electrical cables in Marib governorate.

Earlier, the Minister of Electricity and Energy, Awadh Al-Suqatri, stated that tribal in Marib shoot down these electric cables over demands that are not related to electricity, and that their difficult attitude and behavior hinders projects of the ministry.

Damaged cable fixed

General Manager of Transport Lines and Transforming Stations Project, Mohammad Al-Thawr, told Saba that the damaged cable has been fixed.

He said that local authorities must protect this service project and arrest the elements who repeatedly shoot down electric cables, causing the country great losses.

Saboteurs are not deterred

People blame the government and the system in not dealing with those who stand against the interests of all Yemeni people, saying that if the government employed 'an iron hand', they would not dare to cause any further harm to these beneficial projects. They also said that the government authorities are weak in the more tribal governorates such as Marib and Al-Jawf.

Future plans

The government is planning to build two other gas power stations in Marib. The first, Marib-1, took four years to build. The ministry is planning to invite bids for constructing Marib-2 in the next few days.

It is also planning to build another two stations at Ma'bar, in the Dhamar governorate. Ma'bar-1 and Ma'bar-2 will also be operated by gas via an extension of the Marib pipeline, as Marib has immense reserves.

Lawyers contest legality of Special Penal Court

By: Mohammad Bin Sallam

SANA'A, March 10 — The Yemeni Observatory for Human Right on Sunday held a seminar during which it questioned the legality of the Special Penal Court or State Security Court that is currently trying journalist Mohammad Al-Makaleh.

"The Penal Court that belongs to the State Security not the Ministry of Justice must be called a special court because it was established in a way different to what specified by Yemeni law," said lawyer Ahmad Al-Wadi'i said. "It is an emergency court or a state court."

According to Al-Wadi'i, article no.148 of the Yemeni law says that courts must be established and approved by a parliamentary decree that outlines its specialization. This court, however, was established according to a presidential decree.

He added that special courts may be established according to a suggestion by the Minister of Justice and the approval of the High Judicial Council. This is what happened for the Court of Family Affairs, the Juvenile's Court, the Traffic Court, the Military Court, and Commercial Court.

"The Penal Court is a special court that deals with affairs having relation with the national economy or the general freedom of people and their public rights," said Al-Wadi'i. "It also deals with political attitudes such as spying inside and outside the country."

"However, Mohammad Al-Makaleh, a detained journalist, was arrested illegally by the penal court in which he was hidden for four months without giving him the chance to talk to a lawyer or even see his relatives when they wanted to visit him. Al-Wadi'i added.

"Al-Makaleh is in the jail of the secret police who eavesdropped on his calls," he added.

Lawyer Al-Maqtari said that the arrested journalist had been hidden by the police for more than four months and that the state tried him without giving him the chance to talk to a lawyer.

"The court did not do its duty as a court implementing justice," he said.

He said that any special court should have a start and end date, but that, for this court, no date has been specified for its end.

Al-Maqtari said that Al-Makaleh was accused of publishing false news such as saying that the army had killed the people in Sa'ada and destroyed their houses and targeting Houthis with dozens of weapons.

Al-Maqtari said that what Al-Makaleh had published had already been published in the rest of media and that all media had said the same thing.

He added that what Al-Makaleh said had been previously mentioned by Al-Ishraqi's website.

Al-Maqtari added that the detained

journalist merely practiced his right to express his opinion and published news that was already published by other media outlets.

Seminar participants demanded that the General Prosecution to investigate his case and demanded his release.

Lawyer Mohammad Al-Mekhlafi said that the Al-Makaleh case is an example of the country's lack of security, as it shows that its citizens are no more able to express their opinion.

Al-Makaleh may be sentenced to death or receive a three or ten years' prison sentence. Al-Makaleh has been charged with delivering a speech to people in Freedom Square on Yemenis being denied their freedom.

Al-Mekhlafi expressed his absolute surprise at Al-Makaleh being arrested for his phone calls to Yaseen Saeed Noman, the general secretary of the Socialist Party, Mohammad Ghalib, the manager of its public relations, and Mohammad Rakan, the secretary of the party's Jawf branch.

He said that the country's political life is in danger, as neither the constitution nor the law is followed.

"If the institution is not followed, our dignities will be lost and the citizens' lives are in danger," Al-Mekhlafi concluded. "In the presence of such a court, gangs will feel free and we will lose our freedom."

The first national microfinance network in Yemen

By: Suhail Awan

SANA'A, March 6 — To support a more inclusive financial sector in the Republic of Yemen, UNDP and the Social Fund for Development (SFD) initiated a joint project to establish the first national microfinance network in the country.

The Microfinance Network's core objective is to address the issue of capacity building and transparency, and to increase the outreach of microfinance services in the country. This will help in reducing the sufferings of human living below poverty line and strengthening their economic conditions.

In Yemen, where around one million households are in need of micro financial services, only 40,000 households could be served so far. In the National Microfinance Policy statement, manage-

ment capacity and transparency identified some of the key issues limiting the access of financial services to those who have-nots.

The project aims at building the supportive infrastructure necessary to enhance the capacity of local institutions to provide a range of financial services and products to the entrepreneurial poor, in a cost efficient manner. Accordingly, this will increase sustainable access to finance and enhance the scope for participation of youth and women in economic activities.

The Country's Microfinance Network is established by the project and it is registered in the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. The Board of the Yemen Microfinance Network (YMN) was elected by the member microfinance institutions (MFIs) in the meeting of the

General Assembly. The elected board is a mix of experienced managers of MFIs, young leaders and women.

After a very short period of its establishment, YMN was able to secure membership of SEEP Network (a Washington D.C. based network of regional and country microfinance networks that is actively perusing the standardization, transparency and capacity building goals for microfinance industry).

In its meeting, the Board of Directors of the YMN and the Project Board approved strategic plan and strategic directions of the Network Project, which aims to establish a training unit that will focus on delivery of customized trainings to the staff of MFIs. In addition to that, it established a training institute, which will offer certificate and diploma's in microfinance and economic development.

Womens Rights Improve Across the Middle East

Yemen, Iraq and the Palestinian territories see regression

Benjamin Joffe-Walt
The Media Line

Women in the Middle East have made notable advances over the past five years, with modest overall improvements in women's rights, literacy, educational attainment, political participation and economic role, an extensive multinational study has found.

The 18-nation study, led by the U.S.-based Freedom House, found that while on the whole, Middle Eastern women still suffer from a "substantial deficit in women's rights" described as the "most severe" on earth, 15 of 18 Arab countries have seen increases in women's literacy rates and suffrage over the past five years.

Yemen, Iraq and the Palestinian territories, however, were each found to have seen significant regression in women's rights, amid rising religious extremism or internal conflict.

Leading the way in the advances cited by the research group were Kuwait, where women won the right to vote in 2005; Algeria, where custodial mothers won recognition of their parental authority and proxy marriages were banned; and Jordan, which introduced increase penal-

ties for so-called 'honor crimes', in which a woman deemed to have deviated from various social norms is murdered by a relative to defend the family's honor.

The study found that women are now more likely to attend university in some Middle Eastern countries, and literacy rates among women throughout the region have continued to rise.

Despite the advances, the study found that violence against women remains widespread throughout the Arab world, with perpetrators of violence against women acting with impunity. Jordan and Tunisia are the only nations covered by the study that were found to have established legal protections against domestic violence, and none of the countries were found to explicitly prohibit spousal rape.

"Deeply entrenched societal norms, combined with conservative interpretations of Shari'a (Islamic law), continue to relegate women to a subordinate status. Women in the region are significantly underrepresented in senior positions in politics and the private sector, and in some countries they are completely absent from the judiciary," the report read.

"Nevertheless, important steps

have been made to improve the status of women over the last five years, and 15 out of 18 countries have recorded some gains. The member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC or Gulf)—which scored the worst among 17 countries in the 2005 edition - have demonstrated the greatest degree of improvement, shrinking the gap between them and the rest of the region on some issues."

"The status of women in the Middle East continues to be a function of several contradictory forces," Sha-feeq Ghabra, a professor of political science at Kuwait University and the founding President of the American University of Kuwait told The Media Line.

"On the one hand there are strong forces pushing for improvement, but at the same time there are major impediments that are both political and traditional."

"First, there have been improvements in the status of women by the mere fact that the majority of young people graduating from colleges and universities in the Middle East are women," Ghabra said.

"There is also a rising participation of women in both the public and private sectors, and an expansion of media communications and the Internet, both of which are creating further awareness of issues related to women, and making both men and women more open to new ideas."

"Yet at the same time there is a strong Islamic movement in the region which is inhibiting women's rights, through segregation laws in universities and at the workplace, limited working hours for women and initiatives like this that try to keep women's advancement in check," Ghabra continued. "There are also social and cultural traditions that inhibit women's development, and in many cases throughout the region I would say that the state is not innocent, siding with conservative laws that inhibit an evolution towards equality in laws and social structures. So it's still a long way to go for women and related social change in the Arab world."

Labor inspectors trained on protecting children

By: Mahmoud Assamiee

SANA'A, March 9 — A training workshop, for occupational safety and health's inspectors from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor and its offices from the capital and four governorates, was inaugurated, in Sana'a, this Sunday.

The workshop, will give 35 participants, from the capital Sana'a, Aden, Taiz, Hodeida and Hajja governorates, knowledge and skills on health and safety inspection for child labor.

The workshop, which is organized by the Combating Child Labor Unit (CCLU) in the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, in cooperation with International Labor Organization (ILO) and CHF, will conclude on Thursday.

The inspectors will be trained on national legislations and international accords, the Occupational Safety and Health Program, as well as on rights of child labor.

Opening the workshop, Undersecretary of Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, Abdu Al-Hakimi, affirmed that poverty is one of the main reasons that, makes families force their children out of the house, for work.

He said that Yemen is not the only country having child labor, and that the phenomenon exists in all countries, even the developed ones. But, the most important thing is keeping children away from getting involved in works that are dangerous for them.

He confessed that the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor and its offices, lack specialists in field of occupational safety and health (with the exception of Lahj), and said that they will, however address this by training a number of practicing doctors.

Al-Hakimi, who had hoped for greater female participation, said that trainees should make the most of this workshop and the ILO expert from Jordan, who had come especially for the event, and apply the skills gained in this workshop to their everyday work.

CHF's director in Yemen said that Oc-

cupational Safety and Health Program and inspection of child labor, was especially important in heavily populated areas.

She expressed readiness to work with the Ministry, ILO and the Charitable Society for Social Welfare Sand said, "our program focuses on combating child labor in four governorates and the ministry's inspectors are an integral component of the program."

She considered the workshop as a good chance for sharing experiences and reflecting these experiences in field work.

For his part, ILO's Representative and National Coordinator Yemen, Raidan Al-Saqaf said that the organization has been working in Yemen since 2000, with social partners and the government to combat child labor.

He also said that the workshop is another intervention towards strengthening the institutional capacity to combat child labor through labor inspections.

"We value our partnership with government, CHF and social partners and we look forward to more cooperation in the future," he added.



Child working on a construction site in Sana'a. Although Yemen is signatory to the Child Rights Convention there are no implemented regulations on the ground to ensure rights of children are protected.



Yemeni women protesting against the failure of political parties to name women as candidates in the September 2006 local council elections. The banner reads: "To the rejected political parties and organizations, you want the women to be only voters, it's our right to be candidates".

In brief

SANA'A
Cabinet stresses ongoing audit of externally funded projects

The Cabinet stressed on Tuesday the importance of the ongoing audit of projects performance in general and particularly those benefiting from external funding.

This came during the Cabinet's discussion for a report presented by Minister of Planning and International Cooperation on the audit of the performance of the projects financed by the World Bank (WB) and the work plan issued by the enlarged meeting held in last February in this regard.

The Cabinet approved the work plan issued by the meeting of audit, directing the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation to provide an integrated report to the Cabinet on the five projects contained within the report and classified in the dangerous situation.

In this respect, the cabinet stressed the ministry report should include the diagnosis of the real problems facing these projects in order to be discussed by the Cabinet and to take strict actions to overcome those problems, including those associated with the executive units.

Yemen, IRO sign agreement to build centers for youths

Ministry of Youths and Sports and International Relief Organization signed on Tuesday a project of youth empowerment which aims at building centers for youths in Dhamar, al-Mahweet and Taiz provinces at sum of \$ 200,000.

The agreement of the one-year project

was signed by the first deputy minister of sports and youths Muamar al-Eryani and director of the project at the organization.

Under the agreement, the organization would implement the project and offer all required equipment and the ministry would over all facilities to the organization to bring the project into success.

There are Arab orientations to improve high school education, says minister

Minister of Education Abdul-Salam al-Jawfi affirmed on Tuesday that the current orientations in the Arab region pour in developing secondary education through putting new visions and updating curricula in accordance with standards of the international development. In a statement to Saba upon arrival back from the 7th Conference of Arab Education Ministers held in Muscat of Oman, the minister said that the conference was dedicated to discussing high school education, noting that the conference emphasized the importance of giving a special attention to this educational stage as it requires greater updates in the approved curriculums.

He described Yemen participation in the conference as active as it delivered a speech on behalf of the participating delegations at the end of the conference and presented a work paper over educational challenges and improving high school curricula as well as the high school strategy which was approved by the Yemeni government to cover the period 2008-2015.

Yemen, EU discuss cooperation on fighting terrorism

Deputy Interior Minister Saleh al-Zawa'ari held talks on Tuesday with the EU delegation currently in Yemen on the mutual cooperation on security areas, topped by fighting terrorism.

During the meeting, al-Zawa'ari appreciated the EU's support to Yemen in different fields, especially in enhancing the abilities of Yemeni security bodies.

The delegation's head affirmed the EU's adherence to develop the cooperation relations with Yemen in different fields, particularly in fields of fighting terrorism and piracy.

He voiced readiness of the EU to support the efforts of Yemeni security bodies in the two technical and training fields to improve their abilities to face the current security challenges.

He hailed the efforts Yemen makes to fight terrorism and planned crime.

Over 60 people killed due to traffic accident

About 64 people were killed and 353 others were injured because of traffic accidents happened all over the country in the first week of March.

About 240 traffic accidents have taken place throughout the country in the week, the Interior Ministry has reported.

The main reasons behind the accidents were, as usual, excessive speed, drivers' neglect, carelessness, wrong overtaking, according to a traffic report issued by the Traffic General Administration.

Ibb
Ibb historical cities conditions discussed

The conditions of the historical cities in Ibb province and the project to preserve their infrastructure were discussed here on Monday.

This came during a meeting included Ibb Governor Ahmed al-Hajri, a team from the German Technical Cooperation Program (GTZ) and officials at the General Authority for Conservation of Historical Cities and the local council of Jiblah city.

At the meeting, the specialists presented an explanation on plans and programs aimed to maintain and restore the historical cities and highlight their old heritage.

The governor stressed the importance of preserving the nature of the historical cities, which represent the historical treasures of Yemen and the inherited wisdom and faith.

He pointed out that the cities of Jiblah and Old Ibb are of the important historical cities and preservation of them and their traditional characters would give the future generations a clear picture about the successive civilization of the Yemeni man.

MAHRAH
Indian Reliance to conduct geological survey in Yemen

The Indian Company of Reliance is to begin soon conducting geological survey in the blocks No. 37, 34 in Mahrah province.

The announcement came in a meeting held on Monday in Ghaidah city of Mahrah province and gathered the Local Council General Secretary Salem Nomaier and the general manager of security in the company.

The meeting discussed the preparations to start the survey works in the two blocks which would be implemented by a Russian company.

Nomaier affirmed the readiness of the province's leadership and the local council to facilitate the company's tasks in the province.

TAIZ
Yemeni-Egyptian Trade exhibition opened

Deputy Governor of Taiz Abdullah Amir opened on Tuesday the trade exhibition for Yemeni Egyptian products in Taiz province.

The deputy highlighted brotherly relations between Yemeni and Egyptian peoples and mutual cooperation in different fields. He wished to hold such exhibition annually.

DHAMAR
Yemeni Red Crescent, French Red Cross study food security project in Dhamar

Secretary General of Dhamar Local Council Mujahid al-Ansi discussed on Monday with representatives of the Yemeni Red Crescent and French Red Cross related

preparations to implement the project of reinforcing food security in the governorate, co-implemented by the two bodies and funded by the Commission of the European Union.

Al-Ansi listened to an explanation of the project which aims at promoting food security through implementing activities targeting the increase of agriculture products and improving water resources.

The project targets 14,000 people in ten villages out of four districts in the governorate, specially those districts which already implemented water and environment reforms projects.

Bio treatment of wastewater to help save water in Yemen

Wastewater treatment technologies could help to save Yemen's water resources, and help curb the water crisis in the country, a seminar told participants on Wednesday.

The seminar, which aimed to educate people on how to make use of wastewater for irrigation and cleaning, was held on Wednesday in Sana'a by the Horizon Agencies and Commercial services.

The seminar gathered an expert from Biokube, a company that provides biological wastewater treatment systems based in Denmark, and a representative for Horizon.

"In Sana'a, there is a lot of wastewater and by having this seminar on wastewater cleaning systems and applying these systems in Yemeni cities, we will save a lot of lost water and reuse it for irrigation," said Ihab Jaffer Hamed, the executive managing director of Horizon.

"Many Yemeni cities suffer from water scarcity and by adopting wastewater cleaning systems, people would save a lot of lost water," he said.

He estimated that if wastewa-



ter cleaning systems were applied, around 60 percent of Yemen's water would be saved especially water for mosques.

Because Yemen is an Islamic country, people go to mosques five times a day and every time they wash their faces, hands, and feet. All the mosques provide the water free to all people, and a lot of water is being used every day.

Hamed suggested that, instead of using fresh water for mosques, the cleaned wastewater be used to save water.

There is now coordination between the Ministry of Water and Environment and Horizon to adopt the Biokube systems in which wastewater is biologically cleaned by a special system designed for the treatment of sewage water, according to Hamed.

"We implemented one project in

Yemen for Total Yemen Petroleum Company and the results are fantastic," Hamed said of the company's only project in Yemen so far.

"The cleaned wastewater can be used for irrigation or construction and Total in Yemen is using it for construction," he said.

"We should care about our environment, and the treatment of wastewater is definitely environment-friendly, as it benefits the soil and saves water resources," he added.

Hamed wished that the Yemeni government respond to this method of saving water saying Yemen should adopt it to save its water.

Biokube was established in 2003 to design wastewater treatment systems, due to European Union countries having regulations demanding all service water must be cleaned, according to Mikkel Morville, deputy CEO of Biokube.

In Denmark for instance, the Danish government made a law that all individual houses not connected to the sewage pipeline system should install wastewater treatment systems, according to Morville.

According to annual report of Central Bank of Yemen in 2009

TADHAMON, the first among 16 banks in Yemen

For the fourth consecutive year, Tadhamon International Islamic Bank has taken the lead of banking business in Yemen and has been declared as the largest bank, surpassing all sixteen banks operating in Yemen, in terms of total assets and deposits in both local and foreign currencies, and the total finance business, capital and equity.

The annual report of the Central Bank of Yemen on the banking developments in Yemen in 2009 indicates that Tadhamon International Islamic Bank has dominated banking business in the country over the past year and has taken hold of 20.4% of the total activity of banks in Yemen.

The total assets of Tadhamon International Islamic Bank rose by 50 billion riyals in one year and thus now exceeding 333,900 billion riyals, with a growth rate of 17.6%.

According to the report, the volume of term deposits in both local currency and foreign currencies held with the bank is the largest among banks operating in Yemen. In terms of local currency, the bank has collected over the past year the largest increase in deposits amounting to 25,614 billion riyals, and as a result the deposit balances jumped to over 145,099 billion riyals. Similarly, the balance of bank deposits in foreign currency, which is the highest among banks



in the country have made an increase rate of 15.6%, to reach an amount equivalent to 125,166 billion riyals. The report stated that Tadhamon International Islamic Bank has participated with 20.38% share of overall finance and loans granted by the banks in Yemen to various economic sectors, and the banks finance operations have amounted to 59,654 billion riyals.

The leading banks in Arab countries



Figures speak one language

Source: "Al-Iktissad Wal-Aamal 2009" as indicated in financial statements of Arabian banks.

Employment Opportunities

We are an international company developing an exciting new project in the oil/minerals sector has vacancies for the below positions. These positions will be field based:

Civil Construction Supervisor (1).

This is a fixed term contract, for up to 6 months. The Civil Construction Supervisor will work as part of the construction management team responsible for supervising the civil construction of the process plant, associated infrastructure and village. This job holder will be responsible to ensure that quality control and testing procedures are carried out in accordance with the contract requirements. This role will report to, and be accountable to, the Civil Construction Superintendent. This role is based at site and will be working shift pattern.

ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS

- Minimum 5 year of industry experience.
- Experience in on-site supervisory role overseeing construction or work of a similar nature.
- Be able to use Excel, Word and other modern office PC software programmes.
- Have the patience and skills to work closely with engineers and contractors from different cultures.
- Be able to develop technical interchange and understanding.
- A diploma in Construction Engineering.
- Ability to deliver in demanding conditions.
- Flexible approach
- Be able to establish a good working relationship with many different people, clients, other managers, designers and supervisors.
- Self reliant.

Civil Construction Quantity Surveyor (1)

This is a fixed term contract, for a maximum period of up to 6 months. The Civil Construction Quantity Surveyor will work as part of the construction management team responsible for validating the civil construction of the process plant, associated infrastructure and village. This job holder will be responsible on the validation of civil construction contractors activities against project design drawings, particularly prior to placement of concrete, maintenance of accurate estimates of work completed and forecast work to complete, including comprehensive bills of quantities and comparison of quantity forecasts to budgets. This role will report to, and be accountable to, the Civil Construction Superintendent. This role is based at site and will be working shift pattern.

ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS

- Minimum 5 year of industry experience.
- Experience in on-site supervisory role overseeing construction or work of a similar nature.
- Be able to use Excel, Word and other modern office PC software programmes.
- Have the patience and skills to work closely with engineers and contractors from different cultures.
- Be able to develop technical interchange and understanding.
- A diploma in Civil Construction Engineering or Quantity Surveying .
- Ability to deliver in demanding conditions.
- Be able to establish a good working relationship with many different people, clients, other managers, designers and supervisors.
- Self reliant.

To apply please send your CV with a cover letter to recruitingchances@gmail.com. The subject of your e-mail should be the job title you are applying for along with the Position Reference Number which is shown alongside the job title. Any application without the required information will not be considered for any of the roles. The closing date for applications is 21 March 2010. Due to the high interest shown in these roles it will unfortunately not be possible to reply to everyone. Therefore if you have not heard from us by 5 April 2010 please

SHARK ENERGY DRINK

الطاقة الحقيقية

METCO www.metcotrading.com

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND POPULATION SCHISTOSOMIASIS CONTROL PROJECT (SCP) PROJECT ADMINISTRATION UNIT (PAU)

Announcing Vacancy National CONSULTANCY SERVICES ON INDIVIDUAL FINANCIAL AUDITER FOR PILOT CAMPAIGN

The Government of Republic of Yemen has applied for financing from the World Bank toward the cost of the Schistosomiasis Control Project (SCP) and intends to apply part of the proceeds to cover the cost of the contract for Consultancy Services on individual financial auditor for the pilot campaign. The Project Administration Unit (PAU) within Ministry of Public Health and Population intends to hire an individual financial auditor for the pilot campaign who will be contracted to carry out the following tasks:

Scope of Services of the Assignment

For the fulfillment of the objectives of the assignment, the procedures by the Consultant to be followed will have the following minimum scope:

Task 1 : Independent Verification of Invoices for disbursements

1. After the implementation of Pilot campaign, the Consultant will verify and certify the consistency and the eligibility of invoicing documents sent by the National schistosomiasis control project (NSCP) in accordance with the project financial management guidelines for campaigns-based preventive chemotherapy at centralized and decentralized levels. Based on this certification, the World Bank will disburse these invoices for NSCP for eligible expenditures up to the project's maximum contribution per campaign as specified in project implementation plan. Verification will ensure that :

- The campaign implemented by the NSCP was in compliance with the planning and financial management guidelines for campaign-based preventive chemotherapy.
- The cost of pilot campaign implemented and invoiced by the NSCP was in compliance with budget and cost breakdown of the project implementation plan.
- The beneficiaries receiving the drugs were eligible to receive such drugs and consistent with WHO guidelines based on the endemicity and specificity of the targeted geographic areas.

2. Based on this review and verification, the consultant will certify through the PAU for the World Bank that:

- Invoices submitted are in compliance with the below mentioned guidelines,
- Invoices submitted are in accordance to the time schedule and budget proposed for implementing pilot campaign..
- Invoices submitted are for eligible expenditures
- the drugs required to be disturbed during implementation were adequately calculated, have been provided timely for procurement, and were available at the most decentralized level of the health system

The verification and certification should be provided no later than Three weeks after the receipt of the NSCP complete invoices to the Project Manager. Based on this certification the World Bank will clear disbursements to replenish the expenditures claimed by these invoices.

Task 2: Progress Reports including campaign Compliance to Planning and performance of the implementation of the campaigns :

1. After the implementation pilot campaign, the Consultant will:

- Review these plans and verify their compliance to the national and district level campaign-based preventive chemotherapy planning guidelines for drug administration in fixed and temporary sites.
- Review the budgets proposed as part of these plans and verify their compliance to the campaign-based preventive chemotherapy financial management guidelines to disburse funds during the implementation of campaigns and their compliance to the budgets planned as part of the Project Implementation Plan (PIP).

2. Based on this review and verification, the consultant will certify for the World Bank through the PAU that:

- The campaign plans are in compliance with the above-mentioned guidelines, and are in accordance to the time schedule and budget proposed for implementing this campaign specified in the project implementation plan.
- The drugs needs were adequately calculated, have been provided in a timely manner for procurement, and are available at the most decentralized level of the health system.

3. progress report including campaign compliance to planning and performance of the implementation should be provided no later than three weeks working days after the receipt of the NSCP complete progress reports from all targeted districts.

Task 3 : Independent Verification of Project Coverage

a) **Coverage Verification reports.** The consultant will review and verify the coverage data that originated from a synthesis of Management Information Systems (MIS) and monitoring data from the field, and that data provided by NSCP related to coverage indicators as defined above. The consultant will verify by collecting data independently after completion of implementation of Pilot campaign distribution of praziquantel in selected sentinel sites. These sites will be selected so as to be distributed throughout the target areas and to offer a representative sample of the diverse geographical and epidemiological characteristics of Yemen. These sites should, to the extent possible, be the same sites selected for the epidemiological and impact surveys conducted by another firm. Based on the above, the consultant will submit a coverage verification report related to the three coverage indicators mentioned above after completion of drug distribution in pilot campaign. The report should be provided no later than three weeks after the receipt of the NSCP complete invoices to the Project Manager.

Qualification of the Consultant

- Have a bachelor degree in accounting/finance and is licensed Certified Public Accountants (CPA).
- Experience in auditing externally funded projects especially communicable diseases, preferably with experience in neglected diseases.
- Experience with input and outputs verification methodology.
- Experience with multilateral supported projects.
- Fluency in spoken and written English and Arabic is mandatory.

Consultants will be selected in accordance with the procedures set out in the World Bank's *Guidelines Selection and Employment of Consultants by World Bank Borrowers, January 1997 (revised September 1997, January 1999 and May 2000) and printed April 2004 revised October 1, 2006.*

Interested applicants, who meet the above requirements, may submit their applications with their CVs and supporting documents - to the Project Administration unit (PAU) by 31th March 2010 - the PAU located on the 2nd floor in the Ministry of Public Health and Population - Al-Hasaba - Sana'a. Tel: 00 967 1 252221 - Fax: 00 976 1 252221.

Attention: Dr. Abdulhakim Al-Kohlani The Project Administration unit (PAU) by 31 March 2010 - the PAU located on the 2nd floor in the Ministry of Public Health and Population - Al-Hasaba - Sana'a - Tel: 00 967 1 252 221 - Fax: 00 976 1 252 221

REPUBLIC OF YEMEN MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND POPULATION (MOPHP) SCHISTOSOMIASIS CONTROL PROJECT (SCP)

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The Government of Republic of Yemen has applied for financing from the World Bank toward the cost of the Schistosomiasis Control Project and intends to apply part of the proceeds to cover the cost of the contract for recruitment of Project Administration Unit Secretary, Programme Data Entry clerk. The Ministry of Public Health and Population now invites Yemeni qualified applicants for the position according to the job descriptions and qualifications specified below:

Project Administration Unit Secretary

Duties and Responsibilities:-

- Assist other staff in the area of project management.
- Arrange for and/or attend meetings on day-to-day administrative matters and makes recommendations for follow-up action.
- Coordinate the secretarial services of the office. Brief and train new secretaries and give guidance to other secretaries on office procedures.
- Prepare, on own initiative, correspondence, reports, evaluation and justification, as required, on general administrative or specialized tasks which may be of confidential nature within the assigned area of responsibility.
- Receive screen, log and route incoming correspondence and prepare /dispatch outgoing pouch.
- Arrange and maintain important Project calendar and receive high-ranking visitors.
- Draft non-substantive correspondence and ensure follow-up.
- Maintain policy, confidential and general management files.
- Compile data, maintain documents and draft report related to the project.
- Assist visiting of staff in project related matters and make local administrative arrangements for meetings and seminars.
- Keep lists of names, addresses and telephone numbers of government officials, governorates health office and schistosomiasis programme coordinators.
- Perform other duties as required.
- Duration of the assignment one year and renewable as required, and the probation period shall be for 3 months.
- Location of workplace will be in the project located in Sana'a city.

Qualifications of Secretary:

Qualifications would be the following. However, experience and performance in prior assignments would also be a key factor in the selection process:

- A minimum of Secondary School degree, or any other related fields.
- At least Diploma degree in secretary and archiving.
- At least 3 years experience in the field of secretary and archiving.
- Proficiency in the use of computers and software applications (at least Microsoft office).
- Good experience in internet application.
- Proficiency in Arabic and English.
- Good communication skills.
- Good experience in writing of drafting official letters.
- Typing skills at least 60 word per minute in Arabic and English.
- The ability to translate Arabic to English and vice versa.

Programme Data Entry Clerk

Duties and Responsibilities:-

- Enter all coverage data received from governorates into the central database at NSCP on the basis of reports received from the governorates after campaigns implementation.
- Maintain the database of NSCP data on appropriate software.
- Ensure the data quality and security.
- Entering and maintaining all data of drugs received to the NSCP store ..
- Assist in making feed back to the governorates after each campaign.
- Measurement amount of drugs required in campaigns at the level of districts and governorates, in according to the targeted numbers and depending on programme standards.
- Assist in monitoring of activities impact after each campaign implemented.
- Entering and analyzing parasitological surveys data.
- Assist in monitoring the progress towards schistosomiasis elimination and do reporting arrangement.
- Ensure the maintenance of computer equipment and maintenance of the hardware and software inventory in the NSCP.
- Undertake other duties assigned by NSCP manager.
- Preparing and Production of Maps in according to data entered.
- Duration of the assignment one year and renewable as required, and the probation period shall be for 3 months.
- Location of workplace will be in the project located in Sana'a city.

Qualifications of Data Entry:

Qualifications would be the following. However, experience and performance in prior assignments would also be a key factor in the selection process.

- A minimum of Secondary School degree, or any other related fields.
- At least Diploma degree in Computer System.
- At least 3 years experience in the field of data entry.
- Proficiency in the use of computers and software applications, especially; Excel, Access, PowerPoint, Word, Document Scanning and Document Imaging.
- Good experience in internet application.
- Proficiency in Arabic and English.
- The ability to operate Mapping System.
- Typing skills at least 60 word per minute in Arabic and English.
- The ability to translate Arabic to English and vice versa.

Interested applicants, who meet the above requirements, may submit their applications with their CVs and supporting documents to the address below by 31 March , 2010. Selection will be processed in accordance with IDA (World Bank) guidelines for selection and employment of consultants and the IDA Financed Project Management Units (PMUs) Guidelines for Establishment and Operations.

Attention: Dr. Abdulhakim Al-Kohlani
The Project Administration unit (PAU) by 31 March 2010 - the PAU located on the 2nd floor in the Ministry of Public Health and Population - Al-Hasaba - Sana'a - Tel: 00 967 1 252 221 - Fax: 00 976 1 252 221

Refugees in Yemen demand their rights

By: Nisreen Shadad
For the Yemen Times

The desperate struggle of refugees to find peace in this world seems endless. They describe themselves as dead rather than alive.

They are not only at times deprived of water, food, clothing and shelter, but also ignored and insulted because of the color of their skin.

They face a perilous journey in search of better living conditions. But year by year, they find themselves and their children becoming poorer and in need of more support.

Refugees are demanding the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to pursue a more humane policy and assist them to secure their legal rights.

The condition of Ethiopian and Somali refugees is unstable and has worsened, according to the Yemeni National Organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms (HOOD).

More than 1,000 refugees died in 2008 on the way to Yemen according to UNHCR reports, yet refugees continue to face abuse and harassment if they reach Yemen alive.

Ethiopian and Somali refugees say that they are ignored when they report to government hospitals, police offices and schools. They allege that rapes and assaults remain uninvestigated and that the UNHCR does little to assist them and protect their rights.

The head of the prominent Oromo Ethiopian refugee community in Yemen was murdered after receiving anonymous death threats from other Ethiopians for months.

"My husband Ahmed Ibrahim was killed on December 20, 2008, and the criminal runs free. Before his death, my husband reported to the UNHCR many times regarding the threat to his life, but received no help," said Fayoz Abdullah, Ibrahim's wife.

HOOD has a file with three records of protection requests from Ibrahim to the UNHCR.

The first request was recorded on August 18, 2008 saying that the Ethiopian government was following him and threatening to kill, kidnap or send him to prison. The second request was recorded on October 11, 2008, which said that Ibrahim was afraid and in need of a solution for his security problem.

In the last request, made on December 20, 2008, he begged the UNHCR to solve his problem because he was in a difficult position. Ibrahim ended his report with, "I will wait for you." On the same day, Ibrahim was killed in the afternoon.

"UNHCR did not protect my husband, nor did it follow the case and catch the criminal. Finally, I myself followed the case and the criminal was caught. However, after six months, he [the criminal] was released again," said his wife.

Deported despite refugee status

Iftu Abdosh, 23, an Ethiopian refugee, has another story to narrate. She originally came to Yemen in 2004 and found work as a domestic worker near the airport. Her husband Usman, 29, came to Yemen in 2003 and found work as a guard for a building on Hail Street.

Her story sheds light on the widespread and serious violations of laws in Yemen.

Abdosh was captured by security forces and put in a prison for three days. Abdosh alleged that in the prison, she was raped by five men. On the third day, in March 2009 she was deported from Yemen to Somalia, although she is Ethiopian.

She told her story: "I used to go to my work in the morning and put my two children in the care of the UN, but recently they closed the day care center. One day, while I was coming back from my work, I took my children and came home. I was living on Al-Da'eri Street. Suddenly I saw a number of police men who forced me into their car. I was not the only one they captured. There was a big number of Somalis who had met the same fate. They put me and my children in one dark isolated room and all the other Somalis in another. They interrogated me asking the location of my husband, but I did not tell them."

Abdosh was in the fourth month of pregnancy when she was put in the prison, but because of the inhuman treatment she faced, she had a miscarriage.

"On the third day, they deported us. I was sick and when I reached Somalia, I went to the UNHCR to ask them for a solution," she said. "Although I have refugee status from the UNHCR, still I



Iftu Abdosh and her husband Usman were separated after she was deported without reason to Somalia in March last year.

was deported."

For six months, Abdosh's home was the street in Somalia and her only way to keep herself and children alive was to beg.

"One day in August, a group of Ethiopians beat me. They picked up a big stone and threw it at my head and I fell down. They then threw it once again at me, to make sure that I had died."

"Some Oromo Ethiopians contacted the UNHCR to transfer me [from the street] to the hospital, but the UNHCR did not. Therefore, the people put me to the hospital and took care of my children. I spent 15 days in the hospital. During this period, the International Committee Red Cross (ICRC) contacted my husband in Yemen informing him about my condition. They told him to take the children back because they said, 'Your wife will not survive.' The Red Cross in Ethiopia sent my husband a letter regarding my condition [through the Red Cross in Yemen] to give it to the UNHCR in Yemen."

"I went to the UNHCR [in Yemen] in August to give them the letter, but they told me to come the day after," said Abdosh's husband, Usman. "When I went to them the next day at 8:30 in the morning, they told me to come after 15 days. I refused to leave the place because the life of my family was in danger. I demanded them to take my children from the street and keep them, but they didn't respond. While I was waiting for a response, at 3:30 p.m., seven UNHCR guards beat me with sticks."

"Beat me, I will die here," Usman then told the guards, losing all hope of being able to see his family again. The ICRC came to his rescue.

"I badly needed money to come back to Yemen," said Abdosh. "I begged and finally collected the required amount. I traveled to Yemen on a small old fishing boat. I reached Ahwar in Aden in mid-October."

In June, Usman said an Ethiopian stole his clothes and a fridge belonging to the owner of the building.

"I reported the crime on August 18, at Al-Mua'alimi police office. But nobody came to investigate and the building owner kicked me out," he said. "I reported this to UNCHR as well, but they didn't protect me."

Usman is frequently arrested and he said that the UNHCR does not protect him.

"I have contacted the UNHCR from time to time to release me, but they have not responded," said Usman, who has been arrested and then released several times.

"I fled from death to live in Yemen peacefully, but the indiscriminate fighting has followed me," he said.

"I came to Yemen in 2003 and lived on Safia Street. I was abused and got no help from the Yemeni government or from UNHCR," Burjani complained.

Burjani admits getting into fights with both Yemenis and the Ethiopians.

"Once, some Yemenis, wearing civil clothes, attacked my house at 12:00 a.m. and tried to rape my wife", he said. "There are spies all around who want to kill me."

Burjani wonders how long he will be able to resist the abusers, less alone even a little of his dignity.

Many refugees have said that UNHCR employees beat and insult them, or and brought security forces to beat and arrest them to stop them from demanding their rights.

According to Samir Haddadin, in charge of protection at the UNHCR, some refugees attack the guards, and so the guards retaliate. He said it is not right to do this, but it is a natural reaction from the guards. He added that this

guard was punished.

Refugees suffer from racism as well. "Yemenis insult us because of our color and saying 'Ya Habashi, ya aswad' meaning 'hey you black Ethiopian,'" said Burjani.

"Yemenis are hospitable, but about a year ago, Yemenis began to harass us. They told us you to leave because we were spoiling their country," said Alwan Bakri, 32-year-old Ethiopian refugee. "Not only are we harassed by Yemenis, but we were also attacked by the Ethiopians who were with the [Ethiopian] government."

"I was expelled from more than a job because I took more than a day off. For a year, I follow the procedures of the UNHCR to give me the recognition for Refugee Status. Finally, I got it in June 24, 2004," said Burjani.

Mohammed Osman, 50, Ethiopian refugee, broke his right hand in a car accident on September 28, 2004, but the offender refuses to compensate him until this day.

Many handicapped refugees are unable to work and receive poor assistance and rehabilitation from the UNHCR as well as the Yemeni government.

"I hope to be able to relate my story to the UNHCR, but I can't. Why are there so many barriers preventing me to meet them? After all, we are also humans and we have rights too," one of the refugees said angrily, adding that "to die is better than this life."

Refugee status for non-Somalis

One of the reasons behind the systematic detention and refoulement of refugees, Ethiopians in particular, is that the authorities do not recognize Ethiopians as legitimate asylum seekers, a discriminatory policy that violates international law, according to the 2009 annual report of Human Rights Watch (HRW).

Even the few who make it to the offices of the UNHCR without being arrested by the security forces and who then secure UNHCR recognition as refugees, don't receive official status from Yemeni authorities. This leaves them vulnerable to serious and continuous abuse, according to HRW.

The Yemeni government refuses to issue Ethiopian and other non-Somali refugees with any kind of identification documents, said the HRW report.

In its report, Human Rights Watch recommended Yemen to investigate allegations saying that Ethiopian embassy officials in Sana'a coerced Ethiopian detainees in Sana'a immigration detention facility, into signing documents indicating they were willing to return to Ethiopia. Moreover, the report also said that the UNHCR had not taken enough efforts to ensure better protection for Ethiopian refugees and asylum seekers in Yemen. HWR is particularly concerned about UNHCR's failure to press the Yemen government more forcefully and consistently to allow asylum seekers to seek refugee status regardless of their nationality.

Little support

Scores of female refugees are in need of care and attention. Neither do they have family, nor are they able to work because of being old or sick.

Asel Othman, whose tears don't stop, needs care and attention for her two babies. She is unable to work because of having twins aged five months. She approached the UNHCR to leave her babies in their care so that she could go to work. They however refused to take her children because they are so young, although UNHCR had recommended that they do this.

People like Asel line up every day in front of the UNHCR, awaiting a solution out of their misery.

Halango Sedq, a sick old woman lives in a camp beside the UNHCR headquarters in Sana'a with her two young daughters.

"I was supported by UNHCR for three months, but recently they stopped the aid, so I am without a house and stay in this camp," she said.

Moreover, Sedq alleges that her back pain is a result of being arrested illegally repeatedly and beaten by the Al-Wehda police officers.

Beaten

Many refugees are complaining about the guards of the Refugee Health and Community Development Project in Sana'a (IDF).

Zahra Sharif, an Ethiopian refugee in her forties, reported to HOOD that she was seriously beaten by Refugee Health and Community Development Project in Sana'a (IDF) guards and she is suffering from head injuries, even today.

"The UNHCR did not investigate my case. They left me bleeding and now I am very sick," Sharif said.

Threats and harassment has driven the refugees crazy. Fatima Yusuf, a 27-year-old Ethiopian refugee and Burjani's wife, suffers from a gradual onset of depression, according to the mental health hospital report issued on February 16, 2008.

"When I went to work, some men followed me to touch me. The owner of the house I was working in was harassing me as well. I have given up work completely and stay at home," said Fatima.

"UNHCR says that my wife is crazy, but it's not true. The reality is that the hard life has stressed her. We are deprived of peace, dignity, even from fresh air. We neither live nor die. When we go out, we are insulted and beaten. Many Ethiopians lock the door of their houses to save the life of their family."

Discriminated against at school

Many Ethiopians keep their children of school age at home because of fear of harassment.

"When my child goes to play, other children beat him because he is black," said Mohammed Osman, an Ethiopian refugee. "Children throw stones at me as well when I try to intervene."

Burjani is working as a cleaner. "We don't have another choice, even if we want to have a better job with a

good salary," said, adding "The future of our children be even worse as they are totally deprived of any kind of education."

"Public schools refuse to accept our children and UNHCR is just watching passively," said one of the Ethiopian refugees. "I want to study, but my family doesn't have money for registration, notebooks and the uniform," said an Ethiopian girl aged 13.

Yusuf Hassan, from the Somali Community Service, said, "Refugees have difficulties to continue their education because of lacking financial support. They leave university to work and support their families, even in types of jobs that can't be enough for rent and satisfying their families' hunger."

"The private schools also refused to accept refugees' children because the letter of recognition for refugee status is not an acceptable document for them," Hassan added.

In a recent report on education for refugees in Yemen, the UNHCR noted all of these complaints and suggested some solutions to overcome these challenges.

"Refugee children are equally able to attend local primary and secondary schools together with Yemeni children," noted the report, explaining that primary education is free of charge for Yemenis and refugees, and that school books are provided by the Ministry of Education.

The UNHCR report however noted that identification documents such as birth certificates are required which many refugees do not always have.

"In Sana'a, no statistics are available on the enrolment rate of refugees in either primary or secondary school," further noted the UNHCR report. "During participatory assessments, it became clear that many refugee children are not enrolled in public schools."

Some Somalis surveyed attributed this partly to the cost of school supplies.

The UNHCR noted in the report that Somali refugees as well as non-Muslims, Ethiopians and Eritreans reported being discriminated against in schools. The Somalis claimed that teachers often gave them unjustifiably lower grades than their Yemeni classmates.

The report suggested that buses be provided as a form of transport and an income generating activity for refugee drivers to solve the problem of schools being too far away from the homes of refugees.

"Children with special and learning needs are not catered for and unaccompanied minors need not only shelter facilities but also education. A comprehensive baseline survey is needed and would assist in addressing education gaps among refugees in Yemen."

Taking action

In a press conference in February to discuss the issues of the refugees, Samer Haddadin, senior protection officer at the UNHCR, said that the budget of the UNHCR is not sufficient for improving the condition of refugees in Yemen.

However, following a letter sent by HOOD about all the cases mentioned in this article to the UNHCR and to the National Committee for Refugees at the Ministry of Interior, a protection group has been created to address these issues.

The protection working group, whose members are from UNHCR, the government, NGOs and refugee communities, aims to discuss the harassment cases against refugees, including reasons and solutions.

In a meeting on Sunday, the working group discussed increasing random arbitrary arrests from the area of Safia in Sana'a, according to the chairman of the Somali Refugee Community Development Committee (SRCDC), Mohammed Adbi Adam.

Samer Haddadin, senior protection officer at the UNHCR, said corruption is everywhere, but that the meeting would work toward slowly putting an end to it.

"Refugees also should stand against oppression. When refugees bribe the police officers to release them, they help others to exploit them. Let them arrest you and we will all work to release you and try the perpetrators," he said.

Abdul Salam Jawhar, from the National Committee for Refugees in the Interior Ministry, said that he is ready to follow up the cases of any illegal arrest and release the innocent.



The essentials of imaging

KONICA MINOLTA
كونيكا مينولتا

- * Versatile printing power
- * Flexible media handling
- * Clean planet programme for the environment
- * Big on ease of use



magicolor 1650EN
Your colour network printer

Thabet Son Corporation مؤسسة بن ثابت للتجارة

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

Don't lose perspective on Yemen

By: Marc Lynch
Foreign Policy

The failed underpants bomber's alleged (and in my view probable) ties to Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula have led to an outburst of calls to "do something" about Yemen. President Obama says it is a high priority to partner with the Yemeni government. British PM Gordon Brown calls for a global Yemen summit. Joe Lieberman warns that Yemen will be the next war. In fact, this risks becoming a classic case of massive overreaction playing right into the hands of a terrorist group. The Obama administration, which actually has been working on the Yemen issue all year, now risks falling right back into the classic catalog of Bush-era conceptual and practical mistakes as it scrambles for a response. To get Yemen right will require getting the complicated terrain of Yemeni and Gulf politics right -- not just looking for some kind of military intervention or an influx of foreign aid in order to be seen to have "done something", and not reducing it to an al-Qaeda or COIN problem.

Direct American military intervention in Yemen is so obviously ludicrous that it shouldn't even need to be said. Even the hyper-interventionist conservatives at the Washington Post op-ed page allow that "U.S. ground

troops are not needed, for now." They never should be. The U.S. is already struggling to fully resource and equip a mission in Afghanistan which has been defined -- rightly or wrongly -- as vital to American security and interests. The U.S. simply does not have the resources to embark on a military mission in Yemen. If you think Afghanistan is a sinkhole, you will love Yemen. The yawning gap between the extent of U.S. interests and the resources necessary to make a difference is even greater in Yemen than in Afghanistan. And the optics of yet another American military intervention in the Arab world -- under Obama, no less -- would be devastating to the wider Obama outreach strategy. (On the positive side, at least committing scarce U.S. troops to Yemen would make a military strike against Iran that much less likely.)

But the intellectual framework for such a commitment to Yemen is already there. The great principle of the new American global COIN thinking has been that ungoverned spaces and failed states offer safe haven for terrorists, and must be brought to heel through the spread of legitimate government supported by population-centric counter-insurgency military intervention. Applied crudely to Yemen, this suggests encouraging the Yemeni government to spread its writ by force through the ungoverned spaces of the vast country. This would be a disaster

-- provoking many more rebellions of the Houthi variety and radically destabilizing an already disastrous situation. Applied more thoughtfully, it leads to the kind of whole-of-government engagement recommended by Andrew Exum and Richard Fontaine in their recent CNAS brief.

But it is important to think carefully about the nature of the U.S. interests there, the kinds of resources which would be required to seriously affect the dynamics which matter to the U.S., and how actions in Yemen would fit into wider strategic concerns. I've always thought that the global COIN conception is a recipe for overstretch and exhaustion, as the frontier endlessly recedes and American resources are squandered in a futile attempt to bring order to the unordered parts of the world. To say that Yemen's state failures produces conditions which allow some dangerous things to develop does not necessarily mean that massive action is required -- the world is full of suboptimal outcomes beyond our means to repair. Decisions should not be made to escalate or initiate commitments to Yemen in a politically-charged, reactive way. And what ever is done had better take seriously the key political issues in the Gulf and Yemen -- where AQAP is only one small part of an extremely complex environment.

The rush to partner with the Yemeni government to "tackle extremism",

as Gordon Brown says, illustrates the need to think carefully about the political dimension. The government of Ali Abdullah Saleh is to a great extent the problem, not the solution. Ever since Saleh recanted on his vow to not seek re-election and cheated his way to victory over Faisal bin Shamlan (who symbolically died this week), Yemen's political system has taken a sharp turn for the worse. Corruption, always bad, has skyrocketed. So have human rights abuses and political repression, including a wide range of attacks on media freedoms. Heavy-handed security services have a lot to do with the outbreak and perpetuation of the Houthi rebellion; as Joost Hilterman points out, "the Houthi leadership has portrayed its position as purely defensive against acts of state oppression and attacks by the Yemeni army." In short, partnering with the Yemeni government to provide honest, legitimate government may seem like a good response, but it is not likely to succeed. If you like working with Hamid Karzai, you're going to love Ali Abdullah Saleh.

The Saleh government is more preoccupied with the Houthi rebellion, raging since 2004, than with AQAP even if we care more about the latter. The Yemeni government is also worried about the southern insurrection, and about keeping Saleh in power at any cost. Combating "extremism" is a vague formulation which misses the complexities of these multiple insur-

gencies and political challenges. The Yemeni government will no doubt be happy to take American and international money and support to strike against its enemies, but don't expect that it will do anything approaching what we want them to do.

Many smart people have proposed that the U.S. rely on the Saudis to play a pacifying, stabilizing role. This would be a mistake. The Saudis have a long history of meddling in Yemeni affairs. It never goes well. Yemenis deeply distrust their larger and wealthier neighbor. The recent Saudi military incursion against the Houthis has not exactly pleased Arab or Yemeni public opinion -- and has been a major story in the Arab press for months now, even if largely ignored in the U.S. The Saudis have also unleashed a massive propaganda campaign in support of their intervention which ties the Houthis to Iran as part of a wider regional agenda -- a dangerous reinvigoration of the Sunni-Shia tensions which reverberated through the region in the mid-2000s. What's more, the Saudis hardly need to be convinced that defeating AQAP is in their interest -- the main reason that APAQ is in Yemen now is that the Saudis ruthlessly destroyed the al-Qaeda organization inside Saudi Arabia after 2003, and many of its members fled to Yemen to regroup. Inviting more Saudi interventions into Yemen is a recipe for disaster.

Other very smart people suggest

-- correctly -- that military solutions aren't going to do it, and that the better response would be more development assistance. Development assistance is nice, and I'm generally for this kind of whole-of-government assistance and engagement, but Yemen is one of the most underdeveloped places on earth, with a vast expanse and an inhospitable terrain and extremely limited state penetration. It is also mind-bogglingly corrupt. Development aid sent to the Yemeni government will likely simply be funneled in to the same kinds of projects that are currently well-funded (many of them on the Riviera), or else wasted like water in the ocean.

So what should the U.S. do? Pretty much what it's been doing in the Obama administration, which has in fact been thinking seriously about Yemen all year and which has quietly been working there in some constructive and some unconstructive ways. It's never as satisfying as a morally pure call to battle, but the administration shouldn't over-react or under-react. Be patient, build intelligence and CT assets, strike against clearly AQ targets when available but only where the civilian costs will be minimal and the rewards high, search out local partners... the usual. But the administration shouldn't fall into the trap of thinking it must "do something" to fend off political harping from the right and end up over-committing... or taking steps which ultimately make the situation worse.

Storms rage around Yemen

By: Samuel Segev
Winnipeg Free Press

The failed attempt to blow up Northwest Airline's flight 253 over Detroit on Christmas Day was new proof that the problems the United States is facing in the Islamic world are deeper and more complex than President Barack Obama initially expected.

This attempt came shortly after Maj. Nidal Malik Hassan assassinated 13 fellow Americans on Nov. 5 at Fort Hood military base in Texas.

In both cases the evidence shows clear links to al-Qaida in Yemen. They were also an alarming indication that Osama bin Laden, with discreet Iranian blessing, has decided to resume his attacks against the U.S. -- on American soil.

This did not come as a surprise to

American and Western intelligence services. In November, just a few days before the killings at Fort Hood, a secret meeting took place in Northern Yemen, with the participation of Iran's Revolutionary Guards, al-Qaida in Afghanistan, Lebanon's Hezbollah, Yemeni Shiite Houthi militants and representatives of the Somali Shabab terrorist group. The purpose of this meeting was to co-ordinate attacks against Saudi Arabia and Western interests in the Gulf of Aden.

Iran promised financial assistance and military supplies, while Hezbollah and al-Qaida undertook the training of the Somali Shabab and the Yemenite Houthis.

It is not surprising that both Iran and al-Qaida are making Yemen their main operational base. An impoverished Yemen is facing a separatist rebellion in the south and intensified insurgency in the north. The control of the central

Yemenite government is weak and ineffective.

Since 2004, Iran has encouraged the Shiite Houthi tribes in Northern Yemen to intensify their struggle against the pro-Western Yemeni government. Iran wants to break Yemen's ties to the West and also wanted to establish a Shiite pro-Iranian state in Northern Yemen and along the Saudi border.

The regular presence of Iranian naval units in the Gulf of Aden helps not only in smuggling arms and Hezbollah instructors into Yemen, but also assists Iran's larger strategic aspirations. Just as the Strait of Hormuz protects the passage of Iranian oil to the world markets, the Yemeni port of Aden and the Somali port of Djibouti control the sea passage from the Indian Ocean to the Red Sea and the Suez Canal.

On Oct. 19, Yemen's pro-Western president, Ali Abdullah Saleh, openly accused Iran of arming the Houthi

rebels in his country. On Nov. 10, the Saudis imposed a naval blockade in the Red Sea, the effectiveness of which is still unproven.

President Saleh is an autocrat with a fair amount of blood on his hands. But Obama has no choice. He has to work with him if he wants to prevent Iranian control of the Gulf of Aden and assure stability in Saudi Arabia.

Obama is convinced that Yemen has become an incubator of terror and it poses a regional and global threat that must be confronted. According to several sources, there are now in Yemen between 200 to 300 trained terrorists, ready for action. Obama is sending to Yemen small units of U.S. Special Forces to train Yemeni anti-insurgency units. The military equipment includes unmanned drones and various types of short-range missiles.

All these issues could impact on Obama's presidency. Pending a fresh policy review, Obama is continuing his efforts to win the hearts and minds of the Islamic world. He has encouraged Turkey to mediate a solution to Iran's nuclear crisis. The ultimatum to impose harsher economic sanctions against Iran was extended by one month while Senator Bob Kerry, the chairman of the Senate's foreign affairs committee, was advised to delay his planned visit to Tehran pending the outcome of the struggle between Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's hardline regime and his liberal opposition.

Obama, however, knows that his Republican opponents are knocking loudly on the White House doors. They don't want to miss the opportunity to regain control of at least the Senate in the November congressional elections. His drive to win the Islamic world's heart could prove to be too risky to the Democratic party for it to continue.

Samuel Segev is the Free Press Middle East correspondent.

Republished from the Winnipeg Free Press print edition January 5, 2010 A10

By: Md.Yamin Khan
The New Nation

The US-led war against terrorism entered a new phase in December 2009 when military action switched from Afghanistan to Yemen, the US launched Cruise missiles in concert with Yemen government forces, who used tanks, helicopters and artillery to storm mountain villages suspected of harbouring Osama bin Laden's al-Qaeda network. The Yemen crisis is totally instigated by the US-led imperialist forces. Yemen was home to many of the Mujahideen who fought against the Soviet Union when they invaded Afghanistan.

Many Mujahideen returned to Yemen after the conflict ended. At the end of the Afghan war against the Soviet Union a significant number of training camps flourished in Yemen for much of the 1990's.

As the US manhunt for the Mujahideen (who the US has termed as al-Qaeda operatives) around the world after 9/11 intensified, Yemen was an ultimatum to join America's crusade against the Ummah. Like Parvez Musharraf of Pakistan, President Ali Abdullah Saleh capitulated to US demands and as part of deal agreed with President Bush he accepted US aid in return for promising to round up the former Mujahideen. 9/11 only intensified US demands on Yemen. Saudi Arabia has long been troubled by Yemen's increasing lawlessness, its porous border, and the ability of local villages to cross at will.

On orders from President Barack Obama, the US military launched cruise missiles on the 20th December 2009 against two suspected al-Qaeda sites in Yemen. The US has now directly intervened in Yemen. President Ali Abdullah Saleh joined America's war on terror.

The Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, for the US and any power, will always represent an important strategic waterway. Over 30% of all crude oil and over 10% of global trade pass through this region. The US has also failed to achieve victory in Somalia which across Yemen has a coastline with Gulf of Aden, and as a result focused on controlling the region

The Yemen crisis

through the seas. There has been a heavy presence of foreign naval warships in the Gulf of Aden and along the Somalia coastline.

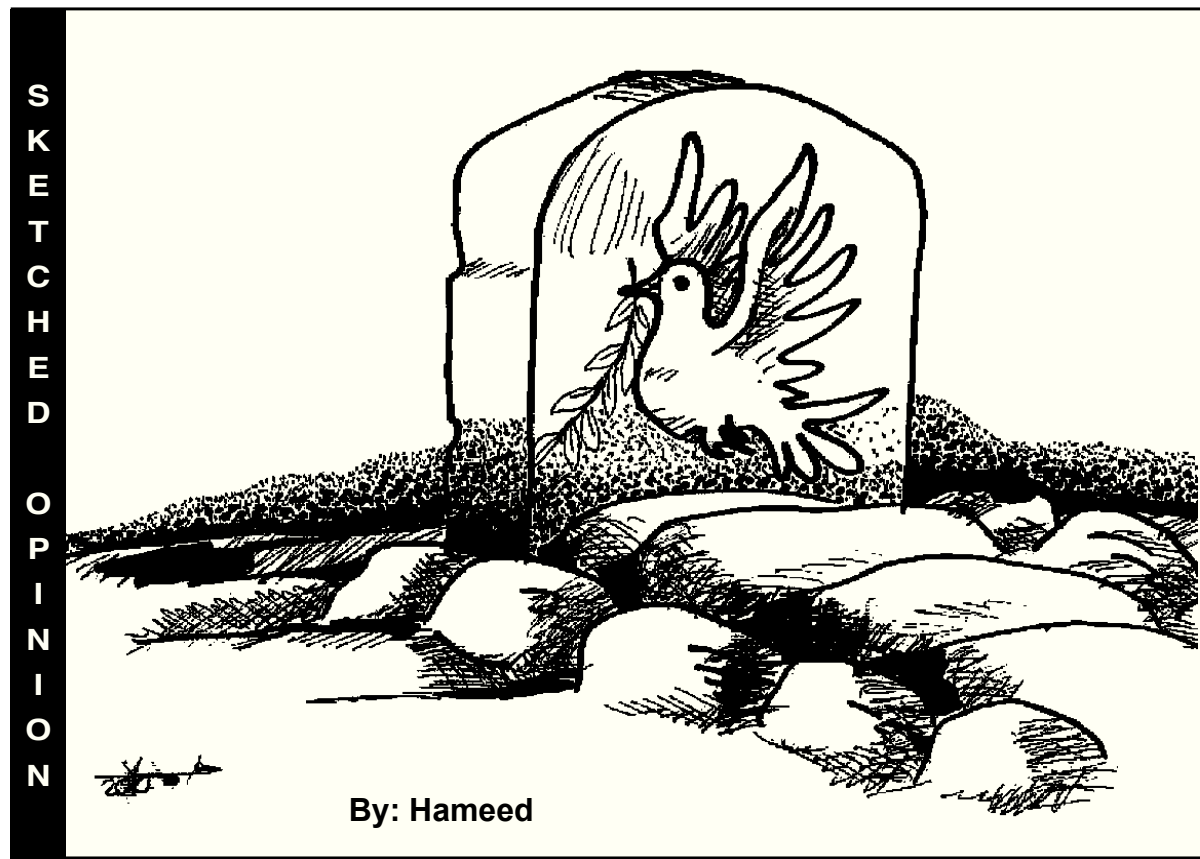
The launching of US attacks in Yemen fits within US aims to control the Gulf of Aden after failing to defeat the Somalia regime and due to America's general strategies in Africa. It seems the US is using the Yemenis regime's inability to deal with its domestic problems to meddle in its affairs and establish a permanent presence in the strategic waterways of the Aden. It's the crusade of the imperialist forces against Islam. After 9/11 the imperialist crusaders have been colonizing all the Muslim lands and pillaging its resources. The imperialists are massacring the innocent Muslims in Iraq, Afghanistan, Palestine, Bosnia, Chechnya, Herzegovina and Kashmir. After the destruction of Khilafah in 1924 CE at the hand of Mustafa Kamal, the imperialist powers confined the Muslim lands with boundaries by exerting the so-called nationalist concepts on Muslim Ummah in the name of "Divide and Rule policy" for exploitation and persecution.

Allah has given obligatory to all the Muslims to be united. Allah says, "The Believers are but a single brotherhood: So make peace and reconciliation between contending brothers; and fear Allah, that ye may receive Mercy" (Surah Huzarat: 10). The Muslim brothers of Yemen are victimized by the new crusaders.

The Muslim Ummah lead a miserable life due to none-existence of the Khilafah state and the absence of the guardian like Allah-fearing ruler, Khalif.

The affluent Muslim Ummah was the leading super power during the Khilafah state. So we need an ideological state based on Islam to free all the Muslim lands like Yemen from the crusaders and erupt all the boundaries based on nationalism by turning the 57 Muslim states into one single state which will establish the Sharia rules.

That can be the golden age of the Khilafah ruling system. Khilafah can combat all the foreign aggressions. Thus, we have to try and struggle to reestablish Khilafah.



By: Hameed

YEMEN TIMES

www.yementimes.com

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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS:

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

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

CEO
Khair Aldin Al Nsour

Feature Editor

Alice Hackman

Head of News Dept.
Mohamed bin Sallam

Senior Reporter
Ismail Al-Ghabri

Head of Design Dept.
Ramzy Alawi Al-Saqqaf

Editorial Staff

Ali Saeed
Khaled Al-Hilaly
Mahmoud Assamiee
Malak Shaher
Mariem Al-Yameni

Offices

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

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

Subscription rates:

Individuals: YR 7,000
Yemeni companies/corporations: YR 8,000
Foreign companies/organizations: \$ 80

Policies:

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

Palestine's New Network

Palestinians form "Jewish-Agency-style" network to build future state

By: Arieh O'Sullivan & Felice Friedson
The Media Line

When Hanny Elqutub, the son of Palestinian refugees, arrived in America thirty years ago he was focused on carving out a life for himself in Houston, Texas. Palestinian identity was a frame of mind but never something he engaged in personally.

"Sometimes people who went to the U.S. or Europe or South America were running away from bad economics, running away from occupation, running away from political circumstances," Elqutub says.

But now, the mortgage broker says he and his fellow Diaspora Palestinians spread out across the globe believe they have something to contribute toward the shaping of a sustainable, democratic, secular Palestinian state.

"The American experience inspired me to work towards having the same thing in Palestine," says Elqutub.

The state of Palestine does not yet exist; the courts are still not working, local government has numerous problems, not to mention health care, education and infrastructure. For the first time, representatives of Palestinian communities abroad have come to Bethlehem to kick-off the independent "Palestine network".

"Welcome to your second home,"

announces Ramzi Khoury, executive director of the Palestine Network. "You are representatives from 23 countries who have chosen to be engaged in building this Palestinian state and not just talking about it. This is a do tank, rather than a talk tank. This is not a political club."

Of the estimated 10 million Palestinians living today, at least half live in what Palestinians call its Diaspora - away from the region. According to Khoury, the Palestine Network is establishing chapters across the world that will serve as a conduit for professionals, entrepreneurs and intellectuals to lay the foundations for a Palestinian state.

"If you want to build a democratic state you need to tackle all the sectors of that state," Khoury says. "So doctors need to come down here and revamp our health system, engineers need to come here and help us build, lawyers and judges need to come and help us create an independent judiciary and a state of law, and we need educators."

The Palestine Network is not just another charity or source of funding. The Palestinians have many economic backers. In 2008, global financial aid to the Palestinian Authority exceeded \$2bn, including about \$526m from Arab countries, \$651m from the European Union, \$300m from the US and about \$238m from the World Bank, according to the Arab League's 2009 economic report.

The founding conference, sponsored

by the governments of Germany and Belgium, was held in the opulent Convention Center on the outskirts of Bethlehem, hub of Palestinian culture and tourism.

The network's goal is to use expertise from Palestine's Diaspora communities to develop the local economy, judiciary, education and health infrastructures in what will be the future state.

With half a million people of Palestinian origin living inside its borders, Chile represents the largest Palestinian community outside of the Arab world. Daniel Jadue of Santiago believes they can help.

"I have been working for the Palestinian cause for about 30 years," Jadue says. "This is the first time that the Palestinians from outside and the Palestinians from inside Palestine are in the same space discussing and taking decisions like a nation."

For some visitors who had grown up in a democratic society, the visit to the region brought a stark realization of the struggles the local Palestinians have had to face in the seemingly endless conflict with Israel. All were intensively questioned by security when arriving via Israel and some were refused entry and sent back.

Working with local Palestinians may also prove to be challenging when it comes to allocating resources and aid. A board was chosen to help map out future endeavors.

Nabil Shaath, a minister in the Palestinian Authority and former peace

negotiator, says that the amount of money that is expected to come from the Palestine Network "is not going to be significant."

"But their involvement with their country, their commitment, their networking is going to be an element of strength for the people inside as much as satisfaction for the people outside," the minister adds.

"I understand that the many people who emigrated are willing to really come back, either permanently or to make businesses and go back again, which is fine with us," Shaath concludes.

The Palestine Network is setting up clubs across the world, several each in major cities like London and Chicago. The first club will symbolically be in Jerusalem, headed by Theodosios Attallah Hanna, Greek Orthodox Archbishop of Sebastia.

Notably absent were Palestinians from Arab states, where an estimated 1.2 million live. Khoury says that club formation there was contingent on Arab governments' approval, which they hope will come later. Clubs will also be opened in the West Bank and Gaza as well as inside Israeli Arab communities. Non-Palestinian supporters were also welcomed.

Claudia Baba, a Palestinian American from Houston, Texas, says forming a solid base for democracy is necessary for a future Palestine to remain free and accountable.

"Leaders come and go," Baba

says. "But as long as institutions are intact and strong enough to withstand whatever type of leader may come into office, then your chances for a democratic state to last, be viable and to work for all the people are much better."

The Palestinians are the first to admit they have borrowed from the Israeli experience, which set up the Jewish Agency to build Israel.

"It is a model, why not," Khoury says. "It was a network like this that established the Jewish state idea. What they did is create all the programs on the ground to bring in Jews into Palestine and create the infrastructure that is still needed for the state of Israel today."

"Today there are many networks out there which are there to support Israel," he continues. "Some of them are left-leaning, others are right-leaning. You find them clashing and arguing and they are not harmonious. But at the end of the day they are there to support Israel ...and this is what Palestine needs."

Michael Jankelowitz, spokesman for the Jewish Agency, says that the Palestine Network is not the first attempt at setting up a worldwide organization of Palestinian Diaspora. He mentioned that even back in 1929 the British offered both the Jews and the Arabs in Palestine help in setting up a national agency that would serve as a forerunner to an independent state.

"The Jews accepted the challenge

and the Jewish Agency was formed, but the Arabs rejected it," Jankelowitz says adding that previous attempts by the Palestinians to set up "Jewish Agency-like" organizations fizzled.

"But now, if their goal is to set up a state that will live peacefully side by side with Israel, then I say this step is better late than never," he says.

And like the Jewish Agency, the Palestine Network aims to imbue a greater sense of identity to the members of their Diaspora communities.

"I have always said that culture is a way to demonstrate or prove the existence of a people and that is what we need to prove," says Odette Yidi, a 19-year-old student from Barranquilla, Columbia. "We need to revive that feeling among our (Palestinian) community that we have a place of origin, that we have a culture and a tradition."

The week-long conference left participants energized to move forward.

"Our main goal is to build the economy and help build the democratic Palestinian state," says Elqutub. "We have a lot of expertise in our community. I'm talking specifically on the American side. I was really surprised to see how much expertise and wealth we have in South America and in Europe. We have a number of experts in their fields; doctors, engineers, professionals, successful IT businessmen and they have a big role to play in the future of Palestine."

Econo-Jihad

Researcher says jihadi ideology increasingly focuses on economic targets

By: Benjamin Joffe-Walt
The Media Line

Economic terrorism is becoming the preferred tactic of radical Islamic thinkers and terror organizations, an 11-year study of public Islamist discourse has found.

Dr Gabriel Weimann, an expert on the use of online platforms by jihadi ideology on the Internet, has released a paper arguing that radical Islamic thought is increasingly supportive of terrorism whose goal is to paralyze or severely weaken Western economies.

The paper, based on an 11-year study of over 7,000 radical Islamic websites and forums, claimed that Islamist terrorist organizations are increasingly interested in operations that will yield the most economic damage, such as attacks on western multinational corporations, Muslim boycotts of those organizations, attacks on resources 'looted' from Muslim countries such as oil fields in Iraq and assassinations of Western economic leaders.

"Jihadists increasingly predict that the economy will be the ultimate fall of the West," Dr Weimann told The Media Line. "Whatever the enemy

is in the perceived clash between the Muslim world and the west - be it the U.S. or the capitalist system - if it is to be destroyed, one of the ways to help this happen is by forcing Western economies to dedicate more and more resources to fighting terrorism, security, and support of Israel."

Dr Weimann, a professor of communications at Haifa University in Israel and American University in Washington, DC, argued that the focus on economic terrorism began after Osama bin Laden boasted that the September 11 attacks on New York City's Twin Towers had cost Al Qaeda \$500,000 to carry out but would cost the U.S. \$500 billion in damages.

"We have been monitoring terrorist presence on the net for 11 years now," he said. "We started with 12 websites in 1998 and we are now monitoring 7,500 websites, forums, chat rooms and social networks, so I can say that econo-jihad is not entirely new and they already used economic terrorism in the past."

"What is new is how prominent this has become in the discussions, in the messaging, and in the plans for the future as to what should be done and what would be helpful," Dr Weimann continued. "It doesn't mean

that econo-jihad will replace violence and conventional terrorism. The one complements the other. As they see it, the more violent we are, the more resources the West will have to devote to defending against us and the more they do this the weaker they are, so they like attributing the economic crises in the West to the insurgencies in Iraq and Afghanistan."

Dr Weimann also contends that the radical Islamic armed struggles against the U.S. presence in Afghanistan and Iraq are not necessarily aimed at direct military victory, but rather at damaging the American economy by forcing prolonged expenditure on as many active military fronts as possible.

The study also found a growing focus in radical Islamic forums on Western finance publications and expert analyses of the myriad factors influencing Western economies, such as terrorism, war, oil prices, natural disasters and a volatile stock market.

"Jihadist Internet monitoring alongside terrorist activity in the field, is evidence that the economic turn actually influences the terrorists' targets, which have included oil-drilling infrastructures, tourism, international economic institutions and more," he said.

Shadi Hamid, Deputy Director of the Brookings Doha Center and a fellow at the Brookings Institution's Saban Center for Middle East Policy, commended the study.

"I don't know if we can say this is a new trend, but as Prof. Weimann noticed since 9/11 we've been seeing a clear and intensified shift in calculation towards attacking symbols of economic power," he told The Media Line. "There is also a recognition over the last year that the global economic crisis will provide extremists with an opportunity to use the economic crisis to their advantage."

"The U.S. has been economically weakened and there is a lot of internal opposition to the costs of the wars," Hamid said. "Al Qaeda knows this so it makes sense to concentrate on that vulnerability. If they can make these wars more costly for the U.S. it will hurt them more than in previous years."

Dr Jack Kalpakian, an associate professor of politics at Al Akhawayn University in Morocco, added that one aspect of the growing focus on economic jihad was a desire among radical Islamist theorists to unite the disparate groups identifying with global jihad.

"The idea of an economic jihad is not new, but there has been a noticeable shift in emphasis," he told The Media Line. "It has become a widespread approach because it unites both the violent and non-violent Islamist groups and, in some cases, helps force a more rapid Islamization of any society."

"Here in Morocco, for example, supporters of economic jihad attack the economic interests of groups that do not tow the Islamist line," Dr Kalpakian said. "If someone opens a bar, who will defend the bar owner? In other words if you place ordinary Muslims into the position of having to choose between defending the human rights of a person their religion says is a bad person [the bar owner] or joining the Islamists, they will be forced to choose the latter. So there is a kind of strong logic behind this approach and they are using it."

Ayala Shefa Hanan, a scholar of economic jihad at Israel's Bar Ilan University, said that the supporters of economic jihad were principally interested in boycotts, not militant operations.

"It is a very new theological concept, and economic jihad is different from what we traditionally think of as

jihad," she told The Media Line. "Most theorists of economic jihad do not speak about attacks on the World Trade Center or the targeting of economic symbols."

"It's using money against the enemy," Shefa Hanan said. "What Arab intellectuals have done is taken the traditional idea of jihad and applied it to modern economic theory. With this logic, if you buy a McDonalds hamburger, the money will be used to kill Palestinians and people in Arab countries, so economic relationships with the United States and Israel are forbidden and boycotting them is a holy act of jihad."

Dr Mordechai Kedar, Shefa Hanan's academic supervisor and a specialist in Arab political discourse and mass media at the Begin-Sadat Center for Strategic Studies, argued that economic jihad posed a major threat to the stability of western societies.

"Economics is the blood that flows through the veins of any state, and a major component of political stability is economic stability," he told The Media Line. "So if you want to hurt a nation, you do it through their pockets. This is the logic, so if this jihad continues to be waged in a clever, organized way, then it certainly poses a threat."

The MidEast Makes Aviation History

First flight to allow both cellphones and wireless Internet takes off

By: Benjamin Joffe-Walt
The Media Line

One might expect a new groundbreaking service or technological innovation on a passenger airline to come first from the big leagues.

British Airways and Air France were the first to fly the Concorde, Singapore Airlines was the first to offer first class suites and Virgin was the first to provide an in-flight massage and will soon be taking passengers into space.

But the crown for the world's newest à la mode in-flight service lands this month on the head of a less predictable carrier: Oman Air.

Earlier this week the Sultanate of Oman's national airline made aviation history with the first successful flight to provide both wireless Internet and cellphone service to passengers.

Oman Air's Airbus A330 flew from the capital Muscat to London's Heathrow airport with passengers browsing the net on their laptops, making and receiving calls on their cellphones and sending SMS text messages from 35,000 feet back down to their loved ones.

"It was a very successful experience," Philippe Georgiou, Chief Corporate Affairs Officer at Oman Air told The Media Line. "We provide cutting edge technology because we want to be pioneers in whatever we do. You are fully connected just as you are on the ground, and I would expect the major carriers to follow very quickly."

"It's been a race against the clock," he said. "This shows how a modest local airline expanded into the international arena and managed to position itself as a first choice airline for discerning travelers."

Oman Air has witnessed massive

growth since it was first founded in 1993, turning the small Gulf state's capital Muscat into a regional air traffic hub.

The airline's fleet of 15 Boeing 737s and four Airbus A330s offer direct flights to 36 destinations, including Britain, Germany, France, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh, the Maldives, ten cities in India and throughout the Middle East.

The airline offers business class passengers lie-flat seats, and a new 'Mini Suite' for first class passengers.

But OnAir, the Swiss technology that provides Oman Air's jets access to both the web and cellular networks, said the next two airlines expected to offer the 'full suite' of in-flight communications services would also be in the Middle East: Saudi Airlines and Egypt Air.

"The Middle East region is very active in connectivity," Benoit

Debains, the CEO of OnAir told The Media Line. "These services are becoming a must-have throughout the region and OnAir is taking a leading share in this market, providing in-flight communication services to airlines in Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Jordan."

"Innovation is not exclusive to big airlines," he added. "In fact airlines that are not as big have to come up with new services and new ideas in order to compete."

In-flight access to the web and cellular networks is achieved using Inmarsat SwiftBroadband, which provides high-bandwidth voice, data and Internet through satellites.

"There is Wi-Fi available in-flight in the U.S., and in-flight cellular services have been offered outside of the U.S., but this is the first time that these two products are flying together on the same aircraft," Debains said.

"So passengers can use their own cellphones, and they will be billed by their own cellular provider as if they are roaming anywhere in the world, and a Wi-Fi service which is available to passengers for purchase using a credit card."

Debains dismissed concerns that in-flight communications might interfere with the safety of the aircraft.

"Aviation is such an industry that if there was a single doubt about the safety of this system it would never have been certified by aviation authorities," he said.

OnAir also provided the technology for the first flight to provide in-flight cellular service to passengers on an Air France flight in December 2007.

"Since then we have expanded the service with a number of clients, including, British Airways, RyanAir, TAP Portugal, Royal Jordanian, Watania and Qatar Airways," said

Debains. David J Bentley, an analyst with Big Pond Aviation, said Oman Air is just one of many smaller airlines that tend to lead the way in innovation.

"It's quite a forward looking, ambitious airline," he told The Media Line. "They are up against three very strong regional competitors - Emirates, Ethihad and Qatar Airways - so they have to differentiate themselves from all other airlines in the Middle East."

"Sometimes it is the smaller airlines that are quicker to embrace these kinds of challenges than the other ones," said Bentley. "There's been a sort of hiatus on in-flight entertainment and communications as the technology was found wanting and in the past the introduction of these kinds of services has not made a huge splash. So I think the bigger airlines want to wait to see whether these services generate interest."

Yemeni businessmen call for enhancing trade with Pakistan



Pakistani Deputy Ambassador to Yemen Ahmad Sirohey receives the award for largest foreign delegation to the exposition. Thirty-three Yemeni businessmen attended the event.



By: Mahmoud Assamiee

KARACHI, Feb. 7- Yemeni businessmen have asked that authorities in both Yemen and Pakistan boost trade relations and work on creating a direct conduit to enable ease of trading between the two countries.

"We call for enhancing trade relations between Yemen and Pakistan," said Chairman of Albaida'a Industrial and Commerce Chamber, Mohammad Musa, referring to the difficulties Yemeni businessmen face when importing goods from Pakistan.

Heading the Yemeni businessmen's delegation, who participated in Expo Pakistan, held in Karachi on February 26-28, Mousa said that the main issues included the lack of direct flights to and from Pakistan, strengthened security measures in Sana'a International Airport and a lack of formal coordination.

"Pakistani products are of very good quality with excellent prices, as compared to other countries exporting goods to Yemen," said Mousa, as he expressed his gratitude to the hospitality of Pakistani people to the Yemeni delegation.

The Yemen Times met a number of businessmen in Karachi and discussed the future of trade between Yemenis and their Pakistani counterparts.

Mohammad al-Fakhri of the Al-Fakhri Company for Trade says the expo included many Pakistani products, both industrial and commercial, "We have come to investigate importing rice and this visit is a chance to visit the Pakistani factories producing it."

Al-Fakhri, who also owns another company providing oil services, added that he has received another invitation to attend a future expo in this field, scheduled for next May 18-20 where he will be looking for further business opportunities.

Abdo Hassan Mohammad, Director of the Home of Medicine and Food Company found medical appliances with good prices and quality, saying "most of the major international companies have factories in Pakistan. We met with participating delegations in the expo and expressed our desire to sign contracts to buy medicines and medical appliances. We also import several types of Pakistani rice and we intend to import dates, biscuits and juices."

Abdul Rahman Ibrahim, Commercial Manager of the Al-Wadi Trade and Investment Company told us that he is going to import various foods from Pakistan and has already signed a contract worth USD 3 million.

Formal demands to facilitate commerce with Yemen

The Deputy Pakistani Ambassador in Yemen, Ahmad Sirohey, spoke out before his country's officials, explaining all the obstacles that faced Yemeni businessmen. He described the strict measures the Yemeni dele-

gation underwent in Sana'a International Airport, as a direct result of the news coverage on al-Qaeda militants coming from Pakistan and Afghanistan which was published earlier in international newspapers.

"All of the Yemeni businessmen were initially banned from traveling, but then allowed to board only five minutes before the plane took off," said Sirohey, directing his speech to Executive Chairman of Trade Development Authority of Pakistan, Syed Mohibullah Shah. "Seven others were detained in the airport for two hours whilst security officials were inquiring why they were wanting to travel to Pakistan."

As he negotiated with Yemeni officials to ease these measures imposed on traders, he also urged his countrymen to try to avoid further problems in the future.

He stated that Yemeni businessmen have signed contracts worth more than USD 20 million. While others also have contracts to become agents for Pakistani companies in Yemen. Others are planning further transactions.

Common concern for Pakistan and Yemen

Al-Qaeda attacks remain the main reason officials gave as challenges to development. In the concluding ceremony of the expo, the Pakistani State Minister for Commerce, Makhdoom Amin Fahim, said that the media has

A Yemeni businessman negotiates a deal with a Pakistani medical equipment supplier.

misrepresented Pakistan to most world countries, in their coverage of terrorism issues.

Terrorism has badly affected Pakistani world exports and investment in the country, he said. But he added that the event had been successful, despite security problems. He argued for improving the industry and solving the difficulties facing it at this moment in time.

"Manufacturing in the country is still fragmented as compared to China and India... cotton, in particular, needs to be seen as an important factor for export,"

Yemen trade delegation wins the Best Delegation Medal

In the concluding ceremony, the Minister of Finance, Shawkat Tarin, the Minister of Commerce, Makhadoom Amin Fahim, and the Executive Chairman of Trade Development Authority of Pakistan, Syed Mohibullah Shah, handed over medals to both the organizers and participants of the expo.

The Yemeni delegation was awarded the Best World Delegation Medal. They were the most successful in terms of conducting business and signing commercial contracts. The Head of the Pakistani Mission, Ahmad Ali Sirohey, received the medal.

Pakistan, besides its great aeronau-

tical industry, is famous for the manufacture of medicine, leather, motorcycles and textiles. Pakistani people are also very skillful in handicrafts.

It is renowned for producing and exporting rice to most Asian countries. Yemen alone imports 80 percent of its rice from Pakistan, according to Yemeni businessmen. It is also

famous for producing and exporting cotton. As it enjoys a varied climate, the country's agriculture produces all kinds of grain, vegetables and fruit, exporting these natural products throughout the world. Pakistan also has a large fishery and produces seafood for neighboring countries.

REPUBLIC OF YEMEN THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND POPULATION PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION UNIT (PIU)

REQUEST FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST FOR INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANCY FIRMS To Conduct

Design Modification of Al-Ghaidah General Hospital (RFP # 01)

The Ministry of Public Health and Population has received Governmental Support from the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) and intends to apply this support to payments under the contract to conduct the design modification of "Al-Ghaidah General Hospital" in Al-Mahrah Governorate.

The objective of the Consultancy and expected tasks:

- 1- Survey and Soil investigation.
- 2- Prepare Site plan, Site development in terms of buildings, utilities, infrastructure, External works landscaping, Floor plan to define the layout of various departments in terms of zoning, space, accommodation inter & intra department relationship.
- 3- Final detailed designs for Al-Ghaidah General Hospital.
- 4- The above tasks and design modifications would be based on the existing model design provided by the Ministry of Health / Sultanate of Oman
- 5- Prepare Tender Documents

The Ministry of Public Health & Population (MOPHP), through Projects Implementation Unit (PIU) now invites eligible Local and International Consultancy Firms to indicate their interest in providing the services.

Interested consultants must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services (brochures, description of similar assignments, experience in similar conditions, availability of appropriate skills among staff, etc). Consultants may associate to enhance their qualifications.

Consultants will be selected in accordance with the procedures set out in Government Law of Tenders and Bidding documents.

Interested consultants may obtain further information at the address below during office hours from 9:00 to 14:00 hours.

Expressions of interest must be delivered to the address below by within two weeks of the date of this advertisement:

Ministry of Public Health and Population
Project Implementation Unit (PIU)
4th Floor - Al-Hassaba - Sana'a
Tel: + 967- + 1 252224
Fax: + 967- + 1 251622
E-mail: hrsp@y.net.ye

Expression of Interest

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

These requests for expression of interest follow the General Procurement Notice for this project that appeared in the UND Business and DG Market dated April 13, 2009.

The Ministry of Education (MOE), Republic of Yemen has received a credit from the International Development Association (IDA), Multi-Donors Trust Fund and Kfw Grant towards the cost of Secondary Education Development and Girls Access Project and intend to apply part of the proceeds of this credit & grants to payments under the contracts for the below-listed consulting services.

The Project Administration Unit now invites eligible Individual consultants, to indicate their interest for conducting the Technical Assistance: Developing Manual for Implementing Awareness Campaign

Interested consultants must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services (description of similar assignments, experience in similar conditions, availability of appropriate skills, etc.)

The selection of the consultants will be in accordance with the procedure set out in the World Bank's Guidelines: "Selection and Employment of Consultants by World Bank Borrowers, May 2004 and revised October 2006" Interested consultants may obtain further information during working days Sat.-Wed. form 8:30AM to 3:00 PM the address below to which the expression of interest must be delivered by March 24, 2010

Basic Education Development Project
60 m Southern Rd. -Bait Meyad
Tel: +967-1-619163, Fax: +967-1-619219
Email: The project Director: a.al-arashi@y.net.ye
Email: The procurement Officer: sqawsemi@yahoo.com

إعلان عن ابدأ الرغبة

حصلت الجمهورية اليمنية على قرض من هيئة التنمية الدولية IDA برقم: (YEM 3988-) ومنحة متعددة المصادر رقم: (TF-053721) و KFW لتمويل مشروع تطوير التعليم الأساسي و تعتمد تخصيص جزء من هذا القرض والمنحة لتغطية تكاليف أعمال استشارية لتطوير حملات توعية للمنج المجتمعية المدرسية.

وعليه فإن إدارة مشروع تطوير التعليم الأساسي - وزارة التربية والتعليم تدعو الاستشاريين الأفراد المؤهلين لتقديم ملفات تشمل السيرة الذاتية للاستشاري والخبرة للمهام المشابهة لموضوع الاستشارة. حيث وسيتم الاختيار وفقاً لإجراءات البنك الدولي.

آخر موعد لتقديم السير الذاتية والوثائق المصاحبة هو يوم الأربعاء الموافق 24/03/2010م إلى مقر المشروع الكائن في صنعاء، بيت معياد، الستين الجنوبي، تلفون: 619163، فاكس: 619219 أو على البريد الإلكتروني المذكور أعلاه.



شركة صافر لاستكشاف والإنتاج
Safer Exploration and Production Operations Company



SAFER Exploration and Production Operations Company conducts training courses for its employees



SAFER trainees with the trainers, the managers of General Authority for Civil Aviation and Meteorology and the representatives of SAFER Safety, Employees Health, Security and Environment Management

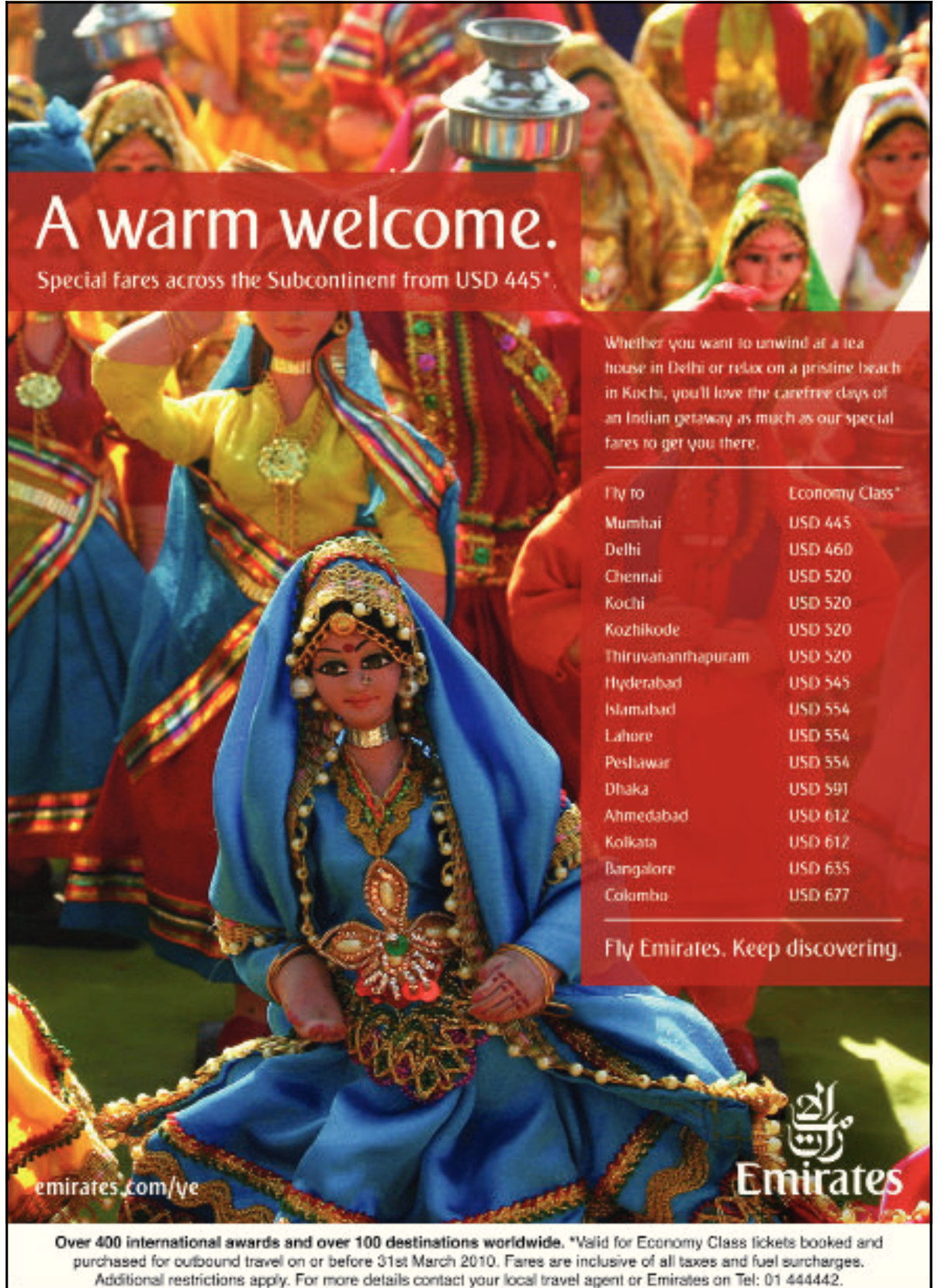
Beside the great work SAFER company is doing to explore and produce oil from the oil well no.18, it has also been working on developing the capacities of its employees. This chief concern of qualifying experienced national cadre from all the levels inside Yemen and outside is considered to be an important value to SAFER to keep its credibility.

SAFER's strategy to improve its employees capacities aims at uplifting its services to meet its clients' demands, according to international standards and a high level of quality.

Among the services SAFER provides its clients and the companies it is working with near the oil well no.18, SAFER has paved the SAFER landing strip to receive the planes to transport of its employees in the oil section. The planes are made built to the highest air safety standards.

In order to build the national cadre's capacities, SAFER company, in cooperation with the General Authority for Civil Aviation, has conducted a course to train twelve of its employees to extinguish any fire on the planes.

The course will take place at the General Authority for Civil Aviation and will focus on training employees on saving passengers according to the international aviation requirements if a fire were to break out.



A warm welcome.
Special fares across the Subcontinent from USD 445*

Whether you want to unwind at a tea house in Delhi or relax on a pristine beach in Kochi, you'll love the carefree days of an Indian getaway as much as our special fares to get you there.

Fly to	Economy Class*
Mumbai	USD 445
Delhi	USD 460
Chennai	USD 520
Kochi	USD 520
Kozhikode	USD 520
Thiruvananthapuram	USD 520
Hyderabad	USD 545
Islamabad	USD 554
Lahore	USD 554
Peshawar	USD 554
Dhaka	USD 591
Ahmedabad	USD 612
Kolkata	USD 612
Bangalore	USD 635
Columbu	USD 677

Fly Emirates. Keep discovering.

emirates.com/ye

Over 400 international awards and over 100 destinations worldwide. *Valid for Economy Class tickets booked and purchased for outbound travel on or before 31st March 2010. Fares are inclusive of all taxes and fuel surcharges. Additional restrictions apply. For more details contact your local travel agent or Emirates on Tel: 01 444442.



Monitoring Specialist

Oxfam, an international NGO, works with others to find lasting solutions to poverty and suffering. Oxfam GB invites Yemeni nationals to apply for the position "Civil Society & Gender specialist" to work in the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit based in the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MPIC). This post is for "1 year", renewable.

We are looking for a dynamic and experienced monitoring specialist to support the Monitoring and valuation Unit of the MoPIC in monitoring the implementation of the 3rd FYP and promote partnership between civil society and government. S/he will also build capacity of partners specifically in monitoring.

The specialist will work within the team of M&E Unit and undertake a pro-poor and gender analysis of the M&E System used by the M&E Unit, study the existing M&E systems and identify gaps and potential areas for interventions, assist i capacity building activities, contribute into M&E reports, enhance the CSOs participation & gender in monitoring the implementation of the 3rd FYP, strengthen the communication among development partners, and provide ongoing technical support to the M&E plans.

The applicant must have proven experience monitoring implementation of government plans & policies with an understanding of poverty and gender equity issues. S/he must have degree in social sciences or related discipline. S/he must have proven experience in capacity building of CSOs in monitoring. S/he must have excellent command in the usage of computers and office software packages, excellent interpersonal communication skills, fluency in Arabic and English. Sound knowledge issues would be an asset.

TO APPLY

Please send a copy of your CV with covering letter clearly outlining how you meet the requirements of the job to:

www.mpic-yemen.org

Interested candidates who have the necessary qualifications and background may submit their applications by fax to **01239703** or email **kawara2005@gmail.com** with a letter of expression of interest and CV attached.

Closing date: One Week from the advertisement Date

(Qualified female candidates are strongly encouraged to apply.)

أجمل التهاني والتبريكات نرسلها إلى الدكتور

نجيب العرج

بمناسبة ثقة القيادة السياسية بتعيينه
مديراً تنفيذياً لشركة مصافي عدن
نتمنى له التوفيق والنجاح في منصبه الجديد

ألف ألف مبروك

المسؤولون:

رضوان السقاف - أبو بكر الماس - شهاب ثابت - عمر الفروي

The nicest man ever

By: Hanna Al-Hodaimi

When walking on any street, we see thousands of people around us. It is really interesting to try to find just one who is special and attracts our attention. Once I found a man who was totally special yet he attracted little attention but he attracted mine.

I used to see that man every day when I went to my work based in Sana'a Street. He is a really amazing man about thirty years old; a tall man with a tanned skin. He has curly hair, a nice nose and beautiful eyes. Any man with these bodily features deserves to be a model. That is the only thing I knew about him when I became aware of his existence.

Some believe that anyone can discover the personality and the life style through appearance only and, in this case, I totally agree. I'm not particularly intelligent and have no superpowers that would help me discover his life style, but anyone could recognize this man with just a glance.

I know that he lives alone. He is single now but I don't know whether he was previously married or not. Though he has his own simple home, he seems satisfied enough with his life. It is rare to find such feelings even with rich people who may have millions of dollars.

I feel safe when I see him. Once we exchanged glances. It was the first time I looked into his face directly. On his face, I saw a mystery; something I couldn't understand.

But it was not the same mystery as the writer E.M. Forster, who found India in his novel "Passage to India". It would have been easy for me to discover this if I could but sit with him. Unfortunately, that could not happen because I'm a girl and he is a man and that would be a little difficult in our culture. Even if I tried to break these traditions and went to talk to him, I might face other problems more serious because he might not understand me because he is ... unfortunate.

I wonder why he is alone. Where does he get his daily food? Where is his family? How does his simple home protect him from the summer sun and the winter cold? Because I hate reptiles, when I looked at his home every day, I wondered how his home would protect him from the lizards I am terrified of.

One morning I saw that his home had been destroyed and, as result, a week passed without my seeing him. Who had destroyed his home? Where had he gone?

This could have been the end of my story but it was the beginning of another sad one. Dear readers, you may be surprised at how a woman can write about a man in such a way and how she dares to publish it in a news paper where it would be read by everyone, but I could simply say he is a mad man. Yes, he is a man with mental problems and his simple home was a small blue tent.

The street cleaners destroyed his home because it reflected a bad view of the nice neighborhood surrounding it. They considered his home as rubbish but it's worth mentioning that only a few miles further on from this blue tent, there are simply mountains of

rubbish. So why didn't they leave that poor man's tent alone? Why were they so heartless? A great number of them have similar homes and life styles. However, they would be the last people I could blame.

A lot of the time, I wonder what the government is supposed to do for such people. Do they have safe places for them? I would say, yes, of course every government should build special places for homeless people, but if they do, why do we see so many on the streets? These are my thoughts and I feel they may be quite naïve. When I ask about these homeless shelters, the only answer I get is "I don't know". Some may say yes but when I asked them where they are, they also say, "I don't know."

I can't blame the government or those responsible in our lovely country because they are always so 'busy'. Busy saving money to buy cars and homes, and investing in expensive aircraft, but unfortunately not busy improving Yemen.

We are Yemeni and everyone knows our government. If we know that they are busy why don't we ask them to be busy with the business of government?

Let's go on to ask the family about its rules in this situation. Where's this man's family in all this? We believe the idea that says the Yemeni family is always connected, so why has this family simply left him in this situation? When was the last time they saw him? Have they forgotten him!

I can't blame them either because they are probably very busy too. They are busy getting money to feed their own family that may well consist of at least 9 children.

We hear a lot about human rights, so aren't these people human beings too? Don't they have the right to live a good life? We also hear a lot about the activities of the human rights organizations but it seems to me that their actions tend to only focus on the liberty of women.

But I can't blame them because these NGOs come to Yemen with their own agendas and of course these unfortunate people are not a part of those agendas.

I am simply voicing my ideas openly without doing any investigation into who is really responsible for the misery of these people.

I am forgetting to mention that I didn't see him for about a week so I felt worried about him. I thought that I may not see him ever again but I still had a hope to see him and to know if he is alright. Thankfully, I saw him sleeping on the footpath which is now his new home; but no tent or even a blanket protected him.

If we don't blame the government, family or all the organizations that talk of caring for human beings, I have to blame myself because I have done nothing to help this man. Leaving him some bread and cheese, a bottle of juice and clean water and then running away fast, is not the solution to his daily misery. Why I don't give him an old blanket and ask the street cleaner to leave him alone? Unfortunately I have become as bad as the others.

Sorry dear homeless gentleman. Sadly, I am the wrong person to choose. I have to escape from the pain of my conscience and from the fact that says, "this is you and this is the community that you live in."

Iraqi refugees to where?

By: Ibraheem Al-Ahmadi
ibraheem_alahmadi@yahoo.com

What are these atrocities all around us? Mercy is long forgotten and we are no longer 'human'. I am referring to the plight of refugees.

I am not a refugee, but on one Friday evening, I watched a program called 'form people', on Aljazeera Arabic channel, about the lives of the Iraqi refugees in Lebanon, which compelled me to write about this issue.

The program, was a discussion between Mr. Fadi Dharifa, the speaker of the Foreign Office of Lebanese government, Amin Nasser, a refugee, an Iraqi journalist, and the facilitator of the program.

The program started with an accurate depiction of the difficult lives the Iraqi refugees were leading in Lebanon and the facilitator displayed a lot of wit in asking just the right questions.

"Mr. Dharifa," he asked, "why are Iraqis not treated well in your country?"

I was surprised to hear the answer, which said, "if anyone disobeys the law or resides illegally, an Iraqi or anyone else, will be sentenced to one month's imprisonment, at the minimum or will be sent back to his country"

As on January 2010 UNHCR report, there are 48,220 Iraqi Refugees in Lebanon. Most Iraqis transited illegally through Syria and entered Lebanon illegally, because Lebanon does not have open borders for Iraqi refugees. If you are Iraqi, who left Iraq since 2003 and you get arrested in Lebanon, you get arrested for a month and then have the choice between staying in prison or going back to Iraq.

Lebanon is not a signatory of the 1951 Convention relating to the refugees and the UNHCR has instituted a system of temporary protection, which however, does not have any legal weight and if the country wants to arrest refugees and deport them, it can.

"Iraqis in Lebanon are looked upon as the lower class and this is forbidden in Islam. In the eyes of Allah, everyone is equal, just like the teeth of a comb," said Amin Nasser. "Some of them have been murdered as well," he added

According to 2010 UNHCR country operations profile - Lebanon, though the country hosts refugees, its legal framework has not been friendly towards them. Refugees who work illegally are often exploited, while detention and deportation, though on the decrease, remain major concerns. The UNHCR has been able to assist only 10,000 refugees so far.

In 2003, UNHCR and the Government of Lebanon signed a Memorandum of Understanding which states that refugees and asylum-seekers will be tolerated, but only for a limited period, pending resettlement or voluntary repatriation.

Some 70 per cent of registered Iraqi refugees in Lebanon are men, who run higher risks of detention, deportation or exploitation as illegal laborers. Many refugees, including women and children, are reluctant to engage with the community because of fear of detention and discrimination. Life in Lebanon is expensive as basic services are not available free. As a result, refugees need physical protection, assistance for survival and help to exercise their rights.

Opportunities for local integration remain limited, and the Memorandum of Understanding is strictly applied to non-Iraqi refugees.

"Lebanese regulations for refugees and illegal immigrants are very hard. Iraqi refugees have to pay a thousand dollars for Housing Banks and have to undergo elaborate physical examinations in order to be able to enter the country and refugees are unable to meet these conditions," said Amin Nasser further.

Under a new agreement between the UNHCR and General Security Office (GSO) of Lebanon reached on February 14, 2008, Iraqi refugees (like all

illegal migrants) will have only three months to regularize their status. To do so, unless they have Lebanese spouses or parents or school enrollment, they must find sponsors, obtain work authorization, pay a \$300 residency fee, present proof of a \$1000 bank deposit, and shoulder other costs such as medical tests and insurance. Many refugees are not able to meet these conditions, particularly in the mere three months allotted them. Even those who succeed in finding a work sponsor and the funds to obtain a work permit and residency will remain at their employers' mercy, vulnerable to exploitation and abuse.

"There are a lot of refugees living without income, who will help them?" was the facilitator's next question to Dharifa, "Are there any Lebanese channels to shoulder this responsibility?"

"No, it is the responsibility of those because of whom these people have been displaced in the first place: not ours," said Dharifa. "The Lebanese government has a lot on its hands and we really don't need to be burdened with this extra responsibility."

Millions of Iraqis were driven out of their country as a result of American occupation. Most refugees who entered Lebanon in 2003-2004 were middle and upper class Iraqis with some sort of resources, which helped them to survive. However, till recently, Lebanon treated these refugees as guests or tourists and these refugees did not have a right to work.

As a result of being without an income for quite some while, the resources which these refugees carried with them from Iraq have finished and they are quickly falling in the rank of the urban poor.

At this point, a government officer from the Ministry of Emigration, in Iraq, Mr. Sattar Norowz, entered the conversation to answer the question on 'who will help the Iraqi refugees' by saying that the government of Iraq has a lot to offer to the refugees who want to return to Iraq.

Since 2008, the Iraqi government has been trying to convince the Iraqi refugees to return and participate in the reconstruction of Iraq, by offering about USD 850 in addition to free plane tickets as well as six months house rent, for a family.

A promotional advertisement on the latest Iraqi government's program says "We will help you go back to your houses and you'll find out how much money you'll get when you register."

The campaign features a family just returned to Baghdad. A smiling policeman helps them carry the luggage into the house as the neighbors come to offer welcome. It is an idyllic scene, but Iraqi exiles are not convinced and are scared to return.

"Do the Iraqi refugees want to return to Iraq?" The facilitator asked. "Yes, a lot, of them want to come back and situations now are getting better," claimed the Iraqi officer.

But in exchange to these offers the refugees also lose the chance of returning to their country of asylum, if it things get too dangerous in Iraq. Most of the registered Iraqi refugees in Lebanon do not wish to return home but may be compelled to do so if the authorities apply stricter policies towards them.

I was surfing the net when I watched 30 thousands of Yemeni infiltrators into Saudi Arabia being punished and slapped by Saudians soldiers because they were illegal emigrants. I realized that the plight of infiltrators into our Arabs nations, is no different from that of the refugees.

Actually, infiltrators and refugees, who are looking for standard life, are entitled to real protection, medical aid, employment, and education, but are unfortunately facing severe inhuman treatment. They are constantly living under the threat of the hammer!

A respectable, old and Somali refugee, with a broken Arabic, was loudly sobbing outside a mosque, "expatriation is desolation, expatriation is desolation," because, he does not feel that he belongs to one of our Islamic nations.

Illiteracy in Yemen: The future disaster

By: Ali Almortada
Alialmortada720@hotmail.com

According to a survey that the National People's Congress has published in its official web site, illiteracy in Yemen is still rampant. 39% of Yemenis are illiterates, which is really shocking especially that we are in the twenty first century. It, also, bespeak about the apparent failure of the Yemeni governments since the revolution of 1962 was conducted to eliminate backwardness elements. To be objective, illiteracy in the era before the revolution was much more and now it's maybe the half; however, the government's efforts in this regard are not convincing. As an example, Japan has changed radically since World War II although this international power is not rich of natural power. There is no comparison between Yemen and Japan, but the individual has the right to look for a justification why we can't start as Japanese. We can at least start to plan for the future.

I talked to some professors in Sana'a University who doubt the credibility of the source (National People's Congress) since it's an authority related to the government. They ensure that illiteracy percentage is much more than what is mentioned in that survey or

study. I can say that if the mentioned results were true, it's an enormous problem, but if this result is not quite applicable to the reality, it's a disaster. However, arguing over this resemble saying that somebody killed ninety nine but not a hundred because if the mentioned results were true or were not, the problem is still great. Many people downplay the consequences of this issue even so it's a substantial obstacle to human development. I believe that this issue is the reason why we suffer from apparently our today's entire problems. Some of you would ask why, but I will synthesize what's happening now to illiteracy.

We all agree that parents are very vital for their kids' future which is related to the country's future after all. Imagine if the parents or one of them is illiterate who hasn't studied or read anything to enhance their knowledge of raising aware and qualified generations that can hold the reins of the future. Approximately 62% of Yemeni women are illiterates! How would we expect those ladies to raise the generations we hope elevate the country from its misery to a bright future?

Regarding the problems Yemen is having today, some people in the south are seeking self-determination. Those people are mainly led by some leaders who work for their own agenda. Those

leaders exploit a marked number of southerners due to their ignorance to the ramifications of separating Yemen. Those people should protest against injustice or any other things under the umbrella of unity. Talking about self-determination refers, in my opinion, to not only the illiteracy of reading and writing but the illiteracy of proper logic. I think that southerners who seek justice should take the Orange Revolution in Ukraine as an example for any change they might need not violence and spite against anything in this country because this could be interpreted as twisted logic.

Yemen, as any country in the world, is suffering from terrorism; however, the Yemeni youth are more vulnerable than their counterparts in the world to absorb the terrorists' thoughts. Many Yemeni youths don't finish their education and therefore this broad segment of the society might be taken advantage of by the terrorists. Fortunately, Yemen hasn't yet faced Al-Qaeda terrorism although many thinkers believe that terrorists might resort to Yemen if Pakistan becomes inconvenient for their activities. We can see that illiteracy doesn't only have a social impact, but it can make a danger to the national security.

Concentrating only on illiteracy and trying to find a solution for it without

looking deeply into the other related issues would make finding a solution too complicated to realize. Yemen has many security, economy, and political crises, and these problems might take the priority in many Yemenis' lives. For instance, poverty is rampant and many Yemenis drop off school to support their families financially. As poverty is widespread among the elderly, making ends might and providing a decent life for their families' members is always the priority. I can never blame those families for not joining the elderly schools, so Working on poverty along with illiteracy is the perfect method to eliminate this problem as they are integrated in my opinion. I believe that the governments' current efforts are going in circles because they are done without the proper long-term planning.

I don't want to forget about the important role of the nongovernmental organizations because they can make a noticeable change, too. Through my participation with NGOs, I felt like they don't pay much attention to this problem that is the core of the problems' hierarchy in Yemen. I believe that NGOs must work on this issue because it's related to many of the country's problems. I urge them to launch campaigns with one another in favor of raising the general knowledge of the importance of eliminating this chronic problem.

Just be patient

By: Hanna Al-Hodaimi

Why do you ask us to give what we really don't have? Why do you ask us to be loyal? Do you want us to be loyal to a country where most of its population's first dream is to travel and live in another place, to be a loyal to the country we really don't feel that we belong to?

Dear readers, do you know the meaning of injustice? I don't mean the linguistic meaning. What I mean here is its true meaning. Have you ever felt that with something is stuck in your throat and you have the desire to shout simply because your were born in a

place where no-one really knows the true meaning of the words 'equity' and 'justice'?

That is the real feeling of many young people, the youth of the future and its leaders whom we depend on to build the prosperity of the country. Let's stop discussing metaphors; let us give an example to support our speech and leave the judgment up to you.

This is the story of an ordinary person who dreams of working in a good place, never thinking about the public sector because that is the symbol of a mad man's thinking. Slowly, as this man was working toward his dream of employment in a good place, he was surprised one night by a call asking him to attend a job interview.

Why do they say it is impossible?

Look at the person who gets a job although he has no one to support him except God. To people's surprise at his luck, the only answer is, "It's God's will." It is the first time he feels justice, loyalty and pride for a country.

With high hopes, he starts work. The first month passed, then the second, third, fourth until finally it came to his six month and his contract was still not signed. At the end of every month everyone else receives their salary but for him that is not essential, because the most important thing for him is to be settled and feel safe. However, when he tries to ask about it, the only answer he gets is, "You have to be patient."

What else can he do but be patient? The only thing he has is patience, be-

cause he doesn't want to lose the job that everyone else thinks is amazing. Does everyone else follow these rules? The surprise comes when he finds out that most people sign their contract at the end of their first week or even before they start work.

To be fair, he is not the only one who has found himself in this situation for a few months. Some spend a year like this.

Loyalty and love of one's country is not a flag fixed to the uniform of a student. It is not the national songs repeated every five minutes either on TV or radio. It is not a scene represented on TV saying "I love you, my lovely country."

No, loyalty is a feeling of justice, which we never really feel.

يمن
YEMEN PROTECTION GROUP
FOR SECURITY AND SAFETY SERVICES

REPUBLIC OF YEMEN - SANA'A - NOUAKHOTT St. OPP. OF UNICEF
Tel: 466086 Fax: 534598 Mob: 771808382 - 777884803 Email: YPGSECURITY@yemen.net.ye

● SECURITY PROVISION
● IN-SITE GUARDING
● VIP GUARDING
● ESCORTING
● FESTIVALS & CARNIVALS SECURITY
● SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS
● EXPLOSIVE DETECTORS
● FIRE DETECTOR SYSTEMS
● SECURITY ACCESSORIES
● MAINTENANCE

● SECURITY PROVISION
● IN-SITE GUARDING
● VIP GUARDING
● ESCORTING
● FESTIVALS & CARNIVALS SECURITY
● SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS
● EXPLOSIVE DETECTORS
● FIRE DETECTOR SYSTEMS
● SECURITY ACCESSORIES
● MAINTENANCE

٧١٣٧٠٥٧٦

● علي عبد الحليم - بكالوريوس لغة انجليزية
- جامعة تعز - دبلوم سكرتارية - خبرة في استخدام الكمبيوتر - عمل كضابط سلامة فرع شركة هوك لمدة سنتين - دورة في الإسعافات الأولية. للتواصل: ٧٣٥٨٦٩٨٥

عقارات

● للبيع: أرض مساحتها ٤٠ لبة - تقع في عشاء - حدة - مسورة وأوراقها معقدة في السجل العقاري. للتواصل: ٧٧٥٦٤١٣٤

للغازات والحديد والصلب - عدن - يرغب في العمل لدى شركة الغاز المسال في مجال الكهرباء. للتواصل: ٧٣٥٢٤١٧٧٨

● بكالوريوس لغة انجليزية - جيد جداً - يجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر والطباعة باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية - يبحث عن عمل في أي مجال. للتواصل: ٧٧٧٨٣٥٩٤٥

● بكالوريوس محاسبة - جامعة صنعاء - لغة انجليزية جيدة - معرفة في النظام المحاسبي يمن سوفت - مهارات في الكمبيوتر - خبرة في تدريس المواد المحاسبية - يرغب في العمل فترة واحدة بعد العصر. للتواصل: ٧٧٧٨٣٥٩٤٥

الطيباني
ASL-Shaibani
سوبر ديلوكس

باسم محمد عبده الشيباني
Basem M.A. ALShaibani

صنعا - شارع حده
امام مركز الكيميم 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

أجمل التهاني والتبريكات نرفها للأخت
هيفاء علي محمد ابراهيم

بمناسبة حصولها على درجة الماجستير بتقدير امتياز
للمرسلة التي كانت بعنوان: الولاة التنظيمية للرعاية العلمية / عدن

المفتي: د/ أحمد عبد الرحمن الذبحاني - سحر أحمد عبد الرحمن الذبحاني
د/ محمد أحمد موسى العبادي - نائب رئيس الجامعة لشؤون الطلاب
د/ ضياء أحمد عبد الرحمن الذبحاني - د/ محمد علي أحمد
د/ مازن عبد الله - مدير إدارة البحث العلمي - إحصان العفاس

- تعز - تحكم الكتروني صناعي. للتواصل: ٧٧٧٠٧١٤١٥

● كمال اسماعيل - بكالوريوس لغة انجليزية - دبلوم عالي في الترجمة المهنية - كمبيوتر - خبرة ست سنوات في التدريس - خبرة طويلة في الترجمة. للتواصل: ٧١٤٢٣٩٣٣

● شوقي - بكالوريوس محاسبة - دبلوم سكرتارية - كمبيوتر - دورات لغة انجليزية - مستوى جيد في المحادثة والكتابة - خبرة في مجال المخازن (أمين مخازن - مراقب مخازن - متابعة مشتريات) لمدة عشر سنوات. للتواصل: ٧١٣٣٦٠٦١ - ٧٣٣٤٠٩٦٥٢

● خريج كلية الشريعة والقانون (ليسانس) - جامعة صنعاء - خبرة ثمان سنوات في صيانة الحاسوب. للتواصل: ٧٣٤٥٤٦٦٨١

● شرف عبدالله - دبلوم محاسبة - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً - خبرة في مجال المحاسبة لمدة ثلاث سنوات - يجيد التعامل مع الكمبيوتر والطباعة باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية. للتواصل: ٧٧٠٥٧٨٧٩٦

● علي مطهر - بكالوريوس محاسبة - جيد في اللغة الإنجليزية - يجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر والطباعة باللغتين عربي وانجليزي. للتواصل: ٧٧٧٥٥٨٦٠

● بكالوريوس محاسبة - تقدير جيد جداً - دبلوم كمبيوتر - دورة في النظام المحاسبي يمن سوفت بتقدير ممتاز - الرخصة الدولية لقيادة الحاسوب Icdl بتقدير امتياز - الرخصة الدولية لقيادة الحاسوب والإنترنت. للتواصل: ٧١٣٠٧٥٩٣٢

● علي عباس - بكالوريوس لغة انجليزية - تقدير جيد جداً - يجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر والطباعة السريعة باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية - يبحث عن عمل في أي شركة. للتواصل: ٧٧١٣٧٨٠٩

● عبدالباري - تقني كهرباء - المعهد التقني - عدن - خبرة في العمل لدى الشركة العربية في الفترة بعد الظهر ومستعدة ان تستقبل

عندما تتضح الرؤيا . . .
فاعلم انها طبعت بطابع يمن تايمز

مطابع مؤسسة يمن تايمز للصحافة و الطباعة
و النشر و التوزيع و الإعلان

طباعة صحف - مجلات - كتب - بروشورات
- كروت عمل - مطويات .
و غيرها من الخدمات الطباعة المميزة

صيانة الكمبيوتر لمدة خمس سنوات. للتواصل: ٧٣٤٠٥٩٦٥٦

● حمدي ناشر - مهندس في تقنية المعلومات - جامعة دمشق - جيد جداً في اللغة الإنجليزية. للتواصل: ٧١٤٣١١٢٢٨

● واضح فضل - بكالوريوس علوم وهندسة كمبيوتر - دورات تدريبية في مجال صيانة وبرمجة الكمبيوتر في أكثر من شركة - شهادات شبكات CCNA - CISCO شهادة A+ من مركز NEW Horizon للغة الإنجليزية جيد جداً. للتواصل: ٧٣٤١٣١١٧١

● وائل أحمد - دبلوم كهرباء - المعهد التقني الصناعي - المعلا - عدن - خبرة سنة في شركة الغاز المسال وسنة في الشركة العربية للغازات والحديد والصلب - يريد العمل لدى شركة الغاز المسال أو أي شركة أخرى. للتواصل: ٧٠٠٣٠٦٦٨ - ٧٧٧٨٧٤٨٣

● بكالوريوس في هندسة الكمبيوتر وعلومه-كلية الهندسة - جامعة عدن - الترتيب الأول على الدفعة - خبرة في هندسة وإدارة الشبكات - صيانة الحاسوب والبرمجة. يبحث عن عمل في مجال التخصص. للتواصل: ٧٣٣٩٢٤٦٠ - ٧٣٣٩٢٤٦٠ - ٢٤٥٦٠٦

● أمجد أحمد - دبلوم موبايل ودراسة مخططات موبايل - دبلوم صيانة وشبكات - خبرة في

وظائف شاغرة

● يعلن معهد تعليم اللغة العربية عن حاجته إلى سكرتير أو سكرتيرة تتوفر فيها الشروط التالية: ١- مؤهل جامعي. ٢- إجادة اللغة الإنجليزية محادثة وقراءة وكتابة. ٣- إجادة استخدام الكمبيوتر والطباعة باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية. للتواصل: ٧٣٣٠٦٨٧١٤

● مطلوب مدرس لغة إنجليزية للعمل في مدرسة ثانوية بدوام كامل. الشروط: ١- في اللغة الإنجليزية. ٢- حاصل على بكالوريوس اللغة الإنجليزية لمدة لا تقل عن خمس سنوات. للتواصل: ٧٣٣١٨٢٢٢٣

باحثون عن وظيفة

● أنور أحمد - دبلوم سكرتارية - خبرة ثمان سنوات في صيانة الحاسوب - خبرة في تعليم أساسيات الكمبيوتر وتعليم الصيانة (هاردوير وسوفت وير). للتواصل: ٧٣٤٥٤٦٦٨١ - ٧٣٤٥٤٦٦٨١ - ٧٣٧٠٧٤٥

● أمجد أحمد - دبلوم موبايل ودراسة مخططات موبايل - دبلوم صيانة وشبكات - خبرة في

DHL: 441099/8/7/6
ARAMEX
أرقام صنعا: ٤٤١٠٢٤/٥
عدن: ٢٤٣١٢٤
تمز: ٢١٤٤٨٩
المكلا: ٣٠٩٩٠
الحيوة: ٢١٩٦٤٣

شحن وتوصيل
M&M Logistics & Aviation Services
Tel: 01-531221/531231
التسليم للشحن والتوصيل: ٤٠٧٩٠٥
وراء لينك: ١-٤٤٤٥٥٠-٤٤١٩٣٥

مستشفيات
مستشفى الثورة: ٠١/٢٤٦٩٦٧-٦٦
المستشفى الجمهوري: ٠١-٢٧٤٢٨٦/٨٧
مستشفى حدة الأمل: ٠١-٤١٢٩٨١
المستشفى الألماني الحديث: ٠١-٦٠٠٠٠٠/٦٠٠٠٠٠
فاكس: ٤١٨١١٦
E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

فنادق
فندق فرساي: ٠١-٤٢٥٩٧/٧
فندق شيراتون: ٠١-٣٣٥٠٠
فندق موفيك: ٠١-٥٤٦٦٦٦
فندق سنبا: ٠١-٣٧٣٣٧٢
فندق ريلكس ان: ٠١-٤٤٩٨٧١
فندق وأجنحة الخليج الساحلي: ٠١-٦٠٣٣٥٥ - ٦٠٣٣٣٥/٨

مكاتب ترجمة
الشهاب لخدمات الترجمة (عربي-إنجليزي-إنجليزي-عربي)
تلفون: ٧٧٧٧٧٢٠٢ - ٧٣٣٠٠٨٨٦
فاكس: ٠١/٤٢٠٦٥٧
إيميل: sts.yemen@gmail.com

معاهد
معهد بالي: ٤٤٨٠٣٩-٤٤٨٠٣٩ / ٢/٤-٤٤٥٤٨٢
فاكس: ٤٤٨٠٣٧
معهد اللغة الألمانية: ٢٠٠٩٤٥
معهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر: ٣٦٦٢٢٢
فاكس: ٥١٤٧٥٥
معهد كارتيكس: ٥٣٢٤٣٦
فاكس: ٣٦٥٥٢٧
معهد أليكتك: ٤٠٠٨٢٣ - ٤٠٠٨٢٣
فاكس: ٣٦٥٥٢٧

شركات للتأمين
الوطنية للتأمين: ٧٧٧٧٢/٧٧٧٧٢
فاكس: ٧٧٧٩٢٤
مرب للتأمين: ٢٠٦١٩٨/٨/١٣
صنعا: ٢٤٤١٩٣
عدن: ٢٤٤٢٨٠
تعز: ٢٥٨٨٨١
شركة اليمن للتأمين: صنعا: ٣٧٢٨٦٠/٣٧٢٩٦٧/٤٣
عدن: ٢٤٦٧١٧
تعز: ٢٥٠٢٤٥

مدارس
روضة واحة الأطفال: تلفاكس: ٤٧٠٢٥٠
موبايل: ٧٣٤٥٣٣٣٥
مدرسة رينبو: ٤٢٣-٣٦/٤٢٤-٤٢٣
مدارس صنعا الدولية: ٣٧٠١٩١/٢
فاكس: ٣٧٠١٩٣
مدرسة التريكة الدولية: ٤٤٨٢٥/٩
مدرسة الماجد اليمنية: ٢٠٦١٥٩

بعضريات
التسليم للسفرات: ٢٧٠٧٥٠
العالمية للسفرات والسياحة: ٤٤١١٥٨٩/٦٠

مطاعم
مطعم ومخازن الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
تلفون: ٢٦٦٣٣٧ - ٥٠٢٩٠
فاكس: ٢٦٦٦١٩

الانذار
تقوية
IMPORTANT Numbers

لا يشترك في هذه المساحة الإتصال على
تحويلة ٢٦٨٦٦٦ ٢٦١

الشؤون الخارجيه ٧/٢٥٤٤-٢٠٢٥٤٤
الشؤون الداخليه ٧/٢٥٢٧-٢٠٢٥٢٧
الهجرة ٧/٢٥٠٧١٠-٢٠٠٧١٠
وزارة المواصلات (تفون) ٧/٢٥٢٢٢٠-٢٠٢٥٢٢٢٠
الإذاعة ٧/٢٥٢٢٠-٢٠٢٥٢٢٠
التلفزيون ٧/٢٥٢٢٠-٢٠٢٥٢٢٠
مؤسسة الإصاات للتقل داخل المن ٧/٢٥٢٢١١-٢٠٢٥٢٢١١
وزارة المواصلات ٧/٢٥٢٢١١-٢٠٢٥٢٢١١
الساحه ٧/٢٥٢٢٢٢-٢٠٢٥٢٢٢٢
الصلب الاحمر ٧/٢٥٢٢٢٢-٢٠٢٥٢٢٢٢
تليم ٧/٢٥٢٢٢٢-٢٠٢٥٢٢٢٢

البنوك
بنك اليمن والخليج فاكس: ٢٦٠٨٢٤-٢٦٠٨٢٤
١٦٦-١٦٦-٨٢٤
فرع عدن: ٢٦٧٨٢٩-٢٦٧٨٢٩
فاكس: ٢٦٧٨٢٩
بنك التضامن الإسلامي: ١/٦٦٦٦٦٦
بنك التجاري: ٢٧٧٢٢٤
فاكس: ٢٧٧٢٢٤
مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل: ٢٦٤٧٧٥
٢٦٤٧٧٥
فاكس: ٢٦٤٧٧٥
بنك اليمن الدولي: ٤٠٧٠٣٠
بنك العربي: ٢٧٦٥٨٥/٢
بنك التسليف الزراعي: ١-٥٦٣٨١٣
بنك المركزي: ٢٧٤٦٤٤

تأجير سيارات
زاويه (Budget): ٢٠٦٣٧٢-٢٠٦٣٧٢
فاكس: ٢٠٦٣٧٢
بورب كار: ٢٧٠٧٥١
فاكس: ٢٧٠٧٥١
هيزرت لتأجير السيارات صنعا: ١-٤٤٠٣٠٩
فرع شيراتون: ٥٤٥٩٨٥
عدن: ٢٠٢٤٥٦٢٥

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر
أبتك لتعليم الكمبيوتر (تركيز على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة إلكترونية) شهادة ايزو ١٠٠٠

صنعا: ٠١-٤٦٨٣٠٥
فاكس: ٠١-٤٠٧٤٩٩
عدن: ٢٠٠٣٣٧٩٩
تعز: ٤٠٢٥٠٣٤
المكلا: ٥٠٣٠٧٤٩٢

Infinit Education T: 444553
NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر: ٤٤٥٥١٨/٧-٤٤٤٠٧٣

البريد السريع
FedEx
صنعا: ٤٤٠١٧٠/٢٢٨/٣٣٠
عدن: ٢٤٥٦٦٦
الحيوة: ٢٢٦٩٧٥/٤
إب: ٤١١٩٨٨
المكلا: ٣٠٢٦٤١
شيرة: ٢٠٢٣٢٦
سئون: ٤٠٢٢١٩
تعز: ٢٦٠٥٠٠
بلحاف: ٧٧٧٨٨٦٦
سقري: ٦٦٠٤٩٨

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

كوبون للإعلانات الشخصية (كل الاعلانات الشخصية بدون أي مقابل)

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

نفاصيل الاعلان:

عنوان التواصل:

قص هذا الكوبون وارسله إلى صحيفة يمن تايمز على فاكس ٢٦٨٢٧٦ او على صندوق بريد ٢٥٧٩ - صنعاء
لمزيد من المعلومات اتصل ب (ت ٢/٣/٢٦٨٦٦١)

Young Yemeni volunteers fly off to Egypt and the UK



By: Khaled Al-Hilaly

Nasr Fadhil, 23, a fourth year student at the Faculty of Education at the University of Aden, joked that finally justice had arrived for the people of Lahj.

When his friends heard that he was going to travel to Egypt and the UK with the British Council, they cheered him on for representing the south of Yemen.

"Someone from Lahj is participating!"

he said at the British Council in Sana'a last Thursday, where he and three fellow volunteers were going over the presentation on Yemen they had prepared to show the new friends they hoped to make abroad.

This year, for the first time, the British Council is sending two Yemeni girls and two Yemeni boys – a girl and a boy from the south, and a girl and a boy from the north of Yemen- to stay in host families and volunteer on community projects in Egypt and the UK.

The program aims to promote intercultural dialogue, and the four participants were armed with their presentation of Yemen, as well as CDs and maps from the Ministry of Tourism, to defend their image abroad.

Shatha Al-Harazi 24, graduate in Mass Communications and a freelance journalist, expected that some might accuse Yemenis of being terrorists, but said that she was prepared to use dialogue to correct misconceptions, while respecting the point of view of others.

As they discussing final preparations

for their journey, the young volunteers showed readiness to correct Yemen's image not only by open dialogue, but also by presenting the best side of Yemen.

To put their best foot forward, all four volunteers had bought presents for their Egyptian and British host families: incense burners, miniatures of Dar Al-Hajjar, jambiyya key rings, agate stones, traditional baskets and fans.

The volunteers prepared to leave home, family and friends for six months to go on community work and for no financial

Stationery
Al Zahra مكتبة الزهراء
All Your Needs Under One Roof
كل ما تحتاجونه تحت سقف واحد
Tel: +967-1-246201
Fax: +967-1-246041
Mobile: +967-1-77735520
P.O. Box: 17
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
Haddo Street - Infront of Yemenia Airline
E-mail: abzahra@y.net.ye

شركة أمان للتأمين
AMAN INSURANCE CO.
AMAN INSURANCE COMPANY
Marine Insurance
Automobile Insurance
Life Insurance
Engineering Insurance
Liability Insurance
Medical Insurance
Power Insurance
Travel Insurance
Property Insurance
Others
تأمين بحري
تأمين السيارات
تأمين الحياة الجاهلي والفسودي
تأمين الصناعات عملي
التأمين الهندسي
تأمين المسؤولية
تأمين الطاقة
تأمين السفر
تأمين الممتلكات
التأمينات الأخرى
Head Office: Zubair St. Yemen Kuwait Bank Building
Tel: +967 1 4697210234, Fax: +967 1 217251, 339452
Branches: Sana'a, Taiz Street, Tel: +967 1 624971, Fax: +967 1 625714
Hodeidah: Tel: +967 3 201110, Fax: +967 3 201107, Taiz: Tel: +967 4 251454, Fax: +967 4 250632
Aden: Tel: +967 2 244295, Fax: +967 2 246207, Mukalla: Tel: +967 5 350997, Fax: +967 5 350529
Free Call: 800 50 50

reward.

"My family know it is good for my future to they allow me be on the Global Exchange program," said Fadhil. "It is the first time for me to leave my country. I will meet new people with new culture and have new experiences, so I can learn and reflect that when I return on my community."

"I am excited because it is new experience for me," said Nuha Jamal, 24, from Aden, as she waited for her mother and sister to arrive from Aden to say goodbye.

Jamal was eager to correct negative first impressions about Yemen with her good behavior.

A meaningful experience

All four volunteers said that they would not only try to correct stereotypes about Yemenis and Muslims, but also learn to correct any misconceptions they might have about other cultures.

"This will enrich our personal skills,"

said Al-Nudhary Majed Al-Nudhary, 23, from Taiz, in his third year of Business at the Future University in Sana'a. "We have the opportunity to have more experience and return to do something we know a lot about."

He said that he has always wanted to change his lifestyle from work to something more meaningful to help people.

Global Exchange is a partnership program between the British Council and the Voluntary Service Overseas, independent international development organization that works with volunteers worldwide. Global Exchange targets youth aged 18-25.

"It is a program for exchanging ideas among different countries to change misconceptions about each other," said Hana Al-Shami, project assistant at the British Council.

The countries involved in the program along with Yemen are Egypt, Morocco, Bosnia, Netherlands and the UK.

24 ساعة / 7

رغبة بالنزول إلى متطلبات الجمهور الكريم
تم تمديد الدوام في مكتب الخطوط الجوية اليمنية بالمدار الساعة .

مكتب عمليات مطار صنعاء:
دوام 24 ساعة على مدار الاسبوع
ت: 345850

مكتب عمليات الخدمات الخاصة:
الدوام من الساعة 8 صباحاً إلى 11 مساءً ماعداً الخميس من الساعة 9 صباحاً وحتى الساعة 12.30 ظهراً ومن الساعة 5 عصراً حتى الساعة 8 مساءً والجمعة من الساعة 9 صباحاً إلى 11.30 ظهراً ومن الساعة 4.30 مساءً حتى 8 مساءً ت: 450776

مكتب عمليات حشد:
الدوام من الساعة 8 صباحاً إلى 8 مساءً ماعداً الخميس من الساعة 9 صباحاً إلى 12.30 ظهراً ومن الساعة 5 عصراً إلى الساعة 8 مساءً والجمعة من الساعة 9 صباحاً إلى 11.30 ظهراً ومن الساعة 5 ظهراً إلى الساعة 8 مساءً ت: 204550

مكتب عمليات السفين:
ت: 454545

مكتب عمليات البربري:
ت: 509600

مكتب عمليات بير حميد:
ت: 609902

مكتب عمليات شعوب:
ت: 565169

الدوام من الساعة 8 صباحاً إلى 8 مساءً ماعداً الخميس من الساعة 9 صباحاً إلى 12.30 ظهراً ومن الساعة 5 مساءً إلى الساعة 8 مساءً

www.yemenia.com

BIOKUBE Biological purification of wastewater
HORIZON HORIZON AGENCIES & COMMERCIAL SERVICES (HACS)
P.O. Box: 15468 Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
Tel: +967-1-421588 / 421533, Fax: +967-1-421514
Email: hacs@y.net.ye Website: www.HACS-Yemen.com

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

- Small systems
- Big systems
- Mobile systems

AGENT FOR:

FMC Technologies Sewer Meters / LACT Metering Systems
Solar Turbines A Generator Company
FMC Technologies Fluid Control / Pump / Inlet / Manifolds
DRESSER Masoneilan Control Valves
MURPHY FW Murphy
ECP EPCO Complete Project Management & Consulting Company
Enraf Complete Tank Gauging Inventory System
Score Group plc In-plant tanks and tank Topping Solutions
DRESSER Consolidated Safety valves & Pressure Relief valves
KOCOC Flow Products Pressure Products Level Products Temperature Products
BIOKUBE Biological purification of wastewater
FMC Technologies WECCO / Chikasa Operator products
Honeywell Field Process Solutions
MALBRANQUE Pressure Valves - Relief Support
Turbine Overhauling KITTY
SEKO Pumps & Dosing Systems

CALIBRATION & Maintenance Workshop For Flow meters
SGS Certified Calibration System

Printed by Yemen Times Est. for Press, Printing & Publication
طبعت في مطابع مؤسسة يمين تايمز الصحافية والطباعة والنشر