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Inside:



Three dead in Lebanon



Research shows lack of legislative framework, misunderstanding of job



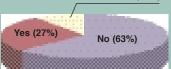
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Readers' Voice

Last edition's question:

Do you think the Yemeni government is serious about reducing the number of VIP bodyguards, which exceeds

I don't know (10%)



This edition's question:

Do you think terrorizing the remaining Yemeni Jews is an attempt to deport them to Israel or the United States?

- Yes
- No - I don't know

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Sa'ada sheikhs accused of threatening Jewish minorities

By: Mohammed Bin Sallam

SANA'A, Jan. 24 — An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed that his government is seriously discussing the issue of threats targeting the Jewish minority in Yemen, Yemeni Prime Minister Abdulqader Bajammal said

Tuesday Bajammal added that his government rejects all threats against the Jewish minority by some Al-Salem sheikhs in Sa'ada. He stated in a Sana'a press conference attended by Jordan's Prime Minister that the state is responsible for protecting its citizens in order to maintain

the social peace. He added that religious forgiveness in Yemen is a historic matter and dates back several years. "We don't allow anyone to harm any of the Jewish citizens in Yemen. We strongly reject what happened to Jews in Sa'ada," Bajammal noted, promising state protection for citizens, including the

Jewish minority. The nation's official response came after the Israeli government last Monday expressed its concern about the peace and safety of Jews in Yemen following media reports that many Yemeni Jews fled their homes after facing murder threats by

armed Islamic organizations. Media sources affirmed that the Israeli government is concerned about the safety of Al-Salem Jews and began making international calls inquiring about their

situation and living conditions. Other media sources mentioned last Monday that Sheikh Yahya Sa'ad Al-Khidhair, a staunch Al-Houthi supporter from Al-Salem tribe, aided by some of his



A number of Yemeni Jewish families were forced to deport their homes in

tribesmen, forced seven Jewish families living in Sa'ada, which is located 245 km. north of Sana'a, to desert their homes. This is the first incident of its kind since the 16th century.

The same sources expressed that armed Al-Houthi supporters, who have been engaged in fierce clashes with government troops during the past three years and remain entrenched in rough places, forced the Jewish families to evacuate their homes. Members of these displaced families number 45 and include men, women and children.

However, several news web sites clarified earlier this week that a number of Jews living in Jarir village, part of Sa'ada's Al-Salem tribe, denied charges alleging that they had spread vice in the

Various media quoted the Yemeni Jews, who moved to Sa'ada city, as saying, "We fled to Sa'ada city to protect ourselves and our families, particularly after we received written warning demanding we leave our homes within 10

The Islah Party-affiliated Al-Sahwa net published a letter said to have been signed by Al-Khidhair on its web site and bearing the logo of Al-Houthi supporters. The letter read, "Following close monitoring and thorough observation of Jews over the past few days, it's clear that these Jews are behaving in a manner serving Zionism. They make people deviate from their religious principles and values and spread vice; however, our religion tells us to fight ill-mannered people and deport Continued on page 2

Interior Ministry sets new security strategies

By: Moneer Al-Omari

SANA'A, Jan. 24 - The Ministry of Interior is to formulate a new strategy to maintain security, determine the various motivations behind criminal behavior and come up with efficient tactics to fight crime, after it felt its previous techniques increasingly were Rashad Al-Alimi dysfunctional.



At a conference held in Sana'a, the ministry decided to conduct a case study on crimes and the means whereby it can fight them. It further assured the necessity of activating the Civil Defense Department's role in implementing rescue and disaster prevention and response. According to media sources, the ministry wants to turn the department into an independent administration.

At the second session attended by Ministry of Health representatives, attendees discussed securing health insurance for all state employees and Interior Ministry affiliates. The conference also reviewed a plan submitted by the security sector related to administrating crises and facing emergencies.

Gen. Mohammed Al-Qusi, deputy interior minister for the general security sector, noted that the ministry managed to control 35,024 crimes nationwide last year, including 15,645 flagrant crimes. He rated the ministry's 2006 per-

formance at 93 percent. According to Al-Qusi, there's a crime

أسعار على مزاجك

every 15 minutes, amounting to 679 crimes a week and 21,049 crimes a month. Furthermore, 2006 witnessed an increase in crime, with 682 incidents incurring more than YR 3 billion in mate-

For his part, Interior Minister Rashad Al-Alimi declared that 2007 will witness more qualitative developments in a way that serves to upgrade security engagement within the frame of ministry plans and President Ali Abdullah Saleh's direc-

Continued on page 2

Yemen and Jordan sign cooperation agreements

By: Raidan Al-Saqqaf

SANA'A, Jan. 24 — The meetings of the joint Jordanian-Yemeni Higher Committee concluded on Tuesday with the signing of 23 cooperation agreements, memoranda of understanding, executive program and protocols in the areas of agriculture, higher education and scientific research, education, social security, culture, tourism, labor, investments and legal affairs and

The meetings, chaired by Prime Minister AbdulOader BaJammal and his Jordanian counterpart Marouf Al-Bakhit, agreed on in a bid to increase bilateral cooperation including the forming of a Jordanian Yemeni university to be owned by the priheadquarters in Aden, as



vate sector with its main Marouf Al-Bakhit well as a maritime transport company to connect the port city of Aqaba with Aden through the Red Sea.

Other projects agreed establishing a Jordanian Yemeni hospital, in addition to protocols and agreements signed in the fields of agriculture, health, education, training, insurance, tourism, culture, energy and legal

The two prime ministers agreed to focus on following up on all the agreements

and recommendations to ensure their implementation for the mutual benefit of the two countries.













In brief

Private health inspection campaign

Jan. 23 — The Ministry of Health is using a surprise evaluation campaign in many private health installations in Sana'a and other governorates. The campaign aims to evaluate the level of services. Many private health locations have been closed during this campaign because of problems, according to Majahed Al-Batahi, the general manger of private health installations in the Ministry of

Aden

Aden governor meets U.S. military delegation

Jan. 23 - The Governor of Aden Ahmad al-Kuhlani held talks with the visiting U.S. military delegation headed by commander of the Joint Forces in the African Horn, Richard Hent. They reviewed means of mutual cooperation between the two countries, particularly in terms of fighting terror and building the capacities of coast guards. They also discussed the bad situation in Somalia. Both sides affirmed the necessity of peace and stability in the region.

Economic, commercial and investment aspects

Jan. 23 — Governor of Aden Ahmed al-Kuhlani held Tuesday talks with the Saudi Consul in Aden, Mansour Al-Mazmoumi on the common collaboration aspects in economic, commercial and investment spheres to bring relations to a better level. For his part, Al-Mazmoumi pointed out the remarkable progress in the Yemeni-Saudi joint projects, calling for a study to find out new investment projects between the two sides. He showed the consulate's readiness to facilitate visa procedures for Yemenis willing to travel to the Saudi

Dedicate the Activities of the deaf week

Jan. 23 — Al-Aradah Foundation for Deaf and Dumb Carefulness with the cooperating of Carefulness of Handicap Fund dedicated the activities of the deaf week during this week. The week's activities include cultural, sport and artistic events. Additionally many trips will take students to tourism locations. The events aim to teach society the importance of all people's role in the society and allowing handicapped people into society, according to Nadia Al-Ansai, the chief of Al-Aradah Foundation.

Regional Program for UNFPA

Jan. 23 - The United Nations Population Fund in Yemen ended its annual meeting in Mukalla with a number of plans for this year. New projects start within the framework of its 2007-2011 Regional Program in Yemen. Participants discussed basic issues related to the fund's work in Yemen and how to develop and boost the abilities of its affiliates.

Socotra

Survey for farmland projects

Jan.23 — A group from the Ministry of Agriculture and Water surveyed farmlands on the island to develop basic projects needs, especially water partitions and dams. The survey will cover all projects for the island and dedicate about 14 water partitions, according to Mansour Al-Ageal, the general manager for the media and awareness in the agriculture ministry.

Taiz

Local council meets GTZ TAIZ, Jan. 23 — The general secre-

tary of the local council in Taiz governorate met the GTZ delegation, headed by activities officer Christov Richard. They discussed the new vision of the GTZ and its future activities in the governorate in coordination with members of the local council and partnership with the Enterprises Development Department in the Social Development Fund according to an agreement between the Yemeni Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and the German foreign ministry.

Yemeni fighters dying in Iraq

SANA'A, Jan. 23 — There have been 153 Yemeni fighters killed in Iraq according to media reports released this week.

It's is thought that there are 1289 Yemeni militants from different iihadist groups in the war-torn country and the report says 550 Yemeni fighters are from Sana'a.

Security sources told local media that a number of Islamic associations and groups that include extremist elements, who returned from Afghanistan, as well as other elements from the Aden-Abyan Islamic Army. The army is thought to have helped provide a cover for Al-Qaeda operations in Yemen last year.

In its latest issue, Al-Tajamu Weekly said that security reports indicate that extremist elements having links with

Al-Hikma Association, affiliated with the Yemeni Islah Party in Aden, Abyan and Sana'a, provided money and logistic aids to Al-Qaeda leaders from Yemen and Saudi Arabia to recruit fighters and smuggle them into Iraq.

An Al-Hikma Association official was arrested over his involvement in providing facilitations to get one of his accomplices into Iraq. However, Al-Tajamu Newspaper mentioned that this man was released following intervention by senior security leaders.

The media reports revealed that Al-Qaeda depended on individuals and groups adopting Al-Qaeda's philosophy to launch its operations, adding that the organization succeeded in selecting and recruiting militants.

Most Al-Qaeda leaders have managed to escape security authorities, most of those arrested by police are young recruits and there is only one Al-Qaeda leader, a Saudi citizen, in deten-

The prominent Al-Qaeda leader, Fahd Al-Saodi, has departed from Yemen, but some news reported he was killed by the U.S. Army in Iraq last December. A U.S. Army statement read that the dangerous Al-Qaeda leaders are leaving Iraq as they felt they are under surveillance and could easily be

Security reports disclosed that most of the Sana'a jihadist elements live in Mosaik district, in the eastern part of the city. This area is home to the group of Jarallah Al-Sa'awani, who assassinated the assistant secretary-general of Yemeni Socialist Party Jarallah Omar.

TUPELO, Jan 24 — (AP) A federal court hearing is scheduled this week

for at least a dozen men from Yemen who are nationally accused of selling drugs used in the making of crystal methamphetamine and of trafficking in black-market cigarettes.

The men were indicted last summer but authorities kept the indictments sealed until Monday to ensure that all 12, most of whom live in north Mississippi, were in the country, the Northeast Mississippi Daily Journal reported.

According to a motion to seal the indictments issued in August, two of the men left the U.S. in July 2006, and were traced as far as Frankfurt, Germany. The motion said the exact final destination of the two was unknown.

U.S. attorneys would not answer specific questions about where the money trail leads.

However, the indictment includes a request that upon conviction of at least one controlled substances offense, the defendants should surrender the money or property from the violation, even if it has been placed beyond the jurisdiction of the court or commingled with

Yemenis accused for selling

drugs in Mississippi

Altaf Anwer Ali Kanani, a Yemeni, and Lemlem Ghebre, a Fritrean, were to appear in federal court in Oxford this week for a bond hearing. According to court documents, Kanani lives in Duluth, Ga., and Ghebre in Stone Mountain, Ga.

The indictments allege the two sold 7,548 dosage units of ephedrine from Christy's Travel Center in Hickory Flat from October through December. Ephedrine is a stimulant used in great quantities to manufacture methamphet-

If convicted, they face up to 20 years in prison, up to a \$250,000 fine, or both. They also face up to three years' supervised release and a \$100 special assessment.

The newspaper said the other defendants, also originally from Yemeni, face a 39-count indictment that alleges narcotics sale, conspiracy and food stamp violations. They are expected to appear for bond hearings today in federal court in Aberdeen.

Attorney Rob Lahr, appointed to represent Ahmed, said Monday he had yet to meet with his client and that he didn't know anything about the case.

Yemen has 1.5 million handicapped

SANA'A, Jan 24 - (News Yemen) Vice President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi said that handicapped in Yemen reached an abnormal number estimating them as 1.5 million.

Hadi said in the first conference for Handicapped Societies Union launched in Sana'a on Sunday that people should know such facts.

He called Handicapped Societies Union to study the handicapped laws and raise suggested amendments to the Ministry of Legal Affairs to amend such laws, especially those contradicting with international laws and agreements that Yemen ratified.

He ordered the local councils in all governorates to set up offices for the

"Through this fund we can comprehend needs and hire offices until we have new offices and without it we cannot improve the situation of handicapped," said Hadi, praising the Fund of Handicapped Care.

Minister of Labor and Social Affairs, Amat al-Razaq Humad, said the Handicapped Societies Union was a turning point in the activity of handicapped societies calling upon bodies concerned to support it.

"The union could have, in the past

period, positive impacts at the internal and external levels," said Humad, adding that establishing the Fund of Handicapped Care was the most important achievement by the union.

Humad asked the government to give handicapped persons 5 percent of public jobs.

She urged the participants in the conference to review the positives and negatives and give women seats in the executive board through transparent and candid elections. She also called for revising all legislations and laws that challenge international develop-

Yemen re-opens embassy in Somalia

SANA'A, Jan. 24 — The doors to the Yemeni Embassy reopened in Mogadishu last Tuesday.

Yemen is the first country to open an embassy following the collapse of the regime of the Islamic Courts. The new Yemeni ambassador to Somalia, Ahmed Hamed Omar, has indicated that Yemen has historic, diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with Somalia, indicating that he is very pleased to represent Yemen in Somalia

The Yemeni Embassy is located in southern Mogadishu and has all the required facilities to undertake full diplomatic operations in Somalia and further improve multi-lateral relations between both countries.

Yemen has played an important role in maintaining regional security through the Sana'a congregate which includes Yemen, Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia, and has welcomed Somalia



Yemen's flag rises once again at the Yemeni embassy in Somalia.

refugees and provided humanitarian assistance to war-torn Somalia.

President Saleh who recently met with the Ethiopian Minister of foreign affairs, have emphasized the importance of maintaining peace and security in Somalia, while Yemeni Officials discussed with the Ethiopian Minister mechanisms to coordinate efforts the stands of Yemen and Ethiopia, as well as the agenda for the upcoming summit of Sana'a congregate to be held in the Ethiopian Capital Addis Ababa.

Yemen has played an important role in moderating dialogue between various Somali factions and has shown support for the Somali interim-government, most recent of which was a ship-

ment of foodstuff and aid which landed in Busasu port, while calling on other Arab and Islamic nations to provide the Somali government with all the support needed in order to maintain their peace and security.

Continued from page 1

Sa'ada sheikhs accused

The threatening letter continued, "We warn you to leave our area immediately. You should bear in mind that no one in this life will help you, so you shouldn't ignore this letter. If we find you 10 days from now, you'll regret it."

The letter concluded with Al-Houthi supporters' logo, "Allah is the greatest! Death to America! Death to Israel! The curse is on Jews and victory for Islam!"

One area local said the problem originated when a Jewish teenager recently arrived from Israel took photos of some tribal girls on farms with his personal camera, as well as in a village jointly inhabited by both Jews and Muslims. Muslims consider this a red line not to be crossed in any culture.

The Faithful Youth Organization founded by the slain Hussein Badraddin Al-Houthi denied government charges that it threatened the Jewish families and insisted they evacuate their Al-Salem area homes due to allegations of spreading vice.

Abdulmaliq Al-Houthi, the organization's military leader, said in a media statement that his fellow men didn't threaten the Jews; rather, the problem was caused by immoral acts and the Jews' beating of some area locals.

Member of Parliament Yahya Al-Houthi, the eldest son of Shi'ite clerk Badraddin Al-Houthi who currently lives in Germany, said his father's supporters have no relation to forcing the Yemeni Jews from their Al-Salem area village and he considers such media reports groundless and incorrect.

The MP added that Al-Khidhair, who is charged with expelling the Jewish families from their homes, doesn't represent all Al-Houthis.

"What happened to the Jewish minority is part of a government trick against Al-Houthi supporters," he commented.

Media sources confirmed that a member of an Israeli immigration movement has been in Yemen for awhile and exercising immoral activities in the Yemeni Jewish community, where the majority of Jews have no desire to immigrate to Israel.

Political analysts connect the problem with forcing the Jews to evacuate their homes; however, they didn't rule out that this is part of a deal to compel Yemeni Jews to leave the country. Such observers expressed curiosity about accommodating the Jewish families in a Sa'ada hotel devoted to accommodating only those Jews who are prepared to leave Yemen.

They warn against exploiting the current situation to force the remaining Jewish families to leave Yemen Official media considered the good relations between Al-Houthi and Yemeni Jewish citizens as a charge before the first war in 2004. The number of Yemeni Jews has declined from tens of thousands in 1978 to approximately 1,000 currently and they have no access to good quality education or

Girl's education: Challenges to overcome

Bv: Yasser Al-Mayasi

SANA'A, Jan. 21 - Ministry of Education, in collaboration with UNICEF and ADRA Organization, have recently launched a report about girl's educational situation. The study aims to recognize the core issues that widen the gap in girls education within primary schools and also specify the gap between enrollment of girls and boys in the primary education.

Three specialists from the Minsitry of Education conducted the study under Raufa Hassan. The three specialists are Tawfiq Al-Mikhlafi, from Research and Education Development Center, Hamoud Naji, general manager of planning and statistics, and Aman Al-Badani, from girl's education administration.

The study focused on the constant existence of the gap between boys and girls education especially in rural areas where the problem widens. It also diagnosed the different social and cultural factors which stand before enhancing girl's education.

Moreover, the study dealt with the government strategies and policies and special programs adopted to develop girl's education together with the treaties and agreements Yemen signed.

The Yemeni government has exerted great effort over the past decade, but the study declared girl's education has not reached the desired level, partly due to the rapid increase of Yemen's population. The total percentage of girls not in schools reached 46 percent, but it rises to 71 percent in the countryside. Population is rising by 3.2 per-



Despite challenges girls try hard to study.

cent annually and over 70 percent off laws related to girl's education togeththe population lives in the countryside.

The uneven spread of illiteracy is another problem. Now, 76 percent of females are illiterate, in comparison to 27 percent among males. The study also revealed Yemen is among countries with the highest percentage of family support reaching due to the increase of fertility rates and large size of a Yemeni family which lead to more

Local society's role was not absent as the study emphasized its role in upgrading and creating a suitable environment for girl's education.

To develop and widen education, the study came up with a number of recommendations for improving the er with raising the awareness among both sexes of the necessity of educating girls.

The study's recommendations included reconsidering the existing employment standards and giving females an equal chance for employ-

Further, the study stressed the importance of the wise selection of a school site to be very close from public gatherings. It also assured that female employees should join the curriculum development team, there should be help for poor families in urban areas and a decrease in education fees. These problems all lead to girls dropping out of schools.

Interior Ministry sets new security strategies

Al-Alimi said the ministry will attempt to achieve further success and engage more in those fields serving society, mainly traffic, civil defense, disaster management, criminal investigations and developing police stations.

The Interior Ministry has embarked on a plan to establish typical police stations able to provide citizens qualitative service. The ministry nearly has completed setting the infrastructure for the institutional and organizational establishment of police departments and stations in almost all Yemeni governorates and districts.

According to plans set forth in 2006, a security and safety center will be implemented in 2007 with foreign support. The center will constitute a comprehensive security electronic database and link all security departments across Yemen to the Sana'a headquarters, Al-Alimi explained.

He went on to say that a comprehensive civil registry will be prepared during 2007 and 2008 by adopting fingerprinting and eye-scanning when issuing identity cards. The registry will be used during 2009 parliamentary elections.

Concluding his speech, Al-Alimi promised that Interior Ministry affiliates will work hard to perform their duties and upgrade the work of all security apparatuses to reach their aims and aspirations.

He also vowed that the ministry will help implement financial and administrative reforms, combat corruption, enact internal and centralized control over state resources, create partnerships with citizens and civil society organizations, work to defend human rights and freedoms and fight terrorism and extremism.

Attending the conference's conclusion, President Saleh assured that Yemeni security apparatuses have managed to control crime, including organized terrorism. He stressed the

importance of foiling crimes before they occur, asking all security apparatuses to coordinate with each another and with armed forces. He further demanded establishing a supreme security committee to illuminate crimes.

Saleh also praised security forces' performance during last September's presidential and local elections and asked them to remain alert to prevent crimes prior to their occurrence

"You must keep on the alert to face all kinds of terrorism, which harms security and stability because terrorism affects development and investors. With the existence of stability and security, investments will increase," he noted, adding, "No one appreciates stability and security except those who suffer a lack of stability and security."

The president also asked citizens to help police because "security is everyone's responsibility." He maintained that such forces always receive information from citizens, which helps prevent

"We can only create comprehensive development with security and stability. Unless there's security and facilitation of privileges, no investor will come and risk his money," he added.

Saleh urged citizens to turn over their heavy weapons while calling upon the Yemeni Parliament to hasten issuing the law banning arms bearing.

"We are against the possession of heavy arms; however, citizens still can keep small arms, such as pistols and Kalashnikovs. The law aims to regulate arms possession and arms bearing," he

Concluding his speech, Saleh called upon all security apparatuses, prosecutions and governors not to interfere with judicial rulings because they are decisive. "Security apparatuses should enforce court verdicts and I warn against playing with such rulings," Saleh declared.

Three dead in Lebanon clashes

Fouad Siniora, the Lebanese prime Eminister, has criticised the oppositionled general strike as an abuse of democracy and freedom of expression.

His comments came after a day of violent clashes across the country that left at least three people dead and over 100 injured on Tuesday.

The opposition suspended the strike and lifted roadblocks across Lebanon on Tuesday evening, according to a senior opposition source.

The source said the decision to suspend the action came after agreement from "various opposition forces" including Hezbollah, the country's leading Shia party.

Opposition message

Rula Amin, Al Jazeera's correspondent in Beirut, said the opposition's decision to end the strike did not necessarily mean that future action could be ruled

She said: "The opposition is sending out a very strong message that government should understand [the opposition's view].

"If things are not resolved they can expect more protests and more of an escalation."

Amin said the Lebanese army's failure to control the protests undermined the power of the government.



"The fact that [the] army could not or would not intervene sent a strong message to the government that it cannot rely on the army to stop any unrest in the future.

In a televised address Siniora said the government would not tolerate any further breaches of public order, but in a move aimed at defusing the situation. offered discussions with Hezbollah and its Shia and Christian allies who see the administration as illegitimate.

Protesters trying to topple the cabinet, which they say is illegitimate after six ministers resigned in November, blocked roads with blazing

tyres on Tuesday, sparking clashes with government loyalists in which three people were killed and more than 110 people hurt, government and opposition sources said.

Siniora said: "We will stay together against intimidation. We will stand together against strife.

"Today's general strike turned into actions and harassment that overstepped all limits and rekindled memories of times of strife, war and hegemony."

Hinting at stronger measures he said: "The duty of the army and security forces does not allow any flexibility or compromise regarding the public interest, order and civic peace."

For their part the opposition vowed the unrest would continue.

Naim Kassem, Hezbollah's deputy leader, told Al Jazeera: "We will do our utmost to maintain control of ourselves and our supporters but I share with you the concern about the other side, which has no such controls."

"Our campaign will escalate day by day," Suleiman Franjieh, an opposition Christian leader, told al-Manar television. "As long as they won't listen to us, we will not let them rest."

The western-backed government, with support among Sunni and Christian parties, maintains it is legitimate and has said it would welcome back the ministers who

However, attempts at mediation between the two sides have failed since Hezbollah and its allies began protests in central Beirut on December 1.

Carrot and stick

Mike Hanna, Al Jazeera's correspondent in Beirut, described Siniora's speech as a mixture of carrot and stick.

The stick was the threat of force to end the protests while the carrot was a lessening of the rhetoric that has been

coming from the government recently, urging people to leave the streets and let the politicians resolve the crisis.

With both sides still firmly entrenched in their positions after nearly two months of civil unrest there are now fears the situation could escalate into widespread violence.

However Hanna said there are alternatives to increased violence and that having demonstrated the ability to express public discontent on the streets the opposition may see promise in Siniora's offer of dialogue.

Ousama Safa of the Lebanese Centre for Policy Studies told Al Jazeera that the opposition could have used up an important option by calling the general

Safa said the government will be hoping the opposition has backed itself into a corner and, with the only remaining option to topple it seeming to be mass violence and civil strife, will change tactic and begin dialogue.

Christian death

Lebanese troops tried to keep rival groups apart on Tuesday, but police said a member of the Christian progovernment Lebanese Forces party, was shot dead in the town of Batroun, north of Beirut.

Black clouds billowed over parts of Beirut as opposition supporters set up burning roadblocks on main routes and at entrances to the capital, as well as in other major cities to enforce the strike.

Commuters were stranded and business came to a halt in many districts of the capital.

The army, which has been guarding government offices in central Beirut since the opposition began protesting there has few extra troops to deploy. It is already stretched after moving thousands of men to south Lebanon and the Syrian border following Hezbollah's war with Israel last year.

One Christian leader said Tuesday's protests were tantamount to a coup

Samir Geagea, head of the Christian Lebanese Forces and an opponent of the strike, said the protests had nothing to do with democracy or freedom

He said: "This has been transformed into a coup d'etat. It is a revolt in every sense of the word."

Ahmad Fatfat, the Lebanese minister of youth and sports, told Al Jazeera that the strike was an "aggression against the Lebanese people".

Siniora has announced an economic reform plan to be presented on Thursday to the Paris conference, where foreign donors are expected to pledge money to help Lebanon's debtladen economy.

Source: Aljazeera..net

Bush defends Iraq plan

By: Steve Holland and Tabassum Zakaria

WASHINGTON (Reuters) President George W. Bush urged a rebellious Congress on Tuesday to give his new Iraq war plan a chance and insisted in his State of the Union speech it is not too late to shape the outcome.

Facing sceptical lawmakers and some of the weakest approval ratings of his six years in office, Bush said the best chance for success is to send 21,500 more U.S. troops to Iraq.

"On this day, at this hour, it is still within our power to shape the outcome of the battle. Let us find our resolve, and turn events towards victory," Bush said.

He did not back down even as Democrats and his own Republicans work on nonbinding congressional resolutions expressing opposition to the plan he announced two weeks ago.

"Our country is pursuing a new strategy in Iraq -- and I ask you to give it a chance to work," Bush told the joint session of the U.S. Congress, the first time since he took office that he has faced a House of Representatives and Senate both controlled by Democrats.

With a Washington-Post/ABC News poll giving Bush a 33 percent approval rating, he faces a tough road ahead focussing America's attention on



U.S. President George W. Bush smiles as he arrives to deliver his annual State of the Union speech to a joint session of Congress as Vice President Richard Cheney (L) and Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) applaud at the U.S. Capitol in Washington, January 23, 2007.

against a heavy tide of criticism over best chance for a bipartisan agreement. Iraq, calling climate change a "serious challenge" that he would address by reducing U.S. gasoline consumption by 20 percent over 10 years and increasing use of alternative fuels.

He also called for expanding health

domestic issues with Iraq dominating care for Americans, and creating a guest-worker program for illegal He sought to push an agenda at home immigrants that could represent the

> "Like many before us, we can work through our differences, and achieve big things for the American people,"

In the audience of lawmakers, Cabinet officials, diplomats and

Supreme Court justices were as many as 10 potential successors of both political parties jockeying for position to replace him.

A silence fell over the crowd as Bush reviewed the 2006 setbacks in Iraq. Some of the Iraq lines in his speech netted ovations only from Republicans.

Watching over his shoulder with a tight set to her jaw was the first woman speaker of the House, California Democrat Nancy Pelosi, who refused to stand and applaud during some sections of Bush's Iraq remarks.

"Unfortunately, tonight the president demonstrated he has not listened to Americans' single greatest concern: the war in Iraq," she said in a joint statement with Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid, a Nevada Democrat.

Massachusetts Democratic Sen. Edward Kennedy said two of the best words he heard in Bush's speech were "Madame Speaker."

Bush rejected Democratic arguments for pulling American troops out of Baghdad. He said Iraq would be victim of an epic battle between Shi'ite and Sunni extremists and Iraq's government would be overrun if U.S. forces step back before Baghdad is secure.

"This is not the fight we entered in Iraq, but it is the fight we are in," he

'New direction in Iraq'

In the Democratic response, Virginia Sen. Jim Webb, a recently elected Vietnam veteran, said "we need a new direction in Iraq," a policy "that takes our soldiers off the streets of Iraq's cities and a formula that will in short order allow our combat forces to leave

The energy proposals by Bush, who has frequently been accused by critics of ignoring global warming, fell short of seeking mandatory caps on carbon emissions sought by some Democrats as well as Europeans.

He would achieve his goal through improved vehicle fuel standards and an increase in production and use of alternative fuels like ethanol.

Bush was not pushing for a specific increase in the Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards, which many experts see as critical to reduce oil usage but which the White House

fears would prompt manufacturers to build smaller, less-safe cars.

Instead, he asked Congress for authority to reform CAFE standards for cars with the goal of reducing projected annual gasoline use by up to 8.5 billion

Bush believes the projected growth in carbon emissions from cars, light trucks and suburban utility vehicles could be stopped in 10 years under his plan.

New York Democratic Sen. Charles Schumer dismissed Bush's proposal, saying "the quickest, most efficient way to reduce gas imports and bring down prices is to increase fuel economy

Bush's health care plan -- making health insurance taxable income and deductible up to \$15,000 a year for families starting in 2009 -- could raise taxes for as many as 30 million Americans but he says it would lower costs for many millions more.

China confirms satellite test

By: Chris Buckley

BEIJING (Reuters) - China said on Tuesday it had shot down one of its own satellites, confirming U.S. reports, but denied it was threatening an arms race in space.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Liu Jianchao said he knew of no plans for a second test, adding his government had briefed the United States, Japan and other countries some time after the ageing weather satellite was hit on January

Those countries have voiced worries about dangerous space debris and escalating military rivalry in space, but Liu said such fears were groundless.

"This test was not directed at any country and does not constitute a threat to any country," he told a regular news briefing.

"What needs to be stressed is that China has always advocated the peaceful use of space, opposes the weaponisation of space and arms races in

space. Liu said he had not "heard of plans for a second test".

had publicly confirmed the satellite strike, revealed by U.S. officials last

The belated response appeared unlikely to silence complaints from other capitals that Beijing had eroded security in outer space, and its own claims to be an entirely peaceful power, by pulverising the satellite.

The European Union said in a statement it was very concerned about the event, noting a "test of an anti-satellite weapon is inconsistent with international efforts to avert an arms race in outer space and undermines security in outer space".

Japanese Chief Cabinet Secretary Yasuhisa Shiozaki said on Tuesday China should be more open over its plans for outer space.

"Unless there is transparency, there will be suspicions. It's not enough for China to just say there was one test," he told a news conference in Tokyo.

On Tuesday, Chinese Foreign Minister Li Zhaoxing talked over the phone with U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, the Chinese min-

This was the first time that Beijing istry's Web site (www.fmprc.gov.cn) reported. It said they discussed "promoting constructive cooperative relations" but gave no details.

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The United States staged the most recent previous missile strike against a satellite in September 1985.

No international treaty bans such strikes, but experts say the floating debris they leave endangers other satellites vital to commerce and security.

Beijing fears the Bush administration's plans to bolster U.S. dominance in space security could undermine its own security, analysts say. Analysts say China could use its ability to down satellites to counter any spy satellite support Washington might offer Taiwan if war were to break out between the self-ruled island and the mainland.

A Taiwan official in charge of China policy said on Tuesday that the satellite test flouted international norms and showed Beijing's space ambitions were

trying to militarise the use of space and

"It demonstrated that China has been

clearly it is against the international interest, not just the interest of Taiwan," Joseph Wu, chairman of Taiwan's Mainland Affairs Council, said in a speech in Tokyo.

On Monday, a U.S. State Department spokesman said Chinese officials had acknowledged the test when they met Assistant Secretary of State Christopher Hill in Beijing over the weekend.

Asked about China's delay in reporting the test, Liu said: "China has nothing to hide. After various parties expressed concern, we explained this test in outer space to them."

Facing volleys of queries from reporters, Liu said he could not immediately answer questions about the dangers posed by the thousands of metal fragments released into orbit.

A senior adviser to the Pentagon's National Security Space Office, Peter Hays, told Reuters on Monday that the satellite scrap could even harm the International Space Station.

"This is a highly technical question, I can't give you an accurate answer," Liu said of the satellite fragments.

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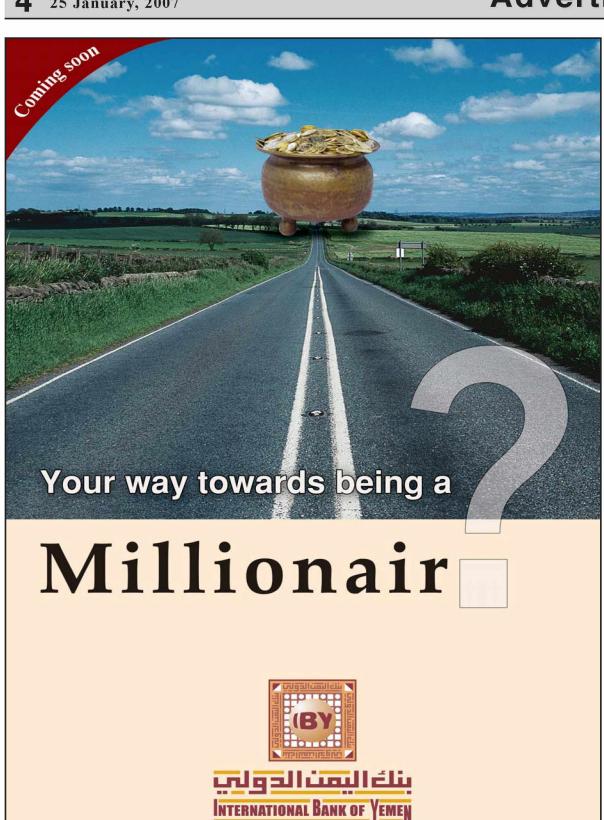
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Research shows lack of legislative framework, misunderstanding of job description

By: Nisreen Shadad

Young Administration Leaders conference was held on Monday to present the results of ten research studies applied in ten ministries on administrative tasks and performance evaluation and its credits and defects. One of the general outcomes all researchers reached is the lack of legislative framework and misunderstanding job descriptions.

The conference was about Youth Leadership Development Foundation with the cooperation of National Endowment of Democracy under the auspices of the Minister of Youth and Sport, Mr. Abdul- Rahman Al-Akwa. The Youth Leadership Development foundation provided in its fourth year, a great opportunity for a one year program in Human Rights and Democracy.

In her speech Intilaq Al-Mutwakel, the director of the Youth Leadership Development Foundation said, "There is no development without an affective administration that has competent administrative leaders who know their jobs and responsibilities they are in charge of. Therefore, we aim to qualify leaders who are able to manage their job and bear the responsibilities," she said.

Fifteen researchers are of different backgrounds, some of them have a master's degree, others have baccalaureate degree and others have a diploma: "We want to give the chance for all those who have a will to join this field and are eager to work," Ilham Mohamed Abdul-Malik, a professor in the Law college and one of the research supervisors said.

"This was a vital experience for the researchers to direct the girls' skills and make leaders of the future. It is not important for to criticize only, but most impor-

"The researchers studied by means of qualified teachers. First, they studied numerous courses of methodology of research, planning and management theoretically. Then they made a field research



The alumnae of this program act productively and go on making a difference in their society. Photo by Mukrid Al-Absd

so each researcher had several objectives and goals to conduct their study, and at the end they reached to some really good recommendations," she explained.

"This experience broke the fear barriers. The Ministry of Cabinet was something impossible to enter or conduct a study in. However, I learnt nothing is impossible: Man can do whatever he/she wants. Moreover, I learnt many skills of leading, communication and negotiation," Nawal Al-Shehri said.

The obstacles they faced, according to the researchers are a lack of resources, an absence of transparency and restricting them in only specific offices: "We can not take the information from where we yearn for. In some places, we are not allowed to have a study in or understand their work, "one of the researchers said.

"When I did my study in the Ministry of Human Rights, one of the administrative directors commanded that I be deprived of the questionnaire as they are for a secret agency," Jamela Al-Wadi'e

The research conducted in Ministerial of Water and Environment, Ministry of Public Health and Population, Ministry of Local Administration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources proved many weaknesses and unsystematic and reliable plans. Mostly for all ministries, there is a high degree of centralization of power in the high levels of the ministry and lack of delegation of

tasks and special-

izations. A lack of

positive incen-

tives for staff and lack of systems for performance evaluation to implement the concept of punishment and reward has been reflected on the poor motivation of staff

On the effectiveness of the administrative tasks in the Ministry of Education Wafa'a Mohamed said, "There are many problems related to how the education leaders and staff are being selected and the selection criteria according to work needs. At some administrative offices, workers are more than what is needed, on the contrary, a lack of the officers exist at the other places. "

The questionnaire that applied in The Ministry of Education and answered by the workers there show that 77 percent of the selection and promotion criteria of workers is according to the mediation; those who have power and 52 percent of them are selected according to their qualifications. 68 percent of the workers there are not aware of their job description, "Most administrative staff do not know the responsibilities of their positions and have no terms of reference and don't know the bylaws that organize their

"Add to that the double standards and staff all rooting from the structural organogram which does not define and distribute tasks and that lacks flexibility, there are no meeting points for coordination of different sectors at administrative levels," she explained.

Fallouts Fatima Al-Kibsi reached on "the role of the Ministry of Education in development support in Yemen" that the existence of copious defects in the role that the ministry of education is playing supporting development in Yemen. Some of these defects are not directly related to the ministry but there are some that the ministry carries their responsibility and the ministry can work harder to improve these defects through paying more attention to human resources and better allocation of financial resources.

"The ministry suffers from absence of terms of reference on which many administrative decisions are taken in the human resources domain especially regarding the selection of persons to fill leadership positions," she explained.

Also the lack of terms of references affects the evaluation of performance and training needed assessments and other human resource related activities.

Lack of training opportunities for ministry staff especially that half of the staff carry qualification degrees that are below bachelor's degrees.

The work load is not divided based on specialization but based on experience

Some employees do no contribute to work fully and only part of their capacity is being utilized.

Analytical studies of the Ministerial Cabinet show the improper distribution of human resources. Employment is focused on two departments namely the department of financial and administrative affairs and the human resources depart-

"The follow-up with the implementation of decrees is usually done by the department of monitoring or specialized departments or through field visits to min-

"By-laws are implemented in some departments but not timely in others. The work is centered with some employees and not distributed equally between all

staff. There is electronic archiving for the employee files. There is no deterioration of salaries of staff of the Ministerial Cabinet compared with employees of the presidential office," she explained.

Performance evaluation at the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation is for different administrative functions. The lack of optimal utilization of available human resources leads to a situation when a small group within a Ministry is assuming all work responsibilities, irrespective of the presence of other highlyqualified staff, which can benefit the organization by effectively performing different functions.

Add to that there is a lack of concern about human resources in terms of incentive and equal access to training opportunities, which affects the interests of the institution and leads to slowdown in work process and sometimes to non-completion of assigned tasks. In spite of the Ministry's being responsible for general planning for the state, it suffers from flaws in its own annual work plan and in the ways of performance evaluation of its sectors and directorates.

The research of Ministry of Water and Environment is significant as it matches the current event of a severe water crisis in Yemen. Nura Al-Taheri summarized the nature of this crisis and the most important points she mentioned are depletion of groundwater, lack of access to water in large human settlements and lack of access to clean water by many benefi-

Regarding the organizational structure of Ministry of Public Health and Population and its Suitability, Nawal Ba-Abbad said, "Inflation of middle management layer at the expense of lower management layers, which leads to fragility of organizational structure and weakness of administrative performance (indicated by 46% of the sampled)."

"Absence of job descriptions indicated by 20 percent of the sampled and lack of conformity between actual responsibilities and job description, when present (37%), which confirms lack of competence in performance especially at the lower levels and leads to pile-up of the tasks at middle level. Processing of business transactions is completed on middle and senior level to reach a decision. Moreover, there are work relations not stipulated in job descriptions, which do not reflect positively on the work process 37 percent," she continued.

"We got a lot of benefits from their research and the questionnaire they applied, however we can't promise to apply the recommendations in our Ministry as we are not the decision-makers. We can only recommend of taking the researchers' recommendations into account," said Faysal Adeeb, working in the Ministry of Education as a general director of planning and following the illiteracy eradication institution.

Cabinet, Ministry of Education, Ministry tantly to build and correct," Ilham added. work," Mohamed continued. of Human rights, Ministry of Planning istries," she persists. and International Cooperation, Ministry overlap of responsibilities and tasks of

By: Shaima Mahmoud For Yemen Times

arge numbers of Yemenis depend on fishing for their living and Red Sea waters are among the richest fishing areas. An army of traditional fishermen amounting to 70,000 within the traditional fishing sector suffers significant deterioration. Some warn that such deterioration results from random fishing – a problem that began 15 years ago when large fishing vessels fished with nets, which don't comply with international standards, and furthermore, sweeps fish grazing grounds, thus destroying the envi-

"If the situation remains like this, there won't be a single fish to catch on all Yemeni coasts," warns 35-year-old fisherman Haj Munasar.

Mohammed Darwish, chief of fishermen on Aden's Meedi coast, declares that such practices have affected fishermen and caused a scarcity of fish, even during autumn when fish are more plentiful, because large fishing vessels interfere with traditional fishermen and sometimes prevent them from fishing.

However, that isn't the only problem fishermen face on coasts such as Hodeidah, as there are other problems.

"Eritrean authorities arrested me and several others while we were fishing in international waters and took us to Eritrea's Taiwah where they investigated



The continuous sufferings of Yemeni fishermen

Many Yemeni fishermen have resorted to illegally fishing in the international waters after large fishing ships, using illegal nets, would steal their fishing

us, asking why we were fishing in their regional waters. We replied that we were fishing in international waters, not in their regional waters," noted 25-year-old fisherman Walid Saleh.

Saleh went on to say that the Eritrean parties held their boat and confiscated their fish, valued at approximately YR 700,000, and further fined them YR 450,000 in return for freeing the boat. "Being unable to pay, my companions and I were held for many days, but later deported on a boat whose owner had paid the required amount.

"When I reached Hodeidah fishing port, I informed the authorities, who simply registered my name and the boat's name and number, along with the name of the place where I was caught. They then asked me to leave, assuring that they would follow up my case." Saleh recount-

"My boat remained in Eritrea for a month and a half until I paid the fine levied upon me. I received the boat back without any fishing tools or cooking utensils. Although there was YR 300,000 worth of fuel onboard before my arrest, I

received the boat with no fuel at all and anyone asking about fuel or tools was subject to beating," he concluded.

However, the question remains as to why Yemeni fishermen fish outside of Yemeni regional waters, thus subjecting their boats to confiscation? The answer lies with 34-year-old fisherman Ahmed Sa'eed Dauballah, who says random fishing and both Yemeni and foreign fishing vessels fishing in Yemen's shallow waters cause fish to migrate. Thus, the traditional Yemeni fishermen are forced to seek other fishing grounds away from these annoying large ships, particularly when such vessels throw oil remnants and dead fish into the water.

Eritrean authorities holding Yemeni boats fishing in international or even Yemeni waters isn't new, according to Hodeidah's Yemeni Fishing Cooperative Union chairman, Omar Ibrahim Al-Junaid, who further maintains that Yemeni fishermen have been suffering such practices for years. Yemeni fishermen are asked to pay YR 1 million for large vessels - an amount equal to half of the boat's actual value – and YR 450,000 for small ones.

Al-Junaid noted that the Hodeidah union's role is confined to informing about such cases to the General Union in Sana'a and to the Fish Wealth Ministry office in Hodeidah, as those are the two official parties concerned.

He said the union presented the fishermen's sufferings to the Fish Minister and his deputy during their last visit to Hodeidah in 2005, who in turn promised to contact the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to resolve problems with the Eritrean authorities soon. However, they urged fishermen at that time not to go beyond Yemeni regional waters so they wouldn't clash with others

Despite Yemen's lengthy coastal strip of approximately 2,500 kilometers, consumers still inquire about fish price hikes on the Yemeni market.

"Although officials tell us that we have great fish wealth, but fish prices suddenly rise and then we don't know why," says one household breadwinner, Ali Hassan.

Salim Mohammed Sa'eed, general manager of fish wealth at the General Authority for Investment, replied that the prices hikes are attributed to overland fish exports via fiberglass containers, which causes the fish supply to decrease on Yemeni markets and prices to rise.

In 2003, the Yemeni Parliament presented a report warning of the risks of random fishing because it destroys the maritime environment. Furthermore, such fishing vessels operate without licenses but with the support of state officials.



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- 4. Deadline to request documents: @ 17h00 GMT 14th February 2007 (Documents to be sent via email).
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المعزون:

عبدالله لطف المترب - سلام محمد جباري - احمد قائد وهاس نَعُمَانَ مَحَمَدُ الْعُواضُيُّ - عَبِدَاللَّهُ مَحَمَدُ جَبَارِيٌّ - وَلَيْدُ أَحْمِدُ الْحَيْمِيْ

Why the general sales tax?

By: Dr. Saif Al-Assaly Finance Minister

very government has duties and responsibilities. For instance, it's demanded to offer services involving security and defending the homeland, guaranteeing justice, offering education and health services and financing infrastructure, in addition to other necessary requirements for the life of all

All of this dictates that it take convenient measures, the most important of which is collecting taxes issued by the people via their representatives in Parliament. In this context comes parliamentary legislation regarding the general sales tax, which was issued by presidential decree in 2001 and which the Yemeni government is endeavoring to implement at the beginning of this year.

Numerous countries' experiments have proven that this type of tax is among the most just and efficient, as well as the simplest. Therefore, most nations have implemented it, especially developing countries.

The tax is levied on the added value at each stage of production or phases of marketing. Thus, it's characterized by many advantages, the most important of

exchange operation, so it enjoys a large because it leads to continued discriminaamount of transparency and encourages tion between the taxable. For example, increasing exchange with the private sections at the same level of taxation will tor. It also protects taxpayers against extortion by associating the tax with the reality of actual bills.

Implementing this tax helps protect rights. In order for the taxable individual to regain the additional paid tax, he must present the bill indicating that he deserves such dues. To be able to do this, ment because it won't need to exert sales bills are issued and purchase bills efforts to improve its performance and kept. Via this process, he can preserve his and his partner's rights, if he has any.

It wouldn't be exaggerating to mention that the greatest beneficiary of applying this type of tax is the private sector, as it's the greatest beneficiary of the rule of ments to resort to in case of dispute or law. With this achievement, the sovereignty of the law, citizens' lives, property and the rest of their rights will be protected by the force of the law rather than by social and political relations.

ious contractual relations can be established and markets can be built and developed. Under such legal sovereignty, investment also is achieved and grows and corruption will be reduced or even

Situations remaining as they are currently aren't in the interest of the state, matic connection, the right to object and

pay different taxes, so merchants won't be able to get back their rights from the government. This will lead to continued smuggling, which will cause evading of

customs duties and the sales tax. The current situation also will impede reform efforts within the tax establishmay not work to develop its methods or train its employees.

Situations remaining as they are also will hinder the process of combating corruption. Because there are no real docugrievance, it will be impossible to monitor the performance of taxation authority employees, hold them accountable or punish them.

For this reason, we still call on those in Under the sovereignty of the law, var- the chambers of commerce to cease resisting the law's implementation and instead come up with reasonable and useful demands because the law can't be cancelled except by another a law. We believe the current law is balanced and contains many guarantees for taxpayers, the most important of which are auto-

which may be that it's collected at each the private sector or society as a whole the right to challenge, in addition to oth-

We hope the brothers at the chambers of commerce will stop frightening themselves and their colleagues with groundless matters. It's incorrect that the general sales tax will include all merchants because it only applies to importers, producers and large merchants.

It's also incorrect that the law will impose surprise or unorganized travel preventions upon the taxable. They can present their self-declaration and won't be forced to pay the tax twice. The government will be committed to pay the difference of any tax.

Implementing the sales tax won't affect the income tax and any information acquired in the process of collecting the sales tax will remain confidential and not to be used to collect any other tax.

Thus, it's possible to remove any other fears and present any required guarantees by amending the law's executive bill, as well as those regarding registration, deciding goods assets, regulations for collecting the tax and mechanisms to deal with production sites.

We're ready to discuss and reconsider any failures that may occur from the law's actual implementation and evaluate the impacts resulting from it. Source: Al-Thori newspaper

COMMON SENSE

The Lebanese: What are they really after

he situation in Lebanon is indeed a very important test ground for Arab sociopolitical civil behavior and could have an impact throughout the Middle East, if the opposition there play their cards right. The observer is inclined to believe that the situation in Lebanon is more than a simple struggle for power by various established factions, each claiming to serve the public interest at large. Illusions can be deceiving and it is imperative that the onlookers from outside look deep into the Lebanese scene to get a gist of what is truly happening.



One sees that Lebanon is truly playing a funda-

mentally far bigger role in the regional political context than its small size would suggest. After the phenomenal victory of Hizbullah and all those who supported them in Lebanon (and outside) against the once purportedly undefeatable Israeli Offence Forces and all those who supported them outside Lebanon (and inside), it was obvious that that the Summer War in Lebanon was only part of a series of geopolitical and social undertakings that would make sure that the hegemony of those who believe that force is the answer to all predicaments. Never mind that the majority of those predicaments are caused by the very same standard bearers of such hegemony. What is important here is that might makes right and this must be understood, more so in the Middle East than anywhere else.

Of course the situation in Lebanon was bound to get more complex. There is an authority that is wielding more power than its actual popular base would suggest and far more than its authentic socio-cultural standing would indicate. In Lebanon there are two diametrically opposing socio-political forces at odds with each other, not because the Lebanese people have lost their marbles or because the democracy of Lebanon has become a memorable distortion of the political scene in the Middle East. This is after all a region, where most of the authority is wielded by highly autocratic regimes that are still centuries behind the times in outlook and in image. In Lebanon, the New World Order is facing its most significant challenges and is unable to break the back of a stubborn resistance that not only opposed foreign occupation by sheer military force, but also through clandestine and covert menacing acts that seek to create havoc and chaos, for the purpose of engaging more international interaction to give legitimacy to intrigue that still serves the narrow interests of the forces that rely on hegemony. The hope here is that this will substitute for direct encounters in the field (whether in Lebanon or Iran!) The latter has become obviously infeasible as the Summer War in Lebanon has proven. So, the next best thing is to let money and devious intrigue with local puppets and

What is astounding still, even with the disproportionate clout of the combination of conflicting sides involved in the current Lebanese situation, is that the opposition (led by Hizbullah and their allies, Christians, Sunni, Druze and otherwise) is indeed proving to be a formidable challenge to the obviously non-matching local opposition, in terms of clout, intellect and culture. This is true, even with the obvious heavy weight of political, financial and moral support the latter are getting from their external friends, most of whom have devious intentions behind this support. The fact is that people like Prime Minister Fouad Siniora, a total failure as a bureaucrat of any capacity; Sa'ad Al-Hariri, a far cry from his powerful father; Sameer Jaja'a; a convicted killer; and Kemal Jumblatt (a political opportunist, who has probably been caught by the in a clear case of clandestine political blackmail as only can be fixed by the Mossad) and to a lesser degree Amin Gemayal (who may be driven by political hopes than conviction here) are indeed no match for the powerful Hassan Nasr-Allah; the underestimated and misjudged Amin Lahoud; the nationalist Michelle Own, a true Lebanese patriot; who refuses to be a political sell out, Suleiman Franjeih, another outspoken Lebanese nationalist; the Ursulan Emirs of the Druze; at least four former Prime Ministers of Lebanon; and the many other members of the political leadership steering the opposition, not to mention at least four previous Prime Ministers. Surely Washington knows how to pick its boys! With such heavy political weight behind the so called majority, or "14th of March" ruling faction, including the United States, the so called "Sunni moderates" of the region and the devious Hebrew State working above ground and behind the scene, the opposition is bound to show the rest of their fellow Arabs how civilized peaceful political action can achieve substantial political results, notwithstanding the burning tires here and there and the efforts of the "majority" to disrupt the peacefulness of the effort.

Hassan Al-Haifi has been a Yemeni political economist and journalist for more than 20 years.

Changing the government, what's the avail?

By: Ali al-Sarari

he new development about recent reports on a government change in Yemen has this time come through the media of the ruling party rather than rumors by unknown sources. Leading officials from the ruling party has-

ten to refute those reports leaking. The amazing thing about all that is that those leading officials of the ruling party have sent ready-made accusations inside their party and against the Joint Meeting Parties that are innocent of leaking the

By: Ali Al-Sarari

This time the news about government change did not attract the attention of national public opinion inside or outside politically interested organizations. Attention of the news was confined to owners of the names of officials rumored to leave cabinet or those who are scheduled to assume posts. The simple reason is to snatch a few moments of pleasure in seeing people troubled and to see others pleased to see others suffer from the impact of illusions.

The government changes amendments from the last decade have consumed all claims as change for the better and nothing has been achieved - even a small amount of improvement in government performance or in the conditions of the country and its population. Therefore the latest news of government change was received coolly and did not inspire optimism due to the repeated cases of frustration and yet it did not spread feelings of pessimism of the future because the present is almost devoid of any hopes and good heralds.

Whether a government is changed or not the population of this country is no

longer able to attach hopes on or have complaints against it. The people learnt that Yemeni governments do not govern and that complaining is useless. In this judgment all types of governments are equal; those governments

from young generations or

those of talents, the min-

istries of change and reform or ministries of continuing the same course. Regardless of the different names of government members and justifications of entrusting them they remained to represent a case of

As it happens every time the question of cabinet change is submitted the Yemeni political mentality does not summon change pertaining to accountability or asking about efficiency of the new ministers. The term accountability is non-existent in the Yemeni official political dictionary and efficiency of the new and former ministers is a question not subject to test or to be suspected. The reason lies in the fact that the corruption practice is available and allowed for the ministers if they desired, as part of the required function without a feeling of fear that corruption will affect their responsibility. As for efficiency it is not an important matter for a government that does not rule and its role is confined to imitation of the role of the rulers to cover up the existence of another team carrying out the real tasks of government.

non-avail and futility and boring repeti-

The question put forth with every new formation of government is whether it will practice genuine authorities or not. The query also comes to realize public goals or just as a means for playing with feelings of the people and deceiving them about expansion of the base of

national participation in the administration of the state institutions.

As a matter of fact the conditions of running the game of government formations are no longer the same as the ones used in the past. There are increasing world demands for Yemen to reform internal situations and the government has headed towards the Gulf Cooperation and the European Union and called on them to establish a kind of economic and political partnership with Yemen, those countries have become concerned with evaluating the governmental performance and practicing pressure for fighting corruption as a condition to bring that partnership tasks to success. These countries are also no longer interested in the process of meeting their conditions merely in the theoretical aspect by the way of issuing legislations aiming at achieving reforms. They have learned that legislations in this country, however advanced they appear to be. They do not reform for one simple reason: In most cases they are not implemented. For this reason those countries' interest is now directed to the practical side and the Yemeni officials must have begun to hear from their Gulf and European counterparts phrases about not wanting words, but deeds.

In fact, the ammunition of Yemeni officials in evading to meet the required reformatory conditions has exhausted. This means that their urgent need regional and international partnerships presently dictates on them to search for a new convincing way to confirming their seriousness and this cannot be attained but takıng tangıble practıcal steps . Here comes the question: To what extent will the rulings authorities in Yemen accept the change and to what extent the coming government will be entrusted with real tasks within the frame of meeting conditions of reforms and fighting corruption?

There is no real judgment in this

regard. It is only possible when the actual rulers hiding behind the scenes take the responsibility of managing the government administrations and establishments openly and their decisions and measures put then face to face with accountability.

The general features of the political situation that the formation of the new government regardless of the names of its members will not have free hand in drawing up and implementing the policies and will not be depended on as real partner in making the decision. A limited margin could be open for it to implement some measures within the boundaries of chasing small examples of corruption just to convince partners that the wheel is rolling but as for the big corruption it is not allowed to approach near to it or to narrow its area of movement and inter-

At all events small corruption is not the real problem for Yemen and its disappearance will not effect a tangible improvement to the country's situations. These situations will not change but with formation of government that really rule and fighting all corruption is placed at the top of its priorities.

Ali Al-Sarari is a Yemeni Journalist and a well-known politician. He is the head of the information department at the Ÿemeni Socialist Party.

Ali Al-Sarari is a Yemeni Journalist and a well-known politician. He is the head of the information department at the Yemeni Socialist Party.

Source: Annals newspaper

Letters to the Editor

Torturing Al-Shuaibi

Allah help Muslimeen against those Muslims, after reading this article about Anisa Al-Shuaibi, I don't know what to say. How can someone torture and RAPE a Muslim woman, that is disgusting and that person should be HUNG in PUBLIC for all those rapist to see their destiny if they are ever caught doing the most disgusting act possible. The guard who did so, what can I say May Allah help us from such prayer against them for I don't want to continue to encourage your journalists

the they will repent, if not then he/they just story is among the most important. wait till the Day of Judgement where call themselves they will be held accountable to the person who will read this will ALLAH subanhu wa tala for what their understand what I have just said and hands sent forward.

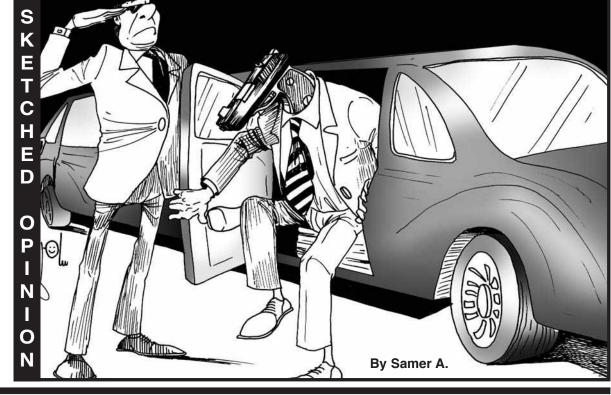
USA and I read your newspaper (online) weekly and I find it very good will be among the best Real Muslim and it helps me up to date with what is countries and be a role model for other happening in my homeland. Please I countries around it. ask you to not forget about this case but instead make noise against the cor-story and other similar stories, jazkm ruption of the government and don't allah khair people. I'm really trying not to make forget this story in few days. Please

wish (pray) bad on someone for maybe to speak out against injustice and this

I will end this letter here in hope that continue to strive hard against the evil I'm a Yemeni who lives in NYC, that exist in our country in hope to some day by the will of Allah, Yemen

P.S. please keep us update on this

AbduRahman abdulmuzib85@yahoo.com



YEMEN TIMES

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 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

Is kidnapping journalists a good idea?

By: Rachelle Kliger, The Media Line

here's no way to sugarcoat it. If you're a field journalist in a conflict zone, your mother has good reason for losing precious sleep.

Over the past 15 years, more than 580 journalists have been killed in the line of duty, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists.

Of course, you can argue this is a calculated risk that comes with the job.

But more recently, journalists have become more than accidental victims caught in the line of fire. They have been upgraded to prime targets.

Unscrupulous gangs in the Middle East and beyond are recognizing that a live journalist is worth more than a dead one and they are frequently resorting to

The phenomenon is particularly noticeable in Iraq and in the Gaza Strip, although it is certainly not exclusive to these areas

The recent abduction of Jaime Razuri, a Peruvian AFP photojournalist, in Gaza, was the latest in a long series of abductions in this volatile region.

In Iraq, journalists have been the victims of countless kidnappings since the war in 2003 began drawing foreign journalists to the region.

Varying Motives

The reasons for kidnapping journalists vary, as do the modus operandi.

Arguably, the best-known case of a kidnapped journalist was the abduction and eventual murder of American journalist Daniel Pearl in Pakistan in 2002. The kidnappers tried to use him as a political tool to pressure the U.S. gov-

Pearl was kidnapped by a previously unknown organization calling itself the National Movement for the Restoration of Pakistani Sovereignty. The group sent the United States a list of demands including freeing Pakistani detainees and releasing the frozen shipment of fighter jets from the U.S. to the

Pakistani government.

Pearl was beheaded and dismembered after his captors' demands were

In many cases, as well as in the case of Pearl, the captors claimed their victims were agents working as spies for foreign governments, therefore justifying their capture.

Frank Smyth, now the security director for the Committee to Protect Journalists, was kidnapped while working as a journalist in Iraq in 1991.

"They were accusing myself and a French photographer of being Western intelligence agents," he recalls. "They were demanding we tell them of our alleged intelligence connections. Of course, we had none."

Smyth was eventually released after 18 days, during which time he witnessed the torture of cellmates, including a young boy. The ordeal left him with conflicting emotions which were very hard to process, he says.

Sometimes the motive for kidnapping journalists is not ideologically driven. In many cases, it boils down to money or job security.

Almost a dozen foreign journalists have been abducted in Gaza over the past two years. With the exception of one incident last August, in which two journalists from Fox News were held for two weeks, all others were released within a reasonably short time, and in good condition.

Based on media reports, journalists abducted in Gaza have been released without any demands being met.

Simon McGregor-Wood, chairman of the Israeli Foreign Press Association (FPA) says he was not aware of any cases where media organizations were asked to pay money to secure the release of their employees.

"Usually, we understand later that the motivation for these abductions is an internal Palestinian one, often including, as we understand, requests for money, requests for jobs, political favors, perhaps the release of certain people from Palestinian prisons. I think

the general policy for media organizations is not to get involved in those sorts of negotiations at all," he says.

In the recent case of Razuri's abduction, no known demands were made at all. But similar to previous cases, the details are often withheld from the

"Some of the kidnappers have indeed achieved their goals," says Abu Abir, a spokesman for the Palestinian Resistance Committees. He stresses his organization does not agree with the policy of abducting foreigners.

The exact identity of the kidnappers in Gaza is an enigma. The captors choose a previously unheard of singleuse name, says a Gaza-based journalist, who has been following the abductions.

Curiously, these groups, or random street gangs, are rarely pursued by the Palestinian security forces.

"The circumstances surrounding the negotiations to release the journalists are always shrouded in secrecy," the iournalist says.

The negotiators usually belong to the Palestinian security forces, but they never inform the media of the identity of the kidnappers.

Incidentally, TML approached several journalists kidnapped in Gaza requesting an interview. All of them declined.

The fact that several journalists abducted in Iraq were murdered soon after, without even attempting to use them as bargaining chips, suggests the kidnappers' goals were neither political nor monetary but solely to terrorize and manage the flow of information.

"Journalists are the conduits of information," Smyth says. "Certainly, information is a factor in any conflict, whether it's a political conflict or a military one."

In this sense, the goal of targeting journalists is to shape the story.

"It usually backfires," Smyth says, "but certainly there's a great deal of wrath focused on journalists."

Phil Sands, a freelance journalist kidnapped in 2005, says that in Iraq, where do not want journalists accurately reporting the events.

"In a murderous chaos like that, when every group is trying to tear off their own strip of carcass, the truth is liable to make everyone look bad."

Who Gains From Kidnapping Journalists?

So, is kidnapping journalists a good idea? Naturally, it depends who you

The Islamic Army in Iraq, a group linked to Al-Qa'ida, which has taken credit for several kidnappings of journalists, defended its position in an email to The Media Line.

"We're in a flared-up war-zone," said an unidentified writer aligned with the group. "Any person who is suspiciously located in this region is exposing himself to a problem."

The writer described a complex mechanism in the organization for dealing with these "suspicious" individuals. Any person captured is lawfully interrogated and their fate is decided accordingly, they wrote.

The group does not target professionals in their line of duty, whether they are doctors, journalists, or any other profession offering service to the people.

However, the message concludes with an exception. "Whoever uses their profession for

espionage activities will meet the penalty they deserve."

Stephen Farrell, a correspondent for The Times of London, finds certain logic in the kidnappers' activities. Farrell spent a day in Iraqi captivity in 2004, an ordeal he described as an "extremely vicious, nasty and horrible experience."

"Yes, it is a good idea for them,"

"If you want the media out of Iraq or out of large parts of Iraq, kidnap them. It works. It's a practical solution. It does have an effect. But what it ends up doing, of course, is ensuring that journalists won't go to large parts of Iraq

he was abducted, various parties simply and human suffering won't be report-

If the kidnappers seek money, as is sometimes the case in Iraq, a reporter, and especially a Western one, is a lucrative opportunity, Sands says.

It is widely believed that many of the journalists kidnapped in Iraq for ransom were released after the money was delivered, but these reports are often denied or downplayed.

Sands does not disregard the ideological motives of targeting a journalist.

"I'd say the political groups that kidnap journalists in Iraq are probably doing so because they see the media as a weapon of war," he says.

It is feasible that an Iraqi will view the Western media as being part of the problem, accusing them of being anti-Muslim and blaming them for exacerbating the security situation by poor and dishonest reportage, he adds.

Sands says his captors were keenly interested in the kind of stories he had been writing.

"If I'd been saying how great the American invasion was, it might have made my situation worse. As it is, I'd just written a piece about an unarmed Iraqi family who had been shot down by U.S. troops at a checkpoint. There's no way of telling, of course, but it's an observation.

"I don't condone it, and I think in the long run it will always be counterproductive to kidnap journalists. But I can see the logic behind it."

From a different perspective, regardless of the terrible ordeals the journalists undergo, McGregor-Wood says the kidnappings in Gaza also have a horrendous impact on the Palestinian image.

The FPA has been holding detailed negotiations with Palestinian officials from the Hamas government on how to better protect journalists.

"We're happy to talk to these people in an effort to raise awareness of how damaging kidnapping journalists can be to Palestinian public relations," he says.

From a domestic standpoint, Abu Abir says the abductions are worsening the security chaos and "breaking the will of the people."

The Deterrence Factor

Sands believes that if the captors want their cause to be portrayed sympathetically, kidnapping journalists is the wrong way to go about it.

The audience will view the kidnappers as harming non-combatants, which would alienate the general public, he

It also indicates a poor understanding of what makes a Western journalist tick.

"In most cases, if the kidnappers invited the same reporter to do a story about them, the reporter would. There's no need to kidnap," he says.

The recent spate of journalist kidnappings has not deterred foreign journalists from traveling to Gaza, but the visits have become less frequent, and journalists will only go when absolutely necessary, McGregor-Wood says.

As well as the frequency of their visits, the kidnappings are affecting the journalists' routines.

The FPA is recommending its members be more vigilant in Gaza. This advice entails limiting Palestinian colleagues to well-known fixers and translators, avoiding traveling alone and, more recently, varying their routines.

Most of the journalists kidnapped established a pattern of behavior, such as staying in a hotel for several consecutive days and maintaining a high profile in their business, McGregor-Wood says.

"We now advise those people to think more carefully about their routines and take a lower security profile."

The foreign press corps in Israel and the Palestinian territories includes almost 500 members, one of the largest in the world.

There is absolutely no chance that kidnapping journalists can be a good idea, he says

"We're there to do a job. Accurate and balanced reporting can only be good for the people in the region." ©2007 The Media Line Ltd.

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General Tender Announcement Number (1) Year 2007

Yemen Radio and TV Corporation announces tenders for the following:

- Supply, supervise installation, test, guarantee and hand-over of different audio equipment for festival venues.

Interested specialized and manufacturing companies in this field are to come to the Corporation's premises- engineering sector, projects department in Sana'a near the Ministry of Public Health and Population during official working hours in order to obtain the tenders documents.

Tender fees: Non-refundable US\$ 200. An additional US\$100 is charged for optional postal delivery.

General conditions:

- 1- Primary guarantee of 2.5% of the total tender cost and valid for 120 days from the date of opening the envelopes
- 2- Valid tax card for 2007
- 3- Valid commercial registration card for 2007
- 4- Valid Insurance card for 2007
- 5- Valid Alms (Zakat) card for 2007
- 6- The envelopes are to be sealed in red wax
- 7- Commitment to the general and special conditions stated in the tender documents

Place and date for opening the envelopes:

The envelopes are to be opened at 11:00 AM on Thursday 20/2/2007 at the corporation premises.



General Tender Announcement Number (3) Year 2007

Yemen Radio and TV Corporation announces tenders for the following:

Supply, supervise installation, test, guarantee and hand-over of an integrated television system (audio/video) for transmitting religious rituals.

Interested specialized and manufacturing companies in this field are to come to the Corporation's premises- engineering sector, projects department in Sana'a near the Ministry of Public Health and Population during official working hours in order to obtain the tenders documents.

Tender fees: Non-refundable US\$ 300. An additional US\$100 is charged for optional postal delivery.

General conditions:

- 1- Primary guarantee of 2.5% of the total tender cost and valid for 120 days from the date of opening the envelopes
- 2- Valid tax card for 2007
- 3- Valid commercial registration card for 2007
- 4- Valid Insurance card for 2007
- 5- Valid Alms (Zakat) card for 2007
- 6- The envelopes are to be sealed in red wax
- 7- Commitment to the general and special conditions stated in the tender documents

Place and date for opening the envelopes:

The envelopes are to be opened at 11:00 AM on Wednesday 21/2/2007 at the corporation premises.

Training Center of the Ministry of Oil: Leading the way in building Human Capital

Advancing the nation in the 21st century requires more than economic development and political progress; it requires investing in the Human Capital of the country and building a pool of expertise and knowledge, especially considering that knowledge and know-how have become the main forces of development. Yemen Times has come across a praiseworthy example of this commitment to building human capital in the Ministry of Oil and Natural Resources, and spoke to AbdulRahman Saber, Director of the Yemen Petroleum Training Center affiliated to the Ministry of Oil and Minerals, who told us about his center's commitment towards building the human capital of the Ministry of Oil.

Interview by: Raidan Al-Saqqaf alsaqqaf@gmail.com

Can you brief us on the different stages of development this center has been through?

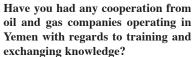
The center has existed since 1996, however its operations and training activates had stagnated until it reached a position to be either shut down or be activated. The minister decided to activate the center and boost its resources in order to be capable of living up to its mission and in August 2006 the center was moved into its new and changed its administrative staff in order to ensure a fresh and smooth start for the center. Today we have around 60 personnel undertaking various administrative and academic roles in English training and computer skills as well as technical skills in accordance to the trainings we

After doing the first step, which was finding the new premises and equipping it, we started working on the curricula and types of training we need in both the short and long term. We found that the highest priority were English language skills as those skills are critical to furthering the knowledge base of our employees as it is the language of science and understanding it is essential in order to have access to knowledge. The second priority was computer and information technology skills because computing has become the medium of communications and an effective tool in all sectors. Our new premises is equipped with a wireless network to allow employees to browse the internet and open multimedia anywhere in the center and we also have state-of-the-art computer labs with high speed internet operating during working hours all day long.

The next task at hand was to find qualified educators and teachers to teach and we have advertised in Yemen Times among other papers our vacancies and have received a training. However, we do also run several short-term technical training programs in several sectors in accordance to the needs of the respective departments of the ministry, was it oil refining, maintenance of equipment and infrastructure, geological analysis or even mineral sciences among others. We also have other training programs to teach the 'soft skills', such as organizations and management, leadership and teamwork and several administrative skills which we consider to be of great importance for work as well as the learning process of trainees.

To answer your question in more

detail around technical training, we receive memos from various departments around their training needs as well as an annual plan which details the number of trainees and the type of required training they need. We look into these memos and look into the subjects, we search within our existing team of cadres to see if we have the needed type of training and we also look into government facilities to see if they have the capabilities to provide hands-on training required by those department. Then, we provide the theoretical part of the training here in our premises, we recruit international experts if we did not find any person with the specific area of expertise and we ensure that the trainees attain the maximum possible, thereafter we coordinate with the departments affiliated to the ministry and undertake the training either in their facilities or in the field itself. For example, in the area of maintenance you can describe the Aden refinery as a school in which tens of employees specialized in maintenance have had their training there.



As you know, the departments



The center has state-of-the-art IT labs

considerable number of applications for us to choose the best tutors regardless of their cost, especially considering that our teaching curricula is that of the best English language training centers in the country which meets international standards for teaching English as a foreign language. With regards to our computer training we have communicated with the UNESCO in order to obtain the International Computer Driving License accreditation and we are about to be accredited as we meet the requirements of the UNESCO in this

As I have explained to you, English and computing are the gateway towards sophisticated technical companies have their in-house training



Eng. AbdulRahman Abdullah Saber - Director of the center

facilities such as Yemen LNG and Canadian Nexen, however we are yet to cooperate with their training centers directly with regards to undertaking joint training programs. We also have agreed with the department of Yemenization in the ministry in order to coordinate efforts and formulate a joint strategy in order to provide the market with the needed skills in the oil sector, however, as a start our focus is on the departments affiliated to the ministry and English language training and computer skills.

In numbers, how many people can the center train and in what areas?

There are over 14,000 employees affiliated to the Ministry of Oil, and we aspire to enhance the skills of all of those 14,000, we are very optimistic about our capabilities and we know that we have the full support of Minister Khalid Bahah with regards to raising the quality of the employees in the ministry.

If we examine those 14,000 in more detail, we find that technical training is mostly needed in only two departments. Those are the department for explorations and production of oil, which employs around 2000 people; and the other is the department for geological surveying, which employs around 1500 people. While the other departments' need mostly English language training, computer skills and also training in soft skills. This type of training is being currently undertaken and we have started with the first batch of training 121 employees in English language as a pilot training course. We have the capacity to train 1400 employees annually once we start training on full scale.

Tell us about your overall training strategy during the upcoming few

Prior to the activation of the center, each department had its own training strategy and mechanism which proved highly inefficient with disappointing outcomes. However, now we have a training coordinator in each department who forecasts the need and shortage of skills the department is currently has or is likely to see in the near future or in the medium term. This information is the basis of our strategy, which considers the needs of all departments and ensures the ministry meets its training goals and ensures constant supply of skills for various departments.

Our current five-year strategy emphasis on English language training and computer skills as I have mentioned, however, with regards to technical aspects we have an alarming shortage of skilled people to oversee and undertake maintenance operations in several facilities, was it in the production of natural gas for domestic use or in the refineries, we also need to

Business In Brief

Merchants go on strike against sales tax law

any merchants and businessmen have closed their shops and retail outlets in several districts of Sana'a and other cities demanding the president revokes the sales tax law and use the previous taxation mechanism. The tax authority has broadcasted advertisements explaining that only large businesses will be affected by the tax and advised them not to be misinformed or manipulated by larger businesses as most merchants who went on strike will not be affected by the tax law.

Al-Asali: Sales tax is unstoppable inister of Finance, Saif Al-Asali, stated that the amended 2001 sales tax is unstoppable, calling on the chambers of commerce and the business community to give up their challenges. He also added that this law will result in the easiest, fairest and efficient taxation mechanism which have been adopted in many countries.

NGOs describe government as insincere in combating corruption

lliance of Civil society organizations has described the government's efforts in combating corruption as "insincere" as the government has deliberately chose not to allow representation of the civil society in the national authority for anti-corruption. The alliance also stated in a press release that it has several comments on the anticorruption law, adding that there is no transparency in putting together the proposed anti-corruption committee.

Government revenue grows 32 percent in 2006

ources at the Ministery of Finance indicated that government revenue reached YR 1,424 billion in 2006, compared to YR 1,078 billion in 2005. The main force behind the increase was the 29 percent increase in oil revenue in 2006 compared to 2005, which reached YR 1,085 billion in 2006, accounting for 76 percent of all government revenue and falling from 78 percent in 2005.

Committees for Yemen's accession to the GCC formed

inister of Planning and International Cooperation Al-Arhabi indicated that commit-

tees to facilitate Yemen's accession to the Gulf Cooperative Council have been formed with four lines of operations. The first to develop the infrastructure of the country and create sustainable development; the second to develop an investment-friendly environment; the third to synchronize several economic and social agencies in Yemen with their counterparts in the gulf; while the fourth will harmonize the legal framework in Yemen with that of Gulf states.

Indian Oil Companies consider investing in Yemen

pon his return from India, Minister of Oil and Minerial Khalid Bahah has stated that seven Indian Oil companies are considering investing in Yemen and will enter the 4th International Bid of Oil Sectors, which will take place in the second half of 2007. There are also interested in investing in oil refineries and infrastruc-

Japan to promote technical training in Yemen

delegation is expected to arrive from Japan in mid-February to assess the current situation of technical and vocational training in Yemen in order to establish several educational projects aiming to improve technical training in Yemen. Japan is currently committed to boosting economic development and cooperation with

Yemenia attracts Gulf investors Temenia Airways have received

offers from Gulf-based investors to invest in the company's domestic airline subsidiary which will operate locally linking Yemeni cities, which is a part of a general turnaround strategy Yemenia has adopted in order to boost its profitability and competitiveness in the region.

YCB launches Jawaher Scheme

To attract more deposits in the bank the Yemen Commercial Bank adopted a new and exciting scheme called Al Tijari Jawaher, the scheme entails the deposit of YR 100,000 or \$500 in the account in order to enter a draw for 12 luxurious cars and over 1000 valuable prizes in cash and kind. The first draw for 2007 is to be held in the first week of May.



maintain even the containers of refined

oil products which distribute Gasoline

and other products to retail points.

Maintenance is an important part of all

operations. We also are planning to

introduce unique training programs

such in geological surveying to

examine fragile locations and avoid

catastrophes such as that of Al-Dufair

village last year, where a sudden

landslide destroyed the village. By

2012 we will have the expertise in all

oil, gas, and mineral sciences and we

will have trained at least 5000

employees affiliated with the ministry

in English and basic computer skills.

Vacancy Advertisement

The World Bank is seeking a full time Financial Management Specialist (FMS) to work at its office in Sana'a, Yemen. The position requires strong accounting and auditing expertise in the public sector, community/rural development or the private sector.

Responsibilities and Scope of Work:

- Undertaking diagnostic reviews of the financial accountability environment to assess risks to World Bank programs and guide the design and implementation of operations to strengthen financial management in client countries.
- Assessing financial management arrangements for individual projects.
- Providing strategic and operationally relevant advice to country authorities and Bank project teams to strengthen financial management in client countries.
- Ensuring that policies and procedures with respect to financial management are applied in all phases of World Bank-financed projects.

Selection Criteria:

- Professionally qualified accountant (e.g., CPA, CA) and a relevant Bachelor's degree in accounting, business, finance or economics. International experience would be an advantage.
- At least 8 years of direct relevant experience.
- Knowledge of international accounting and auditing standards.
- Understanding of and experience in project management and client capacity building in an international development environment.
- Ability to review, analyze and evaluate financial statements and audit reports in diverse sectors and circumstances.
- Understanding of information systems and IT applications
- Willingness to travel frequently within the country and the region.
- Exposure and experience in public sector financial management would be considered advantageous.

The World Bank offers a locally competitive package. The World Bank is committed to attract and maintain a diverse and dedicated workforce. Women are encouraged to apply. French is desirable. Deadline for applications: **February 12, 2007**. Only short listed candidates will be notified. Application should be submitted via mail to: MNAFMAPPLY@worldbank.org, with the reference: YEMEN FMS 2007



What about Technical training?

have a pool of international experience as well as the resources and facilities, so that we would be able to position our training programs in such a manner that is similar to their and learn from their experiences in training. Several





Yemeni Nationals Only

Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen announces the following **vacancy**:

Oil Movement Operators (2) Positions

Terminal

Minimum Requirements:

- a. Secondary school diploma and a minimum of 2 years experience in Terminal Operations in an oil exporting facility.
- b. Good knowledge of English.
- c. Valid Yemen driving license.

For further information or to apply for this position please visit our website:

http://www.nexeninc.com/Careers/Yemen/

Application Criteria:

- All applications must be submitted through our online application system.
- Online Applications must be submitted NO later than February 12, 2006.
- A member of our recruitment team will call you if you are selected for a test and
- Selection will be based on the most qualified applicants.
- Applicants can check the status of their application online using the above URL.
- Please make sure that your Application contains all the needed personal, contact and qualification information.
- Faxed or Handed In CV's will NOT be considered.





سافرإلى أي محطات اليمنية Fly To any of Yemenia Destinations





لمزيد من المعلومات يرجى الإتصال بمكاتب اليمنية أو وكيلك المعتمد For more information please contact Yemenia offices or your agent

REPUBLIC OF YEMEN - MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT National Water Resources Authority - Sana'a Branch (NWRA / SB SANA'A BASIN WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECT (SBWMP)

VACANCIES ANNOUNCEM

The Republic of Yemen has received a credit from the International Development Association (IDA) toward the costs of Sana'a Basin Water Management Project and it is intended that a portion of the proceeds of the credit will be used to cover the eligible payments against the cost of the project management component and also the cost of installation of Different Irrigation Systems/Networks). Now the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) invites Qualified and experienced Local Specialists and Engineers to apply for the following posts.

1- NATIONAL IRRIGATION SYSTEMS ENGINEER (SPECIALIST IN IRRIGATION AGRONOMY)

Under the overall supervision of the Director General of Sana'a Basin Water Management Project, and observing the technical directives, while adhering to the Project's prevailing rules and procedures, and with leeway permitted or the exercise of independent judgement undertake a range of activities primarily in the field of irrigation systems, design, supervision on installation, operation and maintenance, irrigation scheduling, irrigation advisory services and social mobilization activities. In particular will:

- Participate with the Social Mobilization Teams of the Project in reviewing and assessing the applications received from farmers for installation of appropriate irrigation systems on their farms;
- Conduct detailed field assessment on the status of farms selected by the Social Mobilization Teams for final approval, and to ensure that the criteria set for selection is been adhered to;
- Prepare detail designs of different irrigation systems including production of detailed designs and complete bill of quantities for both pressurized and gravity irrigation systems to be installed on pilot demonstration and private farms, based on the surveys conducted by the project's surveying team; (Drip, bubbler, sprinklers, and water conveyance networks etc.)
- Supervise installation of the pressurized irrigation systems (drip, sprinklers bubblers) and the gravity systems (conveyance and distribution) on both pilot demonstration and private farms, and provide farmers with initial training on site in operation and necessary maintenance for the systems:
- Cooperate with international and national staff, and liaise with IPAC staff in the dissemination of appropriate irrigation practices and technologies to farmers through field day demonstrations, training courses, seminars
- Collect data related to the efficiency, equitability and effectiveness of distribution of irrigation systems under the project and on their adequacy to meet the needs of the irrigation water sector in Sana'a
- Report monthly on the progress of implementation of the approved Irrigation component Work Plan, quantify the achievements, highlight obstacles encountered, and present recommendations for the smooth and timely implementation of the work plan:
- Carry out any other related duties as requested by the Sana'a Basin Water Management Project.

Qualifications and Requirements:

University degree in Irrigation Engineering/ Agricultural Engineering with major in Irrigation Agronomy, Good computer literacy, Fluency in English language is an advantage, At least five years of field experience in irrigation systems design, installation, supervision, operation and maintenance and engineering related works. Specifically, experience in field installation of onfarm pressurized irrigation systems including drip, bubbler and sprinkler is essential, as well as experience in operation and maintenance of these

Duration of assignment:

Initially for probation period of three months, then annual contracts will be

Applications accompanied by CVs and supporting documents shall be delivered to the project address as follow: SBWMP- P.O.BOX11014, 60 Street, Sana'a ROY Tel (00967-1-469159/7/6), Fax(00967-1-469158) E-mail (Saldubby@yemen.net.ye) Latest Date is (February 3, 2007)

2- PROCUREMENT SPECIALIST

The procurement Specialist will be a member of the PCU core staff of the SBWMP and shall report to the PCU Director. He/ She will perform without being limited to the following tasks and responsibilities:

- Responsible of all procurement activities in the project such as goods works and consultant services ensuring that established procu-
- guidelines of the Government and IDA are complied with. Develop coordinate and implement an annual procurement plan for the SBWMP at the PCU level and validate the out put of the other staff
- Work with PCU staff and relevant Ministerial Department specialists to prepare and revise the different bidding documents of works and goods call for Expressions of interest and RFPs consultancy services staff recruitment notices and obtaining the necessary clearance from IDA
- and ensure their safe keeping and recording. Preparation of the Terms of Reference (TOR) the different consultancy
- services required by the project. Responsible of contract management and maintaining of proper records of all relevant procurement documentation as well as developing well defined management reporting tools to manage and monitor procurement activities and reporting system.
- Participate in the PCU team in clearing procured items through customs and arrangements for the transport.
- Support assist and train procurement Officers reporting to the PCU to apply procurement guidelines of the public sector as well as IDA.
- Preparing and updating the annual budget of procurement under the
- Provide inputs into the project annual work program and budget.
- Participate in bid evaluation committees for the selection of contractors. Participate in the preparation of the quarterly progress reports
- concerning procurement matters. Liaise with other similar projects and units and relevant Government

Qualifications and Experience:-

- (a) University degree in Business Administration, Commerce, Law. Economics, engineering, or related fields
- (b) Five years professional experience in procurement operations, of which at least three with IDA Financed Projects
 - Working knowledge of English, and Arabic
- (d) Competent in using computers and relevant supporting software

Duration of assignment:

Initially for probation period of three months, then annual contracts will be offered thereafter.

Applications accompanied by CVs and supporting documents shall be delivered to the project address as follow: SBWMP- P.O.BOX11014, 60 Street, Sana'a ROY Tel (00967-1-469159/7/6), Fax(00967-1-469158) E-mail (Saldubby@yemen.net.ye) Latest Date is (February 3, 2007)

3- INFORMATION AND PUBLIC AWARRENESS SPECIALIST Under the overall supervision of the Project Coordination Unit Director, and in collaboration with the national and international project staff, the Information and Public Awareness Campaign Specialist is required to

- Work with the NWRA/SB to identify, select, recruit and train the members of the IPAC team and then initiate and supervise the IPAC program, acting on a part-time basis either as an IPAC adviser or as an
- 2. Supervise, monitor and evaluate the work of the IPAC team, the

- effectiveness of the IPAC messages and methods, and the IPAC results; With NWRA/SB, revise IPAC messages and methods as warranted.
- and adapt IPAC processes accordingly, from cycle to cycle;
- Provide inputs to TS-SBC monitoring, reporting and decision-making related to the IPAC program. Review and discuss with the
- weakness of planned public awareness program, and suggest a strategy to make this program more effective, including prioritization of various actions. Develop a comprehensive program of TV and Radio messages, which should be disseminated during 2004-2008 under SBWMP. In this
- context, the expert should describe the contents of the messages, pretest these messages with the target audience, and ensure complete production of these messages with the help of existing public/private production institutions. Propose a strategy to disseminate TV and Radio messages. The expert should elaborate on the mechanisms and institutional arrangement.
- which must be made to secure smooth implementation of the program. Organize and implement in major rural villages and towns, in collaboration with the respective NWRA Sana'a Branch. MAI /GDI and Northern FU of GSCP a series of community meetings to discuss possible water management solutions and water related events and
- Recommend a series of actions to strengthen the public awareness department, including the steps, which should be followed by this department to assume increasing responsibilities over the project yearsperhaps without the help of external assistance.

competitions (workshops meetings and seminars)

- 10. The expert should provide assistance in setting-up the production unit with necessary equipment facilities to ensure in-house production of public awareness messages, and materials (posters, leaflets and calendars) and Billboards (with water conservation messages) at prominent locations Moreover, the expert should provide assistance to the project in preparing technical specifications of the communication equipment; installation and testing of equipment procured by the project; and training of staff in utilizing the equipment
- Provide an extensive on-the-job training to the staff of the Public Awareness Campaign in order to enable them to perform their functions independently or under minimum supervision; and propose a training program for key staff of the campaign in the form of short-term study tours to learn form experiences of other countries
- 12. The expert should provide assistance to NWRA in the production of films on water management issues and prepare TOR for their production, dissemination and publicity.
- Design a procedure for evaluation of awareness campaign impact. Provide inputs to PCU monitoring, reporting and decision-making
- 15. carry out initial surveys of attitudes and vectors of change
- identify key messages and then design and carry out the IPAC program monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the IPAC messages and methods, and the report on IPAC results:
- propose adjustments to IPAC messages and methods as warranted, and adapt IPAC processes accordingly, from cycle to cycle

Qualifications and Required Experiences

related to Component 4 (IPAC).

University Degree in media, sociology or related discipline. Five years experience, of which at least 3 in jobs involving design and execution of a mass media or targeted public awareness campaign. Good knowledge of English is an advantage. Vast knowledge of IPAC campaigns in the natural resource sector. Long experience in designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating IPAC. First rate communicator

Initially for probation period of three months, then annual contracts will be offered thereafter.

Applications accompanied by CVs and supporting documents shall be delivered to the project address as follow: SBWMP- PO BOX11014 60 Street, Sana'a ROY Tel (00967-1-469159/7/6), Fax (00967-1-469158) E-mai (Saldubby@yemen.net.ye) Latest Date is (February 3, 2007)

4- INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING SPECIALIST (National)

The ITS will help the PCU to oversee the institutional development and capacity building. This will require him/her to work in close collaboration with the relevant existing and projected water management institutions, in particular (i) the National Water Resources Authority (NWRA) and the NWRA Sana'a Branch (NWBA/SB) (ii) the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MAI) and its sub-agencies including the MAI General Directorate for Irrigation (GDI/ MAI), Department of Plant Protection(DPP/MAI) (iii) Environment Protection Authority (FPAQ) (iv) the Sana'a basin stakeholder organizations including water user associations (WUAs), water user federations (WUFs) and the SBC. More specifically, the PCU institutional Training specialist would be responsible for:

- Assess the training needs for each component including: Training in Water Management for Irrigated Agriculture, Water Control and Recharge Systems O&M. Social Mobilization Teams. Basin Water Resources management, Information and Public Awareness Campaign, Environment Management and EIA and Training for the PCU and Line Agencies.
- In collaboration with all project staff, define the population concerned by the training program Define the training needs and the scope and type of training in
- collaboration with the project management team. Define the needed consultancy/institution to deliver the training programs, write terms of reference and prepare cost estimates and
- advise on the procurement process Coordinate the execution of training programs. General Overview and Direction of all training programs in collaboration with PCU's Sociologist/ Social Development Specialist, and line agency
- Design quality control mechanisms, including post training evaluations
- and follow up reviews Design and help implement a training programming and monitoring
- (At the end of the project) prepare a full report on training effectiveness and cost effectivenes

Qualifications and Required Experiences

- At least MSc Degree in Social Development/ Business Administration Agronomy / Engineering/ or any related field.
- Ten years experience of designing and coordinating training programs, of which five years in projects related to natural resource management. Very Good command of written and spoken English
- Computer skills: Windows, MS Office and related programs

Duration of assignment:

Initially period of three months, then annual intermittent assignments will be offered thereafter as needed.

Applications accompanied by CVs and supporting documents shall be delivered to the project address as follow: SBWMP- P.O.BOX11014, 60 Street , Sana'a ROY Tel (00967-1-469159/7/6), Fax(00967-1-469158) E-mail (Saldubby@yemen.net.ye) Latest Date is (February 3, 2007)



Corruption is not simply an act:

It is a state of mind

By: Abdulaziz Al-Sakkaf abdulazizalsakkaf@hotmail.com

f we continue to ignore, as well as undermine, corruption we need to start soul-digging, hoping to find our true humanely aware conscious. Perhaps it is at hand, but we fear facing corruption with it. We have to understand that the sooner we face it, the faster it will disappear.

Remaining vague about it, whilst knowing that it is an immoral step into the wrong, is even more corrupt than corruption itself. We need to start taking it into account as the number one obstacle that is currently hindering our everyday search for a better Yemen. Not simply trying to get past it and around it every single day.

Great nations are built with great peo-

taken over our lives as well as perspectives and it has created mistrust in our society; mainly on trusting one another.

A country is civilized when its citizens reach the point after the dot; we are still not even past the first couple of commas so far. We are past the 2006 Presidential elections and awaiting Parliamentary elections in 2008. We have become a sincere democratic sys-

With that in mind, then why are we still, in some way or another, affraid of pointing fingers at certain corrupt individuals? And if it finally happens, nothing happens! In that case, why do we even bother ourselves by going to the polls? Maybe our claim of democracy is corrupt too.

In fact, the majority of people are

ple and the truth is that corruption has clueless or do not realize how corruption affects our everyday lives. We would not get far in fighting corruption along with corrupt figures. That is for sure. Also, what the government does is insufficient and not up to its capability. Besides, one of the main things that are annoying so much, are speeches that criticize corruption and conclude with no action afterwards.

We need to, and can, begin shaping the future today. In other words, we need to focus on corruption as well as other social negative problems and then implement them into the educational system with the aim of building a healthier civilized society with a clear outlook when it comes to corruption along with other day-to-day issues.

And not neglecting other factors and ways that cannot just end corruption, but kill it by all means. Knowing that, we should be more honest with ourselves about who we are as well as what and who we want to be in the future; as individuals and as a nation.

How can this nation sleep unworried at night knowing that laws are not being implemented? And even law enforcement officials, who are theoretically there to keep us from breaking the law, are fraudulent? Furthermore, the media with all its claims, is part of the answer through more accurate and effective

As the media is not simply an instrument that covers and brings us the news bulletin, it is what wakes us up to reality and is, intentionally or not, supposed to stir us to face and judge all different issues. If even that does not take place, I am not sure when we will wake up.

Ebb and flow

Hug me

Hug me

Up and down

Take me

Take me

High and low

Drift me

Drift me

Fast and slow

Learn me

Learn me

Beauty in soul

How to grow

For me

For me

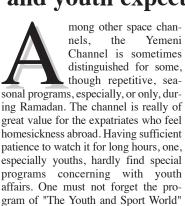
Love and happiness

Just bestow

THROUGH THE MIND'S EYE

By: Maged Thabet Al-Kholidy majed_thabet@hotmail.com

Yemeni space channels and youth expectations



with its "forever two-broadcasts," as

well as some series of love and

romance. The Ministry of Information should be thankfully appreciated for its efforts especially importing costly series, which include a large number of advertisements that play the role of "suspense-creating" for the viewers. We must not forget to thank it also for the news programs broadcasting "not all the news" because they have other tasks like teaching the world the art of "shaking-hands" as a symbol of "peace." In the case of programs concerning with youth, the ministry is not be blamed since such programs are present in the radio channels and some newspapers and magazines. But they may find no place in the case of the Space Channel,

maybe for its time limit. In the modern world of internet and globalization, the young generations require new demands to be updated with the world fast progress. Series of love stories and romance are no longer useful to build a nation with full consciousness of its responsibilities and duties. Visual songs, with the "modern modifications and qualifications", spoil rather than reform. I do not deny that they are of interest especially for young people. But they are meant only for

entertainment and fun. This is one side of the Channel's programs; I do not know where the other hides, i.e. the programs of seriousness and responsi-

Spending a daytime in front of the Yemeni Space Channel, one expects programs concerned with culture, education and science. I think I am wrong because at least children should have their time. In addition to the programs for children, there are others concerned with old people like series of social problems and news. The daytime ends with no part specialized for young people. Into night, hope increases to watch something at least related to the youth's problems and ambitions. Night is not the children's time because they must be sleeping to wake up early in the morning. So, there would be programs for children. It is not the time of most old people, women and men, who are supposed to have their own business at that time. Unfortunately, night, like daytime, passes with similar or repeated

I don't think that programs related to youth would be too costly. They would be satisfying even if they are locally produced since importing costs too much. Cultural competitions, for example, can be held among young people to be shown in order to widen their cultural knowledge and encourage them to fight for the betterment. Educational programs in different fields would be very useful especially in the fields that are daily updated like computer, internet, medicine and such so. Actually, the programs that serve this point are many. The lack is, however, the consideration of the decision-makers either in the channel or in the Information Ministry. I do not think the matter requires fighting to be tackled. Thinking about it through the mind's eye would sufficient.

Majed Thabet Al-kholidy is a 26 year old writer from Taiz, currently doing his M.A. at English Dep, Taiz Uni.An ex-editor of Eng. Journal of the Uni. (majed_thabet@hotmail.com)

Heaven's shadow

By: Fuad Noman

fn_0012000@yahoo.com

An inspiring panorama of beauty and gusto

A solo magnum opus Reflecting the artistic vista A work of a creative genius Gargantuan creature Harmonized Physique A fastidious appearance In a row and tune Emblazoned a masterpiece of melody

Only one of its kind With high spirits So many times You come and go For God's almighty

Thou dost always extol and bow

Impressive... impressive

Heaven's shadow A safe home and benevolent hands The storms are hard-hitting and tough Above his foggy sough His curvy waves smile and laugh

With your smoothed performance Giving a round of applause

Undreamed of seascape From old-fashioned times Bearing a harsh agony, though Whine or grievance You never show

> Beautiful, beautiful Ebb and flow Hug me Hug me Up and down

> > Take me Take me High and low

> > Drift me Drift me Fast and slow

Learn me Learn me Beauty in soul How to grow

Thou dost fill with air pleasing wafts Increasing peace in hearts

For me For me Love and happiness Just bestow A beautiful mermaid just I saw Let her; let her sing and sing I will gift her a golden ring

Far from his seascape Mumbling to skies and birds I have the sense of hearing his boom O Man!

I see your woe's echo you were born in a great mould Wisdom of the cosmos' designer You still hold Chosen you the unrivalled fellow

So, conceal your conflicts and sorrow Beautiful, beautiful

Universal Crossword

Edited by Timothy E. Parker

ACROSS

- Brava
- 6 Last 36 of 36-24-36 10 Earned a citation, maybe
- 14 To turn away
- 15 Far East housemaid
- 16 Military unit
- 17 Princely
- 18 Source of misery 19 Occipital
- 20 What dropped leaflets could be
- 22 Lasting introduction
- 23 Dial opener
- 24 Broke bread 26 Barkeeps' requests
- 27 Mythical monsters
- 31 Photographer's cover?
- 34 Skywriting maneuver 35 Debate position and half of this
- puzzle's theme 36 The Muses, e.g.
- 39 Columbus' reputed birthplace
- 41 Inclusive conjunction
- 43 Christmas regular
- 44 Classify

- 46 Debate position and half of this
- puzzle's theme 48 Desktop symbol
- 49 Last epoch of the Tertiary period 51 Units of concern to nuclear
- scientists
- 52 Hit the slopes
- 54 German interjection
- 55 Sloppy guy? 57 Carol start
- 59 Brainteasers
- 65 Neighbor of Afghanistan
- 66 On the ocean
- 67 Six-Day War battleground
- 68 Walk nervously
- 69 Gull cousin
- 70 King's proclamation 71 Problem for an oculist
- 72 Picasso's years
- 73 Mythical Hades river of forgetfulness

"DEBATE TEAM" by Lewis Graham

- 1 Complain unreasonably
- 2 Superior to

- 3 Lily with a tasty bulb
- 4 "The Parent 5 Encyclopedia section
- 6 "Carmen" highlight
- Old Cowhand"
- 8 Asian mammals
- 9 Put the sword away
- 10 Place for a red tag? 11 Capital founded by Roger
- Williams 12 Bury
- 13 Some leather workers
- 21 Swallow greedily
- 25 Extremely long time frames 27 One of Chekhov's "Three Sisters"
- 28 Some deer
- 29 Cabal
- 30 Thread unit
- 32 Time being, to the Bard 33 Broadcasting sign
- 37 Smashing subject
- 38 Aykroyd and Rather
- 40 Opera solo 42 Women are their obsessions
- 45 Keyboard composition 47 Gas for a Broadway ad
- 50 Appointed 52 They may pass in the night
- 53 Krugerrand measure
- 56 Flop out of Detroit 58 Locale for a spanking
- 60 Roman despot 61 Tease mercilessly 62 Measured amount
- 63 Ratio of fast flight

64 Construction locale, e.g.

PREVIOUS PUZZLE ANSWER



CLESSION MUSIC NO 78 99 M. OR I'M SULL DAS MAINS TOMORROW MORNING TOM UNLING THE UNIMAGE

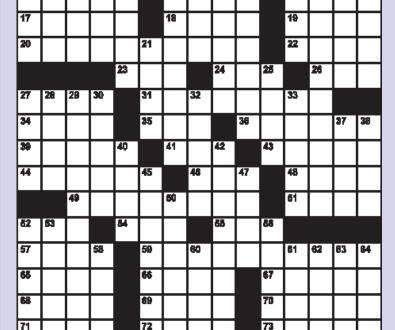












مكتب أحمد محسن المريسي

للخدمات العقارية

ر. حدة - الحي السياسي -الأصبحي - بيت بوس سيار: ٧٣٣٨٠٢٨٥ -مكتب : ٢٧٩١٦٦

عيد مبارك وكل عام وأنتم بخير. سنه سعيده ٢٠٠٧

• بدأ التضخم في الأسواق اليمنية بنسبة تجاوزت النسبة العالمية حماية المستهلك فتوقعوا زيادة الأسعار في الأراضي والعقار.

التوقعات المالية العالمية والأمريكية تؤشر بهبوط العمله الأمريكية الدولار بنسبة حوالي ١٠٪ وإرتفاع العملة الأوروبية اليورو عام

أخى المستثمر ، أختى المستثمره ، استثمروا في الأرض لأنها

لا تحرق ولا تهلك ومردودها ممتاز جداً وخاصة في جنوب صنعاء.

مازالت الفرص موجودة ، ونحن هنا لمساعدتكم وتنويركم والحفاظ

نسعى لتقديم الأفضل والأحسن في مجال الإستثمار العقاري

على حقوقكم. اتصلو بنا.......

PRD TwinMOS



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وظائف شاغرة

• مطلوب مسوقين (من الجنسين)

متخصصين في التسويق في مجال

للإستفسار: ١٤٢١٧ه – ٦٣٤٣ه

• على سلطان سعيد - دبلوم فنى -

في مجال الكهرباء - خبرة في مجال

التدريب للعمل لدي مركز الإتقان للتدريب

باحثون عن وظيفة

تخصص كهرباء – خبرة في مجال تسليك

كهرباء وميكانيك اللوحات الإعلانيه الثابته

والمتحركة – لديه القدرة على لف المحركات

الكهربائية - لديه القدره القدرة على صيانة

جميع الأجهزة الكهربائية - يرغب في العمل

للتواصل: ٧٣٤٤٠٥٨٠٣ / ٧٣٢٦٦٩١٤٠

• محمد عبدالله - دبلوم فني تجارة -

دورات فب اللغة الإنجليزية - خبرة في

للتواصل: ٧٧٧٠٤٣٠٠٤

مجال الحاسوب - يرغب في العمل في أي

• هانى الشرفى - مهندس كمبيوتر - خبرة

يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصة أو في

في مجال الكمبيوتر لمدة عشر سنوات -

•عامر محمد علي - يجيد اللغة

للتواصل: ١٨٠٩٩٧٧٧١

فى أى مجال مناسب.

الإنجليزية والفرنسية وأيضا الألمانية

بطلاقة ولديه شهادات معترف بها عالميا

- حسن المظهر - يرغب في العمل في

أي شركة سياحية أو في مجال الترجمة.

•يحى حسن القليسي - بكالوريوس لغة

إنجليزية + دبلوم سكرتارية - يجيد اللغة

الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقا مع إجادة تامة

لإستخدام الكمبيوتر. يرغب في العمل

للتواصل: ٧١٢٤٨٧٤١٠--١/٣٠٦٠٦٢

العربية والإنجليزية يريد إعطاء دروس

الثالث إعدادي والثالث ثانوي (الأسعار

• شوقى أمين - ثانوية عامة - سنة

سكرتارية كمبيوتر - خبرة في العمل في مجال المخازن لمدة ست سنوات -

يبحث عن عمل في أي مجال مناسب.

مختبرات لديه أجهزة مخبرية متكاملة

يبحث عن مستوصف أو مركز صحى

• طبيب حاصل على بكالوريوس

جيد في اللغة الإنجليزية - دبلوم

ثالثة تجارة (قسم محاسبة) - مستواه

خصوصية لجميع المراحل خاصة

للتواصل: ٥٣٣٩٤٦٣٣٥

للتواصل: ٧٣٣٤٠٩٦٥٢

بحاجة إلى فتح مختبر.

• مدرس متخصص في اللغتين

في أي مجال.

أى شركة.

للتواصل:

\77°\7\2\

المبانى وصيانتها لمدة أربع سنوات - خبره

Haddah st. infront of Al-Komaim Center Tel: 266375 - 505290 P.O Box: 5465

للإستفسار: ٧٣٣٦٥٠٠٤٧ •أحمد محمد التهامي – بكالوريوس علوم حاسوب بتقدير إمتياز مع مرتبة الشرف (الثاني على الدفعة) - خريج جامعة العلوم والتكنولوجيا - لديه معرفة جيدة جداً باللغة الإنجليزية - يرغب في العمل كمبرمج أو كمدرس لغات برمجة.

للتواصل: ٧١١٩٦٦٦٥٢ •محمد الأسدى - طالب جامعي - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية والفرنسية - لديه الرخصة الدولية لقيادة الحاسوب(ICDL) - يجدد صيانة الهاسوب - يرغب في العمل في أي مجال مناسب في الفترة المسائية. للتواصل: ۷۱۱۱۹۱۷۹۳ – ۷۳٤۱۹۱۷۹۹ •يحى القليسى - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية + دبلوم سكرتارية - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية

للتواصل: ۷۱۲٤۸۷٤۱۰ – ۲۰۲۰۲۰۱۰ •سيد محمد صالح - سوداني الجنسية - خريج كلية التجارة - خبرة في مجال المحاسبة وإدارة الأعمال لأكثر من ١٢ سنه - يرغب في العمل في مجاله أو في مجال

كتابة ونطقاً - يرغب في العمل في مجال

للتواصل: ٥١٧٥٦ ٧٣٣٤ •مطيع محمد على - بكالوريوس علوم حاسوب - جامعة العلوم والتكنولوجيا -يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً. للتواصل: ٥٢٧٨٤٨٧٧٧

•مراد أبو الرجال - بكالوريوس كيمياء - دبلوم سكرتارية كمبيوتر - حاصل على

دورات في اللغة الإنجليزية ودورات تدريبية فى وزارة النفط ودورة تدريبية فى المقاييس وضبط الجودة كما ائن لديه خبرة في

•بسام محمد - ثانوية عامة - يجيد السواقة - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية - يرغب في العمل كسائق (دوام كامل) للتواصل: ۲۷۷۲ه/۰۱

•عبد الرحيم محمد - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - دبلوم برامج تطبيقات الحاسوب -يجيد الطباعة بالعربي والإنجليزي - يحمل رخصة قيادة - يرغب في العمل بإحدى الشركات أو في مجال السياحة في صنعاء أو تعز أو إب أو حضرموت. للتواصل: ٧١١٦٦٠٧٣٠

•حبيب محمد - دبلوم حاسوب (تخصص برمجة) - جامعة عدن - خبرة ثلاث سنوات في تدريس دورات برامج تطبيقية - خبرة في صيانة الحاسوب لمدة ثلاث سنوات -يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية - يجيد العمل على برنامج الفوتوشوب

للتواصل: ١٦٩٠٧ه٧٧

- يجيد كافة المراسلات التجارية وترجمة التوكيلات التجارية - خبرة في البرامج التطبيقية وفي صيانة وبرمجة الكمبيوتر -يرغب في العمل في الفترة الصباحية. للتواصل: ٧١١١٤٣٩٤٨ • فواز صالح - ليسانس لغة إنجليزية

حاسوب + دبلوم سكرتارية + مهارة في تحليل وتصميم نظم المعلومات - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية بشكل جيد - يرغب في العمل في مجال التخصص أو أي مجال مناسب. للتواصل: ۲۱ه٤٥٧٧٧

للتواصل: ٧٧٧٦٧٨٤٩٤

ستلزمات الكمييوتر وملحقاتها

محمد أحمد – بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية

- دبلوم لغة فرنسية - يجيد إستخدام الحاسب الآلي - خبرة في التدريس والترجمة لمدة ثلاث سنوات - له كتب منشورة في الترجمة - يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصة ويفضل العمل مع شركات

للتواصل: ٧٣٣٠٢٣٦٩٥

•باسم محمد على - بكالوريوس علوم حاسوب - جامعة العلوم والتكنولوجيا -يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقا للتواصل: ٥٧٧٨٤٨٧٧٧

•عادل أبو حليقة - بكالوريوس رياضيات

•مروان عبدالله- ١٣ دوره في مجال الكمبيوتر وصيانته - خبره لأكثر من عشر سنوات - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزيج كتابة ونطقاً. يبحث عنعمل مناسب. للنواصل: ٧١٢٤٨٧٤٥٧

•فواز صالح أحمد - ليسانس لغة إنجليزية

(جيد جداً) - دبلوم لغة فرنسية - يجيد استخدام الحاسب الآلي - خبرة في التدريس والترجمة لمدة ثلاث سنوات له كتب منشورة في الترجمة برغب في العمل في مجال تخصصة. للتواصل: ٧٣٣٠٢٣٦٩٥

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•كمال محمد أمير – بكالوريوس فيزياء - جامعة صنعاء - حاصل على شهادة من المعهد المهنى تحكم ميكانيكي - لديه شهادة خبرة في الكهرباء لمدة خمس سنوات من إحدى المصانع المشهورة في اليمن، حاصل على دورتين في اللغة الإنجليزية يرغب في العمل لدى إحدى الشركات في اليمن.

للتواصل:۷۷۷۷۲۳۷ - ۲۷۳۲۷۷۷۷۷ • رؤوف نصر محمد - ثانوية عامة -حاصل على دورتين لغة إنجليزية - خبرة في مجال الفندقة لمدة ثلاث سنوات - حاصل على شهادة خبرة في القسم كافي شوب -مساعد طباخ - يرغب في العمل لدى إحدى الفنادق المشهورة.

للتوصل: ٧٣٣٩٨٣٢٧٩ أو ١/٣٧٢٥٩٤

عقارات

• للبيع: أرضية ١٢ لبنه شارعين + أرضية ٦ لبن شارعين + أرضية ١٠ لبن شارع -الموقع: الدائري الشمالي + أرضية ١٥ لبنة شارعين - حى تجاري والمنافس لشوارع

للتواصل: ٧٧٧٤٠٨٧١١ أو ٦٧٩١٦٦

•للبيع: أرضية أربعين لبنه - شارعين جنوبي وغربي - الموقع: بيت بوس -السعر: مليون وسبعمائة ريال. للتواصل: ٧٧٧٤٠٨٧١١ عبدالله –

• مطلوب شقة للإيجار مكونة من ٣ غرف مع حمام ومطبخ. (التعامل مع المالك مباشرة).

للتواصل: ٥٥١ه١٨٠٠٧ •للبيع: منزل رائع جداً في حي العدل مكون من دورين، الدور الثاني جديد والدور الأول بحالة جيدة جداً. الدور الأرضى فيه ٣ غرف مع حمامين ، مطبخ ، صالة- الدور الثاني

غرف وحمامين ، مطبخ وصالة كبيرة ، موقف سيارة - المساحة: ٤،٥ لبن حر على شارع مسفلت جنوبي . واجهة حجر بيضاء السعر: ٣٠ مليون ريال. للتواصل: ٥٥٨٧ ٧٣٣٨٠

•للإيجار: (دورين حجر ، الثاني والثالث)

مؤثث أثاث ضخم ، الدور الثاني مكون من غرفتين نوم + صالة استقبال + صالون + حمام + مطبخ. الدور الثالث فيه ديوان (۵^{*}۸م) + غرفة مكتب ۲+ تيراس + صالون + حمام ،مدخل مشترك

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تلفون وكهرباء مستقلة - الموقع مميز وهادئ (يفضل أن يكون). للتواصل: ٧١١٤٦٤٧٤٨ • للبيع: دورين في بيت بوس ، حي المهندسين . إستقبال ، ديوان ، حمام، صالة طعام ، مطبخ ،

غرفة وحمام. وفي الدور الثاني ٣غرف و٣حمامات ، صالة معيشة. الصالات سيراميك ممتاز، التشطيبات درجة أولى ، الحوش مبلط. مساحة الأرضية ٩ لبن ، شارع

مليون ريال للتواصل: ٥٥٨٢٨٨٧٧ – ٦٧٩١٦٦ المريسى

[[]] [[]] [[]] [[]]

تحویلة ۲۱۱ ۲۲۸۲۲۱

ـ . لشئون الخارجيه ٢٠٢٥٤٤/٧، لشئون الداخليه ٢٥٢٧٠١/٧، الهجرة

الىنەك

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فاکس: ۲۷۰۸۰۶

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تعز ت: ۲۵۰۳٤۳-۰۶

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طوارىء الكهرباء ۱۷۷، طوارىء الشرطه ۱۹۹،

... /۲۵۰۷٦۱، وزارة المواصلات (تلفون) ۷۵۲۲۲۰۲،

بؤسسة الناصات للتنقل داخل المدن ٢٦٢١١١/٣،

الصليب الاحمر ٢٠٣١٣١/٣، تليمن ٧٥٢٢٢٢٧

وزارة المواصلات ٣٢٥١١٠/١/٢/٣، السياحه ٢٥٤٠٣٢،

لبنك التجاري ت: ۲۷۷۲۲۶ فاكس: ۲۷۷۲۹۱

البنك العربي

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 \blacksquare

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ر روى الإطفاء ۱۹۱، طوارىء المياه ۱۷۱، الإستعلامات ۱۱۸، حوادث (المرور) ۱۹٤،

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> مسفلت. (شرقية – فاتنة وجميلة). سعر اللبيع: ٥٥

التوا مع قسسم الإعلانات والتر مع قسم 268661 مكى رقم 268661 عمويلة 1

> عدن ت:۲۲۳۲۲ تعز ت: ۲۱۳٤۸۹ المكلا ت: ۳۰۹۱۹۰ الحديدة ت: ۲۱۹٦٤٣

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النسيم للشحن والتوصيل ت: ٥٠٩٠٥

مستشفيات

مستشفى الثورة ت: ۲۵/۱۲۶۲۹۲۹۲۰۱۰ المستشفى الجمهوري ت: ۲۷۴۲۸٦/۸۷-۱۰ مستشفى حدة الأهلى ت: ۲۹۸۱ ت: ۱۸۹۲۱۱ -۱۰ ت: ۱۸۰۰۰ -۱۰ المستشفى اليمني الالماني

فاکس : ٤١٨١١٦ - ١٠ المستشفى الالماني الحديث فاکس: ٤١٨١١٦

E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

فنادق

ت: ۲ /۱/ ۲۷۹۵۹ -۱۰ فندق فرساي فندق موفمبیك ت: ٥٤٦٦٦٦ -١٠ فاكس: ٥٤٦٠٠٠ فندق تاج سبأ ت:۲۷۲۳۷۲ فندق ریلاکس ان ت: ۰۱- ۴٤٩٨٧١ -۰۰ فندق وأجنحة الخليج السياحي

معاهد

معهد یالی ت: ۴۶۸۰۳۹-۴/۲/۵۶۵۲ فاکس:۴٤۸۰۳۷ ت: ۲۰۰۹٤٥ معهد اللغة الألمانيه المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر ت: ٢٦٦٢٢٢ فاكس: ٥١٤٧٥٥

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شركات للتأمين

الوطنية للتأمين ت:۲۷۲۷۱۳/۲۷۲۸۷۳ فاكس:۲۷۲۹۲٤ الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين

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سفريات

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مطاعم

مطعم ومخبازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني) تلفون : ۲۲۲۳۷ – ۲۹۰۰۰ فاکس : ۲۲۷۲۱۹

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

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

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Somalia: Security vacuum compounding effects of drought

gainst the backdrop of a fragile peace process and encouraging prospects for reconciliation, the persistent insecurity in many parts of the country presents mounting challenges on the humanitarian front as Somalia struggles with the effects of its worst drought in a decade.

As United Nations aid agencies are sounding an alert about the Horn of Africa, where over 8 million people are in grave danger from a devastating drought, the situation in one of the affected countries, Somalia, remains of particular concern and in urgent need of special attention. Despite some recent progress towards reestablishing a central government, the persistent insecurity makes combating the effects of drought very difficult, further complicating political reconciliation and leaving Somalia especially vulnerable to renewed destabilization. The two elements - the political peace process on the one hand, and the precarious humanitarian situation on the other present two different momentums, but they are interlinked, says Christian Balslev-Olesen, UN's Acting Balslev-Olesen, Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia. Somalia is facing the decade's most severe drought-related emergency, which is "coming on top of a situation where you already have all the most difficult indicators for human development," Balslev-Olesen adds. In March, the UN Security Council expressed its growing concern over "severe livelihood distress and the rising civil and food insecurity" and urged all Somali leaders to ensure complete and unhindered humanitarian access, as well as provide guarantees for the safety of humanitarian aid workers.

Today, some 2.1 million Somalis are totally dependent on international aid. Not surprisingly, the bulk of the recent UN humanitarian appeal for the Horn of Africa — \$327 million out of a total of \$426 million - is targeted for Somalia. Aid workers, however, face unique difficulties in reaching all those in need as they try to

provide assistance amidst constant threats, piracy, abductions and roadblocks. Without help, the parched southern areas could see 10,000-12,000 human deaths each month, while up to 80 per cent of the nation's livestock could die. As food reserves diminish, requiring ever greater reliance on external aid, the competition for these scarce resources will grow, leading to increased inter- and intraclan fighting, hijacking, looting of convoys, extortion and demands for "protection fees," a recent UN report warned.

· Several years of successive rainfall failures have particularly affected pastoral and agro-pastoral communities that are being forced to travel vast distances to find grazing for their animals. Meanwhile, reduced agricultural production has led to a dramatic increase



Severe shortages of water in parts of souther UN agencies working in Somalia may increase the number of Somalis the country. However, fighting for survival by 40 per cent.

in the price of food commodities, particularly cereals.

The 2.1 million people dependent on

of the population and include 400,000 internally displaced persons, many of whom are at risk of dying of malnutrition if the crisis is not addressed. Families in some areas are spending 70 to 80 per cent of the little money they have just to buy water. There are over

aid represent 25 per cent

1,000 national and international staff from all the there are no international personnel in the major

cities of Mogadishu and Kismayu. Up to 80 per cent of schools in drought-

affected areas are closed in a country

where only 20 per cent of children have access to education under normal con-

Security remains the greatest challenge to the Somali peace process. It also continues to impact on the dire humanitarian situation, worsened by the regional drought. The Transitional Federal Government (TFG) has made considerable progress in overcoming differences between the different Somali factions, however, several challenges could unravel the fragile peace process. Recent fighting in Mogadishu has deepened tensions, as has the presence of some armed militias in the vicinity of Baidoa, the temporary seat of government. The need to canton these groups and provide food, water and shelter for them, is being addressed by Somali leaders and the TFG with aid

"Ten Stories the **World Should Hear** More About"

In 2004, the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI) launched an initiative called Ten Stories the World Should Hear More About" to draw attention to important international developments and issues that fall outside the media spotlight. The list includes stories on an array of issues and from several geographical regions. Some of the stories on the list focus on troubling humanitarian emergencies and conflict situations, but they also highlight such vital areas as human rights, health and development. Every issue, we will bring a new story to you, hoping that our little effort to advocate for human rights all over the world would make a difference, some how, some The editor





