

**Hertz**  
**HERTZ LEASE**  
 You are in safe hands...

Universal Rent a Car  
 Sana'a Tel: (01) 440309, Aden (02) 245625  
 Movenpick Branch (01) 546063

**Europcar**  
 YOU RENT A LOT MORE THAN A CAR  
 Special Offer from europcar Yemen

Rent 7 days pay 6 days

Email: europcar@y.net.ye  
 SAM CITY HOTEL AL-QIYADA ST. P.O. BOX 3072,  
 SANAA, Head Office Tel: (01)270751 Fax: (01)270804  
 Airport Office Tel: (01) 346566 - Fax: (01)346665

## Inside:



### 5 Kindergartens in Yemen: Reality and aspiration



### 7 50 years of European Union

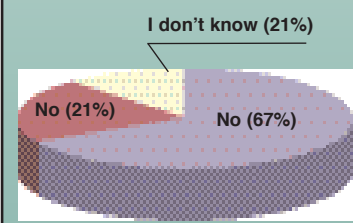


### 8 Aden industrial zone... Yemen's economic savior?

## Readers' Voice

**Last edition's question:**

Do you think the war in Saada is the reason behind the attempt to breakup Al-Haq Party?



**This edition's question:**

Yemeni government failed to implement water strategies and plans. Do you think the donors' warn will force the government to reconsider its future plans?

- Yes  
 - No  
 - I don't know

Go to our website at: [yementimes.com/#poll](http://yementimes.com/#poll) and have your voice heard

## Ruling & opposition parties dialogue

By: Ismael Al-Ghabri

SANAA, March 21 — Joint Meeting Parties and the General People Congress, the ruling party, began a process of political dialogue on Monday, the first since the elections of 2006. The dialogue process involves all parties represented in Parliament and aims to discuss issues concerning the relationship between the ruling party and those parties in opposition, together with the adjustment of a number of articles in the constitution as well as suggested adjustments to the draft local authority law. The two sides also discussed adjusting the draft political parties and organisations law, the printings and press law and a proposal submitted by the Joint Meeting Parties before the 2006 September elections concerning comprehensive political reform.

Though JMP parties expressed satisfaction with the dialogue the ruling party issued a statement requesting that the JMP clarify their stance on the current events in Sa'ada governorate. The statement then when on to accuse opposition parties of obstructing the government's attempts at resolving the Sa'ada issue by providing political support and media coverage for elements responsible for

igniting sedition in the governorate. The ruling party considered the JMP's stance to be irresponsible and weak.

For his part, the secretary general of Yemeni Socialist Party, Dr. Yassin Sa'eed Noman, assured that the dialogue between the ruling and opposition parties was excellent. He added that the ruling party submitted a dialogue project similar to one suggested by the JMP including recommendations made by European Union. E.U. observers supervised the last election.

Noman added that the procedures relating to the electoral system and electoral law were agreed upon between the ruling and opposition parties. According to Noman, the subjects dealt with ranged from general freedoms, parties and syndicates' rights, civil society organisations and democratic rights including the right of peaceful demonstration. He maintained that the continuing process of national dialogue must be comprehensive in order to reform the whole polity which includes the Sa'ada conflict. A three member committee was formed comprising Dr. Yassin Sa'eed Noman, Dr. Abdulwahab Mahmoud and Sultan Al-Barakani to set the programme for the coming dialogue due to be held in one week.

## UN High Commission for Refugees: More resources needed for Yemen's refugees

By: Mohammed Al-Jabri

SANAA, March 20 — The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) said that needed increased resources to cope with refugees living in squalid conditions outside refugee camps, even though it has the second largest budget in Yemen. The annual UNHCR budget allocated for Yemen currently stands at \$4.7million. Since January of this year more than 2,500 people have landed on the Yemeni coast, with at least 136 people dead and many still missing have perished on the perilous journey from the Horn of Africa.

The announcement was made during a press conference held on Monday by the UNHCR's Assistant High Commissioner for Protection, Ms. Erika Feller. "I found it very distressing that refugees are not living in refugee camps but in squalid conditions such as those in the Al-Basateen suburb of Aden," Feller said. She added that it was important to help these people become self sufficient and

provide a decent and humane environment. However, financing such initiatives remains a problem. "The resources for refugees in Yemen are insufficient. The UNHCR needs to enter into further discussions with our donor countries as we are very dependent on donors," she noted.

Ms. Feller and the UNHCR's Geneva-based director for the Middle East and North Africa left Yemen on 21 March after a five-day visit to the UNHCR's refugee camp in Kharaz near Aden, a refugee reception centre in Mayfa'a near the coast, and various other projects. They also met with new arrivals from Africa as well as the Yemeni authorities.

The visit was also intended to raise awareness about the continuing influx of people by sea across the Gulf of Aden from the Horn of Africa and the challenges faced by the government and aid workers in Yemen. "We looked at the problems confronting Yemen in relation to non-Somali arrivals, particularly Ethiopians", Feller said, adding that, "this movement of people seems



Ms. Erika Feller

to be composed of a mix of people some of whom are genuine refugees seeking protection while others are economically motivated".

Continued on page 3

## Dhahian besieged, Sa'ada war prolongs

By: Mohammed bin Sallam

SA'ADA, March 21 — Government forces continue their offensives upon Dhahian city, the stronghold of Al-Houthi loyalists, using all types of heavy weaponry as well as support from air forces.

According to tribal sources, the Yemeni army offensive is fiercest in Dhahian, located 8 km. north of Sa'ada city, since confrontations began between it and Houthi supporters. Most residents able to evacuate the city did so, heading for secure locations, while large numbers of elderly citizens, women and children remain in their residences, most of which are made of clay, and live under the mercy of mortar, tank and missile attacks that have left dozens dead or injured.

The same sources added that, "Dozens of houses were demolished on

top of their residents, while the remainder have no access to food and medicine. Further, electricity and water supplies are cut off."

They note that the situation there is tragic, calling on all relief organizations and international human rights organizations to provide aid for those who either have fled to farther locations to escape the flaring war or those confined in their homes.

The fierce confrontations between Houthi loyalists and the Yemeni army have expanded to include other areas, such as Al-Anad, Al-Khafji, Bani Muath, Al-Saifi and Al-Amar in Al-Safra district.

Sa'ada locals express displeasure at the participation of tribes from outside the governorate in the ongoing war, causing most of them to join the Houthis in their fight against the Yemeni army. Further, attacking Dhahian, the area's

second-largest city of more than 8,000, prompted the same feelings among residents.

During last Sunday's "Together against War" symposium attended by politicians, journalists, human rights activists and members of Parliament, participants demanded ceasing the ongoing war in Sa'ada. They also urged all parties to help resolve the governorate's problems according to Yemeni law and constitution, highlighting Yemeni citizens' rights to form organizations and conduct peaceful demonstrations.

Participants further denounced random arrests occurring in many Yemeni governorates regarding the Sa'ada events, stressing the importance of releasing hundreds of citizens who have been arrested for their opinions or for rejecting the war in Sa'ada.

They also denounced prohibiting media and relief organizations from

entering Sa'ada to convey the facts about what's happening there, emphasizing that the media has the full right to cover news about the confrontation, as well as receive truthful information. They further maintained that blocking or misleading public opinion is a stark violation of press freedom and journalists' rights to cover the events impartially from their original sources.

Mohammed Al-Sabri, Joint Meeting Parties spokesman and head of the executive committee, assured that the JMP calls for applying the law and constitution in any conflict because war's consequences overshadow the entire nation. He further voiced the JMP's readiness to work on halting the bloodshed. He stressed that public institutions shouldn't give up, hinting at inserting the tribal milieu into the Sa'ada war against Houthis.

Continued on page 3

Want service and value? ...Budget

**Budget**  
 Car Rental

National and International Reservations  
 Reservation Tel. 309618 - 506372,  
 Reservation Fax. 240958,  
 Hadda, Reservation Tel. 411727  
 24 hours (Hot Line) 733652317

**تريدينج رود**  
 للمقاولات والتوكيلات التجارية

**Trading Road**  
 Contracting & Commercial Agencies

Contracting  
 Oil services  
 Travel & Tourism  
 Cargo

Republic of Yemen - Hadda St.  
 Tel. : 265132 - Fax : 514611  
 E-mail : zoa@y.net.ye

عبر العالم في الوقت تماماً  
**The World on Time**

**FedEx**  
 Express

SANAA Tel: 440228/30 صنعاء

**Haier** **هاير**  
 Inspired living احسان معكم بالحياة



الوكلاء الرسميون: محلات عبدالقي على التجاري التجارية

عبدن: المعلا - شارع مدرم ٢٤٣٩١٣  
 ش التحرير ٢٥٣١٧٩  
 صنعاء: الزبيري ٤١٣٣٩  
 المكلا: شارع خور الكلا - موقف بلقيس ت ٣١٣٣٣  
 إب: شارع تعز ت ٤١٩٤٩٩

**SG Navigator**

قوة تحمل ..  
 أكثر من المعتاد



الآن ..  
 يمكنك شراء السيارة التي حلمت بها غير يرتاح قرض سيارتي من بنك اليمن الدولي ..

المركز الدولي للسيارات والمعدات  
 International Center For Motors & Heavy Equipment  
 الوكيل الحصري في الجمهورية اليمنية  
 Sole Agent in Yemen

المركز الرئيسي: صنعاء - شارع الستين - أمام العالمية للسياحة  
 Head Office : Sana'a - 60th St. - opposite to Universal Tourism  
 هاتف : +967-1-442284/86  
 فاكس : +967-1-442287  
 E-mail : info@icmhe.com  
 www.icmhe.com

أنظمة ضبط الحضور والانصراف  
**بالبصمة**  
 الرقابة الآلية للدوام

تكمّل آلي مع نظام الرواتب والأجور من بين مميزات:  
 إمكانية الخصم الآلي بموجب اللوائح الإدارية للمنشآت.  
 أسعار منافسة وضمانة بعدد البيع.

لطلب والاستفسار:

المركز الرئيسي:  
 الجمهورية اليمنية - صنعاء  
 ص ب ١١٢٥١ - عمارة الكرمي  
 هاتف : ٥٠٣٨٦٦  
 فاكس : ٥٠٣٨٦٧

عبدن:  
 تلفون : ٢٠٥٩٨٩  
 تلفون : ٢٠٥٩٨٩

تعز:  
 المكلا  
 تلفون : ٣٨٠٨٦٦  
 تلفون : ٢٥٨٢٠١

**Saheal**  
 Tadalafil 20 mg

صلاية لمدة 36 ساعة  
 Keep that spark alive



**Shaphaco**  
 Pharmaceutical Ind.  
 Health & Life



## In brief

**HADRAMOUT****Symposium discusses Yemeni human development**

March 20 — The Hadramout office of the Yemeni Institute for Democracy Development organized a symposium Tuesday entitled, “The Democratic March and its Reflections on Human Development in Yemen.” The event aimed to clarify the role of the democratic move, which Yemen has undertaken as a political option to improve and boost all areas of human development, including health, education and living standards. Numerous academics, representatives of NGOs and officials participating in the event reviewed several working papers on public services, education, technical training and higher education.

**AL-JAWF****Teachers striking for overdue salaries**

March 20 — Primary and secondary school teachers across the governorate are striking for the third consecutive day to protest suspending their salaries for the past three months. The governorate’s branch of the Yemeni Teachers Syndicate said the strike includes all governorate schools, except those in Khalaq district where teachers received their salaries.

According to Waze’e Askar, manager of Khalaq’s Education Office, district teachers received their February and March salaries earlier this week. The teachers syndicate mentioned that it is contacting concerned parties in the governorate in order to resolve the issue.

**SANA’A****Symposium on handicapped legislation**

March 21 — On Wednesday, Sana’a hosted the third Arab symposium on handicapped legislation, which is amended by the Shoura Council in cooperation with the U.N. Handicapped Office.

Raja’a Al-Masa’abi, a member of the symposium’s preparatory committee and deputy chairman of its technical committee, noted that the symposium was part of a series of events the U.N. Handicapped Office so far has organized with the aim of shedding light on relevant legislation in the Arab world and exchanging experiences in the area.

Al-Masa’abi affirmed that the symposium was of great importance, particularly after the U.N. adopted international conventions concerning the handicapped.

**Heavy rains likely**

March 21 — The Yemeni Surveillance Center expected heavy rains in mountain areas extending from Sa’ada to Taiz on Wednesday and Thursday. In its weather forecast, a copy of which Yemen’s Saba News Agency obtained, the center called on residents to remain on full alert and stay home to avoid risks from possible torrential rains. It further advised citizens not to walk in the highlands, on house roofs or near high trees, nor use cell phones or tour the coast during the thunderstorms.

**SHABWA****Governor reviews archeological survey results**

March 20 — During a meeting with the National Team for Archeological Survey, Shabwa Governor Ali Mohammed Al-Maqdashi reviewed the results of a comprehensive archeological survey the team recently conducted in Nisab and Hutaib districts. Mohsen Al-Zubeidi, director of the governorate’s General Antiquities and Museums Authority and head of the team, disclosed that the survey results include documenting 176 ancient sites, most of which are remains of populated villages and graveyards. He added that the survey discovered the unique lifestyles of ancient Yemenis.

**TAIZ****Course on community center management**

March 20 — The National Cultural Youth Center organized a training course on community center management last Sunday with the participation of 24 male and female trainees from various Yemeni governorates. Funded by the Sana’a-based United Nations Development Program, the course sought to strengthen and develop community service centers. The National Cultural Youth Center established such centers more than a year ago with funding from UNDP, Microsoft and the Cairo-based Information Technology and Telecommunication Program, in cooperation with Al-Eisi Trading Group.

## Water & Environment Minister: Yemen has not implemented its water strategy

By: Amel Al-Ariqi

SANA’A, March 21 — The Minister of Water and Environment revealed that even though Yemen has the best water strategy and hydrocarbon preservation legislation in the Middle East, such measures are yet to be put into action; “There is an approved national water strategy, a water investment plan, and many regulations and decrees, but the problem lies in the implementation” said Abdulrahman Alaryani, stressing that the Yemeni government’s inability to implement these strategies have lead to donors reconsidering their support to the water sector in Yemen. “Now we have a crisis with the donors because we couldn’t move from planning to implementation” said the minister who explained that donors are now resorting to conditional support. “The donors warned us that their constant support will be conditional upon visible results regarding water management in Yemen” he added.

The warning resulted from the Yemeni government’s inability to progress with the National Water Sector Strategy and Investment Plan (NWSSIP) approved in 2005. “Unfortunately, two years have passed since the approval of the national water strategy, but nothing has been done on our part given that we assured donors and development partners that we would share in the development of water projects to facilitate hydrocarbon management in Yemen” said the minister.

Yemen is officially classified in UN Human Development Reports not only as a water scarce country but a country facing a water crisis. Yemen lacks big rivers or lakes with its main water supply originating from rainfall or groundwater which already faces overexploitation. At the end of 2005, only 58% of the urban population and 37.5% of the rural population had access to safe water. The discrepancy between water consumption and available resources reached more than 1000 Mm\_ in 2005, and this figure is increasing every year. “The best way to face this crisis is to plan and implement proper water resource management schemes in coordination with all the actors involved— the government, public and private sectors, foreign representatives, and civil society organizations. We believed that the National Water Sector Strategy and Investment Plan was the first step to achieve that goal,” the minister said.

According to the minister the strategy is a visionary and modern water resources management programme that proposes a set of institutional, financial and regulatory measures aimed at addressing issues in 5 sub-sectors: urban water supply and sanitation, rural water supply and



Two children carrying empty containers, searching for water before they go to school.

sanitation, water resources management, irrigation and watershed protection. The strategy, which covers the period 2005-2009, requires an investment of US\$ 300 million per year with the key donors in the sector comprising the World Bank, Germany, and the Netherlands.

The minister stated that the Ministry of Water is not the only authority involved in water management. “The Ministry of Water is concerned with only seven percent of water resources whereas 93 percent is managed by the Ministry of Agriculture. He also referred to the mismatch in expectations between the water programmes approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Strategy which leads to inefficient management of water projects. “For example, the Investment Programme for Public Management of Irrigation is totally counter to the National Water Strategy. They are still focusing on agricultural expansion and demand in land dependant on underground water and on building small dams whose economic potential is limited. Their concern with the rational usage of scarce water resources is rudimentary at best.” He added that Qat plantations, which form the main crop in most agricultural regions, consume huge mounts of water for very little tangible benefit to the country.

The minister also criticised the random digging of wells in Yemen saying that “we cannot control water drilling rigs even in the capital city. Of course, as a Ministry we don’t have our own police or security apparatus, so we have to request that security units be attached to us under our authority to help us control and seize these rigs. However, after two months we found out that some of our security personnel had become became guards of these

illegal water digging rigs”. Alaryani called for a national conference to be held this year with the appropriate authorities including politicians, intellectuals, and the private sector to get a clearer picture of what needs to be done regarding water management in Yemen.

The Minister’s statements come hot on the heels of World Water Day, 22 March, which will open with the statement "coping with water scarcity". The National Water Resources Authority (NWRA) celebrates this day every year by organising publicity events all over the country, aimed at high officials as well as the general populace, at NWRA Headquarters and Branch Offices. In Sana'a, to mark the official and international importance of the event, an official ceremony takes place on 22 March in the morning. It is to be attended by representatives from the Yemeni government, the United Nations, all donors involved in the hydrocarbon sector in Yemen, water-related institutions as well as international and local non-governmental organizations.

There will also be an open Water Fair, entitled "water discovery land", in the popular Sabeen Park with exhibitions on all aspects of water resource management including ancient and modern irrigation techniques, water quality testing, geophysics investigation, a game to understand the water pollution cycle, games and drawing activities for children, a life-size theatre show on water, attractive blue water-clowns interacting with the public, a special World Water Day Photo spot, and many interesting documents and water-related gifts to win. Similar activities are also being organised in other governorates such as the Water Cup football matches being held in several cities of Yemen.

## A-Shora.net sill under siege

By: Moneer Al-Omari

SANA’A, March 20 — The Ministry of Telecommunications has been blocking a news website that belongs to the opposition party, Popular Forces Union, since 24 February. The website was also blocked during the week of local elections and presidential elections last September. Al-Shoura.net, known for its harsh criticism of the regime, has been blocked on the authority of high-ranking officials following numerous official threats against its webmasters.

“This official blocking of our site is a new violation, adding to previous violations targeting us,' sources at the news website said. They added that it was blocked because of government intolerance of its coverage of corruption, human rights abuses and calls for cultural and political reform”.

Earlier this month, officials at the website called on all human rights and press organizations to unite in solidarity with them. They called for more pressure to be exerted upon the Yemeni government to stop its oppression and unblock the website, together with halting other forms of suppression and violations. They called upon the government to uphold the freedoms granted by both the Yemeni Constitution and international law.

Reporters without Borders, an NGO, voiced its concern over the blocking of web sites and forums in general and Al-Shoura.net in particular. “The Yemeni government is increasingly resorting to filtering online content to prevent opposition parties from disseminating their ideas and engaging in constructive

dialogue”, the organization said. “As the authorities already control most newspapers and all radio and television stations, censoring the internet has become a natural priority," it added.

In 2004, the courts passed a sentence against Abdulkarim Al-Khaiwani, who is the editor-in-chief of al-shoura.net. Al-Khaiwani was sentenced to a year in jail and the website was suspended for seven months. Al-Khaiwani was later jailed for seven months in 2005 on the grounds of publishing an opinion piece criticising President Ali Abdullah Saleh. The editor was also tried for publishing reports on topics considered taboo in Yemen, including inheritance rules, corruption within the Oil sector, and the involvement of high-ranking officials in trade which represents a conflict of interest. He was later freed under a general amnesty granted by President Saleh in response to pressure exerted by local, Arab and international organisations. However, the security services prevented him from travelling last year while he was on his way to attend a human rights conference in Morocco.

The Editor-in-Chief of the Independent newspaper ‘Al-Deyar’, Abed Al-Mahthari, is still wanted for publishing a report on corruption within the judicial system, while the Editor-in-Chief of the opposition newspaper, Al-Thawra, Khalid Salman, was granted asylum in the United Kingdom after suffering harassment from the authorities. It is a sad statement of fact that the freedom of the press, an essential pillar of democratic governance, continues to deteriorate in Yemen.

## Attash masterminded USS Cole attack, U.S. officials say

SANA’A, March 21 — Former Al-Qaeda leader Walid Attash admitted to masterminding the Oct. 2000 attack on the USS Cole in Aden, according to the U.S. Department of Defense.

At a hearing session, Attash told a military committee that he purchased the explosives and mobilized a team that bombed the destroyer during a routine refueling stop in Aden for several hours. He added that he planned the operation a year before the attack.

Regarding his involvement in attacks against U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, Attash admitted that he was an intermediary between Osama Bin Laden and his associate, Sheikh Abdulrahim Al-Nashri, stressing that he met with the operation’s executer just hours before the attack.

Attash, a Yemeni national, was born in Saudi Arabia and was the former guard of Al-Qaeda leader Osama Bin Laden and helped reinforce the organization’s fortifications in Tora Bora. U.S. officials say Attash

recruited the suicide bombers who attacked the USS Cole and further mobilized two other suicide bombers who participated in the Sept. 11, 2001 terrorist attacks in New York City.

Pakistan has arrested more than 400 people suspected of links to Al-Qaeda, including Khalid Sheikh and Ramzi bin Al-Shaibah, who masterminded the Sept. 11 attacks in the U.S.

Arresting Attash is considered the largest successful operation in ongoing efforts to hunt for Al-Qaeda members.

The families of the USS Cole victims demand their government compensate them for \$105 million to be collected from the Sudanese government’s frozen bank assets abroad.

Yemen closed the USS Cole file after rulings were issued against six defendants in the case. The State Security Specialized Penal Court ordered capital punishment in absentia for Abdulrahim Al-Nashri, who is jailed in the U.S., and sentenced the other five to ranging prison terms.

## Paints Factory demolished by Public works office

TAIZ, March 20 — Many official parties expressed their resentment at the demolishing of the wall of a chemicals factory in Taiz by a group of government employees affiliated with Taiz’s Public Works Office.

The western wall of the National Factory for Paint and Chemicals, affiliated with Ahmed Abdullah Al-Shiabani and his partners group of companies, was demolished by some public works employees accompanied by security personnel. The company was only given 24-hours notice for this action.

It was earlier pointed out that the factory is away from the targeted expansion of Al-Rubai’i Street, being some 25-meters away from the center of the street. The technical report also indicated that the factory was built according to the general plan. It also asked that the wall not be destroyed and recommended alternatives. However, the office got back and destroyed the wall.

The chairman of the General Authority for the Investment office in Taiz, Ali Abdurrahman Othman, denounced the incident and threatened resignation unless such conducts that frustrate investment are halted. He also asked the aggressive party to apologize

and compensate the factory for the losses incurred.

For his part, Sulatan Al-Asbahi, head of the Trade and Industry Ministry office in Taiz, assured that he was against such conduct as it hinders official aims to encourage investment. He further added that he made a field visit to better understand the extent of the damage and take the necessary measures, noting that the factory has all the required licenses.

General Manager of the Al-Shaibani Industrial Group demanded the protection of national investments from illegal blackmailing and the encouragement and support of local industries to enhance their competitiveness. He further added that what happened to his factory was an irresponsible act committed by some people who do not feel responsible towards their protecting national investments that help development in the country.

In a letter sent to the governor of Taiz, the factory administration asked for the rebuilding of the wall and compensation for the losses incurred, together with the punishment of those who carried out the act.

The factory is one of the oldest industrial institutions in Yemen, established 40 years ago.

## Civil Society Organizations discusses economic, social and cultural rights

SANA’A, March 21 — The Human Rights Information & Training Centre (HRITC) in collaboration with Amnesty International organisation, launched the first training workshop about economic, social and cultural rights for non-governmental organisations (NGO) in Yemen on Wednesday 21 March at the Taj Sheba hotel for two days.

About 30 participants from Sana’a, Taiz, Aden and Al-Hodida attended, representing different social and human rights organisations. Some activists participated in training courses on how to assist the marginalised and poor in improving their quality of life in Yemen. Aze Al-Dan Al-Asbahi the chief of the Human Rights Information & Training Center (HRITC) said that the workshop is intended to facilitate co-operation between small local organisations and international organisations such as Amnesty International. “Most participants in the workshops are interested in political matters so we have arranged for the workshop to spot light developing organisations and measures to increase their effectiveness the socie-



From left to right, Izz AIDan Al- Asbahi, Dr. Khadija Al-Haisami and Ahmad Karauad.

ty,” said Al- Asbahi.

The regional coordinator for the Amnesty International, Ahmad Karauad stated that Amnesty aims to cast light on various forms of violence to and violations of human rights and encourage governments to join and honour international agreements by helping to develop and increase awareness on human rights issues in society.

Addressing participants, Minister of Human Rights Dr. Khadija Al-Haisami said, “It’s of crucial importance to pay

closer attention to public rights and freedoms and it is important to reinforce a culture of human rights culture Yemenis and further social awareness by initiating a partnership between the ministry and civil society organisations in Yemen. To ensure the success of such an initiative the Ministry has signed an agreement with the European Union to initiate a joint project to develop the partnership between the Ministry and civil society organisations”, Al-Haisami added.



## Continued from Page 1

### More resources needed for Yemen's refugees

#### New plan discussed

UNHCR officials and the Yemeni authorities discussed ways to ensure that the needs of genuine refugees were identified and not returned. They put into place the foundations of a plan directed at assisting the government in the management of economic migrants. According to the UNHCR, there are around 100,000 refugees in Yemen, of whom 9,000 live in Kharaz camp and 14,000 in Al-Basateen area. However, Feller said this is not representative and the number could be more. Yemeni government estimates put the figure at more than 300,000 refugees in the country.

1,183 new Ethiopian refugees

were registered at Mayfa'a during 2006 alone, and that in a camp that formerly held only 633. "However many Ethiopians don't want to be registered at the centre because they fear immediate deportation," Feller said.

The UNHCR official said her discussions with the authorities included ways to

to avoid the repetition of an incident involving the shooting of boats carrying refugees bound for Yemen by coastguards. Yemeni coast guards usually fire at boats while pursuing smugglers, which causes deaths among passengers. In 2006, UNHCR records show some 26,000 people making the voyage and at

least 330 dying. Another 300 were reported missing and believed dead. Also discussed were measures designed to ensure unimpeded access to refugee centres and the provision of aid workers who could the rehabilitation of terrorised refugees assist who may have stories to tell but who are afraid to them. Such measures were part of a ten-point plan set out by the UNHCR for 2007.

Feller concluded her remarks by saying that she leaves Yemen with a positive impression about the attitude of the Yemeni government towards refugees. Yemen has been a party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol.

### Dhahian besieged, Sa'ada war prolongs

Concluding the symposium, participants called for national dialogue involving both the authority and the JMP to come up with a joint vision to stop the war in Sa'ada and create national and constitutional solutions that preserve the state's dignity and ensure application of the constitution, together with integrating Houthi loyalists into the Yemeni political process.

On March 20, a media source at the General People's Congress described the Yemeni Socialist Party's stance on the Sa'ada war as "disgraceful and irresponsible."

"It's not strange that the Socialist Party media, especially Aleshteraki.net, has become a bugle for terrorist elements by repeating their misleading forgeries, including what's published by fugitive terrorist Yahya Al-Houthi. This comes in the context of giving back service and providing political and media cover for the terrorist and criminal acts committed against the nation,

its citizens and security and armed forces personnel," Al-Motamar.net quoted the source as saying.

It added, "This disgraceful stance of the Socialist Party masks revenge goals and bad intentions aimed at harming the country, its security, stability, national unity and social peace."

In retaliation, a source at the Yemeni Socialist Party declared that the 'disgraceful act' is that of the ruling party's leadership, which is leading a futile war in Sa'ada against the nation, while the consequences of the 1994 Civil War still haven't come to an end.

The independent Nass Press web site quoted the source as saying that the ruling party leadership "can't live or rule without war," stressing that his party will continue its calls for stopping wars in general.

It added that the Socialist Party's stance calling for ending the war in Sa'ada matches its stance in all dirty wars, which do nothing except drain

Yemeni resources in pointless conflicts, maintaining that it will always call for stopping war, whether leaders accept such a stance or not.

"We don't even know who the imams are! Are they those quelled by the September 26 Revolution or those who have inherited it?" the source questioned.

In related news, the Yemeni armed forces-affiliated 26September.net reported Wednesday that Yemen has submitted a request to Interpol demanding the extradition of MP Yahya Al-Houthi, now living in Germany. The request contained numerous accusations against Al-Houthi, including fomenting sectarianism, participating in forming armed gangs, shaking national security and stability and taking innocent lives.

During a session last month, the majority of Yemeni MPs agreed to rescind immunity for Yahya Al-Houthi.

## Request for Expressions of Interest No. REI-CS/1:RALP-G/1//1-2007

**NAME OF COUNTRY:** Republic of Yemen  
**NAME OF PROJECT:** Consulting services  
**CREDIT NO:** 4220 - Yemen

**This request for expression of interest follows the general procurement notice for this project that appeared in development business.**

The Republic of Yemen has received accreditation from the international bank for reconstruction and development (IBRD) international development association (IDA); and intends to apply part of the proceeds of this credit to payment under the contract for consulting services.

The services include:

- 1. A livestock policy and legislation:** they are expected to organize and manage workshops, to carry out baseline surveys on existing livestock and veterinary legislation and to assist DGAR in building a national strategy and policy document.
- 2. Epidemiology:** It will have the task to design, in close coordination with DGAR, a coherent epidemicsurveillance network and an emergency plan of action based on Government policy.
- 3. Participatory epidemiology:** operational role in the training of all designated network's animators throughout the country.
- 4. Livestock diseases economist:** To carry out a national disease prevalence and economic survey in order to evaluate and develop financial arrangements.
- 5. Participatory animal production and rural appraisal:** It will have an operational role in the training of all central and regional staff to identify and quantify animal production issues.
- 6. Trainer in laboratory techniques:** It will be responsible for upgrading the laboratories' staff capacity.
- 7. A quality assurance and laboratory information:** It will have the central responsibility of assisting the veterinary laboratories department management in improving the laboratory practices of all central and regional laboratories'.
- 8. A vaccine production:** study the viability of a thermostable Newcastle vaccine production unit.
- 9. A quarantine and livestock:** Design and enforcement of adequate quarantine management policies for Yemen, compatible with international standards.
- 10. A disease investigation and recognition trainer:** Advise the management system to be and monitor the training of veterinary technicians.

The **RAINFED AGRECULTURE AND LIVESTOCK (RALP)** now invites eligible consultants to indicate their interest in providing the services. Interested consultants must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services (brochures, description of similar assignments, experience in similar conditions, availability of appropriate skills among staff, etc.). consultants may associate to enhance their qualifications.

A consultant will be selected in accordance with the procedures set out in the world bank's guidelines: selection and employment of consultants by world bank borrowers, May 2004.

Interested consultant may obtain further information at the address below from (8:00 am to 3:00 pm).

Expression of interest must be delivered to the address below.

**Ms. Bilquis Anwer A. Sattar, Manager Project Support Unit**  
**Rainfed Agriculture and Livestock Project**  
**Sana'a, Republic of Yemen - P.O.Box 13181**  
**Telfax :- +967-1-532557**  
**Email:- [ralp@yemen.net.ye](mailto:ralp@yemen.net.ye)**  
**Closing date :-1st April 2007**

## VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) invites **Yemeni Nationals** to apply for the following position with its project HIV/AIDS UNDP.

**Post Title: National Project Manager:**

**Duration: 12 Months with 3 months probation period-renewable.**

#### Responsibilities:

- Study the broad project work plan and developed detailed 3 monthly activity work plans for operational details of the project to ensure attainment of project targets month by month.
- Participate in evaluation and selection of suitable implementation sites from among the UNDP project sites, and in consultations and sensitization of site partners, local communities and authorities on the project aims and activities.
- Ensure close consultation between the project and the identified partners for the project.
- Facilitate and supervise the execution of the training courses and workshops for HIV/AIDS activities.
- Attend regular meetings to coordinate activities of the project with UNDP Programme officer, specialists, National AIDS Programme (NAP) management and staff, United Nations Thematic group.
- Be responsible for timely implementation of advocacy activities and appropriate dissemination of project reports and documents, and ensure the timely procurement and delivery of required project materials.
- Provide supervisory and management support to the other UNDP project site HIV/AIDS Focal points, and National Consultants undertaking various assignments in support of the project.
- Supervise management of project funds, and prepare and submit regular financial and activity reports.

#### Qualification:

- Masters Degree in Public Health, Health administration, management or Social Sciences.
- At least three years of management experience including development projects with community participation components.
- Computer skills in both Arabic and English Languages.
- Fluency in English and Arabic, both written and oral.

**Interested candidates are requested to visit our website at: <http://www.undp.org.ye/undp-vacancies.htm> for detailed terms of reference of the positions and may submit their applications indicating the title of the post applied for by mail to Human Resources Unit and response will only be made to short listed candidates.**

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

**The deadline for receiving applications is Tuesday, 31 March 2007**

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



## VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) invites **Yemeni Nationals** to apply for the following positions with its project **Enabling Activities for the Preparation of Yemen's Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.**

**1-Post Title: : National Project Coordinator.**

**Duration:12 Months with 3 months probation period-renewable.**

#### Responsibilities:

- Prepares a detailed work plan for the project and draft terms of reference for the subcontracts Supervises and ensures the timely implementation of the project relevant activities as scheduled in the working plan (in consultation with the PSC and (UNDP)
- Compiles the scope and content of the overall SNC report and relevant sections in consultation with Team Leaders.
- Develops the scope of the work and Terms Of References (TORs) and other procurement documentation required to identify and facilitate recruitment of experts and consultants.
- Supervises project support staff national consultants who are recruited to provide technical assistance.
- Organizes and supervises the workshops and training needed during the project.
- Liaises with the relevant ministries, national and international research institutes, NGOs, and other relevant institutions in order to involve their staff in project activities, and to gather and disseminate information relevant to the project.
- Prepares periodic progress reports of the project.
- Oversees the maintenance and update of Yemen's climate change web page.
- Collaborates with all relevant stakeholders and the Project Steering Committee and other partners to ensure their involvement in the project.
- Ensures that the SNC process is in the line with guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties (CoP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and contributes to the improvement of the UNFCCC reporting process.

#### Qualification:

- Master's degree in environment-related studies and other related disciplines.
- Good understanding of Yemen's environment/development issues as well as the three thematic areas under investigations.
- At least six to eight years experience relevant to the project.
- Excellent communication (Written and Oral) Skills.
- Expertise in putting together results-oriented action plans.
- Demonstrated experience in working with government, donors and the United Nations system.
- Appropriate experience working with government structures at local levels, and working with NGOs and private sector.
- Substantial involvement in the preparation of the national Greenhouse Gases (GHG) inventory and the Initial National Communication (INC).
- Substantial knowledge of methodologies for inventories.
- Substantial experience in Government and in inter-departmental procedures preferred.
- Familiarity with international negotiations and processes under the UNFCCC preferred
- Familiarity with computers and word processing.

**2- Post Title: Administrative Financial Assistant:**

**Duration:12 Months with 3 months probation period-renewable.**

#### Responsibilities:

- Carry out the preparation and follow up arrangements for project related workshops and meetings.
- Prepare minutes of the meetings of the Project Steering Committee and other project meetings.
- Setup a financial system in accordance with (UNDP) regulation.
- Disbursement of funds to the programme.
- Control the expenditure and ensure accuracy of computation and completeness of supporting documentation; prepare cheques and bank transfer letters.
- Implement day-to-day financial and administrative activities of the project.
- Implement the procurement activities of the programme in accordance with UNDP regulation.
- Oversee and prepare financial transactions, payments and purchase orders, in accordance with UNDP procedures.
- Prepare financial reports according to the UNDP System.
- Prepare all necessary documents for the contractual process with local consultants.

#### Qualification:

- University degree in accounts/finance; specialized training in accounting
- Minimum of five years experience in finance and accounting field; full proficiency in computerized accounting systems;
- Good knowledge of internal accounting procedures and reporting systems;
- Computer skills in both Arabic and English Languages;
- Clerical and administrative experience.
- Good knowledge of Arabic and English Languages.

**Interested candidates are requested to visit our website at: <http://www.undp.org.ye/undp-vacancies.htm> for detailed terms of reference of the positions and may submit their applications indicating the title of the post applied for by mail to Human Resources Unit and response will only be made to short listed candidates.**

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

**The deadline for receiving applications is Tuesday, 31 March 2007**

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





INTERNATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN

بنك اليمن الدولي

IBY

Now..  
All Visa cardholders can use  
their cards in Yemen through  
IBY ATM's Network.

Al-Mahweh  
Hodeidah  
Taiz  
Aden  
Mukalla  
Al-Shehr  
Seiyun

**VISA**

VISA ELECTRON PLUS

For more details please call us on 01 - 407030 or visit our website at [www.ibyemen.com](http://www.ibyemen.com)

Almudhalath 01 448390

**GRAND VITARA**

Revitalize your senses

In today's proactive, hyper-productive world, it's easy to lose touch with your surroundings. Suzuki suggests a return to the basics: take the time to feel the wind, smell the flowers, hear the vibrant voice of nature. And nowhere better than the stylish sophisticated all-new Grand Vitara. The intelligence and capabilities of this all-around 4x4 naturally reflect the lifestyle and personality of its owner.

No matter how inactive your senses have become, you'll be amazed at how they respond to Suzuki's stimulating **Grand Vitara**.

**Now!**  
3-Door Sports  
Version  
for Ultimate  
Excitement!

4  
Years of Confidence

SABHA

Sana'a, Hodeida, Taiz, Ibb  
Tel.: (+967)(1) 201359, 201319  
Showroom (Sana'a): 404340  
[suzuki@yemen.net.ye](mailto:suzuki@yemen.net.ye)

**SUZUKI**  
Way of Life!

**Book online and save.**

To celebrate the launch of [www.emirates.com/ye](http://www.emirates.com/ye), book online and save on ticket prices to any Emirates destination. This offer is valid for online bookings before 31st May.

Visit [www.emirates.com/ye](http://www.emirates.com/ye) for details. Fly Emirates. Keep discovering.

[emirates.com/ye](http://emirates.com/ye)

**Emirates**

300 international awards and over 80 destinations worldwide. For full terms and conditions please visit [www.emirates.com/ye](http://www.emirates.com/ye) and for more information please call Emirates on Tel: 444442.



# Kindergartens in Yemen: Reality and aspiration

By: Anwar Moghram

Kindergartens and schools are the most important means for a child's development. A child joins the kindergarten at the age of four and then at six he or she is admitted to primary school spending between five to seven hours inside the walls of the kindergarten or school and away from his mother, father and family thereby becoming his or her second home. Thus, teachers of both sexes become role models for the children. The school or the kindergarten is a very different atmosphere from that existing in the child's house, being regimented according to the educational curriculum and other activities along with instilling respect for social discipline and co-operation. He and she will also learn the value of practicing their own hobbies and pursuing new interests. The curriculum enables the child to innovate and develop skills. Further, class activities help the child to exhibit his innermost feelings and satisfy his own scientific interests and wishes. Without doubt, those nations which care about their present and future will invest greater resources in children to help their cultural, social, health, economic development.

## The establishment of kindergartens in Yemen

Article 30 of the Constitution of the Republic of Yemen underlines the importance of protecting and caring about children. Building on this, Law No. 45, passed in 1992, and especially Article 16 of that law, states that kindergartens are part of primary education. The kindergartens according to Article No. 17 aim to socialise children between three and six to education and implant healthy and positive customs in their personalities in order to create healthy and educated children who are able to interact with others. Despite these legislative edicts and the early establishment of kindergartens in Yemen, the condition of kindergartens is below the desired level, be that qualitatively or quantitatively.

Kindergartens were set up in the South of Yemen during the 1950s, according to Manger of Expansion and Demand at the General Demonstration of Kindergartens



Kindergartens are a safe place for children to acquire social skills through play and communication.

Hassan Al-Misri.

If we make a comparison between the number of kindergartens during 2004-2005 and 2006-2007, we will find that their number has decreased from 261 to 208 kindergartens. While the opposite should be the case this setback was not confined to government kindergartens but to private ones also.

As for the children enrolling in these kindergartens, their number decreased during the academic year 2006-2007 with 1379 children.

The same thing applies to babysitters whose number decreased during 2006-2007 by 184.

According to Education Pointers in Republic of Yemen issued in 2005, the percentage of those children enrolling in kindergartens does not exceed 0.06 percent of the total number of children. It is 0.05 during 2006 according to the same source. This means that more than 3,563,425 children remain outside the kindergarten education system.

General conditions for inaugurating kindergartens:

According manger of expansion and demand at the General Demonstration of Kindergartens Hassan Al-Misri, the conditions that should be met in order to inaugurate a kindergarten include:

1. The building should be one story and separated.
2. It should be good ventilated with

enough artificial lighting.

3. There should be open and wide yard and space.

4. All games should be made of plastic.

5. They should have educational means.

6. Babysitters should hold, at minimum, a diploma in psychology, sociology, English language or other relevant educational qualification.

Al-Misri adds that most government kindergartens are attached to girls' schools.

Regarding the application of condition 6 above, Manger of Kindergartens Administration at the Capital Education Office, Adel Al-Shamiri, believes it is applicable to about 80 percent of Kindergartens. However, he is contradicted by the Regulation and Programs Administration Manager at Ministry of Education Faisal Muhalab who believes this condition has been fulfilled by no more than 0.04 percent of kindergartens.

Muhalab believes there are many difficulties and hurdles barring the development of kindergarten education, including the lack of a private or operational budget, which prevents them from expanding or maintaining kindergartens which consequently paralyzes the work in his administration. Further, there is no inspection over the work of kindergartens and the Ministry of Education has no spe-

cial curriculum for kindergartens.

Raja'a Al-Ariqi, headmaster of the Modern Al-Wissam Kindergarten, sees obstacles in the lack of a specially trained educational cadre something which is, moreover, due to the lack of specialized teaching departments in Yemeni universities. This forces kindergarten administrations to employ secondary graduates or those with little educational qualifications who are then paid very little. Furthermore, the Education Ministry has not conducted any training courses for existing babysitters in order to develop their skills base and professionalism. The lack of a unified curriculum permits each kindergarten to innovate with its own curriculum with some basing their curricula on those taught in other Arab countries. Al-Ariqi criticizes this and considers such adopted curricula unsuitable for the Yemeni educational environment.

A recent report on Yemen's human development issued by Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation in 2004 dealing with knowledge, culture, education and information indicates that most kindergarten programmes focus on teaching reading and writing without giving adequate care to integrated growth programmes. Furthermore, the reports from Ministry of Education inspectors do not reflect reality as they themselves lack the professional competence necessary for evaluating educational programmes. Fatima Saleh bin Ismail, headmaster of 1 June Kindergarten which was established in 1986, believes that the major hindrance to education in kindergartens lies in the lack of a specific budget for them, the lack of a specialised curriculum and separate specially built buildings.

The human development report sees the problem as not just a deficiency in the curriculum, but also to the absence of specially tailored programmes for both talented and impaired children which may adversely affect the child's future achievement.

According to Ibtisam Sharaf Addin, babysitter at Modern Al-Wisam Kindergarten, the difficulties faced by babysitters include the lack of vocational courses and inadequate training to help cope with stubborn, violent and pampered children. Her friend Aisha Al-Midrawi, who has a post preparatory school diploma, admits encountering difficulties in dealing with children especially when they cry or weep from pain and she does not know the reason for their crying and she can't do anything until she has called their families.

Um lila thinks kindergartens are not qualified enough and lack a specialised cadre. Most kindergartens depend on cadres who are just preparatory or secondary school graduates. They never receive any training courses to upgrade their child-caring skills. Thus, we do not trust them and refuse to enrol our children in those kindergartens. Government kindergartens do not meet the required care and professional standards one would expect while the private sector is busy with gaining more money at the expense of service delivery.

Type of kindergarten	Number
Government kindergartens	63
Private and foreign kindergartens	198
<b>Total</b>	<b>261</b>

Number of kindergartens and their types according to 2004-2005 statistics.  
Source: Education Pointers in Yemen issued by the Supreme Council for Education Planning, August 2006

Type of kindergarten	Number
Government kindergartens	81
Private and foreign kindergartens	127
<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>

Number of kindergartens and their types according to academic year 2006-2007.

Source: Programs Organizations Administration at the General Administration of Kindergartens in Ministry of Education

Type of kindergarten	Number of children
Government kindergartens	9183
Private and foreign kindergartens	8810
<b>Total</b>	<b>17993</b>

Number children enrolled in kindergartens during the academic year 2004-2005.

Source: Education Pointers in Republic of Yemen August 2006

Type of kindergarten	Number of children
Government kindergartens	10425
Private and foreign kindergartens	6189
<b>Total</b>	<b>16614</b>

Number children enrolled in kindergartens during the academic year 2006-2007.

Source: Programs Organization Administration at the General Administration of Kindergartens in Ministry of Education

Type of kindergarten	Number of babysitters
Government kindergartens	615
Private and foreign kindergartens	564
<b>Total</b>	<b>1197</b>

Number of babysitters at kindergartens according to academic year 2004-2005.

Source: Education Pointers in RY, August 2006

Type of kindergarten	Number of babysitters
Government kindergartens	561
Private and foreign kindergartens	434
<b>Total</b>	<b>995</b>

Number of babysitters at kindergartens according to academic year 2006-2007.

Source: Programs Organization Administration at the General Administration of Kindergartens in Ministry of Education

Um Ahmed, whose son is enrolled in a kindergarten, assures her son's level of achievement is not good and attributes this to the lack of professional care on the part of kindergartens and the absence of specialised babysitters which, together with lacklustre inspection and evaluation by the Education Ministry, means that kindergartens have no incentive to improve.

Aref Ghaleb notes that kindergartens should be available in every zone as families fear enrolling their children in distant kindergartens. Further, most kindergartens, if not all, do not meet the required standards regarding cadre, facilities and equipments. Head of Kindergartens Department at Hadramout University, Dr. Ali Ba'abbad, believes that there should be qualitative and quantitative expansion in kindergartens because the percentage of those enrolled in these institutions is unacceptable; just 17,000 children.

Ba'abbad asks the governments to construct more kindergartens and train and

qualify a specialised cadre to work in them. He further stresses the importance of opening new departments for kindergartens in faculties of education of all Yemeni universities and hiring the graduates of such specialisations.

The human development report includes the following conditions for developing education:

- Supporting education faculties which include specialised departments for kindergartens and early childhood and further assigning jobs for the graduates of these specialisations.

- Consulting specialists and experts to make a specialised curriculum that links children to society and environment.

- Reinventing the kindergarten administration at the Ministry of Education and providing it with the experienced, qualified, professional cadre. However, the report did not specify the means of reinvigoration especially under the absence of a specialised cadre and the lack of an official budget.

## Invitation for Prequalification

Republic of Yemen  
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

### Headquarters and Complex Building Design - Sana'a

#### Brief Description of the project

The scope of work includes Architectural work to design the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research Main Building and Complex, in addition to supplemental buildings in one complex.

The Ministry of Higher Education seeks to contract with established professional Architectural and Engineering Offices and Companies to prepare the needed designs to construct the new headquarters for the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research.

This announcement invites qualified offices to submit their profiles and supporting documents for review and prequalification. Prequalification will be conducted using established prequalification procedures, as defined by the Government to The Republic of Yemen.

Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Procurement Department during official working hours from 8 AM to 2 PM. A complete set of prequalification documents in Arabic or English are to be submitted to the above office no later than 10 am, 30 days of this announcement. The documents should be clearly marked "Application to prequalify for Architectural Design of Ministry of Higher Education Headquarters, Sana'a."

To: Director of Procurement  
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research  
info@hepyemen.org  
Tel: 01/535031 - 35

## Official Launching of

### TAJIMA TFGN-650 (1500 X 162.4) 2 WE

**By: Mr. H. Tajima**  
(Chairman - Tajima Industries - Japan)

**Introducing First 50 Heads Computerized Embroidery Machine In U.A.E.**  
LAUNCHING CEREMONY ON 24th MARCH 2007 AT 10:00 AM

Venue:  
Star Sewing Machine Trading Company Showroom  
Al-Qusais Industrial Area-3, Dubai  
Exhibition: From 24th to 26th March 2007 @ 10:00 am to 8:00 pm

**To Embroider on Textile, Sarees & Arabic Dresses, etc.**

**STAR**  
SEWING MACHINE TRADING CO. (L.L.C)

Head Office :  
Al Qusais Ind. Area, P.O.Box : 5354, Dubai - U.A.E.  
Tel. : +971 4 267 9444 , Fax : +971 4 267 9445 ,  
E-mail : star@starsew.com

Jeddah Branch :  
AFTAB HASHIM USMAN EST  
Tel. : +966 2 644 8988 , Fax : +966 2 644 9899  
E-mail : ttc\_jeddah@yahoo.com



## The President's partiality: A lesson in governance?

Because he is a President with a penchant for the rich in Yemen he has been notably silent about the necessity of reducing prices, reviewing the situation of supplies or discussing the demands of retired employees from the universities and civil and military institutions. Nor has he been very vocal on the maintenance of their rights.

Nobody wants to remain in employment for life, but the employee and the administrative apparatus have to give sufficient warning to government employees or soldiers nearing the end of their service that they will be referred to pensions by the end of the year. In so doing the authorities concerned will ensure that a loyal employee will not be deprived of a salary for several months as is the case at present necessitating frequent trips to insurance and job security authorities.



By: Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Tarb

Maintaining labourers' and citizens' rights has been one of the basic principles enunciated by President Saleh in numerous political addresses. Saleh has emphasised the necessity of providing protection and safety for labourers and government employees who represent the cornerstone of national development.

I think that such rights constitute a red line which is impossible for anyone to overstep without serious political consequences. It has to be the basic principle in dealing with peoples' lives: job security and stable salaries are the rights of all employees as well as access to pensions. The civil service ministry is not empowered to unilaterally suspend, "review" or cancel republican decrees as the decrees are usually placed in effect as soon as they are issued. This only reflects badly upon the project of creating a new Yemen

founded upon the rule of law and order rather than the defunct system of whim, patronage and nepotism that characterised the old Yemen from which Saleh promised to deliver us.

Yet regretfully, the government knows more than its opposition parties that state employees have become accustomed to improving their living standards before attaining their pensions through the granting of four allowances. Such employees expect the government to treat them like soldiers in terms of the promotions and privileges they believe to be theirs by right. No one agrees with strike action, legal or illegal, as a means to attain rights given that such rights have been constitutionally guaranteed in the first place. Especially when the situation is made all the more difficult by the recent wave of price hikes which has affected everyone. And nobody accepts that a small minority of people should stop the progression of economic reform and development. Nonetheless, the fault lies not in those forced to strike but in legal, institutional and procedural

imbroglio which refuses to grant the retired their legal rights. We suggest that the ministries of civil service and job security and finance sit together to discuss and resolve the case of those referred to pensions before the end of their contract and those denied pensions upon completion of their term of service.

Most Yemeni's of my generation still remember the socialist ideals of days gone by such as a healthcare and education system for all citizens. But please don't misunderstand me; I am not arguing for socialism one country, we have greatly benefited from an *open* market. What we don't need is a totally *free* market 'red in tooth and claw' in which the survival of the fittest (or most nepotistic) becomes the only ethic. The dignity of labour must be complimented with the dignity of rights and the freedom to enjoy them.

*Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Tarb is an economist and a professor in Political Science. He is the head of the Arab Group for Investment and Development.*

## Opposing the continued fighting in Sa'ada

Day after day, the public's opposition to the Sa'ada war grows while some officials privately assess the situation as being counter-productive. Many have stated that the government should not continue military operations unless they are conducted in accordance with the *national* interest rather than the parochial interests of the current administration.

These officials also suggest that continued military operations in Sa'ada are bound to adversely affect the country as a whole, such as the destruction of national unity, the exhaustion of the country's scarce financial resources, extra burdens on the state machinery and the possible breakout of new local conflicts across the country. Another dangerous aspect is the inevitable deterioration of Yemen's reputation especially the harm it will do to recent attempts to attract local and foreign investment. Many fear that Yemen may not escape the negative effects of tense relations between some parties in the region as well as the continued sectarian tensions widely spread throughout the Arab and Islamic nations.

Additionally, officials remarked that the continued clashes have an adverse effect on the development of Yemen's



By: Ali Al-Sarari

democratic political process as the clashes result in increased procedural malpractice and the restriction of the freedom of the press. The possibility that the country may be transformed into a battleground between different sectarian ideologies puts at risk Yemen's historic reputation as a country where different sectarian groups have peacefully coexisted for hundreds of years.

As a consequence of the threat to national stability the officials view the Sa'ada fighting as irrational and say it should be tackled through serious negotiation in order to prevent the reoccurrence of other domestic armed conflicts be they in Sa'ada or other parts of Yemen. Reinforcing national peace and security is an important prerequisite for national development, for the fight against poverty and unemployment, and the provision of improved living standards for Yemen's citizens.

If the officials' concerned were responsible for decision-making within the machinery of state their decisions would have helped put a stop to the Sa'ada fighting. But the reality is that the actual decision-makers neither listen to these viewpoints nor do they per-

mit officials to publicise their viewpoints. In a few weeks, terrorist propaganda grew via the media with the express aim of overwhelming the public consciousness and transforming the media and mosques into platforms from which to disseminate hypocrisy. Educated people and media personnel have, in their negligence, turned into advocates for war by inflaming popular sentiment rather than informing it. If the decision-makers insist on preventing thinkers from using their minds while permitting hypocrites to become the only source of information for the people a wave of hatred will overwhelm the country. This will only pave the way for the transformation of the dream of the Republic- of a peaceful, democratic, secure and prosperous nation -into the nightmare we had hoped to have escaped.

Resolving the conflict is Sada'a is no easy task but neither is it wholly impossible given both sides willingness to come to the negotiating table in a war that neither government troops nor Al-Houthi loyalists wish to prolong or escalate. The demands of the rebels, led by Abdulmalik Al-Houthi, are not difficult to satisfy. Al-Houthi's twin demands are that, firstly, the government order the army to permit local residents hiding in the mountains to return home and surrender their arms without any bloodshed and, secondly, that President Saleh implement his

Amnesty.

So, the answer is simple. Let the people return home and surrender their arms and honour and enforce the law that grants these people their constitutional civil and political rights. If these things are done, the Sa'ada rebellion will disappear and the residents of Sa'ada can carry on with normal life like every other citizen.

*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: Al-Thawri Weekly*

For a better tomorrow

## Education for girls

Education is the pillar of development for any country aspiring to advance and prosper. It is an important factor in the success of human development programmes. Despite the fact that education is one of the simplest human rights, many children around the world, mostly girls, have no access to education according to UN statistics.

A large numbers of girls in the Arab world have no access to education due to multiple economic and social causes while Yemen ranks unfortunately high as one of the countries where education is poor and girls face numerous difficulties and obstacles to social advancement. Even girls who are enrolled in schools find that the social and economic conditions of their families compel them to drop out of schools and stay at home. Although the government and NGOs have laboured intensively to improve education for girls such efforts have not yielded substantial fruits. The organizations and society as a whole should exert greater effort in this respect particularly as the illiteracy rate of Yemen's female population exceeds 80 percent.

Although education for girls in Yemen has faced various barriers and difficulties the insistence of many young women to continue in their education has brought them academic success. Such women then contribute in different areas of Yemeni life thereby providing examples of the success and ambition of

Yemeni women. Such is the positive impact of education upon women and Yemeni society.

One educated young woman even managed to tackle the issues of revenge killings and land disputes between two tribes in Khawlan district, east of Sana'a, despite cultural barriers to such a role. The land dispute lasted for two years until the young woman took the initiative herself to resolve the conflict between the two families concerned. She did so by cleverly circumventing the patriarchal structure of the village thanks to her job as a teacher in a school for students belonging to both tribes. The media have not publicised or popularised the issue nor have they praised the young woman for her efforts. The media must contribute to raising public awareness of the role that education plays in conflict resolution as well as commending the female teacher who played such an integral role in a conflict in which the judicial and security authorities were, for the most part, impotent. For now, have we received a glimpse of the potential contribution that education for girls will make to social stability, conflict resolution and the future of Yemen.

*Yasser Al-Mayasi is a Yemeni journalist specialized in children and business. ymayasi@yahoo.com*

## Letters to the Editor

### The rights of the Southern Somali indigenous people

Somalia's president agreed last month to a national reconciliation conference to try to end 16 years of anarchy in the war-ravaged country after intense pressure from the EU, USA, AL and UN.

The current proposal is a good thing, but what I suggest to the international community, is not to honor only the armed clans and those who have committed human rights abuses in Somalia. What about the hitherto occupied and victimized Southern Somali indigenous communities? Instead of rewarding only the warmongers, the international community should consider also inviting these indigenous communities to the table for a genuine and inclusive reconciliation process.

Who are the Southern Somali indigenous communities?

Hereinafter known as the Banaadiri people, consist of various socio-cultural groups who forged throughout the centuries a common tradition to live in peace and harmony.

That, because of its history, conquest, colonization, migrations, and forced displacements, the Somali nation is multi-ethnic, multicultural and multilingual in nature.

The indigenous peoples of the Banaadir have been particularly subject to de facto levels of discrimination, exploitation and injustice, on account of their origin, culture and language and that, like many other sectors of the national community, they have to endure unequal and unjust treatment and conditions on account of their economic and social status.

This historical reality has affected and continues to affect these peoples

profoundly, denying them the full exercise of their rights and political participation, and hampering the configuration of a national unity which should adequately reflect the rich and diversified structure of Somalia with its wealth of values.

That until this problem affecting the Somali society is resolved, its economic, political, social and cultural potential will never be able to develop fully and neither will it be able to take its place in the community of nations due to it by virtue of its ancient history and the spiritual grandeur of its peoples.

That it will be possible to eliminate oppression and discrimination in Somalia only if due recognition is given to all aspects of the identity and rights of the peoples who have inhabited and continue to inhabit it, all of whom are components of its present reality and protagonists in its development, in all senses.

I conclude that the international community should avoid empowering individuals who abused the country and the society for over decades. This will only lead to a wider marginalization of the silent majority in this long conflict and will be a recipe for disaster.

*Mohamed Ahmed benadir\_star@yahoo.co.uk*

### French president honors Al-Salami

A million thanks to the French government and special thanks to French President Jacques Chirac who, through French Minister for Cooperation and Development, Brigitte Girardin, encouraged and honored Yemeni women in general and Khadija Al-Salami in particular.

Al-Salami has worked as a consultant media director at the Yemeni embassy in France and recently was honored for her cinematic work and literary accomplishments portraying both individual and social issues, as well as for her role in developing bilateral relations between Yemen and France. Her work also will help inject more women's ideas into the political current.

My dear friend Khadija, congratulations for being honored by the French president and being given the chance to serve your country by using your natural gifts of thought and love. Not only were you honored, but Yemeni women as well.

We thank you for your hard work for Yemen and for humanity at large. I want to stress that your artistic medium is exactly how your people and others need to communicate more often.

I'm not surprised that you first received recognition from a foreign nation like France rather than from Yemen, the land of your birth, but that time will come.

We need to remind people of their history and the role of women who helped advance Arab peoples. Many try to hide and erase our most honorable past, which includes examples such as Sheba, Arwa and Asma, who are more famous outside of their own country. We'll be determined to bring them, along with all others like them, back to life in the Arab world in order to stand as examples of women's achievements. We'll never allow anyone to erase such women's historical achievements.

I wish you more success in the future!

*Shafika Al-Gumae waiills@yahoo.com*



YEMEN TIMES

www.yementimes.com

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

Tel: +967 (1) 268-661

Fax: +967 (1) 268-276

P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a, Yemen

E-mail: editor@yementimes.com

Advertisement: ads@yementimes.com

Letters: letters@yementimes.com

**Publisher & Editor-in-Chief**  
Nadia Abdulaziz Al-Sakka

**Head of News Dept.**  
Mohamed bin Sallam

**Head of Design Dept.**  
Ramzy Alawi Al-Saqqaf

**Assisting Managing Editor**  
Amel Al-Ariqi

### Editorial Staff

Al-Ajel, Fatima  
Al-Ghabri, Ismail  
Al-Jabri, Mohammed  
Al-Khawlani, Adel  
Al-Mayasi, Yasser  
Al-Najjar Jamal  
Al-Omari, Moneer  
Al-Saqqaf, Raidan  
Shadad, Nisreen

### Copy Editor

Dana Patterson

### Offices

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

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

**Hadramout Correspondent:**  
Saeed Al-Batati  
Mobile (+967) 77383733  
Email: albatati88@yahoo.com  
Fax: +967 (05) 360303

### Subscription rates:

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

### Policies:

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



# 50 years of European Union

Fifty years ago six European countries came together to create a unique form of regional organisation. The objective was to ensure war would never again ravage the European continent, leaving a trail of death and devastation in its path.

It has undoubtedly been a tremendous success. For fifty years its members have enjoyed unprecedented levels of peace, prosperity and stability. And so they have pushed it to go further. Over the years it has evolved to be much more than a simple trading bloc coordinating members' trade policy and setting common tariffs. Now numbering 27 members, the European Union today is a political organisation active in all the areas that pose the greatest challenges to society in the 21st century.

For countries around the world that means we are no longer just a trading partner. Now we are a strategic partner for issues as varied as international terrorism, climate change, HIV/AIDS, and resolving the world's most entrenched conflicts.

In our relations with our international partners we project the values we believe have contributed to our own success. Our prosperity has grown out of a particular form of regional cooperation which has developed hand in hand with a deeper commitment to democracy, human rights and the rule of law. It is this experience, the secret of our own success, which we seek to



By: Benita Ferrero-Waldner

offer to others.

The European Union acts in many different ways on the world stage, but a common EU foreign policy is a relatively new addition to our activities which we are still developing. We realise that sometimes makes it difficult for our partners to

understand how to work with us. But even though we are not the most straight-forward of international partners, we are certainly one of the most influential. And our ambition is to contribute even more to the international community and to our partners around the world.

One frequently forgotten fact is that the European Union is already the world's largest donor of international assistance. We currently provide 60% of the world's official development assistance, the Commission alone providing over €7 billion. We aim to tackle poverty and provide humanitarian assistance wherever it is required.

We also deploy our resources to provide prosperity and stability to others. The EU has developed a unique set of skills in assisting countries in transition. Our expertise has been crafted by our experience at home helping the countries of Southern Europe and then Central and Eastern Europe make the transition to market economy and an open society. We now seek to use those skills elsewhere, to ensure others bene-



fit from the same prosperity and stability.

Around the world the European Union has a dense network of formal agreements and over 130 delegations, including one in Yemen, to cooperate with countries on issues like trade, energy, the environment, human rights and international organised crime. We have a growing range of foreign policy instruments available, not just our trade and aid policies, but also our rapid response to humanitarian emergencies, and our police and military missions. In strengthening our role in the world our task is to deploy these instruments as coherently and effectively as possible, whether that be in Lebanon, the West Balkans or the Democratic Republic of Congo.

We are already making a difference – by playing a part in finding a solution to conflict in the Middle East and trying to resolve the international stand-off over Iran's nuclear intentions. We are leading by example on questions like climate change and energy security. All these questions will be at the heart of the international agenda in the months and years to come.

We believe that it's only through partnership that solutions to these questions can be found. That's why we put so much value on our relations with our

partners around the globe, but it's also why we are so committed to multilateralism. We fully support the institutions of global governance such as the United Nations and the World Trade Organisation. We want to work with our partners to strengthen those organisations and the rules-based multilateral order they uphold.

The EU is not a finished story. Our institutions and powers are still evolving and nowhere is that more true than in the area of foreign policy. But it is already clear that our partners see us as a different kind of partner than the purely trading partner we once were. They see the strategic value of greater cooperation with us, just as we see the strategic value of greater cooperation with them.

Similarly, the EU's citizens expect their leaders to put Europe on the world map. They want us to create better lives not only for them and our neighbours but for everyone. So this is our objective for the next 50 years: using the achievements of the last 50 years – our wealth, peace and experience – not only to maintain our own standard of living, but also for the benefit of others.

*Benita Ferrero-Waldner is the European Commissioner for External Relations and Neighbourhood Policy.*

## Middle East policy as I see it

As a person charged with enhancing the prosperity of Japan for our children and our children's children, it is impossible for me to overemphasize the critical importance for Japan of the Middle East, which provides us with such important resources.

In forging principles for our Middle East policy, the first thing I must state today is my determination to deepen our engagement with the Middle East region with regard to not only economic but also political dimensions.

I will be addressing this in more concrete terms later in my remarks, but I believe that we must take every opportunity to increase the frequency of mutual visits by high-level and senior officials.

For Japan, the issues of the Middle East are, as someone rightfully said, "required subjects" in the field of diplomacy. If I were to rephrase that concept



Mr. Taro Aso

in my own words, I would say that in the diplomatic world, the Middle East is the equivalent of Tokyo's venerable Ginza 4-chome shopping district, the upscale must-see for over a century for folks visiting Tokyo for the first time. It is the area in which others will assess your overall strengths in the field of diplomacy.

Let me present to you today three reasons why it is fitting for me to state that the Middle East is so important.

### Reason Number One

The first is related to oil resources.

In 2006 Japan was dependent on the Middle East for 89.2% of its imported crude oil, with the Gulf Cooperation Council states, or GCC states, providing 76.4% of our total imported crude oil.

Add to this the emerging economies of China and India, which already depend on the Middle East for approximately 40% and 60% of their oil imports respectively, and it becomes

apparent that for the foreseeable future, the outlook from the perspective of the Middle East is that the oil market would become a sellers' market to the extreme. As an oil consumer, clearly Japan must maintain a tangible presence in the Middle East.

However, when we consider the world's recoverable petroleum reserves, we can see that in the future not simply countries such as China or India but indeed the entire globe will be increasing their degree of dependence on oil producing countries in the Middle East. The more the world depends on the Middle East for its oil import, the more increasingly important stability in the Middle East will become in the future. The reverse is clearly impossible. This is my first reason for you today.

### Reason Number Two

The second reason why the Middle East is so critical is related to the unexpectedly bright prospects now seen in the region.

We are given to thinking that the Middle East is in a state of constant turmoil, but I would instead like to ask Hiromasa Yonekura, President of Sumitomo Chemical Company, Ltd. for his views, as Sumitomo Chemical has just entered into a joint venture with the world-famous Saudi Aramco for the development of one of the largest integrated refining and petrochemical complexes in the world, and he might tell a very different tale about the appeal of operating there.

This Rabigh project of Sumitomo Chemical in Saudi Arabia is truly enormous in scale, with total operating expenses of over 1.1 trillion Japanese yen. Simply supplying electricity, steam, and freshwater requires a major effort, being conducted by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. As a project involving numerous entities among corporate groups, the tale of this extremely "hot" project now underway there in the blistering heat of Saudi Arabia looks to become one that will be handed down over the years as a great success story.

In the Gulf region now large-scale projects are becoming quite common, and as a result, there is no time like the present to have this "all-Japan" diplomatic power, which incorporates the private sector, exercised in the Middle East.

This is yet another definite aspect of the Middle East. Assisting Japanese companies that move to take advantage of this opportunity will have a tremendous positive impact on our national interests.

### Reason Number Three

Yet my third reason is the most important of all, and one of which you are already well aware.

It is my firm belief that the Middle East region as a whole stands at a cross-

roads of great consequence. That is, the question before us is whether the region will head towards stability or instead spiral downward to turbulence and turmoil.

In the past, issues were largely compartmentalized, so to speak, with Middle East peace issues being Middle East peace issues, Iraqi issues being Iraqi issues, and Iranian issues being Iranian issues, more or less. Yet from around the time of the fall of Saddam Hussein, the balance of power has shifted, and such issues now have a host of mutual repercussions and interactions.

As a result, in at least certain parts of the Middle East, the situation is moving increasingly towards one with an extremely unpredictable future order. In such cases, extremist groups deviating from the original form of the religion are able to increase their power and the situation becomes increasingly confused.

### The Arc of Freedom and Prosperity

In the future as I work towards the creation of an arc of freedom and prosperity in the world, I will make it clear that efforts should start with human resource development.

In the Middle East, the importance of human resource development and education has been emphasized increasingly in recent years as a result of one situation that is quite imminent. When I spoke earlier of issues that are common throughout the region, this is what I was referring to.

Specifically, in the first half of the 21st century, across the board the Middle East region will be experiencing a population explosion. Saudi Arabia for example will see its population more than double between 2002 and 2025, going from 23.5 million people to an estimated 48.5 million. Over the same time period Egypt will see its population grow from 73 million to 103 million, and even Iraq is expected to grow from 24 million to over 40 million.

The question is therefore how we can bring hope for the future to the tremendous number of young people with which the population will swell in the years to come, and how we can create necessary employment opportunities for them. Should we err in our handling of the situation, there may very well appear groups of frustrated persons, the scale of which the world has never seen before. This will most certainly result in the region being an ideal hotbed for terrorism.

With this in mind, I perceive the Middle East as currently standing at a critical crossroads.

*Excerpts from an Address by H.E. Mr. Taro Aso, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, organized by the Middle East Research Institute of Japan.*

## The history of European Union

### 1945-1959

#### A peaceful Europe – the beginnings of cooperation

The European Union is set up with the aim of ending the frequent and bloody wars between neighbours, which culminated in the Second World War. As of 1950, the European Coal and Steel Community begins to unite European countries economically and politically in order to secure lasting peace. The six founders are Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. The 1950s are dominated by a cold war between east and west. Protests in Hungary against the Communist regime are put down by Soviet tanks in 1956; while the following year, 1957, the Soviet Union takes the lead in the space race, when it launches the first man-made space satellite, Sputnik 1. Also in 1957, the Treaty of Rome creates the European Economic Community (EEC), or 'Common Market'.



Robert Schuman presented a plan for deeper cooperation between European countries.

### 1960 - 1969

#### The 'Swinging Sixties' – a period of economic growth

The 1960s sees the emergence of 'youth culture', with groups such as The Beatles attracting huge crowds of teenage fans wherever they appear, helping to stimulate a cultural revolution and widening the generation gap. It is a good period for the economy, helped by the fact that EU countries stop charging custom duties when they trade with each other. They also agree joint control over food production, so that everybody now has enough to eat - and soon there is even surplus agricultural produce. May 1968 becomes famous for student riots in Paris, and many changes in society and behaviour become associated with the so-called '68 generation'.



Beatles together on Ed Sullivan show.

### 1970 - 1979

#### A growing Community – the first Enlargement

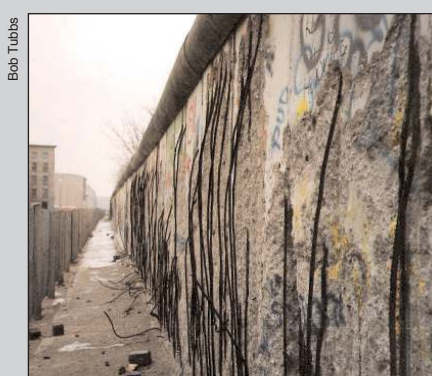
Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom join the European Union on 1 January 1973, raising the number of member states to nine. The short, yet brutal, Arab-Israeli war of October 1973 result in an energy crisis and economic problems in Europe. The last right-wing dictatorships in Europe come to an end with the overthrow of the Salazar regime in Portugal in 1974 and the death of General Franco of Spain in 1975. The EU regional policy starts to transfer huge sums to create jobs and infrastructure in poorer areas. The European Parliament increases its influence in EU affairs and in 1979 all citizens can, for the first time, elect their members directly.



### 1980 - 1989

#### The changing face of Europe - the fall of the Berlin Wall

The Polish trade union, Solidarno??, and its leader Lech Walesa, become household names across Europe and the world following the Gdansk shipyard strikes in the summer of 1980. In 1981, Greece becomes the 10th member of the EU and Spain and Portugal follow five years later. In 1987 the Single European Act is signed. This is a treaty which provides the basis for a vast six-year programme aimed at sorting out the problems with the free-flow of trade across EU borders and thus creates the 'Single Market'. There is major political upheaval when, on 9 November 1989, the Berlin Wall is pulled down and the border between East and West Germany is opened for the first time in 28 years, this leads to the reunification of Germany when both East and West Germany are united in October 1990.



A view of the East side of the Berlin Wall, taken in 1990 (after the border was opened).

### 1990 - 1999

#### A Europe without frontiers

With the collapse of communism across central and eastern Europe, Europeans become closer neighbours. In 1993 the Single Market is completed with the 'four freedoms' of: movement of goods, services, people and money. The 1990s is also the decade of two treaties, the 'Maastricht' Treaty on European Union in 1993 and the Treaty of Amsterdam in 1999. People are concerned about how to protect the environment and also how Europeans can act together when it comes to security and defence matters. In 1995 the EU gains three more new members, Austria, Finland and Sweden. A small village in Luxembourg gives its name to the 'Schengen' agreements that gradually allow people to travel without having their passports checked at the borders. Millions of young people study in other countries with EU support. Communication is made easier as more and more people start using mobile phones and the internet.



### 2000 - today

#### A decade of further expansion

The euro is the new currency for many Europeans. 11 September 2001 becomes synonymous with the 'War on Terror' after hijacked airliners are flown into buildings in New York and Washington. EU countries begin to work much more closely together to fight crime. The political divisions between east and west Europe are finally declared healed when no fewer than 10 new countries join the EU in 2004. Many people think that it is time for Europe to have a constitution but what sort of constitution is by no means easy to agree, so the debate on the future of Europe rages on.



### JOINT YEMENI MEDIA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (JYMDP)

The position of Programme Assistant to the Joint Yemeni Media Development Programme (JYMDP) is vacant for immediate employment. The JYMDP is coordinated by a Senior Media Advisor, placed at the Danish Technical Advisory Office in Sana'a which will also be the workplace for the Programme Assistant.

Working closely together with the Senior Media Advisor (SMA), the programme Assistant will be entrusted with the following main tasks:

1. Be in charge of all practical and logistic arrangement for activities implementation and visiting missions;
2. According to approved budgets, follow-up on disbursement and reporting for individual projects;
3. Updating and maintaining the JYMDP archives;
4. Maintaining communication with Yemeni and international partners, including translation of correspondence and of other texts;
5. Providing ad hoc assistance to the Senior Media Advisor according to daily priorities.

Professional and personal skills required:

1. Written and oral English and Arabic must be fluent
2. Computer literacy: words, excel, internet
3. experience in administrative and financial work
4. Able to work under pressure and preparedness to work long hours in hectic periods of time;
5. good team player

Interested Yemeni and international applicants should send their CV accompanied by a motivation letter by fax for the attention of Stefania D. Bork to the following number: **01-414703**

Deadline for submitting applications is **Saturday, 31 March.**

Only pre-selected candidates will be contacted.



# Aden industrial zone...Yemen's economic savior?

By: Raidan Al-Saqqaf  
alsaqqaf@gmail.com

The Yemeni government currently is accelerating the process of establishing industrial zones in several locations deemed to have the necessary requirements to make them more attractive for investment in order to interest both regional and international investors in Yemen, as well as to promote the nation as an investment destination.

Establishing these industrial zones is coupled with reforming investment laws in addition to providing major investors with sizable areas within the industrial zones, as well as tax exemptions, including allowing several imports to be tax-free, such as machinery, equipment and select types of raw materials.

The Yemeni government has decided upon these measures in order to increase such prospective investments' profitability, especially since Yemen's image as an investment destination has yet to be established, an image better known for complicated bureaucracy and high levels of corruption.

However, recent measures to make Yemen's investment environment more attractive to potential investors have been of great importance, especially if the nation's third five-year national strategy for poverty reduction and development is to succeed.

The strategy aims to increase Yemen's industrial exports and transform its economy from an agricultural one dependent upon oil into a modern, diversified economy with several industrial sectors funding the nation's



Hopes are that Industrial zones would spark a chain reaction among investors and in turn revive the economy.

progress and development by manufacturing value-added products that will help integrate the local economy with the international market.

One example of these industrial zones is Aden industrial zone. Economic experts indicate that once the predicted investments begin pouring into the zone and several industries are established, Aden industrial zone has the capacity to increase the manufacturing sector's contribution to the Yemeni economy from its cur-

rent 10.3 percent to 16.2 percent by 2011, a 12 percent average annual growth rate.

Aside from this, Aden industrial zone would employ at least 1,000 workers during its first phase of operation (2006-2011), while total investments in the zone are expected to exceed \$1 billion, according to Ministry of Trade and Industry Assistant Undersecretary Abdul-Elah Shaiban.

In its plan for Aden industrial zone,

the Ministry of Trade and Industry, in cooperation with Aden governorate, has allocated a 500-acre area west of Aden and currently is negotiating offers from five international firms to develop the area's infrastructure, budgeted at \$1.5 million for the first phase, and will include constructing a road network, sewage, telecommunications and, more importantly, power and electric services.

Minister of Trade and Industry Khalid Rajeh Sheikh stated that the

April 22-23 'Invest in Yemen' conference will bring Aden industrial zone to the attention of potential investors with a wide range of investment opportunities ranging from steel, heavy industries and manufacturing to petrochemicals.

He added that more than 100 investment opportunities in Aden have been researched and found to be lucrative for investors. However, local businessmen remain skeptical that Aden industrial zone will achieve the growth and potential illustrated in government reports, adding that the Yemeni government has laid down such investment-friendly strategies and publicized investment in Yemen.

A source at the Sana'a Chamber of Commerce further indicated that the Yemeni government currently is pushing investors and businessmen out of Yemen due to its arbitrary economic decisions and its inability to provide security and guarantee the protection of businessmen and business organizations currently operating in Yemen.

However, the success of the Yemen investment conference relies heavily upon the prospective profitability of investment opportunities as compared to other opportunities in the region, especially considering that Yemen still suffers the image of its unstable past and high levels of corruption.

Therefore, any explanation of optimistic speculations by the government and the Ministry of Trade and Industry regarding Aden industrial zone may indicate that the government has made some fundamental changes to improve Yemen's business environment. However, the truth of this argument will be tested at the upcoming investment conference.

## Business in Brief

### EU to help Yemen improve business environment

The non-resident Ambassador for the European Union Mr. Patrick Ronald has indicated that the EU is willing to help the Yemeni government further its reforms to build an attractive destination for investment and improve the business in the country.

### Government to regulate retail prices

The Ministry of Trade and Industry is currently working on a draft law which aims at regulating retail pricing through forcing retail outlets to announce a maximum retail price which would be calculated to ensure fair prices for consumers and retailers.

### YLNG: 45 percent complete

The Minister of Oil, Gas and Minerals has indicated that the construction of the US\$ 3.7 billion Yemen LNG plant has been progressing rapidly and that 45 percent of the project has been completed. He added that this project will be amongst the largest in the world and that the plant would start exporting liquefied natural gas by 2009.

### Diesel smuggler caught

Authorities in Shabwa governorate have caught a tanker which was on its way to sell 60,000 litres of subsidised diesel to unauthorized parties off the coast of Shabwa. The Shabwa authorities indicated that they have caught nine tankers during the last six months involved in smuggling of diesel.

### NATCO launches new Porsche Cayenne

The National Trading Company has recently launched the brand new 2007 model of the Porsche Cayenne one of the most successful Luxury Sports Utility vehicles ever sold in Yemen.

## Parliament approves loan for construction of electrical projects

SANA'A, 21 March — In its session held on Monday, Parliament approved a loan to establish a second electric gas station in Mareb, together with expanding the transport network, according to the agreement signed between Yemen and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development valued at around US \$100 million.

This decision was taken following the recommendations of a report prepared by development and service committees. Parliament asked the government to commit itself to the items of the agreement and hasten the implementation of the project according to international quality standards. It also asked the required sums from 2008

budget be secured beforehand to cover the share to be financed by the government and demanded reconsideration of the fees of electrical consumption which are relatively high.

Further, Parliament urged the government to raise adequate finances to secure the remaining sums required for completing the third phase of the project

in Mareb which is projected to have a capacity of 400 Megawatt. Parliament also asked the government to meet the deadline for completion of the first gas station which is due to begin operating next November. It also demanded periodic and annual performance reviews as well as greater oversight of the withdrawal of funds

and their use .

Parliament also approved an agreement to import Saudi industrial commodities required in the building of different electrical projects, adding that the government should commit itself to ensuring the quality of the goods purchased and the acquisition of necessary materials at competitive prices.

## REPUBLIC OF YEMEN - MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT SANA'A BASIN WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECT (SBWMP) VACANCIES ANNOUNCEMENT

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. Now the Ministry of Water and Environment invites Qualified and experienced Local Specialists to apply for the Post of **Project Coordination Unit Director (PCU Director)**

### Tasks and Responsibilities

Under the overall supervision of the Minister of Water and Environment, and observing the technical directives, while adhering to the Project's prevailing rules and procedures, and with leeway permitted for the exercise of independent judgement undertake a range of activities

**(a) PCU Director:** The PCU Director is to be responsible for managing the Project and for overseeing and managing engineering development interventions for all Projects' Components. This will require him/her to work under the supervision of NWRA/SB and in close collaboration with the relevant line agencies, namely the MAI/GDI, DPP, etc. and through them with the consultants engaged to implement the project components. More specifically, the PCU Director shall:

- be responsible for the overall management and coordination of project interventions and in particular for ensuring an efficient collaboration and exchange of information between local and international staff;
- provide overall direction to the project's technical interventions, and review all major project and consultancy reports, through delegation to and reporting from staff as needed;
- prior experience of the applicant with NWRA operations, especially at the basin level would be an asset
- be accountable in the final instance for all aspects of project operations, and particularly for procurement of major works and services, for contracting implementation partners for major tasks, for principal monitoring and evaluation tasks, and for SC and project financial management, record keeping and general administration;
- with staff support, coordinate, liaise with, guide and supervise the line agencies particularly in respect of operational procedures that they should follow for procurement, financial and monitoring reporting;
- in conjunction with the Steering Committee, Sana'a Basin Committee, social development / WUAs specialist and the MAI prepare TA and implementation consultant requirements and TOR, and undertake procurement and supervision of TA and implementation consultant contracts and activities, for engineering development aspects of all project's Components;
- together with the social development / WUAs specialist, coordinate the various involved implementation partners including SC, SBC and LINE AGENCIES staff, other MAI staff, consultant advisors, implementation consultants including social mobilisation teams (SMTs), works and equipment contractors, and WUAs and WUGs;
- assist the social development / WUA specialist with overview, through the line agencies and consultants, of the training and subsequent activities of the SMTs, particularly with regard to engineering, water management, and irrigation and dam systems O&M training and

extension matters;

- participate in the process of assessment and selection of participating communities and projected engineering interventions through definition and application of criteria related to water resource and physical infrastructure characteristics and to water management needs;
- ensure the overall technical quality of project-supported physical intervention investments, through guidance and review of designs and specifications for works and equipment, particularly with a view to their compatibility with local demands and needs, and through participation in and overview of implementation contracts preparation, evaluation and administration;
- in support of the project's procurement and contracts management specialist, identify, investigate and pre-select local manufacturers and suppliers of irrigation equipment and providers of survey, design, construction and installation services for irrigation system and dam works and equipment, including review of their technical records and performances and assessment of their capacity to undertake specific project interventions;
- through the line agencies and consultants as needed, provide technical guidance and training to local private sector partners involved in the design, supply and installation of irrigation and specialised dam and water resources monitoring equipment;
- supervise through the line agencies and consultants the upgrading and conversion of irrigation conveyance and distribution systems, the installation and commissioning of irrigation equipment, the rehabilitation and construction of dams and recharge systems, and other project works and interventions;
- assist the institutional development / public information specialist with technical inputs to facilitate, supervise and review the equipping and setting up of NWRA/SB for routine monitoring of the Sana'a Basin's water resources, and to procure and execute the specified Component 3 hydrogeological investigation and project physical impact studies;
- provide engineering-related inputs to SC monitoring, reporting and decision-making.

### b) Qualifications and Requirements:

At least Master Degree in Water Resources / Water Management / Institutional Development Irrigation Agronomy/ Agricultural Engineering or any related field. Good computer literacy, Fluency in English, At least five years of work experience in management level of similar projects. Specifically, experience in management of IDA Financed Projects.

### c) Duration of assignment:

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

**d)** Applications accompanied by CVs and supporting documents shall be delivered in sealed envelopes to the office of the Deputy Minister of Water and Environment as follow: Ministry of Water and Environment, Hadda Street – Sana'a - P.O.BOX (9237) , Sana'a ROY Tel (00967-1-426452), Fax(00967-1-426451) E-mail (mialhamdi@yahoo.com)

**Latest Date is (March 31st, 2007)**



**Surprise** **Al-Mutahar**  
Iranian Carpet Silk Wool Hand Made

Handmade carpets  
Carpets Wool Pure Silk

Iran St., branching From Haddah St. In Front of Al-Jandool Supermarket.  
Tel: 425945 Mobil: 733208065 - 77208065

**skytrax**  
a certified  
5 Star Airline

IF CULTURE SOUNDS LIKE MUSIC TO YOU, DANCE.

• CHENNAI DAILY FLIGHTS

On the Southeast coast of India sits Chennai, the latest exciting destination from Qatar Airways. The home of the world's second longest beach, history, music, architecture, art, craft and a delicate dance called 'Bharatanatyam'.

Awarded the prestigious 5-star status by Skytrax, Qatar Airways flies to over 70 destinations worldwide.

For more information please contact your local travel agent or  
Qatar Airways Sana'a office: 00967-1-506030-32 or  
Aden office: 00967-2-245606. To join Privilege Club, our Frequent Flyer programme, visit [www.qatarairways.com](http://www.qatarairways.com)

**QATAR AIRWAYS** القطرية

**حتى لا يُقهر اليتيم**  
بمناسبة اليوم العالمي لليتيم  
وبرعاية فخامة رئيس الجمهورية  
تقيم مؤسسة الرحمة للتنمية الإنسانية  
مهرجان الرحمة يوم الأحد ٢٠٠٧/٤/١

print art  
TeleYemen  
MÖVENPICK  
ROYAL MAJESTY  
W GROUP  
ZAZA

**Soon... A commercial landmark will be inaugurated in Aden**



# مركز شمسان التجاري للتسوق

## Shamsan Commercial Centre

On this occasion, the center administration announces the availability of deluxe offices for leasing:

- Special car parking
- Modern and ample elevators
- Security and cleaning services
- Trade center containing many commercial & service shops
- Emergency electrical generators
- Together with many other services and benefits

For reservations and inquiries: Tel: (02390631 - 02390924) - Fax: 02390630





# This is Prophet Mohammed (PBUH)

By: Noor Hamed Abdulla  
Teacher at Aden Community  
College

Do you know why all Moslems all over the world got so angry because of the ridiculous cartoons published in the Danish newspapers about Prophet Mohammed? Do you know why almost all Moslems have decided to stop buying the Danish products? Simply, because they love and respect their prophet more than their sons and parents. Do you know why?

You may think that it is because he was honest and truthful or you may think because he was patient and merciful or may be because he was brave and nice. However, you have never thought that Mohammed was all that.

Before Islam, he was known as the most honest and truthful man in Mecca (his village). For 40 years, he had never lied or deceived others.

He was brave because he was fighting as a great and brave hero in battles against the unbelievers. He had never run away in any battle. In Ohod and Honeen - names of two battles between Moslems and the unbelievers - Mohammed was fighting bravely until the end of those battles even though it seemed that the unbelievers would defeat Moslems. Mohammed who was over 50 years old was resistant with a few men as his companions although most Moslems were running away due to the hardship of those battles.

On the other hand, Mohammed was a very kind and nice person. He was kind with all people. He was kind with men as well as with women and with children as well as with elderly. Even in war he was kind and merciful. Before any invasion, he ordered the army saying: "Don't destroy a house. Don't burn a plant. Don't cut a tree. You will find monastic worshipping, leave them alone. Don't kill a baby, a woman or an old man. Don't attack them at night and in the morning do not horriy a woman or a baby."

Was this man a messenger of war and terrorism or a messenger of peace, mercy and justice? Before answering, please think which war was and is as

honest as this and which army leader was and is as brave, honest and merciful as Mohammed. Again look what is going around you in the world. Have you watched the news on TV recently? Have you seen how many innocent people have been killed? Do you know how many people were killed in the World War I and II? Have you ever heard about the massacres in Palestine? I believe after thinking about these questions and answering them you can judge objectively.

However, you may ask a question like this: Why was Mohammed fighting if he was nice and merciful? May be you have the right to think so because you don't know that Mohammed was calling people into Islam for 13 years without using any kind of force even though he and his companions were being tormented by the unbelievers. Some of his companions who were slaves to the unbelievers were being tormented by their masters only because they were Moslems. And some of them who were the sons of the unbelievers were also being treated badly and punished by their fathers. Mohammed was sometimes insulted by being thrown trash while walking or even praying in front of the Kaaba (the holy House of Allah in Mecca). The unbelievers called Mohammed a liar, crazy and a magician though they knew that he was the most honest person in the world. It is enough to know that Mohammed and Muslims in Mecca were being blockaded for 3 years. No one was allowed to buy from or to sell to them any goods or food. There was not enough food and sometimes there was no food at all which was why they had to eat leaves in order to survive.

Nevertheless, Mohammed was ordered by Allah to fight the unbelievers who prevented him to call people into Islam. He was fighting the evil (the unbelievers) so that he - as a messenger of Allah - could spread Islam - the religion that is based on justice, peace and mercy.

Have you ever heard in the history about an army leader that changes the direction of the army because there is a weak animal on that way? But Mohammed did. He ordered the army



to walk in another direction because there was a dog giving birth to her baby on that way.

He was merciful, modest and kind with all people, Moslems or non Moslems. In Almadina - the town where he immigrated to from Mecca, he was living beside a Jewish man who was always throwing trash in front of Mohammed's house. One day there was no trash so Mohammed was astonished and asked about him and he was told that the Jewish man was sick on that day. Mohammed went to visit him and talked to him politely. As a result the Jewish man became a Moslem because he realized how kind and merciful Mohammed was. Also because he knew that Islam is a religion of love, mercy and forgiveness.

Mohammed was modest with all people, masters or slaves, adults or children. He was always smiling. He was talking with all people in a very polite and modest way. When greeting people, he was shaking hands warmly and he never took his hand until the other person took his hand first. He was very kind with his wives. He was sweeping the floor, mending his torn clothes, milking sheep and going to the

market to buy what his wives needed. Mohammed was so modest that a little girl or a slave used to take his hand and go with him to the market to buy whatever she wanted. Have you ever heard about a president who goes with children or servants to the market? Have you ever gone with your servant or little brothers to the market? You may be modest but you have no time to go with them, but what about Mohammed who was responsible for spreading Islam around the world for all the humanity. He had time for these people we don't give 10 or 15 minutes to talk to or play with. He had time to play with a child because he was sad due to the death of his pet. He played with him for an hour.

He was very polite in talking and negotiating with unbelievers some of whom were talking with him just to make fun of him.

This is Mohammed that these newspapers characterized in ridiculous cartoons. Now do you think this great person deserves to be characterized in cartoons of whatever kind or purpose? What I mentioned is a brief description about his manners and if you want to know more, read about his life.

## THROUGH THE MIND'S EYE

By: Maged Thabet Al-Kholidy  
maged\_thabet@hotmail.com



### Uniform-quality, or real insanity?

Scanning Al-Gumheriah newspaper issue No.13610, an announcement did really attract whoever read it. It was the announcement of the Ministry of Youth and Sports regarding a competition for the best design of the national teams' uniforms. It attracted a bus-driver too, though he is not a designer or a sports man neither. "We need designers for the team-members themselves", the driver ridiculously said. What makes the announcement worthy noticing is the time period during which the national team was participating in the Gulf Cup Championship. Though the team showed good performance, the results showed good "showing-off". Now it comes to mind why the ministry is concerned with the uniforms in this particular period. Perhaps, it expects the team to be nominated as the best team in "Showing-off". If this is the aim, the ministry does really "succeed", if not, we should remind it to get its "awards", "promotions" for its "hard efforts".

Anyway, well looking uniforms are essential because they sometimes, or in most cases, compensate the "lack of well-looking results". The idea of making a competition among designers encourages them to do best to win. I do not know if the ministry follows the same policy in the case of the team qualifying- or as a modern term "team-designing". If it does so, there would be two competitions; one for selecting the team members, and the other for the coaches. Oh, that needs two announcements in newspapers, and may be TV channel. This would cost much money and that may be the reason behind the ministry's turn towards the uniforms.

To have "well-looking" results is not as easy as designing well-looking uniforms. In the latter, nothing is required more than good design-experts, good materials, colours, and so on, while for the former exercises, and well preparation for the team members are essential. Both are, however, costly from the financial viewpoint.

Actually the design itself does not cost much. But other things like the competition announcements, its procedures, importing the materials, etc do increase

the overall expenditure. When a particular design is approved by the committee, which works an overtime periods, there would be another announcement for the competition of manufacturing or "importing" companies to select the one which would give least prices with the "best qualities". "All these" are done by the employees of just "one ministry".

This should remind "higher authorities" to form a new ministry for the "members-design" in order to have well-looking match results like the well looking uniforms achieved by the current ministry. The new ministry-employees must be well-qualified. Or, I think, it is better to make a competition to select only the best qualified applicants.

Specializing a separate ministry with its own budget would improve the process of training and qualifying the teams. The idea of a separate budget would encourage the staff to launch new and new projects. This gives hope that one day the team wins the cup or at least golden or silver medals.

The idea may seem crazy to you, dear readers. But do not worry, "maybe" I am not so. It is only "maybe" because it is always said "the space between "madness and mindfulness is a thread". If this thread-space no longer exists, or as people describe "the fuse has burn out", it is not me to be blamed. Many things in life make me so. Just now I have realized why the number of walk-talking people daily increases. But if this is the madness, what to call the status of those who give priority to complement things rather than the most essential demands?

I have never heard that there are degrees of madness. If my idea is taken as insane, then suppose there are two degrees namely: "normal madness", and "super madness". Being looked at as crazy, I am not going to look at the matter through the mind's eye as usual. It is your duty, readers, to take into account the current status of the national teams relating it with the "excellent" ways in which the budget of the national teams is worthlessly spent.

Maged 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.

## Universal Crossword

Edited by Timothy E. Parker

### ACROSS

- 1 Sixth U.S. president
- 6 Hair controllers
- 10 Whatever you just pointed to
- 14 Door sound, sometimes
- 15 Guard on the deck
- 16 "Arabian Nights" creatures
- 17 Tumultuous
- 19 Noted volcano
- 20 Save
- 21 Modern weapon
- 22 Not well
- 23 Kind of builder
- 24 Data transmission path
- 28 Old maid
- 32 Coastline
- 33 Card with black pips
- 34 Bride of a famous musician
- 35 Britain's Brighton and \_\_\_\_
- 36 Go round the rink
- 37 Explorer Sverdrup
- 38 Elmira-to-Albany dir.
- 39 Le quai des Tuileries adjoins it
- 40 Used a surgical beam
- 41 Carrie Fisher's mom

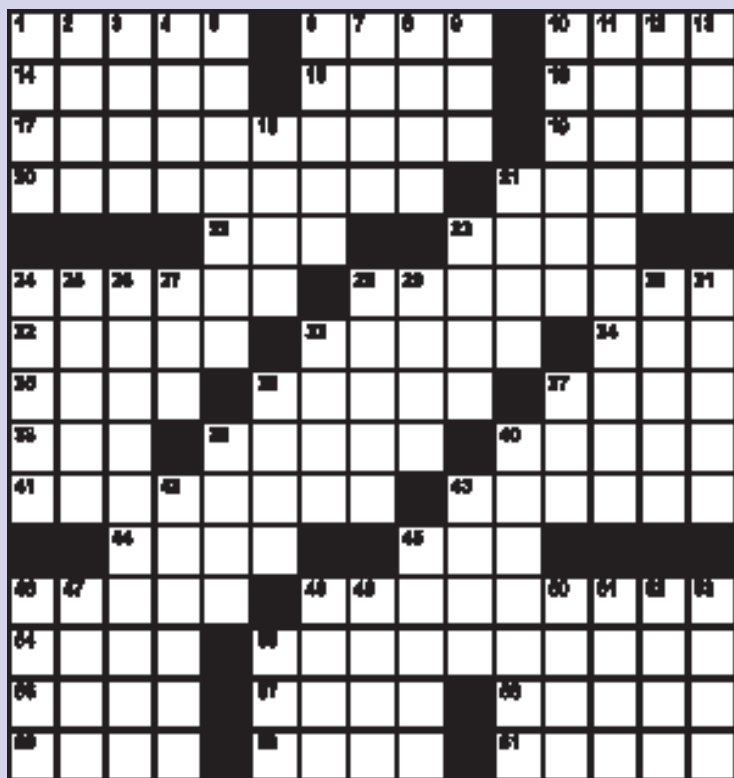
### DOWN

- 43 Greek woodland deities
- 44 Barbie, e.g.
- 45 Tarzan-film character
- 46 Popular fly catcher
- 48 Rob Reiner's mock rock band
- 54 Use soap
- 55 Pint-sized
- 56 It can bring the heat
- 57 Oboist's purchase
- 58 "The Mary Tyler Moore Show" regular
- 59 Author Angelou
- 60 Problems for parents and babysitters
- 61 Banana song title start

### DOWN

- 1 Charley horse, e.g.
- 2 Tom-tom, e.g.
- 3 Prefix with "ballistic"
- 4 Shopper's mecca
- 5 Famed N.Y.C. sight
- 6 Oliver's porridge
- 7 Make money, e.g.
- 8 Tuneful tune

### "RHYME TIME" By Lester Mapple

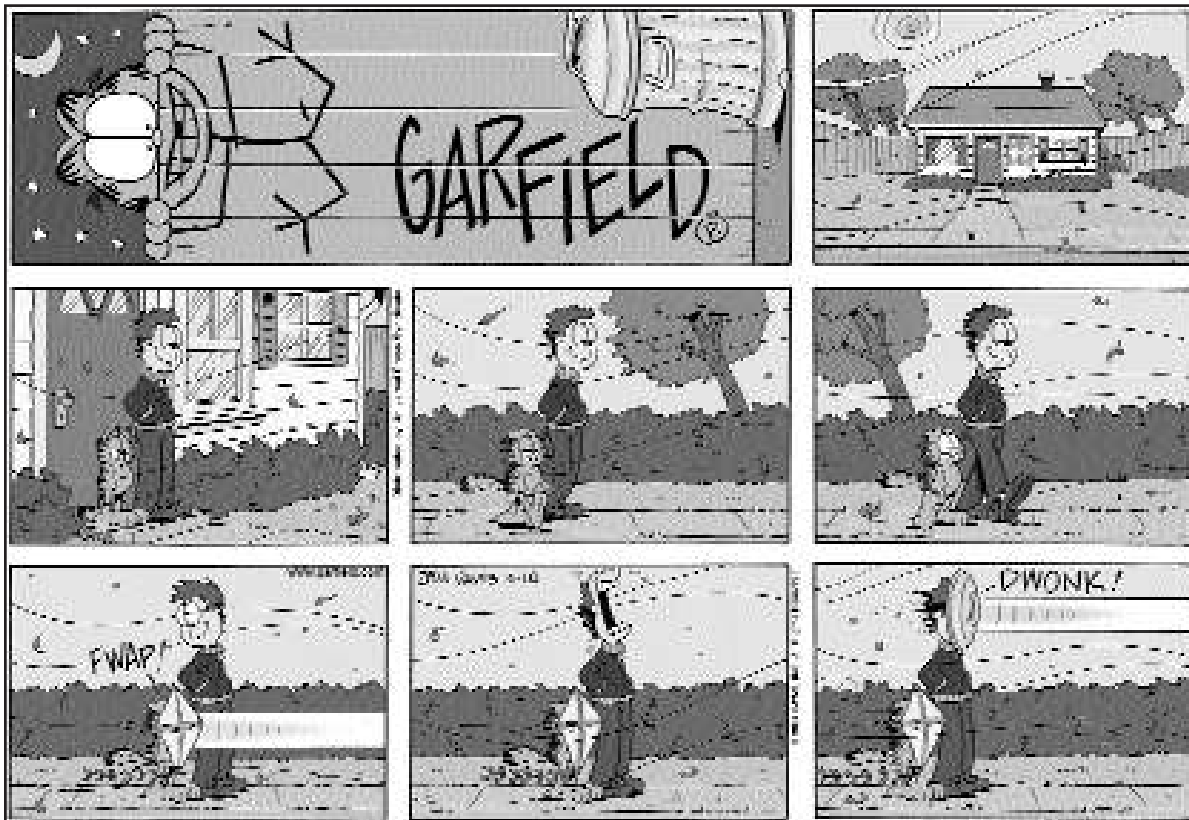


- 9 Like a fox
- 10 Firestone features
- 11 A-OK
- 12 Adolescent affliction
- 13 Nicholas, for one
- 18 Sting
- 21 Muscular fitness
- 23 Wait awhile
- 24 One who finds seats yet still stands
- 25 Call
- 26 Really affectionate
- 27 Fury
- 28 Periods of time
- 29 Fancy spread
- 30 Reply to a knock
- 31 Crosses
- 33 Slide
- 36 Trader's word
- 37 Quaker grain?
- 39 Shoe part
- 40 Depart-ment store plan, perhaps
- 42 Nine days of prayer
- 43 Electronics brand
- 45 Tight spots
- 46 Seize, slangily
- 47 Molten rock
- 48 Come across as
- 49 Voyeur's look-see
- 50 \_\_\_\_ majeste
- 51 They come between fives and twenties
- 52 From the beginning
- 53 Combust-ible heap
- 55 Prefix meaning "three"

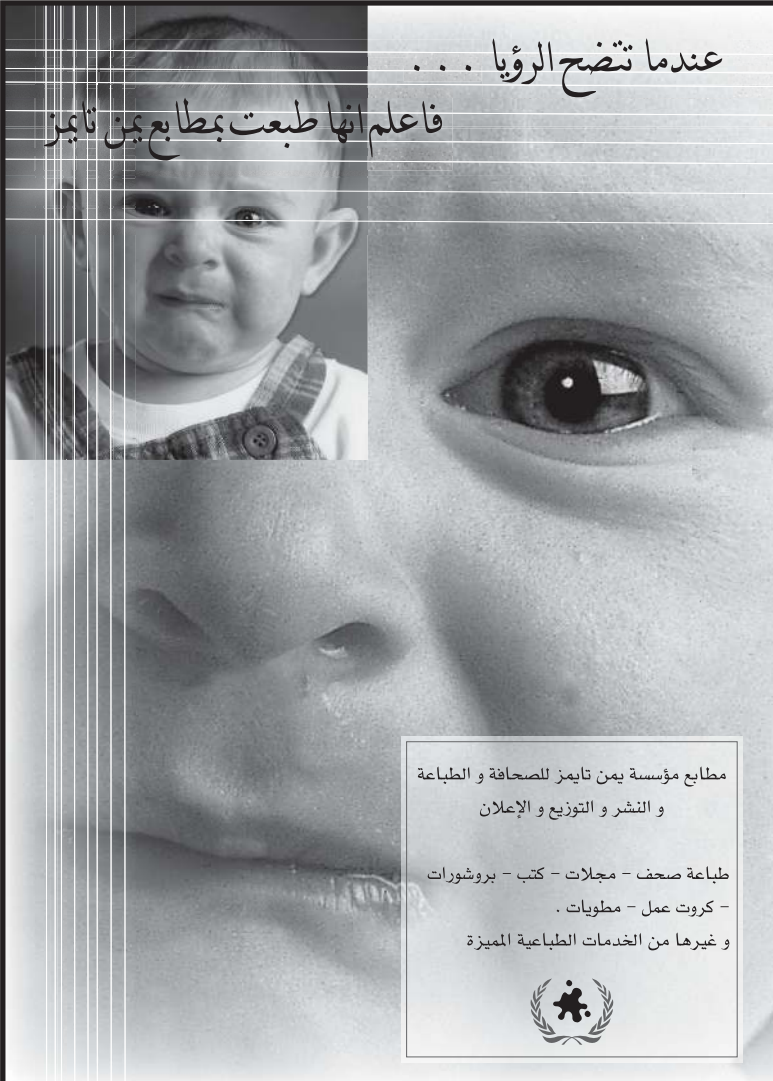
### PREVIOUS PUZZLE ANSWER



© 2007 Universal Press Syndicate  
www.upuzzles.com








عندما تتضح الرؤيا . . .

فاعلم انها طبعت بمطابع عين تايمز

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

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



- البيع ديكور محل (أبوعصام  
للإلكترونيات) بطول ٧م\*٤م -  
شارع مجاهد - السعر مغري.  
للإستفسار: ٧١١٥٩٤٨٥٥ علي  
• البيع: كمبيوتر لاب توب(توشيبا)  
- P4 - في حالة ممتازة  
للتواصل: ٧٧٧٥٠٣٣٨٩
- للبيع: تلفون القمرين في حالة  
ممتازة. للتواصل: ٧٧٧٥٠٣٣٨٩
- مطلوب: طبخة وثلاجة صغيرتين  
(مستعملتين) وبسعر مناسب  
للتواصل: ٧٣٤٠١٠٦٣٣

عن ٢٤١٤٠٠ تميز ٢١٢٤٠٠  
 المكلا: ٣٠٩١٩٠٠: المدينة: ٢١٩٦٤٢٠

**شحن وتوصيل**

**M&M Logistics & Aviation Services**  
**Tel : 01-531221/531231**

النسيم للشحن والتوصيل: ٤٠٧٩٠٠  
 وولد لينك: ٤٠٩١٩٥٠٠-٤٤٤٤٥٠٠

**(+) مستشفيات**

مستشفى الثورة: ٠١-٢٤٦٩٦٦/٧/٩  
 المستشفى الجمهوري: ٠١-٢٧٤٢٨١/٧  
 مستشفى حدة الأهلي: ٠١-٤١٣٩٨١  
 المستشفى اليمني الاعلامي: ٠١-٤١٨٠٠٠  
 فاكس: ٠١-٤١٨١١٦  
 ٠١-٦٠٠٠٠٠/٦٠٠٠٠٠  
 فاكس: ٤١٨١١٦  
 E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

**فنادق**

فندق فراسي: ٠١-٤٢٥٧٠٠/١/٢  
 فندق شيراتون: ٠١-٣٣٧٥٠٠  
 فندق مومبيك: ٠١-٥٤٦٦٦٦  
 فندق تاج سبا: ٠١-٣٣٧٣٧٣  
 فندق ريلاكس إن: ٠١-٤٤٩٨٧١  
 فندق واجنحة الخليج السياحي: ٠١-٦٠٣٣٥٠-٦٠٣٣٥٠/١  
 فاكس: ٥٤١٠٠٠

**معاهد**

معهد يالي: ٢٠٠٤٨٠-٣٩/٣٤-٤٤٨٠٤٤٨٢ فاكس: ٤٤٨٠٣٧  
 معهد اللغة الألمانية: ٢٠٠٩٤٥  
 المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر: ٣٦٦٤٢٢  
 فاكس: ٥١٥٧٥٥  
 معهد كاروكوس: ٥٣٢٤٤٥/٥ فاكس: ٥٣٢٤٣١  
 معهدالبنك: ٢٤-٨٣٣-٥١-٦١٢ فاكس: ٣٦٥٣٣٧

**شركات للتأمين**

الوطنية للتأمين: ٣٧٣١٢/٣٧٣٨٣ فاكس: ٣٧٣٩٢٦  
 مارب للتأمين: ٣٧١١٢/٨/١٢ صنعاء  
 الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين  
 صنعاء: ٣٨٤٩١٣  
 عدن: ٢٤٤٣٨٠  
 تعز: ٣٥٨٨١  
 شركة اليمن للتأمين: ٣٧٣٨٠/٣٧٣٩١٢/٤٢ صنعاء  
 عدن: ٢٤٧٦١٧  
 تعز: ٣٥٠٢٤٥

**مدارس**

مدرسة رينبو: ٤١٤-٣١/٤٤-٤٣٣  
 مدارس صنعاء الدولية: ٣٧-١٩١/٢ فاكس: ٣٧-١٩٣  
 مدرسة الزكريه الدولية: ٤٤٣٥٨/٩  
 مدرسة الماجد اليمنية: ٣٠٦١٥٩

**سفريات**

النسيم للسفريات: ٣٧-٧٥٠  
 العالمية للسفريات والسياحة: ٤٤١١٥٨/٦٠

**مطاعم**

ملعوم وخميرة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)  
 تلفون: ٣٦٦٦٧٠ - ٥٠٢٩٠٠ فاكس: ٣٦٦٦١٩

**الرقام المهمة**

**IMPORTANT Numbers**

للاستشراك في هذه المساحة الاتصال على  
 تحويلية ٣١١ ٣٨٦٦١

طوارئ الكهرباء: ١٧، طوارئ الشرطة: ١٩٩،  
 الإطفاء: ١٩١، طوارئ المياه: ١٧١،  
 الاستعلامات: ١١٨، حوادث (المرور): ١٩٤،  
 الشئون الخارجية: ٢٠٢٥٤٤/٧، الماشون الداعية: ٢٠٢٥٤٤/٧، الهجرة: ٢٥-٢٧١/٣، وزارة المواصلات (تلفون): ٢٥٢٧٢٢،  
 الزراعة: ٢٨٢-٦١/٢، التلفزيون: ٣٢٢٠٠١/٢،  
 مؤسسة البصائر للتقني داخل المدن: ٢٦٢١١١/٣،  
 وزارة المواصلات: ٢٥٤٠٢٣-٢٥٤٠٢٣، السباحة: ٢٥٤٠٢٣،  
 الصليب الاحمر: ٢٠٢١٢١/٣، ٢٠٢١٢١/٣، ٧٢٢٢٢٢٧٢

**\$ البتوك**

البنك التجاري: ٣٧٣٧٢٢ فاكس: ٣٧٣٩٩١  
 مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل: ٣٦٧٧٥٠، ٣٦٧٤٠٧  
 فاكس: ٣٦٧٤٠٧، ٣٦٥٠٣٥٠  
 بنك اليمن الدولي: ٠١-٤٠٧٣٠٠  
 البنك العربي: ٠١-٣٧٦٥٥٠/٢  
 بنك السليف الزراعي: ٠١-٥٢٣٨١٢  
 البنك المركزي: ٠١-٣٧٤٣١٤

**تأجير سيارات**

زايو (Budget): ٣٠٩٦١٨-٥٠٣٧٣٧ فاكس: ٢٤٠٩٥٨  
 يوبو كار: ٣٧٠٧٥١ فاكس: ٣٧٠٨٠٤  
 هيرتز لتأجير السيارات صنعاء: ٠١-٤٤٠٣٠٠  
 فرع شيراتون: ٥٥٤٩٨٥  
 عدن: ٢٠٢٥٢١٢٠

**مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر**

أتك تعلم الكمبيوتر (تركيز على الانترنت، متاهج، تجارة إلكترونية)  
 شهاده ايزو ١.

صنعا: ٠١-٤٦٣٨٠٣  
 فاكس: ٠١-٤٠٧٤١٩  
 عدن: ٣٠-٣٣٧١٩٩  
 تعز: ٠١-٤٠٣٤٣٣  
 المكلا: ٠١-٤٠٣٧٤٢

**T 444553**  
 Infinit Education  
 ٤٤٥٥١٨/٧-٤٤٤٠٧٣-٤٤٤٠٧٣

**البريد السريع**

**FedEx**  
 Federal Express

صنعا: ٤٤٠١٧/٦٧  
 المدينة: ٣٤٩٨٢  
 إب: ٤١١٩٨٨  
 المكلا: ٣٠٣٦٤١  
 شبوة: ٣٠٣٣٦٦  
 سيئون: ٤٠٢٤٦٩

**DHL: 441099/8/76**  
 ٤٤١٠٢٤٥٠: أرامكس صنعا

**ARAMEX**



**مطعم و مخبازة الشيباني**

**AI-SHAIBANI RESTAURANT SUPER DELUX**

باسم محمد عبده الشيباني

**Haddath st. infront of Al- Komaim Center**

**Tel: 266375 - 505290**

**Fax: 267619**

**P.O Box: 5465**

صنعا - شارع حده - أمام مركز الكميم التجاري  
تلفون: ٢٦٦٣٧٥ - ٥٠٥٢٩٠  
فاكس: ٢٦٧٦١٩  
ص.ب: ٥٤٦٥

Email: shaibani@yemen.net.ye

## سيارات

- محمود صغير - حاصل على تمهيدى ماجستير مناهج وطرق تدريس عام ٢٠٠٥م - بكالوريوس لغة عربية - دبلوم معلمين - خبرة في مجال التدريس منذ العام ١٩٩٥م - حاصل على أكثر من عشر شهادات تقدير وخبرة ومشاركة. يرغب في إعطاء دروس خصوصية للراغبين في ذلك.
- للتواصل: ٧١٢٢٦٢٨٣٤
- عمار نعمان - بكالوريوس كيمياء (كلية العلوم - جامعة صنعاء). حاصل على دورة تدريبية في وزارة النفط وكذلك دورة تدريبية في المقياس وظبط الجودة - خبرة في تدريس مادة الكيمياء في إحدى المدارس الأهلية الدولية.
- للتواصل: ٠١/٦٧٨٨٥٠
- ٧٣٣٨٤٥٦١٩

## عقارات

- مسئول قواعد بيانات – رئيس قسم  
إستحقاقات – خبرة في برامج  
المشتريات والمخازن – خبرة في  
مجال التدريس والتدريب – مؤسس  
ومدير معهد سابقاً – خبرة في  
مجال البرمجة والصيانة لمدة  
سبع سنوات – خبرة في مجال  
المحاسبة لمدة أربع أربع سنوات  
– يبحث عن عمل للفترة المسائية  
فقط.
- للتواصل: ٧٧٧٢٢٧٠٤٩
- محمد العودي – بكالوريوس  
تجارة (إدارة أعمال) – دورات  
في اللغة الإنجليزية والكمبيوتر –  
خبرة في مجال العلاقات العامة  
والتسويق والإدارة – يرغب في  
العمل في مجال عملة أو أي مجال  
مناسب.
- للتواصل: ٧١٢٤٤٢٥٧٩
- للبيع: أرضية حر في العاصمة  
صنعاء – هبرة – جنوب مبنى  
وزارة التربية الجديد على خط فرزة  
الحصبة – قرب جولة مأرب –  
حوالي ١١ إلى ١٢ لبنه – ٢١ متر  
واجهة على الشارع – سعر اللبنة  
٤ مليون ريال غير قابل للتفاوض.
- للتواصل: ٧٧٧٠٣٨٣٣
- للإيجار: شقة حديثة ومؤثثة  
الإيجار: ٢٠٠ دولار.
- للتواصل: ٧٣٣٤٣١٨٩
- للبيع: مركز اتصالات  
بالمواصفات التالية: ٤ كبائن  
اتصالات نظام (القيصر) –  
اكسسوارات متنوعة للتلفونات  
المتنقلة – ديكور حديث مع لوحة  
كبيرة باسم المحل – الموقع:  
شارع التفويق – صنعاء.
- للتواصل: ٧٧٧٢٢٤٤٠٢

بنات، و اشیاء اخرى

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

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

تفاصيل الاعلان: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

عنوان التواصل: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

قص هذا الكوبون وارسله إلى صحيفة يمن تايمز على فاكس ٣٦٨٢٧٦ او على صندوق بريد ٢٥٧٩ - صنعاء  
 لمزيد من المعلومات اتصل ب (ت ٣/٢/٢٦٦٦٦٦)

Daily flight to New York via Cairo

رحلة يومية إلى نيويورك عبر القاهرة

مصمم للطيران  
**EGYPTAIR**

Tel : 273452 - 275061

**مكتب أحمد محسن المريسى**  
 للخدمات العقارية  
 حدة - الحي السياسي - الأصحبي - بيت بوس  
 سيار ٢٨٥٥- ٧٣٣٨٠ - مكتب ٦٩٦٩١٦٦

تعالو معنا إلى منطقة الأصحبي وبيت بوس.....  
 شوارعنا كبيرة والمباني جديدة وحديثه والأسعار أقل من حدة والحي السياسي  
 والمسافة ١٠ دقائق فقط.

الإيجار: ١٠ فيلا صغيرة، ٥ غرف، ٢ حمامين، حوش سياره، حي الإسكان جوار المالح.  
 الإيجار الشهري ٢٠٠٠ دولار.

٢٠ فيلا ٣ أوار، ١١ غرفة كبيرة، ٥ حمامات، ٢ مطابخ مع الدواليب، موقف  
 للسيارات، الإيجار الجديد. الإيجار ٧٠٠ دولار

٣٠ فيلا جديد، دورين، ٨ غرف، ٤ حمامات، مطبخ. مساحة الأرضية ٢٠٠ لينة،  
 بيت بوس، بين العصمين والثلاثين متر. الإيجار ٧٠٠ دولار

٤٠ فيلا دورين، الأصحبي القديم. الإيجار المطروح ٤٠٠ دولار شهرياً بحاجة إلى  
 تحسينات وتغييرات، مساحة الأرضية ١٧ لينة.

إذا لديكم الرغبة والصبر.....اتصلوا بنا

نسعى لتقديم الأفضل والأحسن في مجال الإستثمار العقاري

## باحثون عن وظيفة

- حسام صفوان - سنة ثالثة
- كلية التجارة - قسم إدارة أعمال - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية
- كتابة ونطقا - يجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر - يجيد استخدام برنامج الفوتوشوب - خبرة طويلة في إستخراج وتحصيل الديون والديون المتعثرة - حاصل على رخصة إجادة قيادة جميع أنواع السيارات ومركبات النقل المتوسطة.
- للتواصل: ٧١٢٢٥٠٦٧٦
- خريج جامعة صنعاء - كلية الإعلام (قسم العلاقات العامة والإعلان) - دبلوم سنتين English - دبلوم سكرتارية كمبيوتر - يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصه أو كمدرس للمبتدئين في مادة اللغة الإنجليزية.
- للتواصل: ٧٧١٩٩٧٥٢٦ - ٧٧٧٨٣٠١٥٩
- خبرة سبع سنوات في

- خبرة سبع سنوات في المراسلات التجارية والترجمة – خبرة عملية في الموارد البشرية والتسويق – قدرة على استخدام الكمبيوتر والإنترنت. يرغب في العمل مع شركة.
- للتواصل: ٢١٠٥١٦ أحمد
- سعيد ناصر – بكالوريوس فيزياء حاسوب – يجيد استخدام الحاسوب – يرغب في العمل في أي مجال يناسب تخصصه كما لديه الإستعداد لإعطاء دروس خصوصية للمرحلة الثانوية في مادتي الفيزياء والرياضيات
- للتواصل: ٧١١٥٠٢٣٩٠
- عبدالله عمر سعيد – بكالوريوس هندسة نفط (جامعة السودان) – حاصل على درجة الشرف – خبرة جيدة في نظام الهيدروليك والنوماتيك .

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



## On the use and the dangers of Qat

By: Ryan Fletcher  
For Yemen Times

It is said that Catha Edulis Forsk (more commonly known as Qat) was introduced to Yemen when Ethiopian sheep were brought to the country many years ago. In Ethiopia the sheep ate the leaves from the numerous Qat trees and grew into energetic and boisterous animals. When they moved to Yemen they appeared to lack the vitality that they had had across the Red Sea. Qat was imported and cultivated to rectify the situation, and a curious Yemeni farmer decided to sample the cuisine of the Ethiopian "super-sheep". Thus Qat became a delicacy in Yemen.

What has this got to do with an article entitled "On the use and the dangers of Qat" the reader may well be asking himself. To begin we must consider the methods of digestion employed by sheep. The most striking thing about a sheep's eating habits—indeed about a whole host of domesti-



On par with opium poppy?: Qat leaves gain nefarious reputation as a strong addictive drug.

cated herbivores—is that they chew. Their saliva is the first step in the digestion of tough green matter. If we cast a glance to the Yemeni's strewn in doorways, on floors, and even in wheelbarrows every afternoon throughout Yemen, we will see a dis-



According to the writer, sheep's saliva is used as a catalyst to produce Dog, a drug which is 100 times stronger than qat in stimulation.

tinctly similar chewing motion. Therefore we can conclude; for the full effects of Qat to be felt it must be reduced to its component parts in the users mouth, before it can be digested.

Now the reader is aware of how to gain frivolous kicks from the Qat leaf, the writer feels it is his moral duty to inform him of the nefarious elements involved with its consumption. That Qat is both addictive and detrimental to health are well-known arguments of the anti-Qat lobby. What is less well known are the dangers arising from the concentration of Qat's narcotic properties: I have endeavoured to undertake an oral investigation of these dangers frequently, and have it from envisioned sources that there are criminal gangs operating throughout the Horn of Africa and Yemen, who aren't able to make a most heinous chemical form the Qat leaf. A chemical 100 times stronger and more addictive than its parent! Ladies steal yourselves, gentleman do let go of that flow of righteous indignation pursed on your lips—there is worse to come! What I am about to recount will surely shock even the most hardened reader.

All that is needed to produce the chemical is the biological reduction of the Qat leaf in large quantities. The most successful catalyst for the breakdown is the saliva from a fresh sheep gland: the result is an extremely dangerous concentrated green powder. It isn't estimated that up to 25% of the sheep population of Ethiopia and Somalia are dry mouthed, as gangs rip out the saliva glands of innocent sheep in night raids to produce Dog (the street name of the new drug). Not only is this excruciatingly painful for the sheep, as the "operations" are done without anaesthetic, but it also causes

farmers economic hardship, as the sheep digest less and subsequently fetch less at market. It has been thought-up that this trend is spreading through Yemen as the use of the Dog increases, and symptoms Dog abuse could include: funky clothes, a use of "hip" Dog terminology, a glossy eyed nonchalant look while the drug is in effect, and wild eyed desperation in times of withdrawal.

The astute reader will have realised that the writer, in the course of his investigation, has wondered shady avenues where the truth is supplied by the shadows of the Qat tree. He sincerely hopes that it will cause a reappraisal on the uses and dangers of Qat and its offspring Dog.

**With the lowest Charges**

You get your money at your bank account in India, with very good INR Rates.

**TRANSFER YOUR MONEY THROUGH YEMEN GULF BANK**  
01-260823 EXT 140

**بنك اليمن والخليج**  
**Yemen Gulf Bank**

**FIRE BUCKEYE EQUIPMENT**

ISO 9001-2000 رغبة عالية الجودة صديقة البيئة  
قائمتان ذاتية ويدوية مختلفة المقاسات  
جميع المنتجات معتمدة وحسب مواصفات (UL) & (NFPA)

**Baldder tanks**  
**Foam Concentrates**  
**Nozzels - Monitors**  
**Fire Exinguishers UL listed**  
**All Products are UL & NFPA approved**

**NFPA INTERNATIONAL**  
Sana'a - Yemen  
Tele: +967 1 44 49 95 - Fax: +967 1 44 46 48  
P.O.BOX: 19632 - E-mail: kmhs@yemen.net.ye

**سبيس لخدمات الأمن والسلامة**  
**Space Security Safety Services**

**TILAL co**

**شركة تلال للتجارة والمقاولات المحدودة**  
مباني جاهزة وهناجر وخدمات عامة

**TILAL TRADING & CONG CO.**  
SPECIALISTS IN PRE-ENGINEERED AND STRUCTURAL STEEL BUILDINGS

**تلال الأولى في صناعة البيوت الجاهزة**

**tilal.co@y.net.ye**  
**info@tilal-co.com**

الجمهورية اليمنية - صنعاء - تلفون ٩٦٧-١-٦٧٤٩٤٥/٤٤/٤٣ - فاكس ٩٦٧-١-٦٧٤٩٤٢  
P.O.Box 2563, SANAA, REPUBLIC OF YEMEN, TEL: 967-1-674945/44/43, FAX: 967-1-674942

**NOKIA Nseries**

**Nokia N73 Music Edition**

Dance for days with the new Nokia N73 music Edition. Drag-and-drop tracks from your PC, shop for new music on the go, or just kick back and enjoy stored songs. The Nokia N73 Music Edition gives you full support for the most popular music formats, including MP3, AAC, eAAC, eAAC+, and WMA. Now it's never been easier to hear the tunes you want.

**733 11 33 55**  
اتصل على هذا الرقم لمعرفة سعر أي هاتف نوكيا

**MAXIMUM**  
ماتكس ماكس