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Blasts cause U.S. embassy departures as citizens stay put – for now

By: Sarah Wolff

SANA'A, April 9 — After explosions hit a foreign residential compound earlier in the week, the United States embassy in Yemen has ordered their non-essential staff members to return, while non-official U.S. citizens living in Yemen wonder whether to stay or go home. A group calling themselves the Khaled bin Al-Walid Brigade, an arm of Al-Qaeda, attacked residential villas near Hadda street with three rounds of explosives on Sunday. The compound housed U.S. and other foreign employees of Safer Explorations and Productions, a Yemeni government-owned oil and gas company. Two of the three explosives landed inside the compound's gate and one landed outside the facility. There were no reported injuries.

Following the attack, the U.S. embassy released a statement that all of the non-

emergency staff had been ordered to return to the states. Canadian Nexen and Occidental, two Canadian oil companies working in Yemen, have also sent home some of their staff members.

The embassy warned U.S. citizens and Yemenis about the fallout of this departure, saying that normal services like visa interviews may take much longer because of the lack of staff. The embassy also advises U.S. citizens to defer future travel to Yemen. "The security threat level remains high due to terrorist activities in Yemen," according to an embassy source.

According to reports by the Agence France Press (AFP) wire service, Junid Al-Yemen Brigades (the name of Al-Qaeda in Yemen) published a statement online on Tuesday. "On Sunday April 6, 2008, a unit of the Khaled Bin Al-Walid Brigade fired on a residential complex housing Americans and other foreigners

at Al-Hadda in Sana'a province."

In addition to the staff departure, the Fulbright scholars in Yemen have also been ordered to leave the country. The Fulbright scholarships are overseen by the U.S. Department of State. Other programs, such as AMIDEAST, an American non-profit agency, that receive funding from the U.S.'s State Department, will continue to run as normal, though an embassy source said the a few of the American scholarship students working there are also ordered to leave the country.

"I came to Aden last night and woke up to a phone call about ordered departure," said Jessica Tibbets, a Fulbright scholar studying Yemen's deaf community. "If I had any choice in the matter, I wouldn't leave."

Though some Americans living in Yemen have expressed concern, most are

content to stay put – for now. "I think are taking all the necessary safety precautions and I don't blame them. If something happens to them then it's on the government," said Hana Nasser, an American of Yemeni background living in Sana'a. "I'm not nervous about myself. I am more nervous about going to the more westernized areas."

The American government cannot force its average, non-official citizens to return home, but according to the same embassy source, the U.S. State Department "remains concerned about possible attacks by extremist individuals or groups against U.S. citizens, facilities, businesses, and perceived interests." As the embassy staff ships out and the Fulbright scholars prepare their exits, other Americans in Yemen are sitting tight and waiting to see what happens next.



Foreigners are deciding whether or not to leave Yemen after an attack on a foreign residence compound Sunday.

For the first time in Yemen 8-year-old girl asks for divorce in court

By: Hamed Thabet

SANA'A, April 9 - An eight-year-old girl decided last week to go the Sana'a West Court to prosecute her father, who

forced her to marry a 30-year-old man. Nojoud Muhammed Nasser arrived at court by herself on Wednesday, April 2, looking for a judge to handle her case against her father, Muhammed Nasser,

who forced her two months ago to marry Faez Ali Thamer, a man 22 years her senior. The child also asked for a divorce, accusing her husband of sexual and domestic abuse.

According to Yemeni law, Nojoud cannot prosecute, as she is underage. However, court judge Muhammed Al-Qathi heard her complaint and subsequently ordered the arrests of both her father and husband.

"My father beat me and told me that I must marry this man, and if I did not, I would be raped and no law and no sheikh in this country would help me. I refused but I couldn't stop the marriage," Nojoud Nasser told the Yemen Times. "I asked and begged my mother, father, and aunt to help me to get divorced. They answered, 'We can do nothing. If you want you can go to court by yourself.' So this is what I have done," she said.

Nasser said that she was exposed to sexual abuse and domestic violence by her husband. "He used to do bad things to me, and I had no idea as to what a marriage is. I would run from one room to another in order to escape, but in the end he would catch me and beat me and then continued to do what he wanted. I cried so much but no one listened to me. One day I ran away from him and came to the court and talked to them."



Nojoud Muhammed Nasser

"Whenever I wanted to play in the yard he beat me and asked me to go to the bedroom with him. This lasted for two months," added Nasser. "He was too tough with me, and whenever I asked him for mercy, he beat me and slapped me and then used me. I just want to have a respectful life and divorce him." Nasser's uncle, who does not want to reveal his name, is following the case now as her guardian. According to her uncle, after Muhammed Nasser, the girl's father, lost his job as a garbage truck driver in Hajjah, he became a

beggar, and soon after suffered from mental problems.

Thamer is in jail now. "Yes I was intimate with her, but I have done nothing wrong, as she is my wife and I have the right and no one can stop me," he said. "But if the judge or other people insist that I divorce her, I will do it, it's ok."

So far, no accusations have been made against her father, who was later released due to health problems, or Nasser's husband, who will remain in jail for further investigation.

"So far there is no case and no charges, as Nojoud arrived by herself to court asking just for a divorce," said Shatha Ali Nasser, a lawyer in the Supreme Court who is following Nojoud Nasser's story. Shatha Ali Nasser confirmed that item number 15 in Yemeni civil law reads that "no girl or boy can get married before the age of 15." However, this item was amended in 1998 so parents could make a contract of marriage between their children even if they are under the age of 15. But the husband cannot be intimate with her until she is ready or mature," said Nasser. "This law is highly dangerous because it brings an end to a young girl's happiness and future fruitful life. Nojoud did not get married, but she was raped by a 30-year old man."



The husband

Nasser confirmed that Nojoud Nasser's case is not the first of its kind in Yemen, but it is the first time that a girl went to court by herself to ask for a divorce. "We are not planning to return Nojoud to her family. Who knows? Maybe after a few years the same thing will happen to her again," said Shatha Ali Nasser. "We are planning to put her in Dar Al-Rahama [an non-governmental organization that works with children], where she can have a better life and education. We do not want her family to pay her expenses, as they are poor."

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WHAT IT MEANS...

Local governance in Yemen

By: Abdul-Baqi Shamsan
Fahoh107@yahoo.com

The writer of this article differs from the ruling party, opposition and even international organizations concerning the local government that is usually referred to as decentralization.

I have carefully examined the different projects proposed by the authority on local governance as explained in pertinent programs, literature and law drafts. I have also reviewed the Joint Meeting Parties' claims of comprehensive political and national reform raised in 2005 and in their presidential candidate's platform during September of 2006. Moreover, I have made sure to acquaint myself with the kind of technical assistance provided by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and other international organizations to prepare decentralization-enhancing strategies.

It is quite clear that each party has its own reason for supporting decentralization. Advocating decentralization, the ruling party intends to succumb to donors' pressure who ask for more political and administrative reforms that can qualify Yemen for increased international support. This approach is actually wrong.

Calling for decentralization, the opposition parties aim to pull the rug out from under the president and transfer authority to the local

councils, as they have failed to make the president relinquish any part of his power to the central authority.

As for the international organizations, including the UNDP, they are calling for decentralization as part of their reform portfolio that aims to foster involvement, promote democracy and achieve good governance within the frame of the millennium and sustainable development goals. Although I don't question their objectives, international organizations might have agreed with the opposition to pull the rug out from under the president and spread it over the whole country regardless of what would happen later.

The international organizations seek to achieve an essential goal: building a fair society through building human capabilities, more involvement, more options for the citizens irrespective of their ethnicity, race or religion. Their vision is based on two main points: inclusiveness and accountability. Inclusiveness means that all citizens enjoy that a number of their basic rights are guaranteed, including equality before the law and the right to equal participation in governance. On the other hand, accountability signifies that the parties elected to run public affairs are accountable before the people for their mistakes and shall be rewarded for their successes.

Given their philosophical, intellectual, and political bedrock, the technical consultations provided by international organizations are

undoubtedly the gist of humanity's governance experiences. Yet there is no harm in acknowledging the idiosyncrasies of specific societies, especially fledgling and floundering democracies. We don't mean that idiosyncrasies entail a justifiable pretext for being different. However, we mean that international organizations should take special characteristics of the locale into account before creating a modernized reform strategy. Taking this into consideration, we will eventually have, even if it requires modifying the overall visions of international organizations, results in reality.

Perhaps the greatest challenge that faces the local authority advocates is not manifest in the procedural and technical audit nor in the necessary legal provisions. However, the crux of the problem lies in the tendencies of political elites and their belief in local authority and its limits and their sensitivity towards their interests to protect their positions and influence. As such, there will be no real crossover despite the fact that there are well-drafted legal provisions. What adds insult to injury is the weak political parties, the monopoly of one single party, the feeble NGOs and their link to the ruling party in the country.

There are other two challenges: one of them being related to the extent of social structures' response and readiness to be melded within the framework of the national state. The developmental political process in Yemeni society has failed to meld the basic identities (localist, tribalist, blood bonds) into a national

identity due to political and military conflicts within and between the former two parts of Yemen.

There were localist/tribalist groups dominating the scene prior to the birth of the modern state in what was called "North" and "South." Such groups remained in power due to their influence over the state organization. They gave power and representation to other groups on tribal and local basis. They didn't reconstruct the political arena on the basis of citizenship and competence. If one personality of a tribal group was changed or transferred from one position to another, another alternative personality from the same group would be tested and appointed to absorb the reaction of the concerned group and give them a sense that they were represented. This explains why basic identities are still there behind the guise of modern institutions.

We could say that Yemeni collective memory is a combination of a number of identities and loyalties disguised by the modern identity. Such identities expose themselves at the times of crises and wars (cleansing by ID at times of civil wars or the localist, sectarian, tribalist practices). The existence of such identities makes the local authority option yet more feasible as it would perfectly achieve empowerment, representation and equality among citizens and geographical regions.

In practice, the political elites formally respond to international pressure by means of legislation, technical procedures and local

elections, while in reality they try to retain their influence. This makes the citizens lose their confidence in modern institutions (political parties, NGOs, etc.) as representatives and voices for them. It would beget some sort of relapse among different social groups, giving them the impression that the way to power is not through elections. As a result of that, the individuals of such groups, whether inside or outside the government, would interconnect tribally and on localist basis, rejecting modern affiliations. What exacerbates the situation is the relative lawlessness, rampant corruption, feeble judiciary, low living standards and formality of legislative representation.

The above description accounts for the strong presence of "southern" identity in southern and eastern provinces regardless of their modern affiliations and the existence of a feeling of oppression in Taiz, Ibb, Hodeidah provinces and why Hadhramout people feel they are distinct from other Yemenis.

In light of the above challenges, the issue of local governance should be examined outside the context of technical procedures that try to strike a balance between local authority and national authority. Otherwise, the results would be to contrary to the goals, especially with the fact that Yemen's society has so far failed to cast itself into one single national identity, and succeeded in diluting the national identity by moving forward to nationalistic and Islamist identities or backward to tribalist and localist ones.

What it means is an analytical feature of Yemen Times, in which Yemeni topics are discussed and analyzed by Yemeni and international experts. Contributions and comments are welcomed, they could be sent to yteditor@gmail.com.

Their News

Arab engineering company lunches its services in Yemen

ACES is a specialized engineering service company, was formed in 1983 by Dr. Izz Eddin Katkhuda and Dr. Omar Abdulhadi, both recognized as experts in geotechnical engineering and material technology. ACES is a limited liability private company with visionary and dynamic leadership, which enables it to be a highly competitive, successful, and forward thinking.

The Company lunched its services to Yemen in a press conference on Sunday, March 30, at the Sheraton hotel. The event was attended by Dr. Izz Eddin Katkhuda, Director of ACES; Dr. Amjad Barghouthi, Area Manager; Dr. Ali Al-Qadi Sana' office Manager; Samir A. Said, Corporate Marketing and Business Development Manager; and a number of governmental and non-governmental figures, private engineering, and real estate companies attended the event.

The celebration started with a welcome key note by Mr. Samir Said after that there was an introduction to the company by Dr. Katkhuda, and a lecture titled the role of the soil testing and construction materials in engineering services by Dr. Amjad Barghouthi.

"ACES was established in Amman, Jordan, initially as a geotechnical and materials testing engineering organization," Katkhuda said.

ACES provides a complete range of specialized consulting services. These include quality control of projects, special studies, environmental studies and testing, and land and marine surveying - amongst others. ACES has carried out thousands of projects for its clients in the Middle East and elsewhere. All projects, regardless of the size, are approached with the expertise, technology and equipment required to meet the client's needs. The quality control system at ACES is comprehensive with a detailed quality policy and procedures to ensure a high standard of service and safety at all times. All tests are performed according to ISO/IEC 17025 and in conformity with recognized British, American, and European Standards.

ACES has won several business awards. King Abdullah II Award for Excellence (2000), Award in Service Sector (Small and Medium Size Organizations) in Amman, Jordan; Dubai Quality Award (2000); Sheikh Khalifa Excellence Award (2001 - 2002) Quality Appreciation Certificate - Abu Dhabi, UAE. Sheikh Khalifa Excellence Award (2003 - 2004), Quality Appreciation Certificate - Abu Dhabi, UAE.

Germany grants Yemen's Sanitation 14.7 million

Yemen's government and German Bank KfW signed on Tuesday funding agreement of 14.7 million related to the open program for sanitation at minor cities in the framework of financial support presented by German government. Earlier, Minister of Planning and International Cooperation Abdul-Karim

al-Arhabi and Official of the Middle East and North African Area Department in German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development signed a minute of the annual Yemeni-German Consultations.

The two sides' agreed on the priorities of the German future support to Yemen, which includes sectors of water, sanitation, basic and secondary education, health, economic development, technical and vocational education

The two parts agreed also on increasing size of technical cooperation provided by different German institutions in field of vocational training and on supporting reforms in health sector.

According to the minute, German government promised to keep on working with Yemeni government on implementing the national strategy's action plan for smaller loan.

The two governments agreed on giving priority over consolidate good governance, enhancing investment environment, combating corruption, protecting historical cities and supporting renewable energy.

Japanese support for Hajjah discussed Assistant deputy governor of Hajjah Abdul-Aziz al-Ghadrah held a meeting on Tuesday with advisor of the Japanese embassy over Japan's support for the governorate.

They also discussed possibilities of extending the support in coming years. Al-Gadrah appreciated the Japanese assistance to the governorate, in particular, and the country, in general, in various fields.

The Japanese diplomat said that his government has funded many infrastructure projects in Yemen during the 2007-2008 at sum of \$ 1.3 million.

He announced a financial gift for a medical unit in Bani Qadam region in the governorate at a total amount of \$ 50,000 to sell medical equipment for improving motherhood and childhood.

Shoura chairman receives newly appointed Lebanese diplomat

Shoura chairman Abdul-Aziz Abdul-Ghani received here on Tuesday charge d'affaires of the Lebanese embassy Hassan Abi Akar on the occasion of occasion of assuming his duties in Yemen. In the meeting, Abdul-Ghani expressed best wishes to the Lebanese diplomat and hoped him success in his duties for serving interests of the two countries.

For his part, Abi Akar voiced happiness of meeting with Abdul-Ghani, affirming keenness on working on improving cooperation relations between his country and Yemen in the future.

Yemen, Dutch company sign free zones treaty

Yemen Port Cities Developing Program and Dutch Company for Researches and Consultations signed on Tuesday a treaty, worth more than US 1.6 million, for studying industrial zones and strategic visions for Aden Free Zone (AFZ). According to the treaty, the company will

be in charge of preparing legal institutional infrastructure to industrial zones, with focusing on including private sector for studying needs of local and international markets of industrial zones in Aden and Hudeida governorates.

The treaty is to review policies and laws concerning developing works of free zones and process of carrying out projects in its framework.

It stipulates achieving its aims in a period do not exceeds ten months, two months of them assigned for revising current strategy of the free zone and improving it, as well as studying the economic zones within free zone.

Climate change poses humanitarian challenges - top UN official

(IRIN) - Global demand for humanitarian assistance is likely to grow in the coming decade because of climate change, warned John Holmes, UN under-secretary-general for humanitarian affairs and emergency relief coordinator.

In his keynote speech to the fifth Dubai International Humanitarian Aid & Development Conference & Exhibition (DIHAD) on 8 April, Holmes said: "What we are witnessing is not an aberration, but rather a 'curtain raiser' on the future."

The conference, which ends on 10 April, addresses four main subjects - future crises, technology innovation, future challenges and emerging trends.

"We are already beginning to feel the effects: last winter, large swathes of Central Asia were devastated by the most severe weather for nearly three decades. Cyclone Gonu, which hit the [Arabian] Gulf coast last June, was one of the most severe cyclones ever to hit this part of the world," Holmes said.

He said such events were "not abnormal" but were the "new normal".

Disaster risk reduction

Reviewing the number of recorded disasters in the world, Holmes said these have doubled from about 200 to over 400 per year over the last two decades, with nine out of every 10 disasters now climate-related.

Despite the rise in the number of disasters, the level of preparedness remains inadequate. "What we are trying to do now is to promote disaster risk reduction. It is not just being prepared for the disaster, but to reduce the impact of the disaster that we know is going to happen," Holmes told IRIN after his keynote address.

"For example, in Bangladesh we know that there will be flooding every year... so you try to make sure that people are not living in the most flood-prone area and houses are built in the most flood-resistant way. This does not stop the flood from happening but it reduces its impact on people's lives and their livelihoods," he said.

Last year, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) issued an unprecedented 15 funding appeals for sudden natural disasters, five more than the previous annual

record. Fourteen of these appeals were climate-related.

During the last decade, the world has paid more attention to global warming and climate change. A UN Climate Change Conference was held in Bali, Indonesia, in December 2007 to step up efforts to combat climate change and to launch formal negotiations for a long-term international agreement at the conference in Copenhagen to be held towards the end of 2009. These negotiations will also lay

down measures and obligations after the expiry of the Kyoto Protocol's first commitment period (end of 2012).

Food prices

Some experts say climate change has been a contributory factor in recent food price rises.

These have led to riots in numerous countries, including Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Egypt, Mauritania, Mexico, Pakistan, Senegal, and Yemen.

"Since mid-2007, food prices have risen

an estimated 40 percent as a confluence of factors has increased demand. These factors include rapid global population growth, ever greater numbers of people eating resource-intensive foods such as meat and milk, bio-fuel production, shortage of reserves, and increasing oil prices," Holmes said.

The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) warned in February that 36 countries were in crisis as a result of bad weather and conflicts and would require external assistance.



DIA is a French international development NGO working in Yemen, Morocco, Cape Verde and Comoros. Its main objectives are the promotion of social justice and the improvement of living conditions for the most marginalized people. DIA has been active in Yemen since 1999 mainly in Taiz Governorate in two geographical areas (rural areas along the Red Sea coast by implementing Watsan projects and Taiz city for the social integration of the marginalized people).

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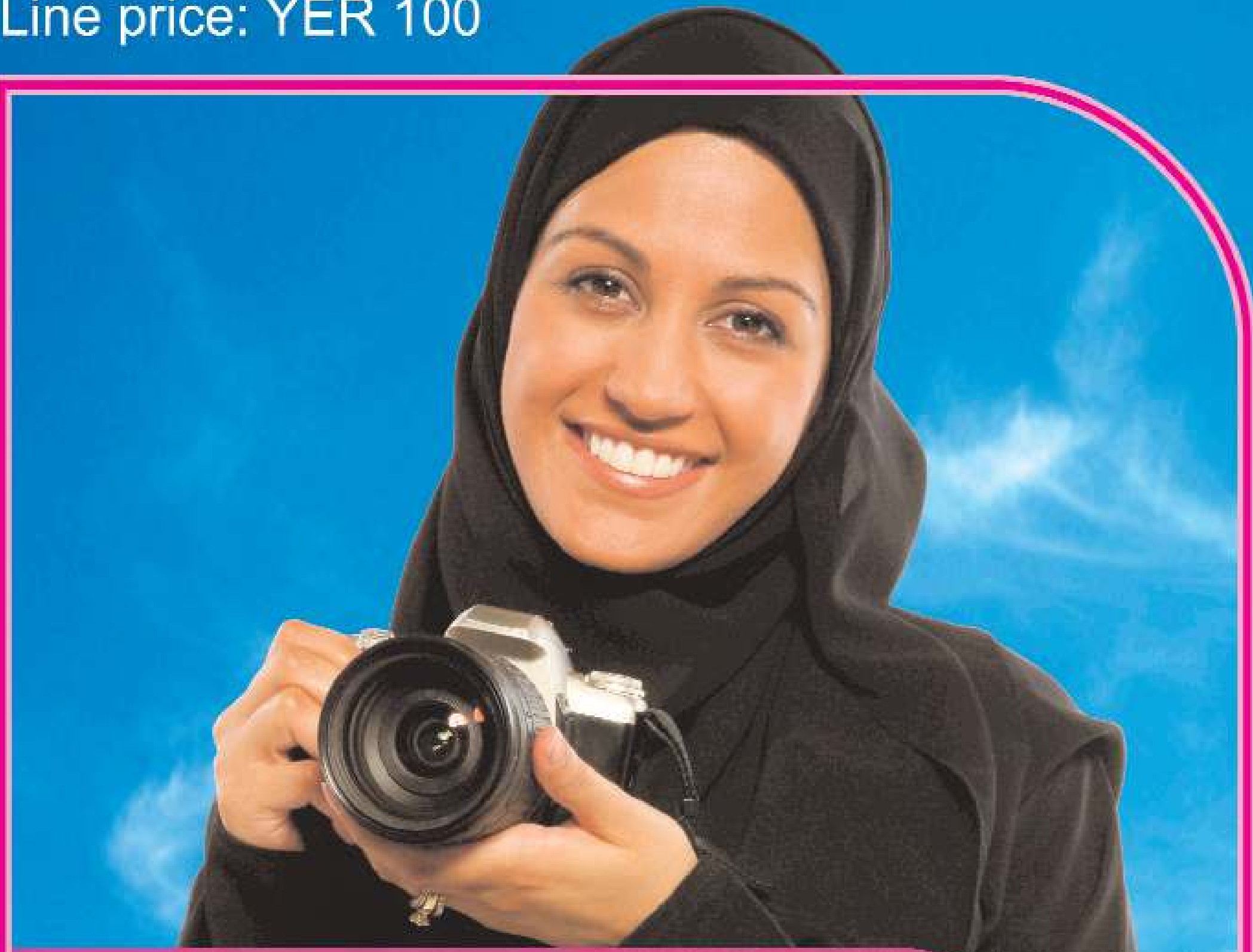
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| Professional experience | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum 3 years of educational projects management Social background notably with marginalized people Experience of a humanitarian organisation may be better |
| Skills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excellent ability to write and speak fluently English (or French) and Arabic. Ability to communicate easily with people and to create strong and fair relationship Knowledge in computer (Excel and in Word Software) To be able to analyse the context and the situation among the marginalized community To be able to create tools linked to activities Good knowledge of humanitarian issues and stakes The Education coordinator must be autonomous and should be dynamic, motivated, patient, flexible and diplomatic. |

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Sa'eed Tawfiq Khoury:

“Arabs are better off investing their money within the region”

Interviewed by: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

He started as a construction engineer and ended up one of the Arab world's richest and most successful businessmen. It all started in 1948 when he joined with two other partners to create Consolidated Contractors Company, or CCC. They landed their first business as part of a project to construct an oil pipeline beginning from Iraq and Syria and ending in Lebanon.

As president of the company, Sa'eed Khoury employed a policy of creating loyalty among his staff and making them feel like one family. CCC culture is based on dedicated committed professionals who want to prove themselves and work in a warm, family-like environment.

CCC initiated ventures in places where no one else thought there was potential. This sense of entrepreneurship has propelled Khoury in the right directions while trusting in his team and them trusting in his leadership.

In the beginning, most company staffers were Palestinian refugees needing to prove themselves and create an impression wherever they worked so that they would keep the business running. From its very first project, CCC's reputation as excellent workers was established and has attracted other projects.

Great expansion and charity

Khoury feels it's not as easy to maintain the same culture of excellence and dedication due to the larger number of employees. Last year, the firm jumped from 70,000 to 150,000 employees and the new ones needed to learn to adapt to the organization's internal culture. Those who don't fit in pack up their thing and leave.

Khoury is known for his philanthropic acts, especially in his homeland of Palestine, having established Al-Quds University in Jerusalem and added colleges at Beer Zait University.

He wants to give back to his community by funding education projects because he realizes youth need better education in order to raise their countries' standards. After graduation, students spend a year to 18 months in on-the-job training in Jerusalem and then work either in Palestine or outside.

“We're attempting to reach Palestinians outside and help them find their way back home to a better life,” he added.

There's great potential in the Arab world and if there's true understanding, Arab nations can be a leading power in the world

37th annual joint meeting of Arab financial institutions

Khoury recently participated in the 37th joint meeting of Arab financial institutions that took place in Sana'a earlier this month and feels it was a successful meeting.

“As long as Arab leaders are together, all meetings are good. It's always good to have Arab leaders meeting, whether in business, politics, finance or whatever. Unfortunately, there's a lot of misunderstanding in the Arab world and this is leading behind what should be,” he said.

Khoury believes there's great potential in the Arab world and if there's true understanding, Arab nations can be a leading power in the



Sa'eed Tawfiq Khoury

world. Yet, lack of understanding and division keeps Arabs much behind and allows them to be taken advantage of.

The Arab economy could be much better if there's better planning and better understanding; however, today's Arab nations develop plans without consulting the others. While Arabs' main money comes from oil and gas, there's no understanding between Arab producing countries about how to plan for the future together.

Arab nations should invest more in themselves, then it would be easier to form businesses and the flow of money would be easier inside the region than when investing abroad.

“As a country, Yemen is progressing, but slowly. The entire management system needs to be revised.”

“Keeping our money within this region is easier for business and better for the overall economy,” Khoury insisted.

Unfortunately, because their leaders don't have good relations with each other, there's no common understanding or harmony regarding how rich Arab nations can help the poor ones.

As a member of the Arab world, Khoury meets leaders from various Arab countries who ask him what's happening in those other countries – have they done this or have they done that? They need to do this via a third party because there's no direct communication.

Unified GCC currency

A unified currency in the Gulf will increase the region's power first by enhancing the unity of people as they feel part of a bigger entity. Then, it will be easier for businesses, money flow and any financial relations.

If this happens, the outside world will take the Gulf nations seriously, considering them a financially strong unit.

While we still have time before the oil finishes, Gulf countries should focus on manufacturing. They should start with light industries and gradually move to heavy industries, preparing for a future when there won't be much oil.

Gulf nations aren't moving quickly

toward uniting their ties, so other Arab countries need to encourage and push them to achieve a united currency.

“Look at Europe, where most countries don't have oil, but they're developed and rich because they depend on skilled human power and industry,” he pointed out.

Arab Monetary Fund

The Arab Monetary Fund has provided regular consultation and training for regional governments to improve their financial policies in order to perform better and make wiser economic decisions.

As president of the Arab Monetary Fund in Palestine, Khoury has coordinated many government personnel to avail themselves of such training and capacity-building and it has impacted performance. He believes Yemen should make more use of available opportunities and not be shy about seeking help and advice.

Training center in Hadramout

CCC is the largest contractor in the Arab world with 150,000 employees scattered around the world. While hundreds are experts in different industries, unfortunately, 80 percent of them are non-Arab, coming from Pakistan, the Philippines, India, etc. Khoury explains, “This is Arab money going outside. If we can replace them with Arab skills, Arab nations will benefit.”

CCC has training centers and schools in numerous countries, where they take young, ambitious and smart Arabs, train them for six to eight months and then employ them.

During his recent visit to Yemen, Khoury spoke with the nation's oil minister, asking if he'd like CCC to begin this type of training center in Yemen. The minister was very interested and offered the ministry's facilities and an existing training center in Hadramout so it can be utilized to enhance local citizens' capacities. The next step is to study the location and determine the project's feasibility.

Special interest in Yemen

“We care a lot about Yemen. We know there's much underdevelopment and we want to help the country,” Khoury noted affectionately. “We'd like to train people, qualify them and employ them, either inside or outside the country.”

CCC has been in Yemen since 1952 when it built the British Petroleum Oil

refinery in Aden. Although those days were very difficult, the company managed to display a successful performance. Between 1952 and 1960, CCC completed numerous construction projects worth \$14.5 million.

The firm continued working in Yemen, completing contracts worth \$19.2 million between 1961 and 1964.

CCC continued doing projects every now and then until 1986, when it landed a contract with Canadian Occidental Petroleum, along with the Asphalt Factory, to develop Aden Port Harbor and expand its oil establishments.

Besides constructing Sana'a University's agriculture college and Hunt Yemen's main buildings, the firm also restored Aden's oil tanks following the 1994 Civil War and the Labous water project in Lahj governorate.

Since 2004, CCC has constructed the sewage network system in the towns of Bajil and Beit Al-Faqih in Hodeidah governorate, in addition to launching oil and gas explorations in Hadramout and Shabwa by purchasing exploration rights in three

“CCC is the largest contractor in the Arab world with 150,000 employees scattered around the world”

blocks (33-45 and 49) in those two governorates, drilling 10 exploration

wells and continuing with this new venture.

CCC also is venturing into light and heavy industries by expanding its work mainly in construction. It has landed a contract with the Geological Survey Authority to explore for gold in four locations between Sana'a and Aden.

Today, the firm has diversified its projects in Yemen not only in construction, but also in oil and gas exploration and mining. CCC-Yemen employs thousands of staffers, approximately 94 percent of whom are Yemenis.

Yemen

As for what Khoury thinks of Yemeni development, he said, “As a country, Yemen is progressing, but slowly. The entire management system needs to be revised, which requires experts from outside to help this nation's leaders run it in modern ways.”

Despite its recent problems, Khoury believes the country is stable, but that stability as such isn't the issue driving investors away because they know what risks to take. For example, terrorists are all over the world as well as in Yemen, where the government is doing a good job security-wise. Businesses are shy about Yemen due to its governing system, which doesn't facilitate investment.

“Yemeni people are kind and very bright, but they need to adapt new concepts and get special advice from international experts about how to employ new and modern computerized methods to help develop their country.”

“What's happening in Yemen is that

it has been run the same way for decades, which is illogical and needs to change,” he noted.

Yemeni people

Khoury believes Yemenis are very bright people and have proven themselves all around the world. “If you go to Africa, Asia and even Saudi Arabia has witnessed the brightness and success of Yemeni people, but they have a problem with development because they remain uneducated about modern techniques. Yemenis have the brains – they just

Yemenis are very bright people and have proven themselves all around the world

use them in the old ways,” he said.

Additionally, he believes Yemeni women are extremely strong and brave, but they need to be liberated from traditions that hold them back and embark toward productivity and advancement.

Regarding qat, Khoury is totally against it. In fact, when he was in Aden for five years in the 1950s, he even staged demonstrations against it and qat distribution ceased for some time. However, it eventually resumed, which is sad because, according to him, one of Yemen's main problems is qat.

“It'll take time to stop Yemenis from chewing qat, but it's something that must happen,” he concluded.

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PRESS RELEASE

OPM Aden
Aden Container Terminal

Date 31st March 2008

Notice to Local and International Shipping & Business Communities

OPM Management wishes to inform the esteemed public and all concerned, that in accordance with the contract signed between OPM and the Yemeni Government represented by the Ministry of Transport, that OPM will terminate its work as managers and operators of the Aden Container Terminal (ACT) in Aden Port by Monday the 31st March 2008, and shall not be responsible for managing and operating the terminal after that date.

The Ministry of Transport (MOT) and OPM part their long relationship on the most amicable terms of the end of OPM's contractual period, with new long-terms plans by MOT to develop ACT via a long-term concession and investment.

OPM Management would like to take this opportunity to extend its thanks and deep appreciation to the Yemeni Political Leadership represented by HE President Ali Abdullah Saleh and to the Yemeni Government for all the support which the company had received throughout the four years and five months (since November 2003 till end of March 2008) during which it was responsible for managing and operating the terminal.

OPM can take pride to say that during its tenure, it has discharged its responsibilities and duties as managers of ACT in a professional manner with the limited resources that were available to it. It has also conducted itself with full integrity and transparency in financial management of ACT, fully certified by public auditors in Aden.

During its tenure in ACT from November 2003 to March 2007, it has increased the container throughput from 117,488 TEUs in 2003 to 445,312 TEUs in 2007. Yemeni employees of ACT rose from 268 to 500. ACT operated profitably and contributed record retained earnings to the Yemeni Government. Its earnings in terms of EBITDA per TEU ranks among the highest of international transshipment terminals.

OPM leaves ACT as an on-going entity on sound operational, commercial and financial standing.

Finally, OPM wishes ACT and the people of Yemen every good wish for the continued success and prosperity of ACT in the future, under the wise political leadership represented by HE President Ali Abdullah Saleh and the Government of Yemen.

Best Regards

MMJ SUBRAMANIAM
CEO, OPM ADEN
AS MANAGERS FOR ACT

إعلان للجهات الملاحية والتجارية المحلية والعالمية

تود إدارة شركة "أو بي إم" أن تعلم الجمهور الكريم وجميع المعنيين بالأمر بأنها وبموجب العقد المبرم بين شركة "أو بي إم" وحكومة الجمهورية اليمنية ممثلة بوزارة النقل قد أنهت عملها كمدرء ومشغلين لمحطة عدن للحاويات في ميناء عدن بحلول يوم الاثنين ٣١ مارس ٢٠٠٨م، ولن تكون بعد ذلك التاريخ مسؤولة عن إدارة وتشغيل المحطة.

لقد أنهت كل من وزارة النقل وشركة "أو بي إم" شراكتها الطويلة بأفضل الشروط الودية وذلك عند إنتهاء الفترة التعاقدية بينهما، وبوجود خطط طويلة الأجل لدى وزارة النقل لتطوير محطة الحاويات من خلال عقد طويل الأجل للامتياز والاستثمار.

وتنتهز إدارة الشركة هذه المناسبة للتقدم بالشكر والتقدير العميق للقيادة السياسية اليمنية ممثلة بفخامة الرئيس علي عبدالله صالح ولحكومة الجمهورية اليمنية على كل الدعم والرعاية اللذان حضبت بهما الشركة خلال فترة الأربعة أعوام وخمسة أشهر (منذ نوفمبر ٢٠٠٣ وحتى نهاية شهر مارس ٢٠٠٨م) والتي كانت خلالها مسؤولة عن إدارة وتشغيل المحطة.

ويمكن لشركة "أو بي إم" أن تفخر بالقول بأنها وخلال تلك الفترة قد أوفت بمسؤولياتها وواجباتها كمدرء لمحطة عدن للحاويات بصورة مهنية وبموارد محدودة كانت متاحة لها، كما أنها قد ألزمت نفسها بالنزاهة والشفافية في الإدارة المالية للمحطة والمصدق عليها من قبل مراقبي الحسابات العموميون في عدن.

وخلال فترة إدارتها لمحطة عدن للحاويات من نوفمبر ٢٠٠٣ إلى مارس ٢٠٠٧م رفعت الشركة حركة الحاويات من ١١٧,٤٨٨ ألف حاوية سعة عشرين قدم في عام ٢٠٠٣ إلى ٤٤٥,٣١٢ ألف حاوية سعة عشرين قدم في عام ٢٠٠٧م، وأرتفع عدد موظفي المحطة اليمنيين من ٢٦٨ إلى ٥٠٠ شخص، وعملت المحطة بربحية وساهمت في تحقيق موارد مالية للحكومة اليمنية. وقد كانت مواردها فيما يتصل بالإيرادات المحققة (قبل احتساب الضرائب والأهلاكات) عن كل حاوية من بين محطات الترانزيت العالمية.

إن شركة "أو بي إم" تترك محطة عدن للحاويات كيانا متطورا يقوم على أسس تشغيلية وتجارية ومالية راسخة.

ختاما تتمنى شركة "أو بي إم" لمحطة عدن للحاويات وللشعب اليمني كل التمنيات الطيبة بالمزيد من النجاح وبازدهار محطة عدن للحاويات في المستقبل في ظل القيادة السياسية الحكيمة لفخامة الرئيس علي عبدالله صالح والحكومة اليمنية.

مع خالص التحايا

أم جي سوبرامانيم
الرئيس التنفيذي لشركة "أو بي إم"
مشغل ميناء عدن للحاويات

How does local governance with broad powers work?

By: Abdurrahman Saif Ismail

Local governance with broad powers is a system having all the components needed for building a modern Yemeni state free of individualism, temperament, randomness and impoverishment. Comprehensive reform can not be achieved except through involving the whole community, plus the strong and effective institutions, expanding the base of popular participation and demonstrating further demo-

cratic practices. Democratic education can make intervention in assigning courses and changing directions possible.

Within the frame of local governance with broad powers, the local authority will be more able to meet requirements of the comprehensive economic and social development, achieve goals related with financial and administrative reforms and reform any infringements and flaws in the standing administrative systems. This system (local governance with broad powers) will be able to draw

people's will and attention toward comprehensive change and innovation, notably as this system is considered to reflect people's wills and trends.

In order to move to an advanced phase of local governance experience, the relevant agencies in the government should review the standing laws and legislations, and therefore amend them in favor of this move. These agencies are also needed to generate real dialogue with all the development partners and pave the way toward the democratic and institutional progress, as well as pay close

attention toward rehabilitating and building the local community capacities so that this community can make a distinctive leap in fighting corruption. Consequently, this may make a change in the community's lifestyle, develop skills of the administrative leaders, build their capacities and select them from among the eligible individuals, the selection of whom is not based on influence or power, but on the force of law and effective institutions.

The move toward local governance with broad powers is due to help local

communities become more able to make change and reform the dire situation in the country because they have numerous references in this regard. These references stand for the common culture of the local communities, which in turn represents moves of the state, and the various national institutions and political organizations that constitute culture of the community in general.

The state's Ministry of Local Administration demonstrates further expertise and competence and has accumulative historical experience in this

respect. Moreover, the ministry possesses clear strategic visions for making change and updating its tools of construction in a way coping with the new stage and helping develop the administrative experience. Amid the new moves, it is unacceptable or illogical for the competent administrative staff to be marginalized or replaced by new faces that may need years or decades of training in order to gain the same experiences and skills required for the administrative work.

Source: Al-Thawra State-run Daily

Amicable solution to some issues is a crime

By: Najla Al-Ba'adani

Many people favor amicable solutions to some issues and put any relevant laws aside, and therefore receive support from legislators to do so. So, any perpetrators are always exempted from penalties for what they do. This encourages perpetrators to commit sins again and again unless a strict action is taken to prevent them from doing so.

On the other hand, victims, believed as the weak party in any quarrel or dispute, feel oppressed as the law deprives them of obtaining their right through the court's punishment of perpetrators. This is a tragedy we made by our hands and then claim that we mediate and contribute to resolving community

issues. It is not enough for us to stand in the way of reinforcing the law and help perpetrators escape punishment.

In addition, we are exaggerative in the talk about our role in tackling community issues and settling disputes between citizens, as well as claim that we do justice for citizens and stand by the right, however, this is not what they really do.

Suggesting amicable solutions to any issues or treating them through the tribal arbitration system is a flagrant crime, which we commit against ourselves and our community, as well as contribute to edging out the rule of law. As a tribal sheikh, a local councilor, or a social dignitary usually replaces any security official, attorney-general or judge, perpetrators take the opportunity to repeat their wrongdoing.

A few days ago, a son of one of the

tribal leaders claiming to resolve social issues interrupted a schoolgirl just as she left her school, beat her severely and tore up her clothes in the main street and before other people, who were watching what was happening to the girl without any intention to save her life, thanks to his armed bodyguards, present at the scene. The tribal leader's son and his escorts beat one of the citizens at the scene because he said that it is a shame on them to beat a schoolgirl.

The strangest thing is that the perpetrator was released from a government's jail upon the arrival of his father, who is a well-known tribal sheikh, to the jail, thereby hindering intervention of the law in such a case. The perpetrator was then handed over to a local councilor to resolve the issue via amicable or tribal arbitration. A local councilor or a

social dignitary is found to exert pressure on any conflicting parties to accept his amicable solutions to their problem, particularly the victim who is forced to accept the tribal arbitration. Under the arbitration ran by the local councilor, the tribal leader's son committed not to beat that schoolgirl once again.

This indicates that nothing is going to prevent the perpetrator from beating another girl.

We don't want those who claim to be tribal sheikhs and social dignitaries to intervene for protecting or harboring perpetrators or convince both conflicting parties to accept their seemingly unjust judgment or amicable solutions to such issues. Also, we don't want them to create any obstacle to reinforcement of the relevant laws.

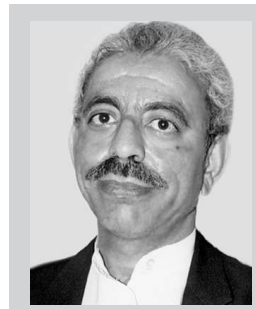
Source: Nabanews.net

COMMON SENSE

Back Home:

Could It Really Get Worse?

For almost three decades now the Yemeni people have been living on the contention that things could never get worse! With every "crisis" Yemen has gone through, starting from the petty guerilla fighting of the Eighties, which was supposedly meant to root out the leftist radicals that were said to cause havoc in the heartland of what was then the Yemen Arab Republic, especially against social dignitaries (sheikhs, notables, merchants and other notables). When that ended when the people of the areas rose up in arms against these menacing social thorns (of course, as is always the case, the Salafis



By: Hassan Al-Haifi

sought to steal the credit from the genuine popular forces that rose against these sadistic militants and sure enough the regime actually believed them!

Then came the oil and, wow, everyone in the country thought that Yemen's troubles were over at last! How easily swayed are Yemenis by exaggerated representations of everything that might be slightly good for the country (if used properly of course and is subject to public accounting). Of course, the oil flowed out and the petrodollars began to flow in. Although the amounts of foreign currency inflows from oil were more than enough to make up for the decreasing remittances from the hard-working Yemeni emigrants and expatriate laborers, especially in the Gulf States. Unfortunately the people's hopes were thrown out the window, when it was realized that the oil revenues were out of touch in terms of public scrutiny and more importantly public good. The petrodollars simply provided a cushion for the military regime to carry on for an indefinite and unpredictable tenure, and the former foreign supporters of the regime so no harm in that since they would not be subject to blackmail anymore. As for the people of Yemen, well as many people with foresight then had predicted, the economic conditions of the country did not see the light of day with oil. The Yemeni Riyal, which was actually undervalued at YR 4.5 to the US Dollar began its inevitable decline as a result of an economy that lacked any meaningful credible management, because it ranked in last place in the not so prudent wisdom of a regime that considered all the resources as a God-sent blessing to fund its lease on power and the development and entrenchment of the oppressive vehicles that the regime relies on to maintain a tight noose against the innocent people of Yemen, lest any of them start getting the idea that they have a right to start raising eyebrows against the horrendously unorthodox principles of governance the regime has also sought to engrain in the fabric of public affairs.

When unification came, surely then it was thought the balance of power and the wise inputs initiated of democracy and political pluralism, which was insisted upon by our Southern brothers, who were then (November 30, 1989) at the helms in the former People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and which was born out of the unification agreement, would lend itself to bringing about all the reforms the Yemeni people in both north and south of Mukeiras, were crying for almost since the Revolutions of September 26, 1962 and the November 30, 1967 evacuation of the British Crown from Aden Colony and the Protectorates that were eventually joined together as the short-lived South Arabian Federation and subsequently the PDRY.

Then came the brief period of genuine freedom and democratic practice—albeit in an increasing aura of signs that indicate that the sweet taste of freedom then realized in the Transitional Period were no more than a short-lived optical illusion. One wonders how all the elements of sound democratic political dynamics could be contested in Yemen and outside by so many forces that so in Yemen's democratization a threat to dubious vested interests.

In any case, the four-year wedding celebration that Yemen enjoyed in the post unification period was suddenly transformed into a military confrontation, which surely indicated that our leaders have forgotten themselves, their people and their sworn pledges to keep the good wheels rolling. Even after having signed the Agreement of Pledge and Accord in Amman in February 1994, it seemed that our leaders do not give any value to commitments and pledges, especially towards their people. Both sides had, in fact, already reached the point of no return, even if they sign a pledge to the contrary otherwise in blood. It was war and a tragic end to a spirit of jubilation that still kept glowing even when the war drums were beating already prior to the signing of the Agreement of Pledge and Accord, which most analysts and observers hailed as a landmark document that came out of genuine political considerations to return government back to the people. More to come.

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

Yemen's real enemy

By: Moneer Al-Mawri

One of President Saleh's supporters asked me, "Why do you hate Mr. President and bear malice against him?" He expected me to answer his question by saying "I don't hate Mr. President, nor do I feel malice against him." I reversed his expectation by telling him, "Yes, I do hate Mr. President and bear malice against him because he prevents us – the Yemeni people – to confront our real enemy. The people don't see the President as Yemen's enemy but

Mr. President has appointed himself as a friend and a defender of Yemen's real enemy."

"Do you mean America?" commented my interviewer. I said no as the President doesn't propagate himself as a friend of America and America is not Yemen's enemy. He then said, "I think you mean Saudi Arabia." I answered, "Neither this because Mr. President has been rebelling against the bordering Arab country since 1984, and Saudi Arabia discovered the he is serving its strategy in Yemen without knowing what he is doing, and as a result, the Saudi government let him do what he

wants. This is another subject."

My interviewer continued to guesstimate until he said, "So, you mean terrorism, which is Yemen's real enemy. I replied that terrorism is less dangerous than Yemen's real enemy. Poverty is the real enemy. We don't want Mr. President to fight this phenomenon, but to remove it from our way and we will fight it ourselves.

Mr. President gives us advice and directions that have nothing to do with the dire situation. He told us to eat fish instead of meat, and this behavior is like that of a husband whom his wife tells "There is no milk." But he replies, "Add species to it."

No need for redundancy but I would like to indicate that I wrote an article entitled "President's Real Enemy" in 2005 ahead of Yemen's most recent presidential elections that gave Saleh another seven-year mandate. My article reads, "Poverty, which Yemeni people suffer, has become very dangerous until the extent that a great portion of them may welcome the Taliban Regime to rule in Yemen while others may welcome the foreign occupiers and hope their arrival to rescue them from dire situations and poor living standards, which are symptomatic of the government's wrong policies.

No one understands why Mr. President refuses to encounter his dangerous enemy. Instead, he gets engaged in other issues posing no risk to his rule. Yemeni people will never benefit from fake democracy, the American praise, the European satisfaction or the Japanese aides. What Yemeni people want is get rid of poverty and this phenomenon may not be eliminated by constructing mosques that cost millions of dollars with the purpose of producing a fake historical heritage.

No need for more mosques:

We no longer need mosques or new charitable societies. We have enough mosques, but we can pray in any public yard or anywhere else. However, we need factories and productive projects to create more job opportunities for millions of idle citizens.

The only Yemeni successful five-year plan was initiated by Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulghani in 1975, but the

relevant strategic planning halted as that plan ended. Hefty funds were spent on purchasing weapons and winning allegiance without planning, but the most important allegiance of poor Yemeni people was lost. Worsening poverty and want may lead to comprehensive collapse, and then it will be futile and useless to confront poverty with Ali Mohsen's armored vehicles and tanks, the rockets of Ahmad Ali Abdullah Saleh, the republican guards commanded by Tariq Mohammed Abdullah Saleh or the intelligence organization, chaired by Ammar Mohammed Abdullah Saleh, who are all Mr. President's relatives.

It is impossible for hungry soldiers to defend palaces of senior government officials. Does Mr. President understand this? Does he understand that America will not distribute 'sandwiches of democracy' in Yemeni bakeries? Democracy is unparalleled extravagance amid worsening starvation, famine and need. This takes us to the famous poetical proverb saying, "I wonder how a hungry guy can show his sword on the face of others."

In conclusion, we don't claim that Mr. President should fight or eradicate poverty for our sake. What we are currently concerned about is that Mr. President must quit power because the costs of his personal protection is so hefty, and is therefore paid by the poor people from their modest livelihoods. Yemen's poor people want to take some of their precious time for encountering the worsening phenomenon of poverty in lieu of paying for the heavy cost of protecting the regime.

Yemeni people have become aware that continuity of the standing regime will only help poverty worsen. They admit that our current ruler is impossible to eradicate or even alleviate worsening poverty, particularly as they gave him a long time period to resolve the phenomenon. The current ruler was not given one year, two years or three years as a chance to fight poverty. He was given thirty years during which time he helped the phenomenon worsen and killed any possible solutions to it.

Source: Al-Masdar.com

SKETCHED OPINION



By: Samer

YEMEN TIMES

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Arab League Summit in Damascus

Hopelessly mired in discord

Shared political visions were once again conspicuous by their absence at this year's summit of the Arab League. The heads of state from the key nations didn't even bother to come. And whether the topic was Lebanon, Iraq or the conflict in the Middle East: no common line could be discerned. Peter Philipp comments

In the course of its 64-year history, the Arab League has repeatedly demonstrated that it is incapable of accomplishing the goal for which such alliances are usually founded in the first place: displaying a united front to the outside world and solving problems within.

The League's 20th summit conference last weekend (March 29-30, 2008) in Damascus once again displayed to the rest of the world the dissension

among the 22 member states and their inability to even begin to find solutions to their own problems.

No more than half of the member states sent their head of state to represent them in Damascus, the others dispatching only lower-ranking delegations. Chief among the latter were Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Jordan.

Lebanon stayed away completely from the meeting in Syria. The reason for this is Syria's policy on Lebanon,

which the latter country holds responsible for the ongoing political crisis in Beirut.

No new solutions forthcoming for the region's crises

The Syrian conference host, President Bashar el-Assad, objects to this accusation, but his arguments are not very convincing. Without his and Iran's concerted backing of the Lebanese opposition, a new president could have been elected in Beirut long ago and the situation in Lebanon would have been stabilized somewhat by now.

Lebanon has still not recovered from the July 2006 war. Although the Arab League pledged its support for the presidential candidate, who has long since

been accepted by the government and the opposition, it was unable to offer any formulas for resolving the associated government and constitutional crisis in Lebanon.

Neither did the summit manage to lay to rest the allegations that Syria is more or less openly supporting terrorist groups in Iraq. And the participants did not see their way toward coming up with a common stance on Iraq – one that would at least have reflected a sincere effort to help the country out of its present plight.

And then there's the matter of the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians: Here as well, the Arab League managed to do nothing more than summon to memory the fact that it

has already twice offered Israel peace in exchange for its withdrawal from the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967. Israel – as the League's General Secretary, Amr Moussa, correctly stated – has thus far not responded to these overtures.

Few new ideas

The Arab Peace Initiative remains in place, that much was resolved at the conference. But any new ideas of what can be done and will be done if the present-day situation doesn't change were lacking.

It would be too simple to just reduce the internal dispute within the Arab League to a conflict between Western- or USA-oriented states on one side and

USA-critical states on the other.

The League's problems are definitely homemade, and the relationship between Damascus and Beirut is a classic example: Although Lebanon was a founding member of the Arab League, it has still not been recognized by Syria, which has historically claimed Lebanon as its own sovereign territory and therefore also believes it is entitled to intervene there as it sees fit.

© DEUTSCHE WELLE/Qantara.de 2008. Translated from the German by Jennifer Taylor

Libya's head of state, Gaddafi, noted in his speech at the League summit: "Our blood and our language are one, but nothing can unite us"

Barack Obama, federalism, and a winning coalition

By: Yossef Ben-Meir

Barack Obama's community organizing background in Chicago gives him a special opportunity to expand his base of support to include the millions of Republican and Independent voters who identify closely with the principles of federalism. Federalism, a founding precept of the Republican Party more than 150 years ago and currently often lauded by the party's presidential candidate Senator John McCain, involves deference to states and localities in the management of their own affairs and social programs.

Community organizing and federalism share many of the same core values, such as decentralized decision-making, capacity-building at the local level in management and administrative functions, and self-reliance.

Senator Obama ought to consistently connect his community organizing background to the ideals of federalism by describing how he has applied this deep and intrinsic principle through empowering people at the local level to improve their own lives. His sustained emphasis of how his experience connects with core federalist principles will particularly attract Republicans and Independents who deeply value federalism and who no longer support continuing the devastating war in Iraq as does Senator McCain.

Thus rather than simply mentioning his community organizing experience, which he often does during his political rallies and speeches, Senator Obama should spell out how it relates to the federalist perspective and how, as a result, he is uniquely qualified to apply its principles to dealing with many of the serious challenges the United States now faces and even

explaining how those challenges came about. For example, the general failure of Iraq's reconstruction (when one considers potential versus actually attained benefits) is significantly rooted in the excessive and ultimately self-defeating level of foreign contractors involved, which has disempowered Iraqis, leaving far too many of them feeling that they do not have a stake in this effort. The failure here has in fact helped to feed the violent resistance.

The United States has now come to realize its mistake and is working to correct it by involving Iraqis in the design and management of reconstruction projects. But Iraq's reconstruction as originally conceived and as undertaken up until recently was an affront to core principles of federalism, local control in decision-making, and community organizing. Seen from this perspective, the mismanagement by the Bush administration of the recon-

struction effort is quite stark and can be viewed as a betrayal by many Republicans of the federalist ideals championed by their own party. Senator Obama should seize the opportunity to present himself as in the vanguard of federalist ideals; someone who has actually walked the walk as a community organizer, not a hypocrite who espoused the federalist ideals and then trampled on them.

Another example of how Senator Obama can utilize his community organizer/federalist experience and gain further support in his efforts to be president is through how he explains and deals with the social dislocation caused by international free trade. Free trade and globalization restructures economies, with brutal social effects as seen in parts of the United States and in developing economies, especially negatively impacting rural communities, such as in Mexico.

When discussing these difficult conditions, Mr. Obama should highlight how community organizing and federalist approaches (i.e., empowering people) he is familiar with from first-hand experience can bring new opportunities to local economies and help create socio-economic initiatives that enable individuals and businesses to adapt and develop. Following this approach will help affirm the principle of federalism that many Republicans and others value and show its relevance in fashioning solutions to modern-day challenges at home and abroad.

The Obama campaign can legitimately conflate community organizing and federalism. After all, federalism is the political structure that enables and encourages local community organizing to occur. By presenting community organizing as a federalist process, the campaign will attract those

Republicans and Independents who are disaffected by the Iraq war, but who would otherwise still support John McCain. This is why Senator Obama ought to continually use the federalist lexicon to describe the "bottom-up" strategies for social change that he clearly believes in. If he does so, Republicans and Independents will cross over to him and he will forge a coalition that should make him the next president of the United States.

Yossef Ben-Meir is a PhD candidate in sociology at the University of New Mexico and president of the High Atlas Foundation (www.highatlasfoundation.org), a nonprofit organization founded by former Peace Corps Volunteers who served in Morocco and dedicated to the rural community development of that country.

He could be reached at: ben-meir@mailcity.com



Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), is a medical humanitarian organization that delivers emergency aid to people affected by armed conflicts, epidemics, natural or man-made disasters. MSF provides assistance irrespective of race, religion or political convictions.

MSF France is providing healthcare services to the population mainly in Haydan, Razih and Altalh Districts.

Open positions in Sana'a Office:

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To support and supervise the overall pharmacy supply (procurement, management, use,...) of MSF in the country in collaboration and by delegation of the medical coordinator.

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- High stress tolerance
- Excellent organizational skills and strong detail management
- Flexible and committed
- Able to work independently and exhibit strong judgment

- Medical Coordinator Assistant

The medical coordinator assistant supports the medical coordinator, who delegates certain tasks to him/her.

Required qualifications:

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* Required qualifications for all positions:

- Able to make frequent, short or long visits to the fields in Sa'ada governorate
- Minimum of 2 years professional experience
- Arabic speaker
- Fluent English spoken and written
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- Sense of organization and initiative
- Communication skills

Applications must be in English language. Applicants should submit a Cover Letter, CV, copies of diplomas, relevant training certificates, work certificates, ID card, and any recommendation letter from previous employers to:

Medecins sans frontieres France
P.O. Box 12565 Old University Post Office,
Sana'a

Only short listed candidates will be contacted for interviews. No face to face contact or phone contact will be considered.

Deadline for application: April 30th 2008

Vacancy Announcement

Civil Society Organizations Network for Development is an implementation partner for the Good Governance Project of Oxfam GB Yemen and works on the national level. Comprising of 26 member organizations, the network works in partnership with the national government in preparation and monitoring the implementation of national plans for mainstreaming priorities of the poor. The Network announces a vacancy for the post of "Executive Manager", within the activities of the Good Governance Project - Oxfam GB, Yemen.

Job Title: Executive Manager

Main roles:

- Enhance the institutional Building of the network.
- Enhance the role of the network in the preparation of the national plans, strategies, development policies, sectoral and local budgeting preparation, and in their monitoring.
- Ensure pro-poor planning through voicing the needs of the poor to the decision makers.
- Prepare networks annual, quarter and monthly plans and budget and ensure their implementation.
- Prepare annual, quarter and monthly activities report to the network management board and to other related institutes.
- Develop and maintain good relations among the members of the network, between the network and the concerned parties (Government, donors, other national, regional and international CSOs).
- Coordinate the activities of the different committees within the network.
- Perform any other task required.

Qualifications

- University degree in social sciences or any other relevant field.
- Minimum of 3 years work experience with civil society organizations; work experience with INGOs will be added advantage.
- Good understanding and practical experience in development field, especially issues of poverty and gender.
- Strong abilities in coordination, especially coordination between civil society, and government/donor/ private sector.
- Ability to work with others as part of a team and with little supervision.
- Experience in training and facilitation of workshops.
- Good monitoring and supervising skills.
- Good reporting skills.
- Fluency in Arabic and English.
- Computer knowledge.

To apply

Please send your CV to the following:

The chairperson of Civil Society Network for Development

Fax : 01253011

Email : a.samawy@gmail.com

The deadline for receiving applications is 20 April 2008



THE FIRST YEMEN ETHIOPIAN COMMERCIAL EXHIBITION HELD IN SANA'A ON 14TH - 18TH APRIL 2008 AT THE 70TH PARK

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ETHIO - YEMEN Trade Fair and Bazaar

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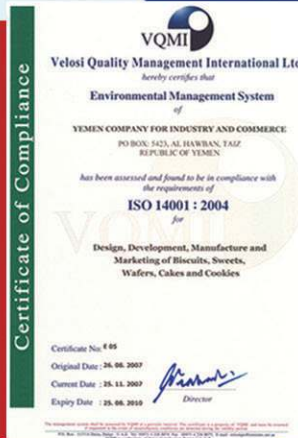
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**Al-Zubairy Street-In Front of Al Ruwaishan's Building (YCB) Third Floor, Flat Number (11)
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In recognition of its care about product quality, worker and environment

YCIC Awarded ISO 14001 & OHSAS 18001



Yemen Company for Industry and Commerce, one of Hayel Saeed Anam Group of Companies, won the International environment management system Award granted by International Standard Organization (ISO 14001), plus the Award of Occupational Health and Safety Assessment System (OHSAS 18001). Both meritorious certificates were awarded to Mr. Abdullah Abduljabbar Hayel, General Manager of the Company, who confirmed his company's commitment to keep environment safe and protect workers, health and safety through providing a healthy and appropriate work environment and protecting the external environment. This arouses from the company's sense of civil accountability toward society and its development. Mr. Abdullah Abduljabbar added.

Mr. Brakash, Representative of the awarding company (Velosi Quality Management International) handed Mr. Hayel the awards. YCIC began adopting the Environmental Management System (ISO 14001) and Occupational Health and Safety Application System (OHSAS 18001) for the sake of keeping the internal work environment and external surrounding safe. It also started taking many measures and procedures to protect water, soil and air from pollution, thereby establishing an administrative system to manage work environment, and occupational health and safety by appointing a work team from department directors and other secondary work teams from all various sectors and departments, such as the three teams concerned with safety, environment and water management. In addition, it established special departments to evaluate how environment and occupational health and safety stipulations are satisfied.

Some environmental applications in the company (Environment Management)

-Solid Waste Management:

In the area of applying Environmental Management System (ISO 14001), the company did establish a system for solid waste management, which started with sorting out and compiling waste in specified places, and then disposing them according to the internationally approved methods. There are some solid wastes that are often sold to local contractors or exported abroad while others are put in operation and remanufactured such as the plastic and paper wastes. Additionally, some organic wastes are collected and used as animal feed, some are burnt in company's modern incinerators and others are taken away to public waste dumps.

Liquid Waste Management:

The company has launched a system for liquid waste management, as well as for water resources conservation and water management. It created units for liquid waste treatment to treat waste water in accordance with modern international methods and reuse it in irrigating green areas. Moreover, YCIC took many procedures for managing or rationalizing use of water, thus leading to reducing water consumption by more than 25 percent as a result.

-Handling Up-To-Date Techniques and Environment-Friendly Material:

YCIC paid close attention to handling modern techniques and replacing unsafe materials or equipments by safe and harmless ones having no risk on the environment. For instance, it changed the Freon quality, replaced PVC covers with cellophane, a substance that can be environmentally decomposed or degradable so easily, compared to the PVC substance.

In addition, the company updated the energy management system and moved to using liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) in lieu of diesel for power generation, as well as purchased and installed a boiler for steam generating, which operates on gas instead of diesel since the former causes less environmental pollution.

Some Safety Applications In Ycic:

With regard to Occupational Health and Safety Application System (OHSAS 18001), YCIC has conducted a complete policy for applying a variety of international systems including the one in question. The company has strong faith that its staff and workers are the most valuable and precious assets in its business, and therefore remained committed to protect them. It established a special department, concerned with observing how occupational health and safety stipulations are satisfied as per (OHSAS 18001) requirements for the sake of protecting work environment and workers.

It also provided a medical clinic and pharmacy inside its premises in order to help workers have easy access to healthcare and medical services, in addition to an ambulance and a fire engine according to the international specifications. In addition, the company has a modern alarm system for extinguishing fire.

It is noteworthy that YCIC did win various international awards and certificates in the past, one of which

was the ISO 9001 for Product Quality and Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP), plus Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP).

YCIC gained the admission to export to The USA from FDA (FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION) Bio-terrorism certificate AND The company was awarded in Bahrain in November 2005 by the ministry of employment for its contribution as a private company which provides great employment opportunities for local workers



Waste water management



1. Chemical treatment of waste water



2. Biological treatment of waste water

Emergency Management



1- Fire fighting vehicle



2- Ambulance

Solid Waste management



(incinerators) personal safety



personal protective equipments



ISO 9001 CERTIFICATION



GMP CERTIFICATION



HACCP CERTIFICATION



FAD (USA) CERTIFICATION



THE ARCH OF EUROPE from (GERMANY)



HOUSING LOCAL LABOUR (GCC)

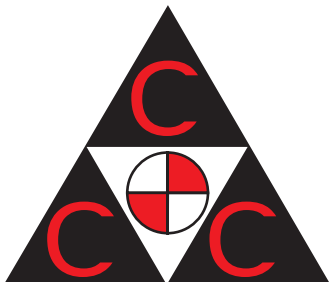
تَهْنِئَةٌ حَارَّةٌ



بمناسبة حصوله على وسام الوحدة تقديراً لجهوده ومواقفه ودوره في خدمة اليمن في مجالات التنمية والتطور الاقتصادي بالإضافة إلى مساهماته في مجالات العمل الخيري والانساني .. يسر كل العاملين في اتحاد المقاولين العالمية حول العالم وفي اليمن بوجه خاص أن يتقدموا إلى المعلم /

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رئيس الشركة بأحر التهاني على هذا التكريم الغالي الذي يعد وساما يمينيا رفيعا على صدر كل أبناء ومنتسبي اتحاد المقاولين ، حيث أثلج هذا التكريم الرئاسي الكبير صدورنا وجاء ليعكس الوفاء العظيم والمودة الراسخة المتبادلة والتي تجمع المعلم سعيد خوري باليمن على مدار أكثر من خمسة عقود شهدت إسهام الشركة في نهضة اليمن الاقتصادية من خلال عشرات المشاريع الحيوية والخدمية الكبيرة . ومنذ ذلك التاريخ واليمن في فكر ووجدان المعلم سعيد خوري ولم تنقطع زيارته وصلته بها بل ومشاركته في نهضة التنمية في الجمهورية اليمنية.



شكر وتقدير



يسر
العاملون في شركة اتحاد المقاولين العالمية (سي سي سي) في اليمن أن يرفعوا إلى صاحب الفخامة ورائد مسيرة التنمية

رئيس الجمهورية اليمنية
عبدالله بن عبدالمطلب

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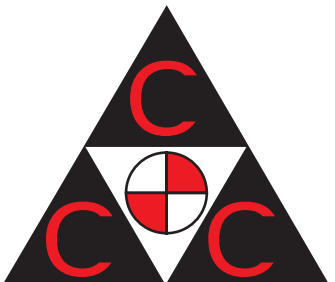
سعيد توفيق خومري

رئيس الشركة وسام الوحدة تقديراً بجهوده ومواقفه ودوره في خدمة اليمن في مجالات التنمية والتطور الاقتصادي

بالإضافة إلى مساهماته في مجالات العمل الخيري والانساني ، شاكرين لفخامته هذه اللفتة الرفيعة والتي

تعكس حرصه الدائم على دعم الإستشارات العربية . ورعايته الدائمة للشركات والمستثمرين ...

متنين لليمن تحت زعامته الحكيمة والرشييدة كل تقدم ورخاء .



شركة اتحاد المقاولين العالمية - اليمن

E-commerce and Online Trade in Yemen: A Snapshot

By: YemenTimes Staff

Since the early nineties of last century, several fundamental modifications in human behavior has been affected by the internet, and the subsequent availability of information across the world in a matter of seconds. And Yemen is no exception, since the introduction of internet services in Yemen in 1997, companies and other business establishments started building their websites and home pages in order to have a foot print in the virtual world created by the internet, and since then, Yemen experienced ten years of continued growth in online business activity, including promotion, marketing, retail, and even procurement.

In Yemen, the growth of internet

users to over 150,000 users in ten years may seem too small a number for companies to invest in e-commerce and online trade, however, the dynamic nature of the internet has facilitated the creation of consumer-driven markets where individual customers have the same weight – if not more – than large businesses.

Additionally, the inaccessibility of online trade in Yemen has reduced the growth in the number of customers, with the demand for an internet connection or having to pay for internet services, in addition to the illiteracy of most Yemenis in the subject of internet-based trade. Mohammed AbdulSallam, a commercial web developer, stated that companies in Yemen do not opt to put retail channels in their websites due to the relative cost of developing such mechanisms comparing to the cost of

The screenshot shows the G-YEMEN website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with options like 'دخول', 'أضف إعلان', 'انضم للموقع', and 'تعرف على مميزات جو ين الجديدة'. Below that, a main banner features a Sony Vaio UX laptop with specifications: '1 Gig Ram + 40 Gig Hard Drive + 1.2 Intel Core'. A secondary banner lists services: 'أشياء أخرى', 'وظائف وأعمال', 'تسليمات', 'إلكترونيات', 'تلفونات', 'كمبيوترات', 'سيارات', 'عقارات'. At the bottom, a table of classifieds is visible:

| صورة | تاريخ الإضافة | عنوان الإعلان | النوع |
|------|---------------|---|--------|
| | 2008.04.08 | سيارة كرسيدا موديل 87 للبيع 600 الف وقابله للت... | سيارات |
| | 2008.04.08 | سيارة هونداي اكسنت للبيع | سيارات |
| | 2008.04.08 | سيارة سوناتا موديل 2003م | سيارات |
| | 2008.04.08 | بيع سيارة كرسيدا 87 | سيارات |
| | 2008.04.08 | لبيع سيارة فوسيدس 1984 | سيارات |
| | 2008.04.08 | سيارة مازدا موديل 81م للبيع | سيارات |
| | 2008.04.08 | منعاه | عقارات |
| | 2008.04.07 | شقة فخمة للسع | عقارات |

putting in a simple information homepage.

He also added that most businesses say that they do not want to "experiment" with online business due to unforeseeable complications that assume possible, mainly due to the ignorance of the many functions and possibilities made possible through the internet.

On the other hand, there have been several businesses which have offered online trade, mainly depending on the classifieds concept. AlBilaad real estate agents is an example of many companies which use the internet as a medium to exhibit their classifieds and market to online audience.

A Respondent Survey
YemenTimes has surveyed several

internet users to understand their take on E-commerce in Yemen. Abdulhamid Muhsen, a teacher, stated that there is a fear from engagement in business transactions over the internet because people fear being scammed, they cannot be sure who are they dealing with and cannot make sure of the specifications and quality of the product at display. He also added: "Yemenis need to 'feel' and experience whatever they want to buy before buying it, and this cannot be done through the internet".

Samir Essam, a taxi driver, stated that the internet is a source of reference, and has a long way to becoming a trade facilitator, he added that the internet might enable him to check the specifications and reviews for a certain product or item, but there is no way

that one can make an informed buying decision depending on that information.

Nour Al-haadi, a post-graduate student, stated that its all a matter of the price, if the internet can give customers a better price, then all customers will go shop online, but since the prices online as either not displayed or more expensive than usual, then there is no way people will resort to online buying.

Muhsen Al-Ethani, an accountant, indicated that it is very hard to buy online as the instruments for buying such as credit cards are not available in yemen, even if people find something they want to buy, they don't buy it because they do not have the means to do so.

The screenshot shows the AlBilaad website, 'The property professionals'. It features a navigation bar with 'Home', 'News', 'Services', 'Contact Us', and 'عربي'. A prominent 'Property Search' section includes dropdown menus for 'City' (Sanaa) and 'Status' (For Sale), a 'Search' button, and a 'Show all Properties' link. Below the search area, there's a brief description: 'AlBilaad has many years experience in servicing the property market in Yemen. Our range of comprehensive services include marketing properties internationally and locally, contract preparation, building surveys, verification of legal title, liaison between the parties and property development.'

America's War-Torn Economy

By: Joseph E. Stiglitz

NEW YORK – Some say there are two issues in the coming American elections: the Iraq war and the economy. On days when the war seems to be going better than expected, and the economy worse, the economy eclipses the war; but neither is faring well. In some sense, there is only one issue, and that is the war, which has exacerbated America's economic problems. And when the world's largest economy is sick – and it is now very sick – the entire world suffers.

It used to be thought that wars were good for the economy. After all, World War II is widely thought to have helped lift the global economy out of the Great Depression. But, at least since Keynes, we know how to stimulate the economy more effectively, and in ways that increase long-term productivity and enhance living standards.

This war, in particular, has not been good for the economy, for three reasons. First, it has contributed to rising oil prices. When the United States went to war, oil cost less than \$25 a barrel, and futures markets expected it to remain there for a decade. Futures traders knew about the growth of China and other emerging markets; but they expected supply – mainly from low-cost Middle East providers – to increase in tandem with demand.

The war changed that equation. Higher oil prices mean that Americans (and Europeans and Japanese) are paying hundreds of millions of dollars to Middle East oil dictators and oil exporters elsewhere in the world rather than spending it at home.

Moreover, money spent on the Iraq war does not stimulate the economy today as much as money spent at home on roads, hospitals, or schools, and it doesn't contribute as much to long-term growth. Economists talk about "bang for the buck" – how much economic stimulus is provided by each

dollar of spending. It's hard to imagine less bang than from bucks spent on a Nepalese contractor working in Iraq.

With so many dollars going abroad, the American economy should have been in a much weaker shape than it appeared. But, much as the Bush administration tried to hide the true costs of the war by incomplete and misleading accounting, the economy's flaws were covered up by a flood of liquidity from the Federal Reserve and by lax financial regulation.

So much money was pumped into the economy and so lax were regulators that one leading American bank advertised its loans with the slogan "qualified at birth" – a clear indication that there were, in effect, no credit standards. In a sense, the strategy worked: a housing bubble fed a consumption boom, as savings rates plummeted to zero. The economic weaknesses were simply being postponed to some future date; the Bush administration hoped that the day of reckoning would come after November 2008. Instead, things began to unravel in August 2007.

Now it has responded, with a stimulus package that is too little, too late, and badly designed. To see the inadequacy of that package, compare it with the more than \$1.5 trillion that was borrowed in home equity loans in recent years, most of it spent on consumption. That game – based on a belief in ever-spiraling home prices – is over.

With home prices falling (and set to continue to fall), and with banks uncertain of their financial position, lenders will not lend and households will not borrow. So, while the additional liquidity injected into the financial system by the Fed may have prevented a meltdown, it won't stimulate much consumption or investment. Instead, much of it will find its way abroad. China, for example, is worried that the Fed's stimulus will increase its domestic

inflation.

There is a third reason that this war is economically bad for America. Not only has America already spent a great deal on this war – \$12 billion a month, and counting – but much of the bill remains to be paid, such as compensation and health care for the 40% of veterans who are returning with disabilities, many of which are very serious.

Moreover, this war has been funded differently from any other war in America's history – perhaps in any country's recent history. Normally, countries ask for shared sacrifice, as they ask their young men and women to risk their lives. Taxes are raised. There is a discussion of how much of the burden to pass on to future generations. In this war, there was no such discussion. When America went to war, there was a deficit. Yet remarkably, Bush asked for, and got, a reckless tax cut for the rich. That means that every dollar of war spending has in effect been borrowed.

For the first time since the Revolutionary War, two centuries ago, America has had to turn to foreigners for financing, because US households have been saving nothing. The numbers are hard to believe. The national debt has increased by 50% in eight years, with almost \$1 trillion of this increase due to the war – an amount likely to more than double within ten years.

Who would have believed that one administration could do so much damage so quickly? America, and the world, will be paying to repair it for decades to come.

Joseph E. Stiglitz, Professor of Economics at Columbia University, received the Nobel Prize in economics in 2001. His most recent book, co-authored with Linda Bilmes, is *The Three Trillion Dollar War: The True Costs of the Iraq Conflict*. Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2008.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND POPULATION HEALTH REFORM SUPPORT PROJECT (HRSP) – CR NO.3625 CREDIT ADMINISTRATION UNIT (CAU)

Announcement for National Consultants on (Evaluation & Updating of the Health Planning Training Manual) For Health Care Planning

The Credit Administration Unit (CAU) within the Ministry of Health & Population intends to hire an individual consultancy who will be contracted to carry out the following tasks:

Objective of the Consultancy

The consultant is expected to evaluate the training manual prepared by the national team at the Ministry of Public Health & Population (MOPHP) and producing a report on the findings. The evaluation is expected to explore the planning process on different levels of the national health system (particularly the governorate and district levels). These data are to be elicited through the application of an evaluation tool that will explore the previous experience of using this manual.

The findings of the evaluation will feed into the current effort of the MOPHP in reforming the health sector. The consultant will be accountable to the Head of the Credit Administrative Unit and the Director General of the planning.

Proposed Tasks of the Consultant

The consultant is expected to carry out the following activities and/pr responsibilities, which include but will not be limited to:

- Carry out a thorough analysis and study of the health planning training manual. Accordingly, a framework for the evaluation and study will be developed and shared with the MOPHP.
- Choose a sample of health facilities/districts where previous training on health planning using this manual were conducted in agreement with the General Directorate of the planning at the MOPHP. Consequently, field visits and data collection will follow.
- Conduct critical review of related documents and reports on the issue of planning.
- Carryout related field visits as well as meetings and interviews with related bodies in particular planning trainers who trained districts and personnel using this manual and leading to gathering of and validation of essential review information.
- Produce a report on the findings and an updated draft of the training manual containing comprehensive planning framework on the different levels of the national health system and considering the inputs and plans of the donors and vertical programmes. The report is expected to be produced in Arabic language.
- Present the findings of the review to the senior public health officials and interested parties in a workshop organized after the completion of the consultancy.

Required Qualifications and Experience of the Consultant

- A university degree public health, Health Care planning or Health management.
- Previous experience in similar field and analytical studies, preferably in the area of Health management or Health Care Planning.
- Capability to carry out related fieldwork activities.
- Verbal and written capability in Arabic Language and preferably in English language.

Applications with supporting document and CVs – should be submitted to the credit Administration unit by 6th May 2008 the HRSP located on the 4th floor in the Ministry of Public Health and population – Al-Hasaba-Sana'a.

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 للخدمات العقارية
 حدة - الحى السيسى ٢٨٥٥ - ٧٣٣٨٠٢٨٥
 الأصحى - بيت بوس - مكتب ٦٧٩١٦٦ - سيار ٧٣٣٤٧٢٩٨٤

* للإيجار في الحى السيسى يرجى الاتصال ٧١١٧٠٢٦٤٢

١- شقة ٣ غرف ، حمامين ومطبخ . الإيجار الشهري ٢٥٠ دولار
 ٢- شقة ٤ غرف حمامين ومطبخ . الإيجار الشهري ٣٥٠ دولار
 ٣- شقة جديدة، تشطيب لوكرس ، ٤ غرف، ٣ حمامات، مطبخ ٥٠٠ دولار
 ٤- شقة مفروشة ٣ غرف، حمامين، مطبخ . الإيجار ٤٠٠ دولار
 ٥- فيلا دور واحد، ٤ غرف ، حمامين، مطبخ وحوش للسيارات ٨٠٠ دولار
 ٦- فيلا دورين، ٩ غرف، ٤ حمامات، مطبخين وحوش للسيارات . ١٢٠٠ دولار

للإيجار في فرع بيت بوس يرجى الاتصال مع ٧٣٣٤٧٢٩٨٤
 للإيجار في فرع حده، المدينة السكنية، يرجى الاتصال مع ٧١١١١٠٨٢٣

للبيع أو الشراء ، لدينا العديد من الفلل فقه دور واحد جديد في منطقة بيت بوس ، المثلث الذهبي ، الإسكان المهندسين ، الشباب والرياضة . وكذلك فقه دور وبدروم ودورين ودورين وبدروم . يرجى الاتصال مع ٧٣٣٨٠٢٨٥٥

- محاسب يمني الجنسية لديه شهادة جامعية وخبرة ٣ سنوات للتواصل: ٧١١٦٦٠٧٣٠

• أيمن شريف عباس - بكالوريوس محاسبة - تقدير جيداً مع مرتبة الشرف - خبرة في الحسابات - دورات محاسبية من مصر - نظام محاسبي المتكامل (يمن سوفت) - دورة في تصميم نظام محاسبة التكاليف - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية - يجد التعامل مع الحاسب الآلي والمراسلة عبر الإنترنت - يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصه.

التواصل: ٧١١٤٣٠٥٦٥

• أمين عبدالرحمن - بكالوريوس علوم أرض (جيولوجيا) - تقدير عام جيد - دورات في اللغة الإنجليزية - يجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر والإنترنت - يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصه

التواصل: ٧٣٣٦١٣١٩

• علي محمد - مبرمج كمبيوتر - جامعة عدن - دبلوم عامين - مصمم ومدير قواعد بيانات لست سنوات - محاسب لمدة أربع سنوات - مسئول إداري (قسم استحقاقات لمدة عامين ونصف - خبرة في المبيعات وبرامج المخازن والمشتريات ونقاط البيع لمدة عامين ونصف - دورات في الشئون الإدارية - يبحث عن عمل للفترة المسائية فقط

التواصل: ٧٧٧٢٢٧٠٤٩

• أروى منصور - دبلوم فني إدارة تنمية تخصص (برمجة حاسوب) - خبرة سنتين في مجال السكرتارية - خبرة في التدريس - جيدة في اللغة

باحثون عن وظيفة

• ثابوية مهندسية - دورات في الكمبيوتر - دورات في الإنترنت - دورة في صيانة الكمبيوتر - دورة في المحاسبة - دورة في التطبيقات في مجال الاتصالات السلكية واللاسلكية - شهادة خبرة كمساعد إداري - شهادة خبرة وخبرة (Times Keeper) - يرغب في العمل في أي مجال

التواصل: ٧١٢٢٦٧٥٨٣

• بك محاسبة - خبرة في برامج الكمبيوتر والإنترنت - ٤ سنوات خبرة في مجال المحاسبة - يبحث عن عمل في الفترة المسائية في أي مجال (يفضل الحسابات)

التواصل: ٧١١٠٠٣٢١٢

• عبدالرحيم محمد - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية (جامعة حضرموت) - دبلوم

التواصل: ٧١٢٨٣٦١٧٠

• عدنان محمد رافع - ثانوية عامه - دبلوم سكرتارية - يبحث عن عمل مناسب. للتواصل: ٧٧١٩٠٣٠٢

• هاني الشرفي - مهندس كمبيوتر وشبكات - خبرة عشر سنوات - خبرة في الوندوز والبرامج التطبيقية والفوتوشوب والكلوردو والفلاش والجافا - قادر على التعامل مع برامج المونتاج السينمائي

التواصل: ٧٣٣٥٣٧٦٤٨

عقارات

• للبيع: فيلا دور حجر مسلح - المساحة ١١ لبنه - مكونة من ٥ غرف مع مجلس وصالة و ٣ حمامات ومطبخ - الحوش دائري - يتسع لعدة سيارات للتواصل: ٧٧٧٤٠٨٧١١

• للإيجار: فيلا مفروشة تتكون من طابقين + بدروم + خزان أرضي للماء. الموقع: حده

التواصل: ٧١١٤٨٩٥٧٩

سيارات

• للبيع: سيارة هونداي أنترا - جديدة - موديل ٢٠٠٣ - اللون ذهبي - كاملة المواصفات - فتحة سقف - السعر: مغري

التواصل: ٧٧٧٥٣٣٨٩

• للتواصل: ٧٣٣٠٥٩٤٩٩

DHL : 441099/8/7/6
ARAMEX
 عدن تلفون: ٢٤٢١٤٢٠
 الفاكس: ٢١٢٤٢٩٩
 العكلا: ٣٠٩١٩٠ - الحديدة: ٢١٩٦٤٣

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 ورد ليك: ١٠٤٤٤٥٥٠٤٤١٣٥٥

مستشفيات

مستشفى الثورة: ٠١-٤٢٩٦٧/٦٦
 المستشفى الجمهوري: ٠١-٧٢٤٢٨/٧٧
 مستشفى حدة الأهلي: ٠١-٤١٩٨١
 المستشفى الألماني الحديث: ٠١-٦٠٠٠٠/٦٠٠٠٠
 فاكس: ٤١٨١١٦
 E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

الانظمة الهيمك

IMPORTANT Numbers

للإشتراك في هذه المساحة الإتصال على
 تحويلة: ٣٦٨٦٦١ ٢١١

طوري: الكهرباء ١٧٧، طوري: الشرطة ١٩٩، الزلفا ١٩١، طوري: المياه ١٧١، الإستعلامات ١١٨، حوادث (المور) ١٩٤، الشؤون الخارجية ٢٠٢٥٤٤/٧، الشؤون الداخلية ٢٠٣١٧/١٧، الهجرة ٢٥٠٧١١/٣، وزارة المواصلات (تلفون) ٧٥٢٣٣٠٢، الإذاعة ٢٨٢٠٦١، التلفزيون ٣٣٠٠١/٢، مؤسسة الباصات للنقل داخل المدن ٢٦٢١١١/٣، وزارة المواصلات ٢٥١١١/١٢/٣، السياحة ٢٥٤٠٣٢، الصليب الأحمر ٢٠٣١٣١/٣، تأمين ٧٥٢٣٣٧

فنادق

فندق فرساي: ٠١-٤٢٥٧٧/١/٢
 فندق شيراتون: ٠١-٢٣٧٥٠٠
 فندق موفيميك: ٠١-٥٤٦٦٦٦
 فندق تاج سبأ: ٠١-٣٣٣٣٣٣
 فندق ريلكس ان: ٠١-٤٤٩٨٧١
 فندق وأجنحة الخليج السياحي: ٠١-٦٠٣٣٥٥ - ٦٠٣٣٥٨/٨

البنوك

بنك اليمن والخليج: فاكس: ٢٦٠٨٢٤، تلفون: ٩٦٧-١-٢٦-٨٢٣
 فرع عدن: ٢٣٧٨٢٩ - ٢ - فاكس: ٢٣٧٨٢٤
 بنك التضامن الإسلامي: ٠١/٦٦٦٦٦٦
 البنك التجاري: ٧٧٣٢٤ - فاكس: ٧٧٣٢٤
 مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل: ٢٦٤٧٥، ٣٦٤٧٠٢
 فاكس: ٣٦٤٧٠٣٥٠-٣٥٠٣٥٠

بنك اليمن الدولي: ٠١-٤٠٧٠٣٠
 البنك العربي: ٠١-٣٧٥٥٥٤
 بنك التسليف الزراعي: ٠١-٥٦٣٨١٣
 البنك المركزي: ٠١-٣٧٤٣١٤

معاهد

معهد بالي ت: ٤٤٨-٣٩-٤٤٨ ٣٩/٤-٤٤٨ ٣٩ فاكس: ٣٧-٤٤٨
 معهد اللغة الألمانية: ٢٠٠٩٤٥
 المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر: ٣٦٦٣٣٣
 فاكس: ٥١٤٧٥٥
 معهد كاروكوس ت: ٥٢٤٣٤/٥ فاكس: ٥٢٤٣٦
 معهد ليكك ت: ٢٤-٨٢٣ - ٥١-٦١٢ فاكس: ٦٣٥٥٧٧

تأجير سيارات

زاوية (Budget) ت: ٢٠٩٦١٨-٥-٦٣٣٣ فاكس: ٢٤٠٩٥٨
 يورب كار ت: ٢٧-٧٥١ فاكس: ٢٧-٨٠٤
 هيرتز لتأجير السيارات صنعاء ت: ٠١-٤٤٠٣٠٩
 فرع شيراتون ت: ٥٥٥٩٥٥
 عدن ت: ٢٠٤٥١٣٥

شركات للتأمين

الوطنية للتأمين ت: ٢٧٧٧٣/٧٧٧٧٣ فاكس: ٢٧٧٣٤
 مارب للتأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٠٦١٢/٨/١٣
 الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٨٤١٣٣
 عدن ت: ٢٤٤٣٨٠
 فخر ت: ٢٥٨٨١١
 شركة اليمن للتأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٧٢٨٠٦/٢٧٢٩٦١/٤٣
 عدن ت: ٢٤٧١١٧
 فخر ت: ٢٥-٢٤٥٥

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

أبتك لتعليم الكمبيوتر (مركز على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة إلكترونية) شهادة ايزو ١.

صنعاء ت: ٠١-٤٢٨٣٠٥
 فاكس: ٠١-٤٠٧٤١٩
 عدن ت: ٢٠٠٣٣٧١٩٩
 فخر ت: ٤٠٢٥٠٣٤٣
 المكلا ت: ٥٠٢٠٧٤٩٢

Infnit Education T: 444553
 NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر ت: ٤٤٥٥١١/٧-٤٤٢٠٧٣

مدارس

مدرسة رينيو ت: ٤١٤٠٠٣٧/٤٤٤-٤٢٣
 مدارس صنعاء الدولية ت: ٣٧-١٩١٧/٣ فاكس: ٣٧-١٩٣٣
 مدرسة التوكية الدولية ت: ٤٤٨٣٥٨/٩
 مدرسة الماجد البعثية ت: ٢٠٦١٥٩

البريد السريع

صنعاء: ٤٤-١٧٠/٧٧
 الحديدة: ٢٤٨٢٣
 إب: ٤١١٩٨٨
 المكلا: ٣٠٦٤١
 ضوة: ٢٠٣٣٦٦
 سيئون: ٤٠٢٤٦٩

مطاعم

مطعم ومخبازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
 تلفون: ٥٠٥٢٩٠ - ٢٦٦٣٧٥ - فاكس: ٢٦٦٣١٩

سفريات

السيم للسفريات ت: ٢٧٠٧٥٠
 العالمية للسفريات والسياحة ت: ٤٤١١٥٨٧/٦

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Not all Yemeni brides need to look the same

By: Ofri Ilani

In 1949, tens of thousands of Jews from all over Yemen gathered in the southern city of Aden and waited there two months for planes that would take them to Israel as part of Operation Magic Carpet. Many of them brought with them from their homes their families' traditional bridal garments and valuable jewelry. But as they were about to board the plane, many found that they could not bring these items to Israel due to their weight. And so when the Yemeni Jews came to Israel, they left behind their local traditional garments.

"People said they just took off the garments, left them in bath houses and were left wearing lighter garments," said Carmela Abder, a folklore researcher who specializes in Yemeni Jewish culture. "But even if the reasons for removing the garments were technical, I see it as a kind of stripping of identity. A woman in Yemen had a very deep attachment to this garb, and she was familiar with each and every detail of her jewelry and clothing. And suddenly she was willing to part with the dresses and jewels that she was so attached to."

None of this prevented Yemeni bridal jewelry from becoming a kind of Israeli brand, one of the symbols of the ideology fulfillment of the ingathering of the exiles. Yemeni embroidery and jewelry went through a process of preservation and change at the hands of commercial and ideological groups, and of the Yemenite community as well. According to Abder, in the Israeli melting pot, the variety of regional traditions was replaced by a uniform item that became most identified with the community: the splendid bridal garb of Sana'a, the capital of Yemen.

"Everyone is familiar with the magnificent Sana'a bridal garments, with the crown of pearls and silver and gold jewels," she said. "Yemeni women adopted this garment, mainly at henna ceremonies, even when their parents came from another area with a different tradition."

In effect, the original garment of

Yemeni women looked quite different, depending on the area where they came from. Women from Hidan, in the north, were distinguished by a black head covering (shila) and indigo-dyed dress; women in Al-Sharaf, west of Sana'a, wore an asymmetrical, tightly-embroidered garment whose patterns resembled Ethiopian embroidery; women in the region of Bihan and Haban were known for their silver belts and multiple braids. And these are only a few of the clothing styles that existed in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula.

Abder spoke recently at a conference at Bar-Ilan University in honor of the 60th anniversary of the "On the Wings of Eagles" wave of immigration from Yemen. According to Abder, "Israeli society was very warm to the Yemenis - at least until Uzi Meshulam and Yigal Amir. They had a reputation of being the nice Jews, relaxed, and also of a community frozen in time that had preserved the culture of the Hebrews from the Biblical era. But as the Yemenite Jews adapted to being Israeli, they went through an interesting process: They created for themselves a kind of general Yemeni Israeli identity. So they adopted the custom of wearing the traditional Sana'a bridal garments, with the high crown of pearls, and it became an icon with an exotic air."

"Even though in Yemen less than a fifth of the Jews wore it, in Israel all of the families adopted this garb, and it became associated with the henna ceremony. It became 'the new Yemeniteness.' This image appeared on posters, in encyclopedias, and even in Ofra Haza's music videos. All of this helped to publicize this image." And so the Sana'a bridal garments became a symbol for all Yemeni Jews. Yet according to Abder, "The origin of some of these components is not necessarily typically Jewish. In part, it is borrowed from the Muslims. Only in Israel did it become a Jewish symbol. This is an example of utilizing existing elements within a new framework."

'It wasn't this way'

Abder, who teaches at the Hebrew University and at Ben-Gurion



Yemeni Jewish bride Zahara Sulaiman Yahya AL-Naety married at 25 to Yahya Yahouda Dhahiri, wearing Yemeni Jewish traditional bride dress.

University, is the daughter of parents from the area of Bihan in southeast Yemen.

"My father very quickly wanted to be Israeli in every respect, and therefore these subjects didn't interest him much," she said.

As she tells it, her interest in the traditions of that area started at her sister's henna ceremony. "At the event, Rabbanit Bracha Kapach, the wife of Rabbi Yosef Kapach and the chief dresser of the community, dressed my sister in the garments identified with Sana'a."

I remember that my mother said: 'By us, it wasn't this way.' This sparked my curiosity and I became interested in the garments of Bihan."

Abder is not the only one. In the late 1970s, when the Israeli melting pot began to disintegrate, Yemeni families also started showing growing interest in the traditional garments of their forefathers' homes. In recent years, a new tradition has emerged at weddings and henna ceremonies: Throughout the evening, the brides change into the garments from different regions.

"At the start of the evening, the bride wears the familiar dress from Sana'a," says Abder. "Afterward, she changes into garments from Hidan in the north, and then into garments from Haban in the south."

Abder is amazed by the variations Yemeni garments have undergone in Israel. "I started studying this subject in order to keep my parents' tradition alive," she said.

"But I don't think that the contemporary garments are less authentic or that there is something to mourn."

However, according to her, the wedding garments have over the past decade become a real industry. "The bridal wear industry is flourishing," she noted. "The henna ceremony is being transformed into a festival of garments, and sometimes not only the bride but also the entire family gets dressed up. It is happening in other communities, too, for example among the Moroccans. In a certain sense, the Mizrahi Jews (Jews of Middle Eastern origin) are romanticizing the East."

Source: Haaretz.com



Newly married couple Yousif Salem Mousa and Lawza Siluamn Hamdi. On her left Yahya Marhabi the grooms cousin, the marriage took place on March 25, 2008 in Sana'a.

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