



Thursday, 4 December, 2008 • Issue No. 1213 • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf • www.yementimes.com Price 40 Yemeni Riyals







Risk of drug addiction among Yemeni youth increases

Youth cycle to raise

awareness about AIDS

By: Marwa Baabbad and Nadia Al-Sakkaf

Inside:

SANA'A, Dec. 2 — Although drug consumption is still relatively low in Yemen compared to other countries, there is an increasing risk of drug abuse among Yemeni youth according to Dr. Mosab Al-Sofi, Deputy Director of the Antinarcotics General Directory at the Ministry of Interior.

"It is very difficult for us to control the spread of drugs in Yemen because there aren't enough resources of statistics available," he said at a seminar on drug prevalence in Yemen organized by Yemen Times last week.

The Antinarcotics Directory was established in 2004 as an effort by the



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Yemeni government to fight the increasing spread of drugs in Yemen, a country used as a transit point for smuggling drugs from eastern Asia via the Arabian Sea to African and Gulf countries.

Dr. Rashad Al-Masri, Minister of Interior, also commented on this fact at a similar event on drug abuse and its relation with HIV-AIDS last Monday organized by the ministry in coordination with the UN. He predicted that in a few years time the availability and use of drugs among Yemenis would have increased significantly as this is the natural trend observed in other countries that started out as transit points in the drug trade.

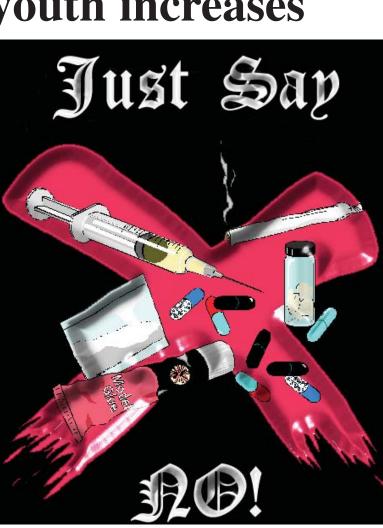
Prevalence of drugs in Yemen

The most common drug found in Yemen is local hashish that is grown in several areas in the country such as in Haima in the governorate of Ibb and Noqum in the governorate of Sana'a.

It can be bought for a little as one dollar per stick in known markets, but, despite such transactions being conducted almost out in the open, the directory explained that it is not easy to clamp down on drug selling.

"Sometimes we follow an operation for six months or a year. We know about the places and some of the people





involved, but we have to be patient and wait until we understand the system and masterminds behind the operations." explained Al-Sofi, adding that drug smuggling, distribution and selling has to be a very organized process to thrive. Slightly less popular than the local

product and the second most common drug in Yemen, is imported hashish because it is more expensive. It usually comes from Afghanistan, Iran or Pakistan. Yemenis are not yet exposed to compound drugs such as cocaine, especially because of their high prices, although there are other forms of drug abuse, such as the un-prescribed consumption of medicine like diazepam and the inhalation of petrol, petrochemical glues or paint.

Since the beginning of this year, over

26 tons of hashish and 13 million pills were seized by the Antinarcotics Directory at the Ministry of Interior, and 226 persons were arrested for drug trafficking, 88 percent of them Yemenis. These figures are about twenty percent higher than those of last year.

"The reason behind the uncovering of more drug operations is the increase in security efforts and not necessarily a reflection of increasing drug activities in Yemen," said Minister of Interior.

Yet increased opium cultivation in Afghanistan, currently providing two thirds of the world's supply on opium, may very well augment drug trafficking in Yemen according to the UNODC Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa.

Continued on page 1

Saleh calls for reconciliation yet threatens to take extreme measures

By: Mohammed Bin Sallam

Danish Council supports refugees

SANA'A, Dec. 3 — Ali Abdullah Saleh, who had been president for 30 years, called on Yemenis to come together for the best interest of the country's unity last Tuesday on the 41st anniversary of the Independence Day from British occupation in Aden.

However, he threatened to take severe measures against those causing unrest in the country calling them "traitors" and "conspirators".

"Here I stand in front of you all to warn those who think they can climb on board a tank and pave their way to power, that they can forget about it as we will resort to any measure until we prevail," he President Ali Abdullah Saleh said.

He stressed the importance of dialogue between all partners of the political process without referring to violence, and said that Yemeni unity shouldn't be bargaining topic.

He called for civilized dialogue, except on the issue of the national unity which is a fundamental principle where there would be no compromise.

Escalating tension

The presidential speech was again quite controversial and caused alert among intellectual spheres because it conveyed anger and great tension. Politicians commented that this is because the parliamentary elections are approaching while there is no political agreement among the various parties.

The absence of dialogue and rigid stances of the ruling and the opposition parties have rendered dialogue futile. Observers predict more of such heated speeches the ruling and opposition parties and probably more tension on the ground in terms of demonstrations and riots.



Commentaries in the local press point out that carrying out the elections despite the opposition's boycott will mean democratic failure, and that the best option will be to delay the elections until a compromise has been reached. However officials from the ruling party reject the notion of a postponement claiming that it would mean loss of the party's legitimacy and credibility among its supporters.

However, with the deterioration of living conditions and depression among the people -especially in the southern governorates- there is great risk that violence will erupt at the first notion. In recent demonstrations, students clashed with security forces who tried to prevent them from joining rallies, but they were not deterred.

Analysts warn that if the government does not yield to the opposition's demands, which they see as justified, there will be continuous clashes in voting centers, the result of which will be the lives of innocent Yemenis and low ranking soldiers.





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Around the Nation



Youth cycle to raise awareness about AIDS

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, Dec. 3 - In line with World AIDS Day activities, five hundred secondary and primary school students participated in the National AIDS Control Program's first-ever cycling race in Sana'a last Monday to promote HIV and AIDS awareness.

The cycling race, organized by Yemen's National AIDS Control Program accredited to the Ministry of Health and in cooperation with the Yemeni Bicycle League, was the first initiative of its kind. Participants started from Al-Sabaeen square and toured the city before finishing back at its starting point about an hour later. Although the students themselves were not sure about the purpose of the race and did not have adequate information on HIV and AIDS, they were excited to participate in such an event especially that very few sports activities of the like are organized.

During the race, organizers distributed leaflets containing information about AIDS, including the causes, symptoms, modes of transmission and protection from the disease. The leaflets stressed the ways that AIDS is not transmitted and discussed society's reaction to those who are HIV positive.

According to the latest statistics, up to 2,431 cases were reported in Yemen up to mid-2008. However, the World Health Organization (WHO) estimates cases to have reached 23,000 in the country and experts believe that, out of 20 cases, only one is generally reported. The leaflet distributed during the race

pointed out the consultancy service



Student participants in the race to promote AIDS and HIV awareness on the occasion of World Aids Day cheer for the winners.

offered by the National AIDS Control Program to help youth obtain information about the disease, and encouraged them to volunteer for a free test to establish whether they are HIV positive or not in one of its centers in Sana'a, Hadramout, Hodeidah, Taiz, Ibb, Thamar and Aden.

At the end of the race, the National AIDS Control Program awarded its winners. Posters inscribed with the slogan "Leaders keep your promises, stop AIDS" were posted on the walls of Al-Sabaeen square.

According to the manager of the National AIDS Control Program, Abdulhameed Al-Suhaibi, the cycling race aimed to spread awareness among youth to stop and stand up against AIDS. "Instead of lecturing about AIDS in closed halls, this time we decided to go out and attract public attention to the danger of AIDS."

"We are focusing on youth, because they are the affected category in the community," Al-Suhaibi said, adding that the National AIDS Control Program was to hold awareness lectures about

AIDS in schools and more public venues in the near future.

In another youth-led initiative held on the same day, youth were trained in methods of raising awareness about AIDS and its prevention at a workshop entitled "Youth Leadership and AIDS" organized by the Global Youth Coalition on HIV/AIDS (GYCA) at the Democracy School in Sana'a.

Globally, an estimated 33 million people are living with HIV, with nearly 7500 new infections each day, according to WHO.

Yemen suspends scholarships to Malaysia

By: Almigdad Mojalli

SANA'A, Dec. 30 - Yemen has decided to suspend scholarships for its students to Malaysia for three months until the government settles its debt to Malaysian universities, the amount of which the Committee of Culture and Education is yet to determine.

This decision follows the release of the committee's report on the situation of Yemeni students in Malaysia,

Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Morocco. Al-Khader Al-Ezzi, spokesperson for the committee said, "The cultural attaché in the Yemeni embassy in Malaysia had not settled the university fees under the pretext that the Malaysian universities were asking for extra.'

"Following an investigation we found this to be untrue.

The Malaysian universities were not asking for more money," Al-Ezzi pointed out.

According to Al-Ezzi, the cultural attaché is responsible for working out the university fees total and informing the financial manager who makes the payments.

However, this did not happen as both did not fulfill their duties ethically.

The cultural attaché had inflated the university fees total under the pretext that the Malaysian universities had increased fees for each student, while the financial manager wanted to save money for the government and to embezzle some of it for himself. Both have been dismissed from their posts. "The committee recommended that

the government suspend offering scholarships to Yemeni students to Malaysia till it settles its debts to the Malaysian universities and the government agreed," said Al-Ezzi.

The committee advised the government to increase the monthly allowances of Yemeni students studying in Malaysia, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Morocco according to the economy in each of these countries.

The committee's report urged the parliament to oblige the government to order cultural attaches to submit the students' study fees in time and to handover the financial allowances at the beginning of the first month of every quarter of year.

Al-Ezzi stated that there are up to 800 Yemeni postgraduate students and 600 undergraduate students currently enrolled in Malaysian universities. He revealed that the government had agreed to add USD 100 to the allowances of undergraduate students and USD 200 to postgraduate students. With the extras, undergraduate students would be receiving USD 400 a month and postgraduate students would be receiving USD 1,200.

The committee also advised the government adiust financial procedures in order to assure fees were paid on time and requested the government send students before the study period actually commences. It further advised that students study the language of their study for at least a year and passing the TOEFEL exam in English. The Ministry of Higher Education receives an annual budget of up to YR 14 billion.

Corruption Authority investigates 16 complaints against official entities

By: Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A, Dec. 3 – Forty-nine complaints against various government bodies have been forwarded to the Supreme National Authority for Combating Corruption in the third quarter of this year. Only one of the complaints was transferred to persecution while 19 were dismissed as irrelevant to the authority's field of work

The remaining 16 complaints currently being investigated include complaints about the appropriation of residential unit A529 in Aden, the forgery of judiciary orders, the facilitation of customs evasion at Aden Customs authority, a complaint against the Ministry of Health, the offices of the Ministry of Electricity and Water in Hajja, a district director in Mareb and the Water and Sanitation Authority. Files have also been opened regarding Amran Cement Factory, Dhamar University and Al-Thawra General Hospital in Sana'a.

Field visits confirmed possible corruption in thirteen of the cases of accusation of mismanagement or abuse of authority for personal gains.

The authority will be launching its website soon, in which all information related to the complaints and investigations will be posted. The website will include a contact address for media enquiries.

Several youth awareness activities have been launched by the authority to promote transparency, citizen's rights and anticorruption initiatives.

So far the authority has received 5,276 financial statements, of which 2,562 were sent in the third quarter of this year.

However, the authority has so far only received half the number of requests for financial statements sent to officials since the establishment of the authority in 2007.

Since its establishment

trying to enforce a new law that requires government officials to turn in financial statements to the authority for it to track any suspicious fund transfers and look out for financial abuses perpetrated by government employees. Other anticorruption projects the authority is considering currently include amendments to the Crime and Penalty code to align it with international treaties and conventions, as well as a draft of the anticorruption legislations in cooperation with the World Bank. In the global corruption index

released in 2007 by Transparency International, a network of civil society organizations that help monitor global corruption, Yemen scored a low 2.5 out of 10, but came before Somalia and Myanmar with the lowest score of 1.4. ministers and various government The index report stressed that Yemen's low score reflected the bad practices of a few powerful individuals and the government's inability to prevent it,

Yemen to reduce the practice of FGM by 30 percent by 2012

By: Ibrahim Al-Wadi'ee For the Yemen Times

SANA'A, Dec. 3 - Assisted by a regional expert, Yemen aims to implement a five-year plan to achieve progress in fighting the practice of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) or female circumcision, still highly prevalent in the country's coastal areas.

According to Dr. Nafissah Al-Jaifi, Secretary General of the High Council Motherhood and Childhood, both the government and civil society organizations will be involved in carrying out the five-year plan to focus on extensive social education to raise awareness about FGM within society. Social and religious leaders will be vital to the project's success.

Over the next five years, the plan aims to reduce the practice of FGM in the target areas by 30 percent by 2012. It will be implemented with the help of the United Nations Childhood Fund (UNICEF) which has offered assistance in both the implementation and assessment stages of the project, as soon as it is accredited by the government Ali Hashim Al-Seraj, a Sudanese expert in the field of family and reproductive health who has just finished an assessment report on FGM, said that Yemen is the last among Arab countries in terms of practicing FGM.

However, he said that, in some areas, the rate of practice is as high as in countries such as those of the Horn of Africa, Sudan and Egypt, where the practice is the most prevalent in the region.

"In some areas of Yemen such as Hodeidah, Hadramout, Aden and Sayoun, the rate of FGM practice is similar to Sudan and Egypt", said Al-Seraj. "In Hodeida, the rate has reached 92 percent, maybe because this area is close to the Horn of Africa and has seen the integration of people from there through trade," he added.

Al-Seraj explained that the Yemeni plan came in the context of international efforts to limit of FGM worldwide, and considered the fact that the practice is restricted to only certain areas in

Yemen as encouraging. Nour Al-Kasadi, director of the Childhood Protection Program in UNICEF, maintained that out of Yemen's 21 governorates, FGM was only prevalent in five. These are Hodeidah with 97 percent, Hadramout with 79 percent, Al-Maharah with 96 percent, Aden with 82 percent and Sana'a with 45 percent.

FGM is attributed to religious beliefs and traditions of the society, according to Huseneya Al-Qaderi, executive manager of the Gender and Development Studies and Research Center in Sana'a. "Although FGM is not mentioned in the Holy Quran, some people think that this practice protects girls from deviation," she said, noting that a great majority of girls are mutilated during the first ten days of their life, like boys.

The Ministry of Public Health and Population issued a resolution in 2001 to ban FGM in all hospitals and health centers in Yemen and health personnel are forbidden from carrying out any related operation.

However, despite the Ministry of Health's good step in issuing such a resolution, the rate of FGM is still high in Yemen, according to UNICEF. The resolution has not deterred people from the practice who instead circumcise their girls at home with no sterilized tools or medical experts to supervise, often leading to further complications. The Ministry of Education will also participate in the plan's implementation through excluding any information that promotes FGM from the curriculum. The media will also play a major role in raising the people's awareness about the effects of FGM and religious scholars will clarify the issue to society.

for Combating Corruption has been population.

2007, the Supreme National Authority not corruption among the general

Illness widespread among displaced children in Sa'ada

By: Mahmoud Assamiee

SANA'A, Dec. 28 - The children of internally displaced persons living in the war-torn governorate of Sa'ada suffer from diarrhea, acute respiratory infection and malnutrition, according to a recent study carried out by the Charitable Society for Social Welfare (CSSW) in cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) last June.

The results indicate that 37 percent of internally displaced children under five years-old suffer from diarrhea due to polluted waters and that 35.6 percent suffer acute respiratory infection.

The research, which was carried out by Professor Yahya Raja'a and Dr. Isameldin El-Hussein showed that 4.4 percent children suffer from severe acute malnutrition and 15.5 percent suffered moderate acute malnutrition.

The study, which covered four districts -Al-Anad, Al-Zaher, Sahar and Sa'ada- in the Sa'ada governorate and targeted 1,283 children from displaced families living in camps, assessed the health and level of nutrition of internally displaced mothers and children under five years-old in Sa'ada.

It covered 825 women aged between

15 and 55 years old, 367 of whom were living in houses and 458 were living in tents provided by International Red Crescent Committee. Almost all of the women were married, with only 4.2 percent of them widowed and 2.5 percent divorced. The family size ranged from 2 to 20 individuals, with an average of 6 members, and up to 4 children were reportedly housed in each tent.

Up to 30.7 percent of breastfeeding and pregnant women were found to be suffering from acute malnutrition, with wasting more prevalent among them than their children. Raja'a attributed this difference of ratio to mothers preferring to feed their children before themselves. Of the 238 mothers with a baby under one year of age, a little over a half of them reported that they had started breastfeeding immediately after delivery. A further 18.2 percent of those interviewed were pregnant.

The report did not set out to report on violations against women, but Dr. Raja'a said that many of the women interviewed were still very young and that measures should be taken to protect them. "We should not allow anything to happen," he declared.

Although malnutrition among internally displaced persons in Sa'ada is high, Raja'a maintained that Sa'ada governorate is still wealthier than other governorates in the country due to its agricultural activities, as it has more farms and the lower intensity of the population, so malnutrition should be less severe than in the rest of the country.The study made several recommendations, including protecting women against violence, supporting the camp of Al-Anad camp where of the internally displaced persons are living, strengthening health services and facilities in these districts, continuing nutrition services and providing purified water to the camps.

Director of CSSW Mohammad al-Qubati said that support to displaced people in Sa'ada would continue from UNICEF distributed via the CSSW in truckloads of assistances to Sa'ada inhabitants. UNICEF's Nutrition Program Officer Dhekra Annuzeili revealed that the organization's support to displaced people would continue via the Community Nutrition Theoretic Care Program, which provides its services to the area through CSSW. The program provides health training to health practitioners distributes nearly 23 types of medicine and conducts follow-up on malnutrition cases in the area.

"Efforts to fight FGM have come up against many obstacles, notably the prevalence of illiteracy and a lack of public awareness of the negative effects of this bad practice," said Al-Kasadi.

Continued from page 1

Risk of drug addiction among Yemeni youth increases

Social denial

According to Al-Sofi, contrary to common belief, qat chewing and smoking are gateways to the consumption of other drugs and that 97 percent of the drug users had started off as smokers, qat chewers or both. He explained that addicted Yemenis usually get high on drugs before, during or after the qat session.

Moreover, public awareness of the health hazards of drug abuse is very limited because of Yemeni society refuses to recognize there is a drug problem in the country.

In particular, the dangers of several people using the same syringe when injecting intravenous drugs such as morphine or heroin are not widely

known. Few know that HIV or AIDS can be transmitted through the use of the same needle by more than one per-

son.

According to a recent study by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC), 41 percent of drug users did not know anything about the HIV infection transmission via injection and AIDS spreads five times faster by injection than by sexual intercourse.

In Yemen, social attitude towards drug addicts is the same as that towards criminals, and not patients who deserve help. This is why Yemeni addicts are very reluctant to seek help or ask for advice. Moreover, there is no existing rehabilitation clinic for drug abusers, who instead either land up in prison or dead.

However, in theory, according to

the 1993 law number 3 on Illegal Trafficking and Use of Narcotics, addicts are considered as patients and are referred to relevant health institutions for treatment.

However, a complete lack of rehabilitation facilities and limited resources mean that the prescribed treatment is hard to implement. According to the same law, the criminal punishment for users caught in the act is five years in prison.

The Antinarcotics Directory works in close coordination with the Ministry of Health and the Central Prison. So far, according to Al-Sofi, the prison authority had not reported any case of addicts in Yemeni prisons, although there are determined efforts by the directory to reach a mechanism to deal with narcotics in both the security and health systems.

In Brief

10 persons killed, 86 injured in car accidents in one day

Ten people have been killed and 86 others injured in 63 traffic accidents took place on Sunday across the country, according to traffic statistics.

This statistics shows the highest number registered during one day. The statistics attributed the reasons of these accidents to carelessness of drivers.

According to the statistic, these accidents have been distributed between 24 passersby accidents, 4 car accidents and 35 vehicle accidents.

Potential candidates for 2009 elections should resign form state posts before mid of December, says SCER

The Supreme Commission for Elections and Referendum SCER approved on Monday a notice- be sent to state officials and members local councils who want to nominate themselves for the membership of parliament- to resign from their posts before 17th December, 2008.

Then, the SCER discussed a reported presented by the head of the legal affairs department over appeals on phase of reviewing voters' lists.

The commission also discussed a reported presented by the head of the civil society organizations over reviewing requests of participation in monitoring on elections phases.

HADRAMOUT EC allocates 600 thousands euros to

floods-affected people European Commission's Office for humanitarian assistances in Sana'a has allocated ¤ 600 thousands to floods-affected people in Hadramout and Mahra governorates in eastern The assistances aim at reducing suffering of people in the two governorates because the catastrophe befell them last October and killed 180 people and destroyed 2350 houses while the displaced people estimated by the United Nation's mission are between 20-30 thousands.

The commission would direct these assistances to affected people via non-governmental organizations and international organizations including UN's organizations.

SOCOTRA

areas

Archaeological remains belong to Stone Age in Socotra

A Russian archaeological mission has discovered archaeological remains in Socotra Archipelago belong to the Stone Age man about a million years ago.

The head of Russian mission and senior of Russian Orientals Mr. Vitaly Nawmikn has told the Saba-run Daily al-Syasiah that the found remains, which are the first of its kind, proved that the existence of primitive man has begun about 600,000 years ago.

Nawmikn, who is working on a book on the history of Socotra, pointed out that the findings form a new mystery in the history of world's civilizations and is considered one of the most important civilizations in the world.

It is worth mentioning is that another joint Yemeni-Belgian mission has already announced finding a mountainous cave lengthens 3 km and contains some ancient buildings and temples besides clay pots, censers and other tools related to performing some kind of rituals inside those temples dating back to the third century AD, according to the initial analysis. Moreover, the General Organization for Antiquities and Museums has also announced discovering five human settlements and six ancient cemeteries belong to very old historical periods, according to the source.

SANA A

Workshop on annual action plan launched in Sana'a

A workshop on reviewing the annual action plan of the Ministry of Education for the year 2009 was launched on Monday.

The two-day workshop aimed at enhancing the ministry's plan with observations and opinions of all participants.

Deputy minister of education Abdullah al-Hamdi affirmed the significance of having a shared database between the ministry and donors for developing education in Yemen.

For her part, donors coordinator Suzan Eari reviewed efforts have been done to reinforce the education between the ministry side and the donors in financing the programs and education infrastructure.

Higher Judiciary Court dismisses four judges

The Higher Judicial Council (HJC) dismissed on Monday four judges due to violations done by those judges.

According to the council, the violations include delay for long time to deliver verdicts for cases, approval for possessing state lands without legal documents, and giving stamps of the courts to their sons or drivers as well as briber.

The council also approved decision of the attorney general to leave up

immunity on a member of the public prosecution to allow prosecution to investigate with him in charge of briber.

Yemeni relief stuffs prepared for Gaza strip

Kan'an Association is carrying out all preparations to send a plane loaded with hundreds of tons of food and medical supplies for Palestinian people in Gaza strip.

Chairmen of Kan'an Association Yahya Mohammed Abdullah Saleh told the press that this act is a response to the Arab Foreign Ministers' decision that called on offering assistance for Palestinian people in Gaza.

ADEN German photos exhibition in Aden to be opened

The German House will organize a photos exhibition for the German artist Ralf Becker in Aden on Tuesday.

The manager of German House in Aden Christian Hokah mentioned that the photos which will be exhibited had been taken by the German photographer when he was in Yemen last Ramadan.

Hokah added that these photos are the most unique of their kind as they bring to light a variety of aspects such as fasting, people's interest in this holy month through all religious aspects, evening times and religious sessions, as well as offering breakfast meals for the poor .

Yemeni coast guards rescue Saudi oil tanker

The Coast Guards Forces in coordination with the international maritime forces in the area have successfully rescued a Saudi oil tanker from a pirate attack in the Aden Gulf, about 7 miles from the coast of Mukala city . The information center at the Ministry of Interior mentioned that

the Coast Guards have received a distress signal from the tanker that there were two pirate boats close to the ship trying to attack and hijack it.

In response, the coast guards forces hurried at once to the site of the tanker and chased the pirates who escaped.

They confirmed the ship was rescued before being attacked any harmed.

Worth mentioning, that the piracy operations have surprisingly increased during this year forming a real threat for the maritime routing over the length of the Somali coast.

The International Maritime Bureau' statistics stated that 96 ships were attacked by Somali pirates since the beginning of 2008 including the Ukrainian Arms ship and the giant Saudi oil tanker (Serious Star) which are still in the grip of pirates till now.

Yemen is currently leading a wide international and regional movement seeking joint machineries for cooperation and coordination of efforts among the countries of west-Indian Ocean, Aden Gulf, and the Red Sea for confronting pricy and armed burglary against ships opposite to the Somali coasts.

Arrested over riots in Aden released

All those who were arrested in connections with riots that lately took place in Aden have been released, with some remaining held under criminal charges, a security source in the province has said. The source said those being held over criminal and breaking law accusations would be investigated and then sent to prosecution to finalize legal procedures.

HUDEIDA

Five-day training course on fighting AIDS

The Office of Public Health and Population in Hudeida province (OPHP) launched on Saturday a training course on fighting AIDS.

The workshop is organized by the Abu Mousa al-Ashary Association in coordination with the Endowment and Guidance Office and with technical support from the Progresso Organization and with funding from the Republic of Ireland .

The five -day training course aims to familiarize the 20 participants, including mosque rectors and girl guides from the Hali ,Hawk and Mina areas, with the AIDS disease and the latest figures of people affected by it and ways to treat the disease.

In addition, the workshop aims at introducing the participants to approaches to restrict the disease and raise awareness about a disease threatening the lives of million people worldwide as well as inclusion of AIDS/HIV affected-people in the society.

The coordinator of the workshop Abdul Majeed al -Fateni made clear that the training course is to concentrate on how to restrict the spread of the AIDS and to present the Islamic view on the affected people.

The association is to hold next Monday many sport activities and educational seminars on this disease coinciding with the World AIDS Day, he added.

Their News

Agreement on German Financial Cooperation to be signed

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Planning, Abdulkarim Al-Arhabi, and the German Ambassador, Michael Klor-Berchtold, on Wednesday, December 3, 2008 will sign the Yemeni German Agreement on Financial Cooperation 2008 amounting to around 37 Mio. Euro (46 Mio. US\$).

Around 10 Mio. Euro will be used to relief the food crisis in Yemen through the WFP nutrition program, 17,5 Mio. Euro will be put at the dis-

cial life)

• Category: Radio – Country Yemen

From the memory of children, Sana'a Radio, by Samir Mohammed al-Math'haji

(on youth discussing key issues in their lives from their early adolescent days

• Category: Press – Country: Egypt

Volunteers under 20 - Sabah alkheir magazine, Abeer Salaheddine (on adolescents finding a sense of purpose through volunteer work) use of new technologies in reporting were seen as key fronts of intervention by media practitioners. The purpose of balanced reporting will also be achieved by significantly broadening the spectrum of so far unexplored sensitive issues, the audience agreed. Media also agreed they had a role to play in mobilizing various stakeholders as contributors to behavior change and to discuss taboos openly and continuously, while understanding and respecting given cultural sensitivities. Specialization of media professionals in technical subjects was also recomIt is noteworthy that, UNFPA and JTZ are intended to conduct joint emergency works in Hadramout in the coming days.

The Work plan was signed by H.E Dr.Abdelkarim Rase'e, on behalf of the MoPHP, and by the UNFPA representative in Yemen, Mr. Hans Obdeijn, on behalf of the UNFPA, and attended by ministry deputies.

Signing ceremony for the record of discussions on JICA project in **TEVT sector** Under the auspices of Minister of TEVT Dr Ibrahim Omar Hugari and the Japanese ambassador to Yemen Mr. Masakazu TOSHIKAGE, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Yemen Office signs a Record of Discussions with the Ministry of Technical Education & Vocational Training and the Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation on Saturday November 29, 2008 at 12:30 pm on the technical cooperation project named, "The Project for Improvement of TEVT System through the Establishment of the Model in Automobile Maintenance Sector" which is scheduled to be launched in the beginning of 2009. The pilot project comes in a response to a request by the Government of Yemen and it aims to create a training model in MoTEVT that meet labor market needs through the establishment of a pilot training program in automobile maintenance department of technical level to be implemented at the Technical Industrial Institute, Dhabhan at Sana'a Capital Secretariat. The project will reintroduce the training program of automobile maintenance by combining both automobile mechanics and automobile electricity as one program and it will target the staff of the Central Office of MoTEVT, the staff of MoTEVT Sana'a Capital Secretariat and the staff of the Technical Industrial Institute, Dhahban, and the project will establish a network for Public Private Partnership with participation from

MoTEVT and concerned private companies in the Capital Secretariat of Sana'a.

During the duration of the project (2009-2013), the project will involve the dispatch of Japanese experts to Yemen, the provision of the necessary equipment and the training for Yemeni counterparts in Japan or a third country. And it is expected that the actors of the project will gain the necessary knowledge and skills of planning and implementing a more demand- driven TEVT program that produces more employable graduates and meets labor

to avail from the agriculture experiences in both countries.

Inauguration of Japanese funded water and health projects in Al-Mahrah and Hadramout governorates

The Embassy of Japan, the Qishen Local Council in Al-Mahrah governorate, the Ghail Bawazir Hospital management, and the Malaria Control Program administration, in Mukalla, Hadramout, organized inauguration ceremonies for three Japanese funded

posal of SFD for education; other funds are allocated to water and sanitation projects in Saadah and Aden.

"Water and sanitation and education are the focal sectors of German cooperation in Yemen", the Ambassador said, "but we also want to support the Yemeni people who suffer from the food crisis and from the results of the protracted conflict in the Saadah region which has prevented us to start the agreed water and sanitation project since a couple of years. We hope that access to Saadah will be open so that the can start without further delay."

Rabat Forum announces winners of UNICEF's first media prize on child rights

UNICEF brought to close its 4th Regional Media Forum today in Rabat announcing the winners of its Middle-East and North Africa Media Award on Child Rights, which honored best entries of the year on adolescents in the Middle East and North Africa region.

UNICEF's Regional Media Prize for Middle-East and North Africa, the first of its kind, was awarded to four different submissions in the categories of print media, radio, television and web-based media. Winners announced today are:

• Category: TV - Country: Syria

al-Mun'ataf (turning point), by Manal Salhiya, Syrian National TV (on three teenagers talking about how adolescence affects their daily

• Category: Internet – Country: me Yemen

Movement to encourage girls' education and b) New study on street children, by Mohammed al-Jabri, IRIN, Online Humanitarian News Services, Yemen

Judges looked favorably at solutionoriented pieces as well as entries promoting the development, protection and participation of adolescents as full-fledged citizens. The Award Jury was composed of media professionals from the region, members of UNICEF and adolescents themselves. UNICEF's Goodwill Ambassador for the Middle East and North Africa, Egyptian film star Mahmoud Kabil was amongst the jury members.

Tackling taboos

The Forum tackled "difficult to report" topics such as Hygiene and Sanitation, HIV & Aids, maternal and child health and nutrition and their linkages to child survival and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Media delegates tackled issues relating to child and maternal health and survival at the Rabat Forum helped craft recommendations on how to enhance media groups and journalists' role as agents and promoters of community-based behavior change.

Ideas include the need for media to develop innovative communication in order to deal with technically dense subjects. Involving youth as the target audience and further developing the

try: mended.

Moroccan National partners contributing to this years' Forum included the National Observatory on the Rights of the Child (ONDE) and the Media Group ECOMEDIA.

UNICEF's regional Media Forum in 2009 will address the overall picture of child protection issues throughout the region.

UNFPA assists Ministry of Health in the emergency situation in Hadramout.

Minster of Public Heath and Population "MoPH", Dr. Abdulkareem Rase'e and United Nations Population Fund "UNFPA" representative, Mr. Hans Obdeijn, signed today an emergency work plan agreement for Hadramout governorate. According to the signed plan, UNFPA provides medical equipments for functioning of mobile health clinics and reproductive health kit, with value of \$ 110 thousands dollars, for affected by the recent flood in areas in this governorate. The Work plan is an immediate response plan especially targeted to vulnerable women in need of reproductive health services.

In the main time, Rase'e and Obdeijn also singed a revision plan of Saada, including additional fund to support reproductive health medical supplies.

"In our work plan of 2009 we will continue our help to the MoPH", Obdeijn said. "Sada'a will be in UNFPA mind", he added. market needs and the experience, therefore, will be shared with TEVT stakeholders and should be replicated across Yemen for the improvement of TEVT system.

Yemen, Jordan discuss developing agriculture product exports

Yemen and Jordan held talks here on Saturday on the procedures for developing the agriculture product exports and the commercial exchange between the two countries.

During a meeting gathered Chairman of Agriculture Cooperative Union Mohamed Bashir and Chairman of the Jordanian Cooperative Institution Abdul Majeed al-Ajarmah, the two sides discussed a protocol of joint agriculture cooperation between both countries, reviewing the hurdles that hinder cooperative cooperation. The talks dealt with possible cooperation between both countries in areas of training and providing experts in the agricultural domain in addition to the possibility of preparing training programs in the field of developing vegetable production.

During the meeting, Bashir affirmed the importance of benefiting from the pilot Jordanian experiment in this field, considering this meeting as an opportunity to develop the current relations, particularly these related to agricultural product exports.

For his part, the Jordanian official praised the cooperation relations between the two countries, highlighting to the importance of such meeting projects, in the presence of Mr. Matahiro Yamaguchi, Counsellor at the Embassy of Japan in he Republic of Yemen and a number of Yemeni Officials from the concerned authorities in Al-Mahrah and Hadramout governorates.

The Government of Japan extended three grants to fund the projects for Improving the Water Supply System in Qishen district at Al-Mahrah governorate, improving the Medical Services of Ghail Bawazir Hospital, and Enhancing Malaria Control Program in the Coastal Areas in Hadramout governorate, with a total amount of US233,931.

Thousands of inhabitants benefit from these grants which aim at upgrading the living standard of the citizens in the aforementioned areas through improving the infrastructures and promoting the social welfare services and in the field of water supply and health.

Spanish medical supplies for victims of Hadrmout flood

Hadrmout Chamber of Commerce received aid through the Spanish embassy in Sana'a. The aid is in terms of medical supplies provided by the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation as a support for victims of flood in Hadramout. The aid consisted of 27 boxes medicines and first aid kits. Khaled Ba Hadad board member of Hadramout Chamber of Commerce received the aid on behalf of the flood victims.

Advertisement









بمناسبة حلول عيد الأضحى المبارك

وعيد الاستقلال 30 نوفمبر

يتقدم

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مدير عام شركة توتال للاستكشاف والإنتاج في اليمن وجميع موظفي الشركة وشركاء الشركة ، كوفبيك وأوكسيدنتال وكوميكو بأسمى آيات التهاني وأطيب التبريكات إلى فخامة الرئيس / علي عبدالله صالح وإلى الحكومة اليمنية وإلى كافة أبناء الشعب اليمني؛ متمنين لليمن وشعبه المزيد من الخير والتطور والرخاء





Report

Danish Council supports refugees

By: Khaled Al-Hilaly

VEMEN IMF

ince March 2008, The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) has set up five field offices spread along the Yemeni coastline. They are located in Mayfa'a in the governorate of Shabwa, Ahwar in the governorate of Abyan, Kharaz refugee camp in the governorate of Lahj and in Dhubab in the governorate of Taiz. The DRC assistance for refugees in Yemen has two aspects. One is relief, humanitarian aid, rehabilitation and support to return home. The other is contributing to capacity building and co-operation between local and national authorities, as well as other relevant organizations.

Based on these two aspects, DRC has signed agreements with the Yemeni government represented by governorates of Aden, Shabwa, Abyan, Lahij and Taiz in order to_enhance local authorities' capacity and skills in dealing with refugee-related matters. According to Mohammed Qazilbash, DRC Yemen Country Director, training will be provided to officials and frontline workers by DRC and others to strengthen the response capacity of the Yemeni government in dealing with this growing issue of refugees.

"The financial support that DRC received in 2008 for activities in Yemen was close to USD 1 million. It is hoped that in 2009 this will increase to USD 2 million," said Qazilbash, "DRC will directly implement most of the activities itself with the support of its local staff.

DRC is an independent non-profit non-governmental organization, devoted to promoting humanitarian principles and human rights in general, to securing the protection of refugees, migrants, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons (IDPs) and to promoting long term solutions to the problems of forced displacement. It is an umbrella organization consisting of more than 30 members broadly representing civil society organizations in Denmark committed to the refugee cause. DRC is currently working in more than 25 countries around the world providing support to displaced people with focusing on relief, reconstruction and recovery in conflict affected communities.

According to Qazilbash, DRC Yemen Country Director, Yemen has been and continues to be a gracious host to refugees from the Horn of Africa. Today there are approximately 130,000 refugees living and working here in Yemen. It is estimated that by the end of 2009, this number could increase to 170,000.

The support being provided to refugees here in Yemen covers a wide geographical area, he added. They are provided with food, water and shelter, plus health care and livelihood support. Most of this support is provided at the refugee camp in Kharaz. However, care is provided to refugees in Basateen, Aden, as well as in Sana'a and other towns and cities.

In addition to life-saving support, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) along with its partners also provide education and livelihood support to the refugees.

"It is our duty as international organizations to provide support to the government and people of Yemen so that they are able to meet their international obligations and also provide opportunities to its own citizens" He added.

"The Danish Refugee Council with support from the European Commission is working in Yemen to provide support and assistance for the refugees," said Qazilbash. "In addition to this, UNHCR has also provided financial support to DRC in order to better the services for the refugee population"

"We feel that working with the local authorities in Yemen is essential in order to ensure a favorable environ-



Somali refugees recover after crossing the Gulf of Aden Danish Refugee Council

ment for migrants and refugees,"

"The local authorities have been very open and willing to cooperate with DRC in this regard and are willing to undertake these training and capacity building opportunities. All the related governorates have expressed a clear desire to work closely with DRC for which we are grateful and appreciate the efforts d one by all," he added

Fartoun and her two young sons arrived to Kharaz refugee camp in July, fleeing Mogadishu after her husband and oldest son were killed by troops in front of their home. Along the way, Fartoun had to undertake sensitive negotiations at dozen of checkpoints and roadblocks and sometimes had to beg to pay for her travels.

"I no longer wanted to listen to the guns. There is security here, but no job and no fresh air," said Saeed, a 23 yearold Somali who arrived in Aden some ten days ago. After a long journey across Somalia, Djibouti and the Red Sea, Saeed finally reached Yemen where he wants to earn enough money to help his mother, his four brothers and sisters. His family had such faith in the work opportunities in Yemen that they put their savings together to fund his trip. He wonders what he will do next. He already knows that he does not want to join the crowd of Somalis washing cars in the burning streets of Aden. "I should not have come here. I want to go back and work in Mogadishu. But we need peace there," he wonders what he will do next. Muktar, 21, who crossed the Red Sea

with Saeed, has no doubts about where to find money for his family: "I will have to go to Saudi Arabia. I already know how to go."

According to Qazilbash, the livelihood opportunities for both the host population and refugees would reduce the burden of refugees on Yemen, but the cooperation of the Yemeni authorities is essential to make this happen in an efficient manner.

"We would also like to see guidance and input from the governors' offices on how best to address the needs of both the Yemeni population and refugees in order for them to be better able to apply their education in the workplace," he said, adding that it is



Yemen grants refugee status to thousands of Somalis fleeing their country

imperative that both the Yemeni and refugee youth feel engaged in productive work, find jobs and adapt their skills to any setting they wish to.

The UNHCR provides financial assistance to DRC in order for them to be positioned at the reception centers and register the new refugee arrivals in Yemen. While registering refugees, DRC teams in Mayfa'a, Ahwar and Kharaz are able to collect a lot of information in order to help the UNHCR as well as other implementing partners to better plan response activities to the real needs of the new arrivals.

"The information shared by the migrants and new arrivals is in most cases very horrific and disturbing but the DRC team is able to provide the new arrivals with an atmosphere that is calm, safe and comfortable so that they are able to give information willingly to DRC and help in improving the services for themselves as well as others who will follow them," said Qazilbash.

"In the governorate of Taiz, the DRC works closely with the Taiz branch of the Yemen Red Crescent and is supported by the European Commission. The two organizations complement each others activities, and work towards improving and saving the lives of new arrivals," said Qazilbash

"The partnership between YRC, DRC and UNHCR is going very well and exemplifies how combining the strength of two organizations allows a stronger response," he added.

"Last year, the UNHCR launched information campaigns to ensure that refugees, migrants and asylum seekers are aware of the [economic and political] conditions in Yemen and the dangers related to crossing the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea. More information will soon be disseminated by the Danish Refugee Council."

"It is our hope that peace will prevail in Somalia and across the Horn of Africa to allow people to return to their homeland and be with their loved ones. It is generally hoped that refugees will either be able to return to there country once the situation stabilizes or will become full members of the communities in their host countries," Qazilbash concluded.

إعلان تنفيذ قرار المجلس المحلي بمديرية شبام بخصوص الرسوم السياحية لدخول مدينة شبام التاريخية

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is seeking energetic and skilled Yemeni Nationals to join our core team. Following are the positions we seek candidates for:

UN DP YEMEN

<u>1- Finance Associate</u>

Provides leadership in execution of financial services in the Country Office (CO), ensuring effective and transparent utilization of financial resources and integrity of financial services. The finance Associate promotes a client- oriented approach consistent with the office rules and regulations. Responsibilities will include:

generic is randrefagee youn red updethat he will dotive work, find jobs and adapts that he doesskills to any setting they wish to.wd of SomalisThe UNHCR provides finaning streets ofassistance to DRC in order for thee come here. Ibe positioned at the reception ce

يعان المجلس المحلي بمديرية شبام حضرموت عن بدء تنفيذ قراره رقم (1) لعام 2006 و المستند إلى قرار مجلس الوزراء رقم (283) لعام 2001 بخصوص تحصيل رسوم سياحية مبلغ وقدره 500 ريال يمني عن كل سائح أجنبي يدخل مدينة شبام التاريخية

و عليه يرجى من كل الجهات العاملة في مجال السياحة أن تضع الرسوم المذكورة أعلاه بعين الاعتبار عند قيامها بتفويج السياح إلى مدينة شبام حضرموت التاريخية

علما بأن عائدات هذه الرسوم ستذهب كاملة لصالح برنامج ترميم و إعادة تأهيل المعالم التاريخية بالمدينة

وسيبدأ تحصيل هذه الرسوم من تاريخ 15 ديسمبر 2008 م

حيث تتوفر تذاكر دخول المدينة في فرع مكتب وزارة السياحة بمديرية شبام على شكل دفاتر سندات يحوي الواحد منها 50 تذكرة و بسعر 25000 ريال(خمسة وعشرين الف ريال للدفتر الواحد)

و على الوكالات التي ترغب بالحصول على التذاكر الاتصال على فرع مكتب وزارة السياحة بمديرية شبام على هاتف رقم 05420024 او جوال رقم 777420959



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Ensure full compliance of HR processes and help execute transparent and efficient Human Resources services and promote a collaborative, client-oriented approach consistent with the office rules and regulations. Responsibilities will include:

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Interested candidates are requested to visit our website at: <u>http://www.undp.org.ye/undp-vacancies.htm</u> for detailed term of reference of the position and may submit their applications indicating the title of the post applied for by mail to Human Resources Unit and response will only be made to short listed candidates. UNDP, P.O.Box 551 Sana'a/Fax: 448892/E-mail: (<u>hr.ye@undp.org</u>) The deadline for receiving applications is <u>Monday, 22nd December 2008.</u>

<u>UNDP is an equal opportunity organization and qualified female candidates are strongly</u> <u>encouraged to apply.</u>

Opinion



The elections proceed in favor of President at the expense of democracy

By: Mohammed Al-Maqaleh

ndoubtedly, conducting the fourth parliamentary elections, as scheduled on April 27, 2009 and under the current election law, will only proceed in favor of the same President of the Republic and the ruling General People's Congress (GPC), as well as other social and political forces that share interests based on allegiance with the President. This will hurt democracy, however, the interest of President Saleh and other statesmen will never be achieved as they project in the upcoming elections unless Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) participates in the process, mainly the Islah and Yemeni Socialist parties.

The upcoming elections and any political and social consequences related

with them may help achieve various objectives, which the authority may not reach without elections and JMP member parties' participation in them. Objective One: the elections and their results will enhance the President's legitimacy at the popular level and his capacity to manage the country after it began to shake in the most recent presidential elections and the subsequent events and developments in the northern and southern parts of Yemen over the past two years. Remarkably, the objective of

strengthening the authority's popular legitimacy and its political speech may be reached automatically as soon as the JMP member parties get engaged in the electoral process irrespective their projected vote result in an election preceded by suspicious procedures.

Objective Two: Due to the current election system and the government's

capacity to control and direct voters in its favor, the upcoming vote results will inevitably increase representation of the authority and its influential members in Parliament. In other words, GPC will win a majority of Parliament seats more than it did in the past election. And, as this will be at the expense of democracy, the multiparty system and effective of the legislature, it may hurt fair representation of the various social groups, most notably women.

Who will be the real loser?

Opposition, as practiced by JMP in general and Islah and YSP in particular, will be the big loser in the elections. It is a real loss, which the opposition parties mayn't avoid through irresponsible talk to allocate certain constituencies for opposition runners. This is not achievable, not only due to the presence of influential individuals, who are loyal with the authority in every constituency countrywide and are difficult for one to convince them abandon what they believe is a national privilege, most notably as they provide good services to the government in order to help it pass its policies in their areas and tribes.

As such non-democratic allocation of certain constituencies for the opposition candidates hurts competitive democracy, reputation of the opposition parties and the objectives, which these parties seek to achieve. This is impossible to be accepted by the opposition. The opposition will not accept to victimize its popular reputation for the sake of unachievable objective through an electoral process controlled by the ruling party and its government.

If the opposition parties accept this allocation, their participation in the

upcoming elections will only lead to their elimination from politics, coupled with the fact that their reputation will be hurt, and their demands for carrying out comprehensive reforms in the nation will be labeled as unreal, are only meant to mislead people.

This is what the authority seeks to achieve through the upcoming parliamentary elections, as it wants to hit credibility of the opposition parties and persuade people to lose their confidence in it. The catastrophe will be more devastating in event the opposition parties fragment and at the same time the two main parties in the opposition coalition, Islah and YSP, decide to participate in the electoral process, thereby deceiving other small JMP member parties.

Source: Al-Sharea Weekly

COMMON SENSE How much worse can Yemen get? (I)

ny observer of the Yemeni scene is bound to be amused by the somewhat struggling effort to attract tourists to the country, as manifested by the poorly done but very expensive advertisements being aired in CNN and the BCC ΓV channels worldwide, and the obvious failure to depict Yemen at par with



Montenegro, Cyprus, Greece and that fabulous wonderland called Slovakia. The problem does not just lie with the obvious poor quality of the advertisement and the poor phrasing of Yemen as being "many destinations - one country" blurted out at the end. The fact of the matter is that Yemen is really in bad shape in almost every front: political, social and of course economic.

On the political front, we have a democracy that has never been able to reflect itself as such, except to the hired pens of the ruling regime, most of whom haven't the faintest idea of what a democracy really means.

Many of the latter would be shocked to learn that if we really ever had a democracy in place in Yemen, they would be the first peons of the regime to be out of jobs! The tireless effort of the regime to actually carry out "national elections" is another farce that is as ridiculous as our failing effort to depict Yemen as an active antagonist in the War on Terror.

Terrorism is nowhere near being out of place in the Yemeni socio-political fabric and may in fact have become more implanted than it ever was anytime before. Furthermore, the regime is unable to disenfranchise itself from the reputed iconic elements of terrorism that have come to the surface, in this once almost terror-free peaceful country some thirty years ago.

The simple reason for this is that the regime used to regard the laissez-faire attitude towards the growth and dissemination of Salafi-oriented institutions (the breeding ground for many of those who became attracted to extremism and counterproductive violence that lacks any clearly defined objectives or strategically guided objectives) accommodating to its own political ends.

These institutions also provided ready fighters in many of the regime's military adventures since it took over the helms of authority in the land, which were misleadingly viewed as Jihad or wars for the sake of Islam (even the war against the Houthis in Sa'ada, who are also staunch advocates of a different religious platform, was disguised as a Jihad!).

The latter was one war that proved to be challenging to both the regime and its Salafi paramilitary backers. It is not clear how long this washy washy relationship between the regime and the Salafis can be sustained as a viable mutual enterprise, as the Jihadists are now trying to display some signs of asserting themselves to the point of risking confrontation with the regime's centers of power and undermining the security and stability of the country.

The regime is also confronted by a painful revival of southern separatism that was more the result of the horrendous attitude of many of the powerful elements that make up the regime (military brass, sheikhs, politicians and administrators) as the latter the territory that formerly regarded itself as a sovereign state (PDRY) was open grounds to satisfy the greedy narrow minded ambitions that have characterized many of the leading icons that have become identified with the regime, who have literally taken full control of the choice real estate and the leading potential economic and business opportunities that were expected to be launched with Yemeni unification and the develment of the South as a viable robust economic entity

About marriage of underage girls

By: Abdurrahman Anees

he 14 October Weekly republished an article by the researcher Islam Buhairi, which was previously published in several Arab newspapers. The article was a condensed summary of a good research that eventually helped the researcher and readership conclude that historical events contained in famous books confirm that Mother of Believers Aisha Bint Abi Bakr Al-Seddiq got married to Prophet Mohammed (Peace be upon Him) at age 18 not six.

The researcher's article contained numerous striking facts by criticizing the narrative telling that Prophet Mohammed got married to Aisha at age six. According to the researcher, the narrative is inauthentic and baseless. He adds that chronological events contained in famous books

confirmed that Aisha was at age 4 when prophecy was first revealed in Mecca, which implies that she was born 4 years before prophecy was revealed.

While contemplating on the Islamic history, I turned to realize that there are pressing demands by civil society organizations in Yemen to amend the Yemeni Personal Status Law to determine the minimum marriage age. Unlike other similar laws worldwide, the Yemeni Personal Status Law allows fathers to marry their daughters at anytime even at the infancy stage.

The Yemeni law, which was approved in 1992, banned marriage of girls under age 15 and boys under age 18, however, the law was amended when the Islah Party (of Islamic brotherhood orientation) was involved in power following the notorious civil war in 1994. Following its involvement in the

coalition government, the Islah Party introduced a package of legal amendments under the cover of "coding the Islamic Sharia". This package included amending the Personal Status Law, thereby annulling the legally determined minimum age for girls' marriage. Consequently, parents are allowed, under the amended law, to marry their daughters even at the age of one day.

Legal amendments responsible for child marriage

The subsequent crimes committed against innocent childhood, which included the marriage of many girls at age 8 by those, who claim that their age is three times older than what seems, are viewed as a natural product related with amending the Personal Status Law by the Islah Party's parliamentary bloc after the 1994 Civil War.

A Parliament member from the Islah Party confirmed recently that his colleagues in Parliament refuse to determine a minimum marriage age under the pretext that the procedure is a conspiracy against Yemen and the moral values in the country. The kind readership may understand how the conspiracy theory controlled minds of those legislators.

Over the past time period, our nation witnessed numerous tragedies related with the coercive marriage of underage girls while many stories about child marriage were published by the various media outlets. Those stories include marriage of an 8-yearold girl to a 30-year-old man, in addition to other child girls aged between 6 and 12 years, who were forced by their parents to marry men, who are three times older than them. Those, who strongly adhere to the

current Personal Status Law, no longer have a testimony in proof of

what they claim after the story of Aisha's marriage to Prophet Mohammed at age six was proved inauthentic and baseless. Even if we suppose that the story was authentic and correct, it should be part of Prophet Mohammed's privacy, who was allowed by the Islamic Sharea to have more four wives at the same time while Muslims are not allowed to have more than this number.

Marriage of underage girls still is in existence with its tragedy continuing, particularly as the Yemeni Personal Status Law allows marriage of little girls, according to amendments introduced by Islah Parliament members. In order to put a stop to these crimes, we should first annul such legal amendments and then design and enact the law once again to determine the minimum age for girl's marriage.

Source: 14October.com

Stability lost

By: Abdulwasea Al-Nakhlani

ike other Yemenis, I bilateral relations may become our homeland. This also encourmore healthier, according to statehave been thinking for aged the Yemeni government to years that our country ments made by former Yemeni sign more security agreements with other neighboring countries and the is about to enjoy good Prime Minister Abdulgader internal stability after Bajammal, who added the quality United States of America in a seriour government overcame all the of partnership to the brotherly relaous attempt to eradicate terrorism. traces of external threats by tions between both bordering By signing multiple security enhancing security at the border states. agreements, the government wants with neighboring countries, specif-Scores related with mutual comto help the country avoid any direct ically Saudi Arabia, the border mercial interests, economy and confrontations with Al-Qaeda dossier of which proved to be the investment would have been func-Network or other terrorist groups, tioning as the new nature for the as well as abort any malicious

Yemeni government.

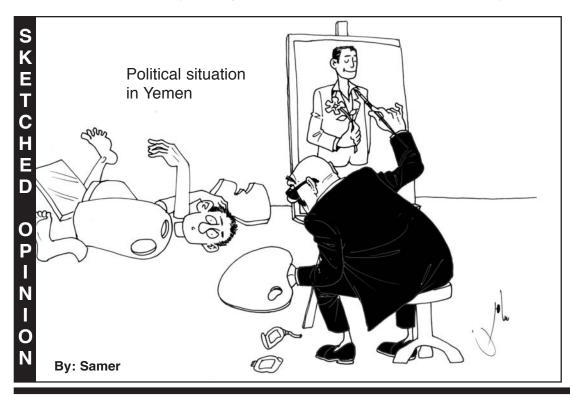
Afterward, we expected the

bilateral relations following border demarcation and stability boost in

attempt to foment internal conflicts in Yemen, thus hindering the nation's economic development and the state's efforts to consolidate factors of stability, calmness, social peace and democratic progress. During the time period that saw Yemen's being serious to enhance security and stability, I felt that the country is about to witness a serious development phase, and that our government would spare some of its time to address any pressing issues countrywide without any trouble or fears of regional or foreign threats. The entire world has been expecting the Yemeni government to prepare its nation for a distinctive step and plan for producing development pillars and carrying out comprehensive

work harder in order to help it avoid sliding into the tunnels of terrorism and internal conflicts.

Yemenis resume same ambition Having seen that their government is serious to avoid internal conflicts and enhance security, Yemeni citizens turned to expect that their country is bound to enjoy law and order, effective institutions, sustainable development and homeland protection against fragmenta-



reforms. In addition, Yemen was expected to work on expanding the scope of the democratic process and involvement in decision making, plus fighting corruption and reducing influence of some powerful individuals. It was also expected to move toward the era of globalization, investment and stability.

Other states around the world see Yemen as having an important strategic location, which if exploited well, will boost international trade. Yemen's strategic significance also arose from its long coastline through which more than 25 percent of global oil exports passes. This significance requires that all Yemenis pay great attention to situations in their homeland and

tion and collapse.

Those hopes and ambitions vanished suddenly when the government made unexpected declarations relating with confrontations and clashes between the army and Houthi rebels in the northern Sa'ada province and nearby areas. This war aborted all the possibilities of establishing good stability nationwide. The situation became worse with the escalation of protests by military retirees in southern and eastern governorates. Corruption and embezzlement of public funds were the last factors that helped tragedies in Yemen continue worsening and threatened the Arab state of unprecedented collapse as a result of rebellions, civil wars, fragmentation and apparent state's failure to administer the country's affairs. We turned out to be dreaming once again of the birth of a new stability overnight after we already felt good stability on the ground.

Source: Raynews.net

Of course these hopes regrettably never materialized because of the obvious mismanagement of most of the efforts that were presumably regarded as essential to getting this economic wishful thinking into the real world. Oh sure the potential is unquestionably there, but the dismal record of economic success of the regime in the "northern part" of the country was simply carried forward to the South to produce one giant economic mess throughout the country.

It is not clear where the situation is heading to in the South as dissent is becoming more than vocal, but one would think that the efforts of some Southern leaders to 'secede" are neither forgivable nor meaningful. In fact one would think that these leaders are actually giving the regime greater justification for relying on oppressive measures to quell any efforts at secession driven by violence and are almost doomed to failure from the start.

Surely, these southern breakaway saspirants have not forgotten the tragedy that 2 Yemens once represented to the Yemeni people, not to mention the break-up of families and clans. The suffering that many southern leaders are pointing to is not unique to the south, but is just as much a part of the real world in the northern part of the country, that one is led to assume the call for secession as being almost selfishly motivated, rather than being the result of patriotic aspirations. More to follow.

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

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Fax: +967 (1) 268-276 P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a, Yemen E-mail: yteditor@gmail.com Letters: yteditor@gmail.com Advertisement: ads@yementimes.com

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

> air Aldin Al Nsour naging Editor

el Al-Ariqi

Copy Editor | Editor Alice Hackman Salma Isma

Head of News Dept. Mohamed bin Sallam

Senior Reporter Ismail Al-Ghabri

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ail	Ali Saeed Almigdad Mojalli Jamal Al-Najjar Khaled Al-Hilaly	Mahmoud Al-Assamiee Mariem Al-Yameni Ola Al-Shami

Offices

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

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

Subscription rates:

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

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India: Water Purifiers How women fight arsenic contamination

By: Ajitha Menon Women's Feature Service

adia Sahidun Bewa, 30, toils hard, making one arsenic filter after another with fine-tuned precision at Bara Andulia village in Nadia district, West Bengal. She earns Rs 100 (US\$1=Rs50) per filter. Sahidun is not driven by the money but by the acute awareness that each filter can save up to five lives, on an average. Arsenic acts as slow poison. Over six-and-ahalf million people are drinking arsenic-contaminated water every day in this eastern state of India.

"This district has been declared arsenic-prone. The only way to avoid contamination is to use these aluminaactivated arsenic filters. We keep motivating women in our villages to use the filters for safe drinking and cooking water to prevent onset of diseases caused by arsenic poisoning," says Sahidun.

Nadia is one of the nine severely arsenic-contaminated districts in West Bengal. The ground water in all the 17 blocks of the district shows concentrations of arsenic above 0.01 mg/l, the World Health Organization (WHO) guideline permissible value. A survey (A 12-year study conducted in 767 of the 1,250 villages of Nadia, compiled up to September 2006) by the School of Environment Studies, Jadavpur University, found that about 51.2 per cent of the tube wells here had arsenic concentrations of over 0.01 mg/l, while 17.2 per cent had levels above 0.05 mg/l (Indian Standard Value). About 1.8 per cent had contamination above 0.3 mg/l. At least 117 villages (out of 1,250 villages) had

arsenic contamination above 0.3 mg/l. A total of 649 villages had contamination above 0.01mg/l while 441 villages had contamination above 0.05mg/l

Dr Dipankar Chakraborty, Director, School of Environmental Studies, Jadavpur University, says, "My studies have found that 95 per cent of children below 11 years of age, living in arsenic affected villages, show hair and nail arsenic above normal level. Infants and children might be at greater risk from arsenic toxicity because of more water consumption on body weight basis."

"Earlier, villagers were told to boil water before drinking to prevent diseases. Arsenic actually increases if the water is boiled as with evaporation the water volume goes down while the arsenic concentration remains the same. We are trying to change old habits. Measures against arsenic contamination started only around 2003," explains Bharati Biswas, Secretary, Bara Andulia Mahila Samity, which runs the arsenic filtermaking unit in collaboration with UNICEF.

Years of drinking arsenic contaminated water causes various diseases starting from skin lesions, which leads to skin cancer; Bowen's disease; and cancer of the lungs, liver, colon and bladder. These symptoms take years to surface. Unfortunately, there are few takers for the arsenic filters being manufactured across 13 units in the district. "We are extremely poor. We cannot ensure even one square meal a day for ourselves. How can we afford Rs 500 for an arsenic filter?" Rekha Patra, 45, of Jeetpur Para village flatly asks. Both Rekha and her husband Subhash, 50, like

many others in their village, have symptoms of arsenic poisoning, such as hardened skin and Blackfoot disease.

In West Bengal, in addition to Nadia, the districts of Malda, Murshidabad, North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas, Bardhaman, Howrah, Hooghly and Kolkata are severely affected, with a contamination level of over 0.3 mg/l. Five other districts - Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, North Dinajpur and South Dinajpur - are mildly affected, with contamination above 0.05 mg/l. Only five of the State's 19 districts are arsenic-safe.

"NGOs and government program coordinators are dependent on women motivators to create awareness against arsenic poisoning," says Jasmine Begum, 35, an office-bearer with the Samity. The government has also made provisions for tap water in certain areas but the reach is insignificant.

When the enormity of the contamination became evident, NGOs and organisations like the UNICEF set up arsenic-testing labs in the affected districts. Now the labs have been taken over by the Public Health Engineering (PHE) department of the state government. Nadia has five such labs. "We visit villages and collect samples from local tube wells. For every sample, the lab pays us Rs 25. If the test comes out arsenic positive, we return to the same villages and motivate the villagers to buy the Activated Alumina Arsenic Filters. We earn a commission of Rs 20 for every filter we manage to sell," explains motivator Farida Biwi, 35, of Chapra village.

Sagari Bewa, 36, motivator of Bara Andulia village, says, "Though testing we know that if vegetables and fruits are cultivated using arseniccontaminated water, they too have arsenic concentration. We have even found arsenic in cow's milk after the cow has fed on grass in arsenic contaminated areas. Preventive measures and awareness campaigns are therefore required on a war footing."

has not been done to the fullest extent.

One of the major problems, as seen in Chapra Block of Nadia district, was the constant breakdown of the deep tube wells identified as arsenic-free. "We had to wait for a mechanic for weeks, who would then charge exorbitantly. I decided to join the training camp for women mechanics in Shantipur, conducted by the Zilla Parishad in collaboration with the PHE department," recalls Zulekha Bibi, 36, from Bara Andulia village. Some 300 trained women mechanics now repair their own as well as government tube wells in villages across Nadia district to ensure that the safe tube wells keep functioning.Despite the awareness campaigns many still fail to adopt better practices, due to poverty. "Experts from the School of Tropical Medicine, Kolkata, came and told us that in some places here, there are arsenic concentrations of even up to 3.2 mg/l. We are aware that we are drinking poison, but what is the alternative? We are too poor to buy the filters, too poor to replace the regenerated activated alumina candles for Rs 15 each regularly. We were told to improve our diet, eat fish, meat and vegetables - but how? Where is the money? In fact, we are too poor for anyone to actually care," says Jayanti Biswas, 29, of Tabu para village, whose three-and-half-year-old son was

born with a club foot and who reveals that her father-in-law "died of cancer caused by arsenic poisoning".

The government actually had done something for the people of Tabu para. The PHE department had set up an activated alumina tube well here. The people did use the water from it but when the activated alumina needed replacement, they could not come up with the required money - around Rs 1,000 to cover the cost of cleaning and replacement or approximately Rs 1.5 lakh for a new activated alumina tubewells.

The tube well is still being used, but it is no longer arsenic-free.

"People do not find the money for

have to go to the doctor, they are forced to arrange for the money. The challenge lies in making them aware that even though arsenic poisoning shows symptoms only after 15 to 25 years, it can be fatal. There is also the danger of the future generations suffering even more as

filters or to regenerate the government

arsenic free tube wells, but when they

generations suffering even more as groundwater contamination keeps increasing, year after year, because of over-extraction of water," says Shakila Bibi, a motivator with the Bara Andulia Mahila Samity.

It is ironic indeed when water, which is meant to be life-giving, ends up causing death.

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والدك: الحاج/ أحمد سعيد التُبّعي، إخوانك: عبدالمؤمن التُبّعي، محمدأحمد التُبّعي، عبدالعزيز التُبّعي و وليد التُبّعي - د/ محمد القاضي و د/ أحمد عثمان المخلافي وكافة الأهل والأصدقاء والزملاء

Duty station: Sana a, Republic of Yemen

Under the supervision of the Child Protection Specialist (NOC) and the Chief of Child Protection and HIV prevention, (L-3), the incumbent will perform the following main responsibilities:

- ¥ Investigate queries regarding the authorization, delivery or payments and follow ups with Finance, Administrative, Supply and Programme staff on processing of payments to governments and civil society organizations and liquidation of accounts. Ensure that activities are aligned with annual work plan. Participate actively in the development, implementation and monitoring of the annual work plan.
- ¥ Collect and analyse data and background information related to child protection subprojects and provide updated information on financial and administrative status for analysis and report purposes. Analyse status of child protection sub projects and recommends appropriate adjustments. Prepare tables, graphs and other statistical data for technical review and monitoring purposes. Build up a body of knowledge on child protection issues in Yemen.
- ¥ Follow up project activities by nurturing constructive relations with counterparts on project activities. Recommend courses of action to the supervisor. Actively network with wide range of actors to advocate child protection issues.
- ¥ Monitor the flow of supply and non-supply assistance to local authorities. Draft supply and financial documentations. Collect and record information on supply and non-supply inventory, distribution and utilisation.
- ¥ Undertake on-going field visits to UNICEF project sites for the participation in, or observation of project activities and local conditions. Prepare routine information on results of visits and project progress and ensure adequate and timely follow up.
- ¥ Arrange visits to project sites for government and other partners, which include providing information and briefing on project activities and status.
- ¥ Draft briefing notes, advocacy messages, sections of donor, annual and other reports as required by the Office, Regional Office and Head Quarters.

Qualifications and Skills Required:

- ¥ Advanced University Degree in Law, Education, social sciences or public health. Specialized training in child protection is desirable.
- ¥ Fluency in English and Arabic is required.
- ¥ Five years progressively professional work in project management, including data collection and analysis in the area of child protection. Experience in advocacy and social mobilization an asset.
- ¥ Ability to research, analyses, evaluate and synthesise information.
- ¥ Proven skills in communication, networking, advocacy and negotiation, especially at the community level.

Interested and qualified individuals should send a letter of interest along with their curriculum vitae or filled P-11 form. Applicants currently working for UN agencies might want to include copies of their performance evaluation reports (most recent two reports) to <u>vemenhr@unicef.org</u>

Applications received after 22 December 2008 will not be considered.

UNICEF encourages qualified women candidates to apply. UNICEF is a non-smoking environment.

Business

Money laundering risks on the national economy

By: Ali Saeed

he rise of global financial narkets has today made moving money from one country to another easier than ever. All over the world, money earned though illegal activities is transferred through several countries in order to obscure its illicit origin and present it as "clean" to legal authorities. In order to invest their assets and avoid them being seized by the government, drug traffickers, kidnappers and other criminals transform the monetary proceeds of their criminal activity into revenue from apparently legal sources in a practice known as money laundering. With a number of cases recently discovered inside the country, Yemen is no exception.

The global revenue of drugs is estimated at USD 500 billion every year and the size of income from other types of criminal activity is believed to be equally important. In an attempt to erase the source of this money, billions of dollars are being laundered annually in different countries all over the world. In Yemen, specific statistics are yet to be attained.

The Center of Media and Economic Studies and the Yemeni Banking Magazine held a symposium about money laundering hazards on Yemen's economy. Sponsored by the CAC bank, the seminar aimed to change public perception of money laundering and raise awareness about its hazards on the nation.

Mustafa Taha Nasr, director in the Center of Media and Economic Studies and author of a study presented at the seminar, said that Yemen needs a comprehensive vision about money laundering and appropriate mechanisms in fighting it. He also said that there are no



In 2003, the Parliament of Yemen passed an anti-money laundering law that applies "know your customer" due diligence requirements to financial institutions and precious commodity dealers.

efficient laws in the country to combat embezzlement, one of the forms of money laundering.

Dr. Abu Baker Murshed Al-Zuhairi, professor of public law in the Faculty of Law at Sana'a University, discussed the hazards of money laundering on the national economy. He said that the detrimental effects of money laundering are increasing, not only in Yemen but in the whole world, especially in the more developed countries.

According to Al-Zuhairi, money laundering has a number of negative effects on the national economy. First, the practice undermines competition between investors and shakes their confidence in the economy. Second, money laundering deprives the public treasury from taxes. Third, the high demand for foreign currencies by money launderers results in high exchange rates and the devaluation of local currency. Fourth, money laundering increases the cash flow in local currency, which leads to the rise of inflation. Finally, these activities have effects on financial policy since they undermine economic stability and give false economic indicators.

During the symposium, other work sheets were introduced to discuss international and Yemeni efforts to fight money laundering.

Yahya Ali Zahra, assistant deputy for the sector of economical units in the Central Organization for Controlling and Auditing, said that, in its efforts to curtail money laundering, Yemen had criminalized terrorism and all related activities. In 1998, Yemen issued law no 24 to criminalized kidnapping. Moreover, in 2003, Yemen criminalized money laundering as part of law no 35 to criminalize all financial crimes.

Experts criticized speakers at the symposium for not giving any examples of money laundering cases discovered in Yemen or banks that help in money laundering.

Former minister of finance Saif Al-Asli said, "Mechanisms to fight money laundering in our country are not effective. When I was working as the minister of finance, I used to supervise the money laundering committee, but found that it does not work. Its members did nothing more than attend conferences and give a bad image of the situation."

Abdo Hezam Saif, head of the antimoney laundering information unit in the Central Bank of Yemen, denied that money laundering is widespread in Yemen, but said that the most common type of money laundering in the country is embezzlement. He confirmed that 11 cases of money laundering have been discovered. According to him, two of the cases –the first embezzlement and the other related to drug traffickingwent to court because the evidence was indisputable. Nine of the cases involved Yemeni banks.

According to Saif, procedures exist to prevent charity organizations from being used as a tool for terrorist activities and money laundering. These include expenditure lists and sources of financing having to be made readily available.

Dr. Mohammed Al-Saeedy, chairman of the board of trusties and professor at the University of Applied and Social Sciences in Sana'a said that, to combat money laundering, the Yemeni educational system needed to be reviewed to encourage morality. He added that society itself helps and encourages corruption on all levels.

Calling for more transparent meetings, experts and businessmen lauded the symposium as a positive step towards raising awareness on the effects of money laundering. Key players from the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Affairs, banks and the private sector did not attend.

An evaluation of Yemen's capacity to combat money laundering and terrorist financing was carried out in March this year and presented to the National Anti-Money Laundering Committee and Chair of the Tax Authority as part of the American's ongoing support for transparency and anti-corruption efforts in Yemen.

The assessment identified several areas of focus for joint US-Yemeni initiatives and programming, including the drafting of a new counter-terrorist financing law and expanded training for examiners from Yemen's Central Bank.

The report was drafted by a US government-sponsored Financial Systems Assessment Team made up of financial experts from a number of US government agencies. The team visited Yemen in March 2007 and conducted visits to a number of government and private sector entities, including the Central Bank, Anti-Money the Laundering Information Unit, the National Anti-Money Laundering Information Unit, the Political Security Organization, the Ministry of Interior, the Attorney General's Office, the Customs Authority, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, the Tax Authority, the Foreign Affairs and Constitutional Committees of the Yemen Parliament, the Yemen Parliamentarians Against Corruption (YemenPAC) and the Yemen Bankers Association.

In July last year, the U.S administration has strongly criticized the Yemeni government's failure in combating money laundering. And the U.S Treasury Department had demanded Yemen to explain the reasons behind not activating concerned units to combat money laundering especially the intelligence unit which lacks a knowledge base

Business In Brief

Donors met on supporting system of local ruling in Yemen

eputy Minister of Local Administration Jafar Hamad and resident representative of United Nations Development Program UNDP in Yemen Pratibha Mehta headed on Monday a meeting over a program of supporting decentralization and local development.

The meeting focused on the national strategy of the local ruling which was approved last month and program to carry out the strategy as well as support of donors for the implementation of the strategy.

Hamad reviewed goals of the strategy and phases of preparing it, saying that the strategy aims at establishing local ruling to run local development affectively.

He highlighted support of the donors for the decentralization and local development in Yemen, wishing support for carrying out the strategy.

For her part, the UNDP representative considered the strategy as key step toward enhancing the decentralization in Yemen, pointing out to the important role of the donors in enhancing system of the local ruling in Yemen.

She also pointed out to the current cooperation between the UNDP, donors and the local administration to boost decentralization in the country.

The UNDP official confirmed continuing cooperation in this regard to invite further donors to support efforts of Yemen in decentralization and local ruling.

Businesswomen's 1st conference to be organized in December

he first national conference for businesswomen in Yemen is to be held on December 27th.

The conference is to be organized by the General Union of Commercial and Industrial Chambers in coordination with the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

The General Director of Industrial and Commercial Chambers Mohammed al-Maitami said that the conference aims to know the entire (lawful, administrative and institutional)

Europe and the Global Food Crisis

By: Michel Barnier

he world has been shaken by unprecedented spikes in food prices, by hunger riots, and by social tensions that demonstrate that food supplies have returned as a source of insecurity – to which global warming and declining natural resources are adding unprecedented urgency. By 2050, it is estimated that there will be nine billion people on earth, so the need for food may double – primarily among urban populations in the world's poorest countries.

But there is more to finding a solution than simply identifying those nations that are capable of feeding the rest of the world. It is increasingly urgent that every nation gain the means of feeding itself. This means that agriculture should become an international priority, with the poorest countries helped to safeculture to jump-starting economic expansion and breaking the cycle of poverty. UN Secretary Ban Ki-moon has created a working group to define a common plan of action, and France's President Nicolas Sarkozy has proposed a global partnership for food.

Sarkozy's proposed partnership has three pillars. First, an international group should draft a worldwide strategy for food security. Second, an international scientific platform should be charged with evaluating the world's agricultural situation, sending out warnings of upcoming crises, and possibly facilitating governments' adoption of political and other strategic tools to deal with food crises. Finally, the international finance community, despite its current problems, must be mobilized.

The reliability and size of the European Union's farm output means that it can and should play the role of regulator in global markets. If Europe cut back on its agricultural production, the increase in its own food imports would contribute significantly to a worldwide increase in food prices. This makes it imperative that EU food production levels be held steady – for the sake of Europeans and of people in the world's poorest countries.

policies with poorer countries. At present, export subsidies and support payments represent less than 1% of the European agricultural budget, and the EU has undertaken to eliminate them once it receives reciprocal undertakings from major food-exporting countries. Since 2001, with the "Everything but Arms" initiative, all products from poor countries - with the exception of weapons and munitions - can enter the EU single market on a duty-free basis. This has led to the EU becoming the primary market for the poorest countries' products. The EU is also developing ways to respond to new global challenges through changes to its Common Agricultural Policy. This was reflected in the decision to suspend the "set aside" rule that requires a proportion of agricultural land to lie fallow. Now the EU is preparing to increase dairy quotas progressively, and evaluating the impact on world markets of its decisions

poverty twice as much as growth in any other economic sector. Indeed, agriculture remains the primary productive sector in the world's poorest countries, employing 65% of the working population and, on average, contributing more than 25% to GDP. But over the past 20 years, support for agricultural development has been declining.

Only 4% of public development assistance is now earmarked for agriculture. The European Commission and EU member states are therefore planning to increase their assistance, both through the European Development Fund and by developing new sources of financial support. Further liberalization of farm trade will not ensure food security. Faced with the erratic nature of agricultural markets, regulation is needed to soften the impact on poorer countries of volatile food prices. This does not mean that protectionism is the way forward. only that taking account of specific issues that affect international farm trade - weather, price volatility, or health risks – may be necessary from time to time. But, in a world where productivity differentials can be as great as one to 1,000, it would be unwise to rely on markets alone to enable the poorest countries to expand their economies. Nor is it likely that much economic expansion will result from competition

between multinational food distributors and producers in countries where famine still stalks the land. Instead, bringing together outside expertise and local knowledge of the geography and environmental and economic constraints in order to spread risks and share the management of resources and projects is far more likely to help poor countries achieve food independence. It was such an approach that, in less than 20 years, helped postwar Europe achieve food sovereignty. Countries that have protected their agricultural development from the threats posed by international markets - such as India or Vietnam - have achieved substantial reductions in agricultural poverty.

The time has also come to prioritize agriculture in order to ensure growth with a more human face. At the heart of the EU, France wants to play its part in a collective effort that is fast becoming a major issue for us all.

Michel Barnier is France's Minister

guard the security and independence of their food supplies.

Countries and organizations are already mobilizing. The United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization argues that rising food prices could lead to increasing global conflicts. The Davos World Economic Forum ranks food insecurity as a major risk to humanity. The World Bank has forcefully emphasized the importance of agri-

But Europe cannot build up its own agriculture to the detriment of the less fortunate. So the EU must harmonize its

regarding bio-fuels.

But Europe's focus must be on encouraging the development of local agriculture. Doing so is the only way to achieve greater global food security and reduce poverty. It will also make it possible to ensure that today's high prices for agricultural products are transformed into opportunity for poor farmers. This is vital because, according to the World Bank, growth in farming eliminates of Agriculture and Fisheries, and was formerly France's Foreign Minister and EU Commissioner in charge of Regional Policy and the Reform of European Institutions.

Copyright: Project Syndicate/Europe's World, 2008. www.project-syndicate.org www.europesworld.org environment women work in, in addition to overcoming the difficulties the businesswomen face.

Al-Maitami pointed out that the conference will bring to light Yemeni businesswomen, who work in various fields, indicating that several papers will be presented in the conference dealing with the reality of businesswomen's environment.

World Bank Group 2008 Global Poll

mproving economic conditions for the world's poorest people remains both a top priority and the largest development challenge, according to a global poll of 2,500 opinion leaders commissioned by the World Bank Group (WBG). The poll, the only one of its size and breadth among multilateral organizations, is a tool for the World Bank Group to assess and improve its work on the ground.

Conducted between March and June, 2008 by The Gallup Organization, the 2008 World Bank Group Global Poll highlights the need to help overcome poverty, which has intensified as a result of the global financial crisis.

"1.4 billion people in the developing world – that's one in four people – are still living on less than US \$1.25 a day," said Marwan Muasher, Senior Vice President for External Affairs of the World Bank Group. "This research confirms that there is a firm global commitment to helping the world's most vulnerable peoples, and it provides clear guidance for how the World Bank Group can better serve developing countries and help keep the world moving toward the goal of overcoming poverty. As the world grapples with the 'triple hit' of the financial, food and fuel crises, we must focus attention on a human rescue for those suffering from the crippling effects of poverty."

According to the poll, which surveyed World Bank Group stakeholders in more than 42 developed and developing countries, a majority of respondents rated poverty reduction as the major development challenge of 2008. Growing and strengthening domestic economies ranked second, and improving governance third. Overcoming poverty ranked first, even in regions where there has been strong growth over the past few years.

Poll respondents want scaled up efforts to reduce poverty particularly in an environment where, as the poll demonstrates, there is considerable pessimism regarding whether the Millennium Development Goal related to poverty will be achieved.

On other global issues, a number of interesting findings emerged. The poll indicates that a majority of stakeholders across the globe believe that the gap between the rich and poor has increased, though this view is not shared in all regions. In addition, a range of views emerged on the effect of globalization. Stakeholders are more positive about the effect in East Asia/Pacific and Latin America/Caribbean regions than in other areas. In terms of development assistance as a whole the poll findings show that there is uncertainty, particularly marked in donor countries, about how effectively foreign assistance is used in stakeholders' countries.

For the World Bank Group, the findings demonstrate that large majorities in nearly all regions consider the Bank Group as relevant. The Bank group is also considered important to countries in terms of their future development, and effective within the development arena. Results suggest widespread support for the strategic directions that President Zoellick outlined for the World Bank Group last year, with strong support for a leadership role for the WBG in reducing corruption and improving governance. Majorities in every region, except Europe/Central Asia, also agree that climate change is a serious problem in their country, and must be taken into account when considering sustainable economic growth.

"Global leaders say the World Bank Group is an important resource for the future of social and economic development," said Warren Wright, Managing Partner for Gallup's Government Division.

The poll also highlights areas for the WBG to improve. Specifically, the WBG needs to review whether its current sectoral focus in regions is aligned with the needs of borrowing countries, and explore how to increase country "ownership." The WBG also needs to find more effective ways of making its knowledge and research more accessible to stakeholders globally.

"Listening well means performing

well," said Muasher. "A key message from this survey is that development resources can be delivered more effectively with enhanced country ownership." Globally the data showed that a majority of opinion leaders believe it is important for the WBG's credibility that its presidential leadership selection process changes.

Poll Details:

The poll, commissioned by the World Bank and conducted by the Gallup Organization, was conducted between March and June 2008. 2,611 respondents were selected at random, with interviewing occurring in over 42 developed and developing countries, and 22 languages.

For the purposes of this study, the world was broken up into the geographic/economic groups: East Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Middle East and North Africa, South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Industrialized Countriesz

IBD contributes to \$42 mln to finance development projects in Yemen

slamic Development Bank (IDB) agreed here on Saturday on contributing to \$42 million to finance three development projects in Yemen.

After a talk session, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation signed with the IDB the concluding minute that stipulated the Bank's contribution to financing the second phase of agricultural development in Abyan governorate, the establishment of silos at Salif port of Hodeidah governorate and reducing the vocational illiteracy project.

In addition, Planning Ministry signed a memorandum of understanding for the contribution of the British government and the IDB to finance the project of water Supplies and sanitation in Hotah city of Lahj governorate.



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Essential Job Duties

Expeditor

Individual will be responsible for assuring the timely delivery of materials & equipment purchased by Oxy Yemen both locally & internationally. Expeditor will contact suppliers to confirm receipt of orders, inspections, shipment of goods & other miscellaneous requirements applicable to the PO, Additionally, Expeditor will monitor vendor performance & provide statistical feedback re KPI of both vendor & Purchasing staff. Required to participate in resolution of any vendor invoicing problems or material discrepancy disputes. Input daily material activity in the Oracle system and provide assistance in the Procurement Department as directed.

- Confirm receipt of newly issued PO's by supplier & conformance with information contained therein.
- Actively monitor vendor deliveries & confirm shipment as promised.
- Generate & issue status reports related to project material requirements.
- Coordinate & monitor all vendor submittals such as drawings, procedures, test reports etc. as required by the PO.
- Keep end users informed on the status of their materials.
- Coordinate incoming & outgoing logistics requirements with Customs & Logistics personnel related to cargo activities.
- Ensure best cost transportation methods used to meet business objectives.
- Monitor vendor performance & provide input for statistical measurement of vendor performance.
- Participate in the resolution of any material discrepancy disputes or vendor invoicing problems.
- Work with local & international Purchasing groups to obtain delivery status.
- Check local purchase material before shipping to ensure that correct material is received thus avoiding material rejects and returns.
- Reviews all invoices for material and personnel transportation, fuel, and other services supplied under contracts and/or Service Orders.
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Minimum of 2 - 3 yrs experience in Supply Chain activities with particular emphasis on Procurement activities.

- Must have working knowledge of interrelationship of Procurement, Logistics & Material Control activities & impacts upon the ultimate job performance.
- College Diploma preferred with major in Business, Logistics or Contracts.
- Microsoft Office PC skills: Excel, Word.
- Working knowledge of Oracle required.
- Knowledge of oil field construction materials & logistics of major benefit.
- Fluent in English: reading & writing.

Additional Desired Qualifications

- Must be willing to work on-site with Facilities Construction staff under very stressful conditions. Knowledge of international logistics.
- Field visits from time to time as required.

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- Ensure timely and accurate maintenance, repair, and cleaning records are kept.
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4 December, 2008

Readers' View

Teachers in private schools

By: Mofeed Al-Jaad mofeed336@yahoo.com

o be educated is the dream of most young people. Pupils work hard in primary and secondary school in order to be accepted in university and join their desired departments.

At university, students study hard, investing their time and effort to improve their educational level.

Some college students spend many years of their life at university, educating themselves appropriately to become respectable teachers within their society. After graduation, students who had dreamt of becoming respectable teachers or skillful translators face intensive shock. Like dry clouds, their dreams fade away after completing their university education as they realized the bitter fact that they are jobless, dejected and depressed members within society. Such graduates have been disappointed. They joined college with hope and graduated with despair.

As graduates both neglected by government and oppressed by difficult conditions within society, they have become hopeless and desperate for any government job.

For this reason, they resort to private imprison themselves at private schools hoping for a good salary to cover their urgent needs. Yet, the working environment in these schools turns out to be miserable, and the move in the end is equivalent to moving from one hell to another.

To begin with, let us look at the teacher's financial status in the private school. Despite the fact that private school asks for more than YR 50,000 in fees from pupils in the first three levels of primary school and more than YR 80,000 from secondary school students, a large number of teachers in private schools receive only YR 15,000 salary a month.

A YR 15,000 salary may sound good to teachers with a governmental job who work in the public sector in the afternoon and teach for a few hours in the morning, or those who spend two days teaching in a private school and the rest of the week at a main job in a governmental school. The salary from a job in a private school is regarded as an additional monthly income for such teachers, so they accept the monthly salary of YR 15,000 with an opened heart.

But such an amount per month is not fair for the teachers who invest all their time and efforts in teaching at a private school. Jobless teachers school, teaching pupils from 7:45 am until 12:30 am. Most of these teachers are competent and well qualified to perform their job faithfully, and such a small sum may be regarded as an insult to those teachers. However, those teachers are forced to be satisfied with YR 15,000 a month, in view of their difficult circumstances.

Above all, the administration of private schools exploit the poor teacher until his expiry date, and then throw him away like an empty bottle. They only look out for their own interests, and largely ignore the needs of their teachers - the basic pillar of their school.

The following conversation clearly illustrates my point. Faisal, teacher of Islamic Studies in the Al-Resalah private school, was discussing his salary and the terms of his contract with the headmistress.

"Teacher Faisal, so that you know, the new teacher's salary is YR13,000. A contract will be signed by both of us according to which you should pay YR 50,000 and bring another teacher in case you leave school before the end of the academic year," the headmistress instructed.

"But madam, that is not fair. The salary of YR 13,000 isn't enough for

my personal expenses. Frankly speaking, if after three months I find another job and decide to leave your school, how will I pay the financial penalty [of YR50000]? Let me think about it until tomorrow," Faisal replied.

Faisal consulted his brothers and sister about his problem. His brothers advised him to accept the job, because he was going to marry soon and there was no alternative job. His sister agreed: "Dear brother you should know that most of teachers in private schools receive a mere YR 15,000 a month. A friend of mine teaching in a private school only receives YR 9,000 a month, so thank God for the salary they are offering you.'

In the end, Faisal was forced to sign the contract.

In the conclusion, I want to clarify that I have especially discussed the status of teachers in private schools in Ibb, but that my point doesn't apply to all private schools in Yemen because I do not have a clear idea about private school policy in other Yemeni cities such as Sana'a, Aden and Taiz. Inshallah, next week I will shed more light on teachers in private schools, supporting my point with statements they have written.

Discourse theory in not applied when teaching languages

By: Adnan Al-Halmi adnanalhalmi@yahoo.com

ately, it has been agreed that applying "discourse theory" in teaching a foreign language is very effective. Discourse theory is the theory that language development should be considered in terms of how the learner discovers the meaning potential of language by participating in communication.

However it is obvious that this language teaching technique is ruled out of our educational system, because most of the college graduate students lack the ability to communicate in their chosen languages.

When they go abroad to pursue higher studies, they are unable to make conversation and suddenly find it difficult to compete with their classmates for first grades. Probably,

theory in language teaching methodology.

Unfortunately, what is happening in our universities is that the teacher lectures a class of students as silent as stones because they are not allowed to share their opinions on the particular lesson. In other words, the classroom is the teacher's domain and students have no say. What is more, teachers can be sometimes put down a student who tries to participate and this is detrimental to their ability to speak in public later on in life, whether it be delivering a speech or speaking in front of a camera.

It is difficult to learn a language without developing good speaking skills and a great wonder that some are able to make great progress in their chosen language despite never having practiced what they have studied in theory.

It is vital to consider how

this is a result of neglecting discourse teaching technique benefits the development of a language itself, i.e. much new language is how introduced and learnt, and how interactive and communicative its use is. In other words, the more a language is practiced, the faster a student learns.

> A teacher's job is not only to explain the lesson, but also to let students participate in, discuss and further explore the taught lesson by making the classroom more communicative and interactive.

> Perhaps, the main goal of teaching a language is to help people think logically, and be a role model for students by not treating them oppressively.

Robert Hutchins, former Chicago University president from 1939 to 51 says, "Education isn't to reform students or make them expert technicians. It is to unsettle their minds, widen their horizons, inflame their intellects, and teach them to

think straight.

Students develop must independence inside and outside the classroom and teachers should explain learning strategies to guide them well. It is recommended that teachers adopt the communicative teaching technique, so students can spontaneously exchange information. If students learn through communication, they will be prepared to speak both in and out of the classroom.

According Cook. to "Communicative teaching methods make the students talk to each other because they see second-language learning as growing out of the giveand-take of communication."

To sum up, it is very strongly recommended that concerned institutions take this problem into account, to reform, improve, and update language teaching techniques so as to avoid such serious educational lapses.

A memory

By: Marwa Al-Zubairi marothman@live.com

knocked on the door and was greeted by my mother's tearstained face. When she saw me, something trigged her because she started crying. I dropped my school bag by the door and asked what was wrong but my mother just walked away to her room and shut the door. I crawled to the kitchen and sat by the maid. Moda wasn't just my maid. I thought of her as a sister. I asked her what was happening and she said: "Sweetie, your grandma has had a severe stroke. She's stable now, but your mother is still worried". After Moda said that, we sat in silence. I looked around the kitchen and it seemed like I was seeing everything for the first time.

The large metal fridge in the corner, the marble table counter in the middle of the room, pans hanging from the ceiling. Just as I was going to turn to the window, I remembered! I looked back at the fridge and saw the picture of my grandma holding me when I was five. Although it was taken six years ago, I still had a clear memory of that day. We were by the beach. My mother and father had strolled off to find a burger stand. I had wanted to go for a swim but my grandma told me it was too cold so I settled to my toys and messed around with the sand. After a while, I got bored so I started to walk along the beach and gathered seashells, with my grandma following closely behind. A wave crashed against the shore and my little feet couldn't resist the water as I fell. My grandma hurried up beside me and carried me as if I was dressed in china. My parents reappeared, my father with his camera trying to capture the perfect shots, and my mother with a tray of burgers in her hand. I remembered the smile making my stomach grumble.

I was called back to the present by the sound of my mother's heels clicking against the kitchen tiles. "Do you want to come with me?"

she asked

"Where are you going?" I replied. "To visit your grandmother, are you coming or not?" she inquired again and I knew she was getting impatient with me. I rose from my chair and walked behind her because she had just turned around.

We got into her car and unlike usual, we didn't blast up the stereo. In fact, we spent the entire ride in silence. The minute my mother parked, she locked the doors hastily and raced through the corridors of the hospital. She hesitated at the door for a second, but strolled right in. I tried to peek through the door before going in but I couldn't see because of the swarm of people surrounding the bed in the midst of the white room. I entered the crowded hospital room and timidly made my way over to the bed, pushing people in the process. I stood next to my grandma who looked weak and fragile. We could see her mouth twitch and I thought she was trying to smile.

The tears that were threatening to spill down my cheeks suddenly exploded. I slowly made my way to the door and felt my grandma's gaze worrying about me, I started sobbing. My grandma was strong but she looked dead except for the mischievous sparkle that never left her eyes. As the door shut behind me, I sank down to sit on the corridor's cold tiles and buried my head in between my knees. I felt someone sit next to me and I didn't bother to look up. "She is going to be alright, don't worry Sam," she told me. It was my cousin Dinky. "Don't you think she still wants to see you graduate? She'll get better by next week," Dinky finished.

I noticed that I had stopped crying. Dinky got up and offered me her hand which I gladly accepted. We walked through the door and she let go of my hand, but I took my grandma's hand and suddenly everything seemed brighter. She had gripped my hand. I never forgot the simple words my older cousin said that day. She was right. My grandma was there to see me graduate.

Memories of my Grandma

She didn't have time for me.

But then I had no time for Grandma, I know I caused her pain, But the rare times that I saw her, She would smile and not complain,

The snake's skin game

By: Fuad Noman fn_0012000@yahoo.com

Comrades, watch out for the snake's skin game Either black or white, the poison is same Does the snake shed the drops of rain?

Comrades and commandos, once more again Teach your foe the art of fight At this moment in time Not only to strike and hide Let the sea's arms be in a severe wrath To submerge their false pride Into Euphrates and Tigris dark

In the darkness of the ancient century The vengeful created a horrible bloodbath It has a bad smell of an ugly boar Disclosing the smoke of life's hoar

The full moon's dream became crushed Instead of hugging the daylight Converted into ash

Comrades, commandos be aware Invaders as strangers Have neither choice nor right From whence they came to return Or to go forward in time's flight

What a pity! Their time's wheel got stuck They could neither turn to the left Nor to the right

At this moment in time Invaders' wishes are in clash Completely blind Kaput by a negative touch It is our holy land's curse

Behind the resistance of injustice Our enemy's flash starting to stumble His lassitude tinged with amazement As their home falls in dark

No power to sparkle Just black in black Moving ahead for unknown goals Kneeling at our land's feet Unable to catch their triumph's flag The weak can't change The dead never wake

Strangers can't create peace or love Where they live

Once the sea's arms release its deep sough The invaders' tree becomes futile and buff As strangers, they are living rough Eating bitter jots of dust

Whatever they gain in luck Strangers are always astray Buried in the freedom blood The color of freedom is only one Hotter than the glare of sun

Comrades, commandos be assured

I see through my transparent core Though their hidden arrows trying to gore The smiles of my rosy yore The strength of two rivers Still shaping the rhymes of victory Flying over my mother country Sooner we will celebrate the sun's augury

The moon is not as you think

By: Enas Al-Radami enasradami@gmail.com

The moon is not as you think So nice and so bright And lights the night The moon is between the earth and the sky It is lonely and makes people cry

The moon is not as you think! The moon is not so beautiful, But ugly Many hales in it

And the sun makes it silvery!

The moon is so dark It can't appear full everyday Though it is a creature does thank Allah and pray!

I can't stay here watching The lonely moon Oh, my heart resembles This lonely moon I thought many times How the moon would please The sad eyes

And my heart is not so sweet but ugly full of blood And made of a piece of meet!

What makes such a shape Love and hate Or cry when we separate! And, what makes birds fly And people live and die I couldn't bear watching The lonely moon When it sank suddenly in The bosom of the sky

I remember times in my childhood, Times at Grandma's home, A door that was always open, A place to call my own.

By: Marwa Al-Zubairi

marothman@live.com

Separate from the world outside Secure and just for me, I'd lose my day-to-day troubles, Sitting at Grandma's knee.

She'd kiss my childish fears away, I wouldn't feel like a fool, And we'd laugh as she'd tell me stories, Of her younger days at school.

She'd give me cookies before supper, When no one else could see, And I can't ever remember when,

It's just that I got so busy, With friends and school, But I swore that I'd still visit, ...If ever I got the chance.

Now that I've gotten older, I've ceased the need to roam, But now that I have time for Grandma, Grandma's not at home. God took her one precious morning, When I wasn't around to care, And as I kneel each week at her graveside, I pray she knows I'm there.

Congratulation Yemen Times & Dr. Ramakanta

By: Eng./ Ali Kahtan

Ali_kahtan2@hotmail.com



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وظائف شاغرة

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باحثون عن وظيفة

• بدر الدين حسن-بكالوريوس قانون - جامعة النيلين السودان – دبلوم العلوم الشرطية – كلية الشرطة والمعاهد السودان-دبلوم إدارة - خبرة خمسة عشر سنة في مجال الخدمات الأمنية في السودان وأمريكا - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية- شهادة في مجال البيع والمشتروات وخدمات الزبائن في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية للتواصل: ٧١٣٤٩٩٩٥٣ • بسام محمد الخضمي – ثانوية عامة – حاصل

على برنامجEADA - أساسيات التسويق- علاقات عامة - مراسلات وتقارير - مهارات وظيفية - إعداد مشاريع – أساسيات إنترنيت – شهادة مساعد إداري

للتواصل: ٨٨٨ ٧١٢٢٥ ثانوية عامة – حاصلة على برنامج EADA – دبلوم سكرتارية - أساسيات التسويق- علاقات عامة - مراسلات وتقارير - مهارات وظيفية - إعداد مشاريع – أساسيات إنترنيت – شهادة مساعد إداري للتواصل: ٥٢ ٥٧١١٤٦

• داود حيدر الخضمي – بك/تربية /إجتماعيات – حاصل على برنامج EADA- أساسيات التسويق-علاقات عامة - مراسلات وتقارير - مهارات وظيفية – إعداد مشاريع – أساسيات إنترنيت – شهادة مساعد إداري

للتواصل: ٥٢٥٦٥٧١٤ بكالوريوس محاسبة - بكالوريوس إنجليزي - دبلوم



للتواصل: ٧٧٧٥٦٩٩٧٧ • مدرسين للمواد التالية (كيمياء - فيزياء - رياضيات) يقومون بتدريس هذ المواد باللغة الإنجليزية - يريدون إعطاء دروس خصوصية في هذه المواد وبأسعار مناسبة للتواصل: ٧١٣٨١٢٠٦٦ -V117V1A17 مترجم من اللغة الروسية إلى العربية ومن اللغة الأوزبكية إلى العربية - يبحث عن وظيفة للتواصل: ٧١١٢٩٠٩٧٧ •مطهر أحمد – مهندس ميكانيكي (تحكم ميكانيكي) – خبرة عالية – يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية – يجيد التعامل مع الكمبيوتر – يرغب في العمل في إحدي المصانع أو في أي مكان اخر في مجال تخصصه للتواصل: ١٤٠٧١٤٠ ٧٧ • نور – حاصل على رخصة قيادة –يجيد اللغة

الإنجليزية - يجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر وصيانة الشبكات – يبحث عن عمل في صنعاء للتواصل: ٥٤ ٧٣٣٩٢٦٣٧ •خبرة سبعة عشر سنة في التجارة الدولية – سوداني الجنسية

للتواصل: ٧٣٣٦٣٨٤٢٥ حسام صفوان – دبلوم تصميم إعلانى – خبرة لأكثر من سبع سنوات في مجال التصميم – يجيد Photoshop – illustrator – استخدام برامج In Design للتواصل: ٧١٢٢٥٠٦٧٦ فواز – ليسانس لغة فرنسية – جامعة تعز – كلية الآداب – دورات في الكمبيوتر – دبلوم في اللغة الفرنسية – جيد في اللغة الإنجليزية – يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصه للتواصل: ٧١٢٤٤٢٧٠٦ بليغ على – بكالوريوس محاسبة – جامعة عدن

- خبرة ٤ سنوات في الحسابات والمراجعة - يجيد العمل على نظام أونكس برو والنظام المتكامل يمن سوفت. يبحث عن عمل في صنعاء للتواصل: ٥٤٣ ٧٣٣ •دبلوم محاسبة المعهد الوطني – نظام محاسبي يمن

سوفت – دبلوم سكرتارية كمبيوتر – يرغب في العمل فى مجال التخصص أو في أي مجال آخر للتواصل: ٧٧٥٧٦٢٣٣ • خبرة واسعة في مجال التصميم الإعلاني والتصوير

الرقمي للتواصل: ٧٧١٢٥٠٠٦٧

• معطى السقاف – خريج هندسة ميكانيكية – تقدير جيد جدا (جامعة عدن) – يجيد التعامل مع الكمبيوتر – يرغب في العمل مع أي شركة حكومية أوخاصة للتواصل: ٥٦٤٤٤٦ ٥٣٧

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۲- مهنة رئيس طباخين عدد (*) على أن لائقل خبرته عن ٩-١٠ سنوات، خبرة في مجال

۱- مسؤول مقازن عد (*) وعلى أن لائق خبرتهم عن ١٠ سنوات ويجيعون إلالمام بنظام LMS والإجادة الكاملة بتشغل برامج الكمبيوني.

۹- حلواني عدد (۲) ولائش خبرتهم عن ۹-۱۰ سنواد في مجال عملم الحلوبات و الشيز على الطريقة الأوروبية مقلاً (الشيز الفرنسي، كرو اسون، كيك انكليزي ، كانوهات، بان كيك.. الح)

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÷ مستشفيات

ت: ١/٢٤٦٩٦٧-٦٦ تشفى الثورة المستشفى الجمهوري ت: ٢٧٤٢٨٦/٨٧ ت: ۰۱- ٤١٢٩٨١ مستشفى حدة الأهلى ت: ۱۰-۲۰۰۸/۱۰۲۰۰۸ المستشفى الالماني الحديث فاکس: ٤١٨١١٦ E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

ت:۱-٤٤٤٥٥،،٤٤١٩٣٥

فنادق

ت: ۲ /۰۱/ ۲۰۹۷۹ -۰۱ فندق فرساي فنق شيراتون ت: ۲۳۷۵۰۰ -۰۱ ت: ۲۲۲۲۱۵ -۱۰ فاکس: ۰۰۰۲۵۰ فندق موفمبيك

السيارة Eli . • مهندس كمبيوتر - خريج جامعة القاهرة - كلية السعر: ٤٠٠٠٠ ريال سعودي قابل للتفاوض الهندسة – تقدير جيد جداً – يرغب في العمل في للتواصل: ٧١٢٤٠٧١٢٩ فلسطينى الجنسية – بكالوريوس هندسة كمبيوتر



تلفونات، و أشياء اخرص

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الخبرة والسيرة الذانية.

كبير يتسع لعدة سيارات للتواصل: ٧٣٣٤١٠٥٦٩

كمبيوتر – خبرة واسعة في الحسابات التجارية في للتواصل: ٧١٢٥٠٠٥١٢

 مذرس لغة إنجليزية يعمل في مدرسة أهلية – يرغب في العمل كمدرس خصوصي من الساعة الواحدة ظهراً وحتى الثالثة عصراً أو بعد المغرب للتواصل: ٧٣٤٨٢٥٦١٣

 بكالوريوس آداب - لغة إنجليزية - شهادة في المراسلات التجارية – معهد NCC – خبرة في مجال المراسلات التجارية والترجمة – يجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر

– خبرة سنة – يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية – معرفة جيدة بالكمبيوتر واستخدام البرامج الهندسية. للتواصل: ٧٧١٦٤٨٤٧٢

• مختار – بكالوريوس حاسب آلى – خبرة في تقنية المعلومات – حاصل على الشهادة العالمية في مجال الشبكات CCNA - حاصل على الرخصة الدولية لقيادة الحاسب ICDL – حاصل على عدة دورات في اللغة الإنجليزية – يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصه

للتواصل: ٧١١٠٠١٦٨

 بكالوريوس محاسبة - جامعة صنعاء - دبلوم سكرتارية كمبيوتر – النظام المحاسبي المتكامل (يمن سوفت) – خبرة في الحسابات والمراجعة والإدارة. للتواصل: ٧٣٣٠٧٩٨٨٢

سنوات في مجال المحاسبة

للتواصل: ٧٣٣٨٠٣١٩٤



الفترة المسائية – خبرة في إدارة المواقع

للتواصل: ٧٧٢٠٤٣٠٣ - ٧٧٧٣٠٤٣٠

- دبلوم برمجة حاسبات - خبرة عشر سنوات في

اللغة الإنجليزية – يرغب في العمل في أي مكان

• صادق ناصر - بكالوريوس محاسبة - جامعة

الأحقاف – دورات في اللغة الإنجليزية في معهد

YALI - دورات كمبيوتر في البرامج التطبيقية

والبرامج المحاسبية ونظام يمن سوفت - خبرة ٧

تدريس مواد الكمبيوتر - خبرة في الصيانة - - يجيد

• للبيع: سيارة كورلا جديدة بحالة ممتازة – موديل ٢٠٠٢ - مجمركة - الماكينة (١٨) بدون رقم - نوع

•مطلوب شراء ساعة رولكس أو ساعة أوميجا بسعر ۵۰۰ دولار

للتواصل: ٧١٢٢٠٨٠٢٢ •للبيع: كمبيوترلاب توب – المعالج(١, ٧Ghz) – الرام(۱۲mb) – الهارد(CB) – الشاشة (o, ۱٤) - توشيبا ستالايت - وايرلس -DVD RW للتواصل: ١٠ ٥٧٩١١٦٧

بنك اليمن والخليج 🌏 فاكس: ٢٦٠٨٢٤ ت: ٢٦٠٨٢٣ – ١-٩٦٧ فرع عدن :ت/ ۲۳۷۸۲۹ – ۲. فاکس/۲۳۷۸۲٤ -بنك التضامن الإسلامي ت: ١/٦٦٦٦٦٦ ۔ البنك التجاري ت: ٢٧٧٢٢٤ فاكس : ٢٧٧٢٩١ مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل ت: ٢٦٤٧٧٥,٢٦٤٧٠٢ فاکس: ۳٦٤٧٠٣,٥٠٣٣٥٠ بنك اليمن الدولي ت: ۰۱- ٤۰۷۰۳۰ . البنك العربي ۱- ۲۷٦٥٨٥/۲ : شهر

البنوك

للإشتراك فى هذه المساحة الإتصال عا

الشئون الخارجيه ٢٠٢٥٤٤/٧، لشئون الداخليه ٢٥٢٧٠١/٧، الهجرة

الإطفاء ١٩١، طوارىء المياه ١٧١،

الإستعلامات ١١٨، حوادث (المرور) ١٩٤،

الإذاعة ٢٨٢٠٦١، التلفزيون ٣٣٢٠٠١/٢،

\$

۲٥٠٧٦١/٣، وزارة المواصلات (تلفون) ٧٥٢٢٢٠٢،

وْسسة الباصات للتنقل داخل المدن ٢٦٢١١١/٣،

الصليب الاحمر ٢٠٣١٣١/٣، تليمن ٧٥٢٢٢٢٧

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

تحويلة ٢١١ ٢٦٨٦٦١

بنك التسليف الزراعي ت : ٥٦٣٨١٣-٠١ ت: ۲۷٤۳۱٤ -۱۰ لبنك المركزي:

تأجير سيارات

زاویه (Budget) ت: ۳۰۹٦۱۸۰۵۰٦۳۷۲ فاکس: ۲٤۰۹۵۸ پورب کار ت: ۲۷۰۷۵۱ فاکس: ۲۷۰۸۰٤ ىيرتز لتآجير السيارات صنعاء ت: ٤٤٠٣٠٩٠ فرع شیراتون ت: ٥٤٥٩٨٥ عدن ت :۲۲۵٦۲٥٠

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

آبتك لتعليم الكمبيوتر(تركيز على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة إلكترونية) مهادة ايزو ١. صنعاء ت: ۰۱-٤٦٨٣٠٥ فاکس : ٤٠٧٤١٩ - ٠١ عدن ت: ۲۳۷۱۹۹-۲۰ تعز ت: ۲۵۰۳٤۳-۶۰ المكلاء ت: ۳۰۷٤۹۲-۰۰

Infinit Education T:444553 ت: ٤٤٥٥١٨/٧-٤٤٢٠٧٣ NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر

البريد السريع



سنعاء ت: ٤٤٠١٧٠/٦٧ الحديده ت: ۳٤٩٨٢ ت: ٤١١٩٨٨ إب لمكلا ت: ۳۰۲٦٤١ شبوه ت: ۲۰۲۳۲٦ سيئون ت: ٤٠٢٤٦٩

DHL:441099/8/7/6

ت:۲۷۲۳۷۲ -۱ فندق سىأ فندق ریلاکس ان ت: ٤٤٩٨٧١ -٠١ فندق وأجنحة الخليج السياحي - 1.7700 - 1.7170/A

مكاتب ترجمة

الشهاب لخدمات الترجمة:(عربي- إنجليزي)(إنجليزي - عربي) تلفون: ۷۷۷۷۷۲۲۲۰۲ أو ۷۳۳۰۰۸٦۸۲ - فاكس:۱/٤۲۰٦٥۷ إيميل: sts.yemen@gmail.com

معاهد

معهد يالي ت: ٤٤٨٠٣٧/ ٤٤٥٤٨٢ فاكس:٤٤٨٠٣٧ ت: ۲۰۰۹٤٥ معهد اللغة الألمانيه المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر ت: ٢٦٦٢٢٢ فاکس: ٥١٤٧٥٥ معهد کاروکوس ت: ٥٣٢٤٣٤/٥ فاکس: ٥٣٢٤٣٦ معهدأیکتك ت: ۲۲۰۸۳۳ - ۵۱۰۲۱۳ فاکس: ۲٦٥٥٣٧

شركات للتأمين

الوطنية للتأمين ت :۲۷۲۹۲۳/۲۷۲۸۷۳ فاكس:۲۷۲۹۲٤ صنعاء ت: ۲۰۲۱۲۹/۸/۱۳ مأرب للتأمين الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين صنعاء ت: ۲۸٤۱۹۳، مدن ت: ۲٤٤۲۸۰ تعن ت: ۲٥٨٨٨١ شركة اليمن للتأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٧٢٨٠٦/٢٧٢٩٦٢/٤٣ عدن ت: ۲٤٧٦١٧ تعز ت: ۲۵۰۳٤٥

مدارس

ت: ٤١٤-٠٢٦/٤٢٤-٤٢٣ مدرسة رينبو ت: ۳۷۰۱۹۱/۲ فاکس:۳۷۰۱۹۳ بدارس صنعاء الدولية ت: ۶/۸۵۲۸۶۱ مدرسة التركيه الدوليه ت: ۲۰٦۱۵۹ بدرسة الماجد اليمنيه



۲۷۰۷۵۰ ت: النسيم للسفريات لعالميه للسفريات والسياحه ت: ٤٤١١٥٨٩/٦٠

مطاعم

مطعم ومخبازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني) تلفون : ۲٦٦٣٧٥ – ٢٩،٥٠٥ فاكس : ٢٦٧٦١٩



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

للإعلان في هذه الصفحة يرجى الإتصال على الرقم التالي 268661 /01 وإرسال الإعلانات المجانية على فاكس01/268276



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Yemeni youth using technology





Most Yemeni youth learn to use technology for career purposes, and it is irrelevant to class or gender.

By: Ola Al-Shami

small-scale survey including 27 male and female Yemeni youth from Sana'a revealed that many of them, although a majority were university graduates, did not know how to use modern-day technologies such as sending a fax, using a flash disk, or using Bluetooth.

The sample was chosen at random targeting men and women between 16 and 36 years old, through a questionnaire that was given to university students, people in public places, participants of a social event, members of a non governmental organization, and employees in several companies.

The youth were asked whether they knew how to use a certain gadget and if so, when and why they learned how to use it. The survey included ten items which are: sending a picture using blue tooth technology, recording a video using the mobile phone, browsing through the internet, sending an email, sending a fax, copying a document using a photocopier, copying a CD using a computer, using a flash disk and using a DVD player to watch movies or to listen to music. Only 26 percent have used the ten technologies and most of them learned how to use them because it was required by their job. Skills learnt first included photocopying, sending faxes, using the internet as a search engine and playing a DVD. Newer technologies such as flash disks, Bluetooth and using the mobile phone camera were learnt recently.

Another 20 percent knew almost

everything, except for one or two technologies. They did not know how to use them, either because they did not need to, such as sending a fax, or did not own the technology, such as using a Bluetooth or mobile phone camera. It did not vary between women or men, but most of those questioned used the technologies only at university level to study or socialize.

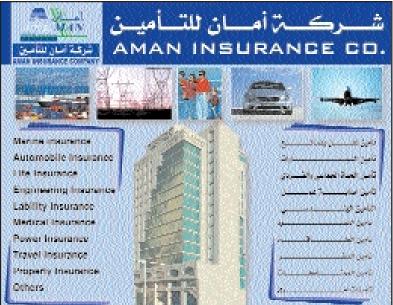
Nineteen percent knew just half of the ten technologies mentioned, for the same reason as the above group. These were mostly high school students, who do not need to use such technologies in their daily life.

The final group of 30 percent did not know how to use most of the technologies, while only five percent did not know how to use any of the ten technologies.

University therefore forces students to learn about certain modern-day technologies to a certain extent, while entering the workforce is the ultimate learning phase for Yemeni youth, especially if they are working in a multimedia company.







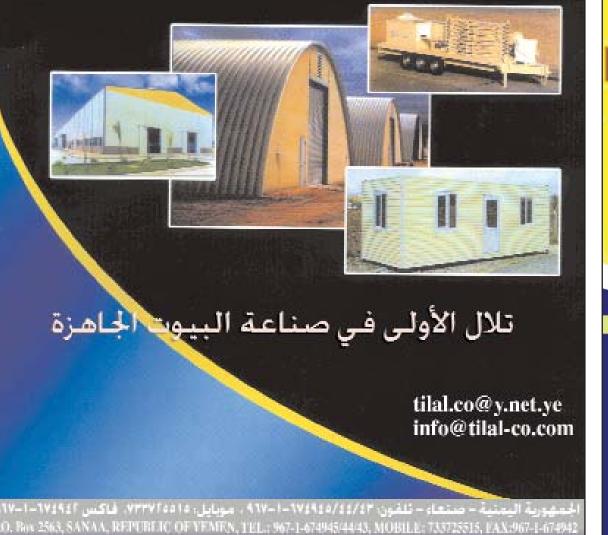
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