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Vague plans for Gitmo returnees' rehabilitation center

By Kawkab al-Thaibani
 For the Yemen Times

SANA'A, Jan. 28 — President Ali Abdullah Saleh confirmed last week the government's eight-month old announcement to set up a rehabilitation center for Yemeni returnees from Guantanamo. The center will be operational within three months from now.

"Ninety-four Yemeni detainees will be here among us" stated President Saleh during the security conference last week. He also mentioned that the former US administration had suggested sending the Yemeni detainees to Saudi Arabia rather than Yemen because of the lack of a rehabilitation environment in the country.

"We can take care of our people here in our country," said President Saleh, indicating previously announced rehabilitation measures for returning detainees such as the rehabilitation center.

This center is Yemen's fulfillment of the US Department of State's condition to return the Yemeni detainees. The US government said that Yemen should treat returnees humanely and that Yemen should guarantee that returnees will not pose a threat to the US or to the world.

So far, no accurate details on this center have been revealed, as both Yemeni and US officials declined to provide any. The Yemeni Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed its concern that such a center needs funding from the US government, while the US explained that they have



A detainee dragged by security after interrogation at Guantanamo Bay prison. Of the 103 Yemeni detainees at the prison, president Saleh promised 94 will come home within three months.

not reached a decision on this issue yet.

The President's directive was issued to the security institutions in Yemen. However, upon contacting the National Security Bureau, they referred this matter to the Ministry of the Interior. Officials from the Ministry of the Interior could not be found to comment.

Similarly, no information could be obtained from the President's media office despite numerous attempts. Sources hinted that if such a center is to be established, it would most likely be affiliated with the Political Security Office.

"Yemen's official statement on the center is that it is under construction in Sana'a," said Mohi Al-Dhabi, Deputy Prime Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"However, the time and the transfer procedures are not clear," continued Al-Dhabi, despite the fact that president

Saleh gave a three month duration for the construction of the center.

Yemen has not yet reached an agreement with the US on how this center will be funded. According to Al-Dhabi, Yemen had asked the US government to finance the rehabilitation center. "Yemen should not pay for America's mistakes, and this issue is one of the reasons stalling the return of the detainees," he said.

The Public Affairs Officer at the US embassy in Sana'a, Ryan Gliha, declined to add details on the center, although he confirmed the US government's dedication to shutting down Guantanamo.

Gliha indicated that before this happens, the US government has to make sure that the Yemeni government has a verifiable system of monitoring returnees, to include incarceration if appropriate, and rehabilitation programs to ensure prisoners' re-integration into

Yemeni society.

"We are working to return Yemeni detainees to their home country; however, we must be certain that they will not return to extremist activities," Gliha said.

The main concern, as stated by the US government, is that by returning the detainees they would reengage in terrorist acts. This is especially considering that Said Ali Al-Shihri, a man released from Guantanamo Bay, became the Deputy leader of Al-Qaeda in Yemen, according to US officials.

Gliha further added that the US Government is working with the Yemeni government to make sure that returned Yemeni detainees do not pose a security risk.

However, considering the lack of transparency in the Yemeni judiciary system, national and international human right organizations and experts fear that a rehabilitation center for former

Chronological order of the number of Yemeni detainees in Guantanamo

2002	779 Yemeni men detained as enemy combatants
2004	At least 520 were transferred to prisons in other countries only 15 were transferred to Yemen
2004	250 Yemeni detainees remained in Guantanamo
2004	Two more Yemenis returned to Yemen
2005	Two Yemenis returned to Yemen
2006	Ten Yemenis returned to Yemen
2006	Body of one Yemeni was returned to Yemen, he was reported to have committed suicide
2007	One Yemeni returned to Yemen
2008	One Yemeni returned to Yemen
2009	103 Yemenis remain in Guantanamo

Jane Novak, an American researcher who specializes in Yemeni politics, explained that the environment and political system in Yemen is somewhat lenient towards extremists, as some convicted terrorists historically haven't stayed in jail for long. "It is extremely difficult to have confidence in the regime's commitment to security issues," she said.

Novak added that returning detainees can be used as tools for government purposes since Yemen's administration supports the Iraqi resistance in public statements and in other ways. "I believe the detainees may be exploited by the regime as a bargaining chip with both the US and Al-Qaeda," Novak stated.

Despite governmental assurance that the detainees will be rehabilitated upon their return to Yemen, during their visit to Yemen last year, officials from the US Department of State termed the rehabilitation center's project as a "concept note" proposed by Yemen to encourage the US government to release Yemeni detainees who form 41 percent of the prison population.

The latest rehabilitation program organized by the Yemeni government for former Yemeni Al-Qaeda members was in 2004, when Judge Hamoud al-Hitar, the current Minister of Endowment, lead a dialogue process called the "Dialogue Committee" with former Al-Qaeda members to reintegrate them into the Yemeni system as peaceful and productive members of the society.

The latest news from Yemeni detainees in Guantanamo was related to their hunger strike that lasted for more than 40 days, when the prisoners demanded that they be returned to Yemen. Some of the protestors were reported to be in bad health conditions. The strike was because of their long detention despite not being charged, and because of the release of Salem Hamdan, Osama Bin Laden's driver, who although was charged with supporting terrorism was recently handed over to Yemen. American lawyers interested in defending Guantanamo detainees repeatedly said that Yemen should be more proactive in getting its citizens back.

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Ancient burial cave found in Hadramout

By: Khaled Al-Hilaly

HADRAMOUT, Jan. 28 — A local Hadrami stumbled upon the ancient remains of human bones and broken pottery at the beginning of this week in a tomb near his house in the Qrew area of Hadramout.

"The cave is located in the Qrew area about 15 km west of Sayoun," said Abdul Rahman Al-Saqqaf, head of the General Organization for Antiquities and Museums (GOAM) in Hadramout. "It's a group of cave tombs that look

like the same kind of tombs found in Ribon at the entry of Daw'an valley" he added. These recently found tombs appear to date back to thousands of centuries BC.

The cave contains about five tombs. Inside are human skeletal remains and broken pottery. The cave, which was located on fragile sandy rocks, had collapsed on the ancient finds.

"In cooperation with villagers, we appointed a guard to protect the site," said Al-Saqqaf. The remains of human bones and broken pottery that were

found in the caves have already been documented and preserved in Sayoun National Museum, according to Al-Saqqaf.

He expects that archeological excavation will reveal more about the civilization and the locations where the people whose remains found had lived before.

"We noticed that some of the human bones found are burned in the same way as were the remains found by the Russian archaeological team in the eighties at the historic site of Ribon, 70

km from the Qrew area. Qrew is about 25 meters high from the valley bottom, which is very similar to Ribon," Al-Saqqaf noted.

"I hope the General Organization for Antiquities and Museums will include this site in its coming agenda and do excavation and preservation," he concluded.

Khuwaitem Saleh, a Qrew local, said that when the owner of the neighboring house of the place wanted to expand his house, he found the grave. "He immediately called the police.

They came with an archeologist who checked the site and collected the remains and pottery found," said Saleh. He confirmed that the locals have taken upon themselves the responsibility of guarding the site.

The results of excavations in the historic city of Ribon found that the old settlement dates back to the first millennium BC and that it was destroyed by a massive fire.

Ribon is about 94 kilometers near Daw'an valley and is one of the oldest cities in the valley of Hadramawt.

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Al-Khaiwani found guilty in a court session he was not informed about

By: Alice Hackman

SANA'A, Jan. 28 — A Special Terrorism Court ruling last Monday upheld previous charges against award-winning journalist Abdulkarim Al-Khaiwani of disseminating pro-Houthi propaganda in the media. The judge's verdict comes four months after a presidential decision to free him from jail last September.

Al-Khaiwani's arrest on charges of pro-Houthi "terrorism" in July 2007 sent fellow journalists and international human rights groups into uproar demanding his release. He was editor-in-chief of the Al-Shura newspaper, and had been covering the Sa'ada armed conflict between the government and followers of late Zaidi Shia cleric Hussein Badr Al-Din Al-Houthi at the time. He was sentenced to six years in jail in June 2008, before being released on the president's demand before Eid Al-Fitr last September.

Neither Al-Khaiwani nor any member of his defense team attended last Monday's proceedings, and the former expressed his surprise at the court's decision.

"I wasn't even summoned by the court," he told the Yemen Times. "The judge looked at everything from a political rather than a legal perspective."

"The move only serves to further dismiss democracy from the country," he added. "I'm a journalist and I'm just doing my job."

After the ruling, Al-Khaiwani consulted with his legal defense team. From a legal perspective, there is nothing he can do except take his case to the Supreme Court.

"Because the primary ruling was upheld, it can be used against him at any time," said lawyer and executive director of the National Organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms, known as HOOD, Khaled Al-Anesi, a



Al-Khaiwani

member of Al-Khaiwani's defense team. "He must go to the Supreme Court and seek a ruling there."

"He was linked with the [Al-Houthi] cell to stop criticism from the media, to silence the opposition," added the lawyer, who described the case as a political one.

"The case against Abdulkarim Al-Khaiwani is unfounded; he didn't do anything bad or punishable by the law," he said. "Because of his job as a journalist, he collected information about the Sa'ada war. It is not wrong for a journalist to get information, transfer it and publish it."

The court ruling on Monday also approved the primary verdict against 13 other people accused of affiliation with the Houthi cell in Sana'a. The first accused, Ja'afar Al-Marhabi, was sentenced to death while the other 13, including Al-Khaiwani, were sentenced to various periods of imprisonment between one to ten years.

Despite ongoing threats, Al-Khaiwani, father of four, is determined not to seek asylum in any foreign country, but to continue defending freedom of expression in Yemen.

"The threats and harassment are ongoing and it's not easy to carry out my job at the same time," he admitted, explaining that whatever newspaper takes him on would also take on the threats against him.

Al-Khaiwani was arrested in June 2007 on charges of "terrorism" in support of the Houthi rebels who have been fighting against government forces in Sa'ada since 2004. He was accused of planting bombs in Sana'a, plotting to poison wells used by the army, bomb important state facilities, assassinate high ranking military officers and civil servants, as well as developing remote explosives.

Evidence against him included notes of an interview with the Houthi leader and photos of Houthi fighters.

In June 2008, Al-Khaiwani was found guilty of conspiring with Abdulmalik Al-Houthi and sentenced to six years in prison. He served over three months before a presidential decision to release him in September 2008.

Al-Khaiwani was awarded Amnesty International's Special Award for Human Rights Journalism Under Threat days after he was imprisoned by the Yemeni authorities. Jim Boumelha, president of the International Federation of Journalists, accepted the award on his behalf.

Al-Khaiwani has repeatedly been targeted over the years for his journalism, according to Amnesty International, beaten, harassed, arbitrarily detained and put in prison between 2006 and 2007.

In 2004, while he was editor of Al-Shoura, Al-Khaiwani was sentenced to a year in jail for allegedly insulting the president, publishing false news, and causing tribal and sectarian discrimination.

Government allows Houthis to receive medical treatment outside Sa'ada

By: Mohammed Bin Sallam

SA'ADA, Jan. 28 — The Mediation Committee in Sa'ada was able to convince the Yemeni government to allow around 100 Houthi supporters who were injured during the fifth war to seek treatment in other places other than the public hospitals in Sa'ada.

A tribal source from Sa'ada said that the injured came from areas under Houthi control, particularly in Al-Naqa'a and Matra. "Since the beginning of the first war in June 2004, public hospitals refuse to admit injured Houthi supporters," said the source. "If any Houthi manages to reach a public hospital, they leave him to bleed to death."

Concerning the security situation in Sa'ada, tribal sources in Sa'ada said that with the army enhancing its deployment soon after the fifth war stopped, Houthis regrouped and started digging trenches in case of any future potential confrontations with the army or with the tribes that support the government.

Concerning the humanitarian situation, thousands of people are still in dire need of aid due to a shortage of



Girl waiting on the food supplies from the World Food Program during the relief efforts for internally displaced persons of the Sa'ada war.

medical care, food and water. They further complain about the continuous security vacuum in the area.

"Refugee camps lack attention and care and refugees await the government commitments with regard to reconstruction and compensations," said the tribal source. Through the committees in charge of surveying damage in

Sa'ada, the government had announced early this month that it will complete the survey of the damage that resulted from the war in Sa'ada. It further announced that it decided to pay compensations and commence reconstructing war-ravaged buildings and houses, but nothing has happened so far, according to the source.

Introducing the 'Caravan' syllabus to Yemen

By: Ola Al-Shami

SANA'A, Jan. 26 — In order to improve and further develop English teaching methods in Yemen, a two-week training course was initiated at the British Council in preparation for applying the 'Caravan' English course for the fourth grade by 2010.

Caravan is a new course which has been written for implementation in primary classes throughout the countries of the Middle East. Designed and written so as to be easy to teach and fun to learn, it is culturally relevant to the needs of both teachers and students in the region.

The training program introduces the new primary methodology courses to the Higher Teacher Training Institutes in Aden, Ibb, Sana'a, and Taiz. These courses will then be implemented in schools from the fourth grade upwards.

The training aims to avoid fall-outs when introducing new material into the education syllables. "Before teaching the curriculum that is currently taught in schools, we didn't receive any kind of training and so many problems came about due to that lack of training," said Abdul-Qader Al-Aidaros, a teacher from Hadramout. He added that the training for the Caravan course fits for the purpose.

"We learned practically how to make posters and how to understand a child's nature in order to treat him or her well. Also, we as supervisors and teachers are suggesting rules and routines for the most suitable treatment of children," said Hayat Al-Kainaie, supervisor for female teachers in Ibb. She pointed out



The British Council's 'Caravan' project aims at qualifying teachers on how to make English education for children fun and effective.

that it is the teachers' conscience which drives him or her to follow communicative ways in teaching, such as miming, as well as to prepare well for the class. "In the Caravan syllabus we tried to go into the child's world. We tried to draw from concepts which students become familiar with what they are studying," said Coralyn Bradshaw, Primary English Language Teaching Consultant and Teacher Trainer.

The teachers who graduate from the nine month intensive training course will be qualified to teach Caravan at grade four in his or her region and train others to teach it as well.

There will be two future parts of this course for these trainers and twenty other trainers in Aden, Sana'a, and Taiz, focusing on training skills and setting up and running the teaching practice program.

Caravan gives pupils a strong foundation

in English. The carefully graded grammatical and lexical syllabus helps students experience clear achievement with their new language and makes them confident enough to use it. Reading skills are developed gradually, eventually making students competent readers of English. The course takes into account constraints imposed when teaching large classes by offering strategies for pair work, group work, and differentiated tasks to suit the varied abilities of children.

This program is called the GOF Curriculum Reform Training and is funded by the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) and managed by Tanya Al-Ameer, GOF Curriculum. "I worked closely with the Minister of Education, Abdul Salam Al-Jaoufi, in introducing the new curriculum and reforming teacher education in Yemen," she said.

National Human Rights Ministry's 2009 strategy

By: Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A, Jan. 26 — With the advent of 2009, the Ministry of Human Rights began to carry out new plans for protecting human rights and educating citizens and specialists. The National Strategy for Human Rights 2009-2013 was approved and the Ministry already started to carry out this strategy early this year out of its belief in the importance of integrating work in the context of humanitarian tasks which President Ali Abdullah Saleh entrusted the Ministry to do. This strategy came also as part of executing the President's electoral program. The Ministry views that the new strategy will take a positive direction towards ensuring human rights for all people in Yemen.

According to the Ministry, the creation and implementation of the National Strategy of Human Rights counted on a vision that contributes to creating a new reality which deals more competently with future challenges. The vision contains the completion of building a society that is comprised of justice, equality, and rule of law which protects human dignity and public freedoms. It also aims to protect citizens' rights within an atmosphere of fraternity, tolerance, and collaboration among all members of society without any discrimination.

The Ministry considers that the strategy generally aims to serve citizens and achieve its goals with relation to public liberties and rights based on directives from political leadership. It also has a 'group responsibility' mindset for all public and private sectors toward all works that enhance people's lives.

Represented by Huda Al-Ban, the Minister of Human Rights, the Ministry views that putting this strategy in place aims to spread the culture of human rights as well as to monitor citizens' situations and offer legal assistance for those who need it. It further aims to take necessary legal

and administrative steps in order to tackle complaints related to human rights violations so as to put an end to them. Preparing studies and research, holding symposiums and training courses, providing information and issuing releases related to human rights are all included in the new strategy.

In addition, the strategy takes into consideration several important initiatives that aim to reinforce the role of the committees that belong to the Ministry of Human Rights. Such initiatives include raising the competence of the committees' staff members, developing modern documentation systems, providing frameworks of coordination and cooperation with civil society organizations, creating a new database, and developing relationships with national and international donors.

The strategy reveals that the Ministry depended on six points in order to implement its new goals. This includes incorporating concepts of human rights in education and incorporating national Yemeni laws to coincide with all international conventions and treaties approved by the Yemeni government.

More points include focusing on enhancing the role of women in all political, economic, cultural, and social fields, as well as a concentration on prison system reform.

The Ministry says that the strategy came as a result of persistent efforts during 2007 and 2008. During the last year, the ministry held the National Conference of Criminal Justice, which is considered to be the most outstanding activity the Ministry carried out in this field. Judiciary leaders, lawyers, and representatives from various civil society organizations from different governorates participated in the event.

Huda Al-Ban exerted efforts to follow the progress of human rights in Yemen. She carried out resolutions, directives, and plans from Yemen's

national cabinet with regards to human rights. She also began carrying out a partnership program with the European Union and qualifying the Ministry of Human Rights staff for such a partnership. Furthermore, she approved the Arab Charter of Human Rights and the Convention of the Handicapped.

Through the Ministry of Human Rights, Yemen presented periodic international reports about its international commitment to human rights, including the periodic report on cultural, social, and economic rights and the report on combating the torture of women. During the next coming weeks, the Ministry will present a comprehensive report on human rights within the new mechanisms of the United Nations.

A lot has already been accomplished under this new strategy. 228 people attended two educational workshops concerned with spreading the concept of human rights among subordinates of judicial control bodies in both Sana'a and Aden. 122 judges, prosecutors, and officials from the Criminal Investigation Department as well as prison officials and lawyers from different governorates participated in the workshops.

In addition, the Ministry held a training course on preparing trainers who are specialized in international law. This course targeted the staff of the Ministry, representatives from civil society organizations, and other concerned bodies in the government. It further carried out several other training courses concerning the concept of reproductive health as well as a course that targeted Imams of mosques regarding spreading information about violence against children.

The Ministry additionally prepared many reports concerning field visits made by the Minister of Human Rights to the central prisons and jails in several governorates.

Attempt to keeping Zabid as UNESCO World Heritage site

By: Ismail Al-Ghabri

SANA'A, Jan. 26 — The Supreme Committee for Protecting the Historical City of Zabid discussed on Wednesday the challenges to protecting the ancient city and keeping it on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage List.

A comprehensive meeting in Hodeidah was chaired by Minister of Culture Dr. Mohammed al-Maflehi and the governor of Hodeidah Ahmad Al-Jalabi to discuss the city's preservation.

It was attended by the General Authority for Protecting Historical Cities (GAPHC), the Social Welfare Fund, UNESCO, German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and other concerned authorities.

Situated on the western coastal plane of Yemen, Zabid is one of the oldest towns in Yemen. It was the capital of Yemen from the 13th to the 15th century, and an important intellectual center

in the Arab and Muslim world due to its famed Islamic university. It was also the capital of the Ziyadid dynasty from 819-1018 and the Najahid dynasty from 1022-1158.

Participants in the meeting discussed their obligation towards preserving the city under the decision of the Council of Ministers No. 437 of the year 2007, and examined efforts exerted so far to preserve the city's architectural and historical heritage in view of the UNESCO's next evaluation visit this February.

Participants stressed the importance of cooperation between citizens and official authorities in order to safeguard the cultural face of the city.

In a bid to better protect the city's architectural legacy, all walls built on public property against the law of protecting historical cities from random house constructions will soon be removed, said the general director of GAPHC engineer Nabeel Monassar in a statement to the press.

The Ministry of Culture and the

GTZ will assist in planned restorations by encouraging builders to use traditional building materials to adhere to the historical style of the city.

Ten million dollars have been allocated to restoring the ancient city, as well as developing its infrastructure, according to the head of the department for cultural heritage at the Social Development Fund.

The project will kick off with maintenance activities in Dar Al-Dhayafah, around the walls of the city, and other parts of its fort and a bidding project has been launched to macadamize about 12,000 square meters in the city.

Today, Zabid is a town with an urban population of around 23,000 persons.

Zabid was declared a World Heritage Site by the UNESCO in 1993. In 2000, up to 40 percent of the town's historical buildings had been replaced by new concrete constructions. The city was put on the List of World Heritage in Danger at the demand of the Yemeni government due to its state of poor upkeep and conservation.

In Brief

MAHRA

Two accused of drugs trafficking get 25 years imprisonment

Syhout Primary Court here sentenced on Tuesday four accused of drugs trafficking imprisonment periods ranging between 5 to 25 years.

The sentence, which was recited by head of the court Judge Salem al-Muqadam, convicted Saleh al-Awbthani and Taha Allahji of committing crime of drugs trafficking and sentenced them to 25 years imprisonment.

The sentence convicted Marwan Khamis for transferring and handing over drugs and sentenced him to five years imprisonment. The sentence also condemned the so called Khamis Bahashwan for drugs addicting and for drinking and making local wines.

He was sentenced to five year imprisonment and lashed out 80 times. The court also convicted the fourth accused Mohammad Omer for drinking wine and sentenced him 80 lashes. The sentence also stipulated on burning the seized drugs.

Worth to mention that Mahra governorate is considered transit station for smuggling drugs to neighboring countries. Recently Yemeni and Pakistani smuggles have been arrested for having great quantities of wine in their processions. They are currently trialed for this crime in Sana'a.

DHAMAR

Investment environment discussed in Dhamar

Dhamar Chamber of Commerce and Industry, in cooperation with the GTZ, held on Tuesday a special workshop on indicators of investment work in Yemen.

The workshop was attended by 25

participants representing the public and private sectors.

The workshop aims at introducing the participants to the project of measuring the investment climate in the Yemen which is funded by the GTZ and to benefit from their views to improve the final design of the indicator.

SANA'A

Yemen comes 103 out of 179 countries in 2009 Economic Freedom Index, al-Arhabi says

Yemen has achieved a noticeable progress in the 2009 Economic Freedom Index, according to a report issued by the Heritage Foundation.

Yemen, according to the report, came in the 103 position out of 179 countries in the report of 2008.

Speaking to althawra.net, Minister of Planning and International Cooperation Abdul Karim al-Arhabi said that this progress confirmed Yemeni improvement and achievement by the government via work hard to reform the economic, financial and administration fields as well as improve the investment environment.

Yemen, KSA discuss security cooperation

Interior Minister Mutahar al-Masri discussed on Tuesday with the Saudi ambassador to Yemen Ali al-Hamdan aspects of cooperation between the two countries in area of security.

They also review efforts of combating terrorism and drugs and discussed exchanging security information between the specialized systems in a way to ensure reinforcing security and stability in the two countries.

WFP to gift Yemen 30,000 tons of basic foodstuffs

Yemen and World Food Program (WFP) signed here on Tuesday an understanding memorandum, under which WFP will provide 30,000 tons of basic foodstuffs to Yemen. The memorandum signed by Minister of Planning and International Cooperation Abdul Karim al-Arhabi and the WFP Deputy Executive Director John Bowel aims to support the government's efforts to overcome the effects of food prices global hike.

The foodstuffs will be dedicated for supporting the School Nutrition Program in coordination with Ministry of Public Health and Population and Ministry of Education as well the Social Welfare Fund.

After signing the memorandum, al-Arhabi praised the WFP's support to the government to overcome the consequences of the food prices international soar. Al-Arhabi had held official talks with Bowel on dealing with the cooperation aspects between Yemen and WFP, particularly in humanitarian and emergent aid areas.

The talks have also dealt with issues related to the implementation progress of the donor-funded programs through WFP in Yemen and the means of strengthening coordination aspects to develop the school nutrition and health programs.

Cabinet approves \$ 50m loan agreements signed with KFAED

The Cabinet agreed on Monday on a loan agreement to fund operations of Social Fund for Development- third phase- which was signed between

Yemen and the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED) at the beginning of this year at around \$ 50 million.

The cabinet asked the relevant ministries to finalize constitutional measures to ratify the agreement. The operations includes projects to enhance means of getting social, economic and basic services such as education, water, health, and roads in addition to build capacities of local partners of the fund and developing small and micro enterprises.

Meanwhile, the cabinet referred draft law of mosques- presented by the Ministry of Endowments and Guidance- to a committee headed by the Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs to review it to be then discussed by the cabinet.

The draft was prepared to improve educational and spiritual messages of the mosques and their administrations and restoring, according to the Ministry of Endowments and Guidance

Drafts of documentation law and Yemen navigation chamber law approved

In its weekly meeting, the Cabinet approved on Tuesday a draft law for documentation presented by the Ministry of Justice which includes 52 articles divided into seven chapters.

According to the ministry, the draft law aims at organizing the process of documentation offices in the courts.

On the other hand, the Cabinet approved a draft law of Yemen navigation chamber presented by the transport ministry, asking concerned ministries to finalize constitutional measures.

The law determined location of the chamber in Hodeidah city to organize navigation activities and present navy services as well as developing marine

transport.

Indian company to invest in field of oil

Deputy Minister of Oil and Minerals Ahmad Dares discussed on Tuesday with Director of the Indian National Energy Company M.S Chawl investment cooperation between the two countries in field of oil and gas.

In the meeting, Chawl affirmed his country's needs of great quantities of gas for meeting the increasing industrial and energy demand. He showed his company desire to invest in oil and gas field in Yemen.

For his part, Dares indicated facilitations and privileges Yemen's provides to investors.

He noted that the country enjoys great investment vitals and that 80 percent of oil map still vacant besides Yemeni industries are promising.

Jordanian, Palestinian Women Union delegations arrive in Sana'a

Two delegations of Jordanian and Palestinian Women Unions arrived here on Tuesday.

The Palestinian delegation was headed by Union's General Secretary Salwa Abu Khadra, while the Jordanian delegation presided by Entsar al-M'aida.

Speaking to Saba, the delegations' heads said they will hold talks with the chairwoman of the Yemen Women's Union and the Secretary-General of Arab Women's Union Ramzia al-Eryani on the humanitarian and political stands the Arab Women's Union would adopt towards the tragic situation in the Gaza Strip through prosecute the Israeli leaders as war criminals.

HODEIDAH

Business Edge program opened in Hodeidah

The Business Edge Training Program was opened on Tuesday in Hodeidah by the Secretary General of Hodeidah Local Council Hasan Ahmed al-Hayjj .

During the opening of the program, implemented by the International

Finance Cooperation (IFC) in coordination with the Hodeidah Commercial and Industrial Chamber and Lintec Training Institute, al-Hayjj stressed on the significance of qualifying programs to meet labour market's demands. Al-Hayjj indicated that such programs reflect the institutions' performance and their employees through exploiting the energies and potentials and reducing the exerted efforts as well as rising productivity, pointing the necessity of training aspect for the members of institutions and other organizations for it has a big role in the development and providing the scientific references which properly serve the qualification process.

A number of projects carried out by the Commercial and Industrial Chamber, IFC and Lintec Institute in several training programs were reviewed during the opening festival.

Furthermore, speeches were delivered by the organizers which indicated the program's role in offering the technical management assistance for the small and medium projects' owners, assuring that the program focuses on improving the organizing and empowering environment of businesses, strengthening the financial sector, and supporting small and medium projects' growth, as well as rehabilitating and privatizing the state institutions and train them on how to establish private sector's projects and partnerships between public and private sectors.

Their News

Al-Hamadani Real Estate announces extension of the third phase in the Aden Green City



Al-Hamadani Yemeni IGroup for Trade and Real Estate Investment announced the extension of the third phase of its real estate project "Green Residential City" located in Aden city.

Mohammed Jamal Al-Hamadani, general director of the group, said that the total area of the third phase amounts to 4 million square meter. He pointed out that this phase includes 2500 residential villas in different forms. The area of the land is between 300-3600 square meter and 1200 apartment of different forms.

Al-Hamadani's announcement came during his participation in Jeddah International Real Estate Exhibition in its seventh round in the Yemen wing.

The real estate company carries out the "Green Residential City" in Aden which is the hugest real estate project in Yemen. Its total area is 12 million square meter containing around 6000 residential villas of different forms and 3000 apartments.

The first phase of the project contained 2200 villas whereas in the second phase 1300 villas and 1200 residential apartments all of which were sold. Al-Hamadani pointed out that the company gave its costumers a chance to purchase I cash through installment system for several years, noting that holding possession in the city is opened for all nationalities.

The Green City in Aden is distinguished with provision of infrastructure including electricity, water, telephone, lightening and gardening carried out by the company. In addition, comprehensive service utilities are available in the city including kindergartens, primary and secondary schools- both public and private- mosques, malls , clinics, public and private parks.

Workshop on "National Nutrition Strategy for Yemen"

In collaboration with Japan

International Cooperation, Ministry of Public Health held a workshop on "National Nutrition Strategy for Yemen" at Sana'a International Hotel.

The workshop was organized by Dr. Toru Rikimaru, a nutrition expert from JICA, Dr. Najeeb Abdulbaqi, Director of Nutrition Department and Dr. Ali Al-Mudhawahi, Director General of Family Health Directorate.

The participants for the workshop were from UNICEF, WHO, Sana'a University, NGOs, private sectors and MOPHP. The number of daily participation was 20 to 35.

The workshop was aimed to develop the national nutrition strategy paper which is very important in implementing nutrition programs. The national nutrition strategy paper has been drafted with the taskforce team consisted of members from the nutrition department, consultants, Sana'a University and UNICEF. During the workshop, participants discussed the issues of nutritional situation in Yemen, cause and consequences of malnutrition and strategies for tackling various nutrition problems, and contributed to modifying the content of drafted national nutrition strategy.

Malnutrition problem in Yemen is very serious. According to the Family Health Survey (2005), 50% of children under five were estimated to be stunted and 45% of them were underweight. Malnutrition affects on not only health status of people, but also affects on learning capacity of children, productivity of children and adult and economic development of the county. Therefore, the government of Yemen put high priority to tackle this problem. The Government needs to develop the national nutrition strategy to conduct effectively and efficiently nutrition interventions. This is main reason why MOPHP and JICA conducted this workshop.

Dr. Toru Rikimaru mentioned that this work shop finished with very successful outcome because all the participants joined discussion with appropriate ideas and suggestions.

GTZ trains Central Bank on microfinance

The first training workshop on microfinance finished Wednesday January 28th in order to train 10 participants

from the Central Bank. Trainees will be responsible for applying the microfinance law after it is approved by Parliament.

The five-day training workshop is the first in a planned series of workshops sponsored by the Yemeni-German Private Sector Development Project (GTZ-PSDP), one of the German Technical Cooperation projects working in Yemen.

"This training aims to build the capacity of the Central Bank in the field of accounting control of micro financing to banks," said Ozaina Al-Jundi, advisor for microfinance at the GTZ-PSDP. "It is an introduction to Microfinance to explain its importance, products and used methodologies."

"By the end of the training session, participants will receive professional information related to microfinance. Participants will also be able to follow-up in coming sessions on a number of specialized Microfinance areas, including financial audits, risk management and others of specialized training courses. There will be a training workshop held every month in 2009," he said.

Call for Proposals: The EC-UN Joint Migration & Development Initiative

In line with the framework of the EC-UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative proposals are requested for projects which seek to create positive linkages between the phenomenon of migration and development in countries of migration origin, destination or transit.

Projects proposed should be in one or more of the four thematic areas - migrant capacities, migrant communities, migrant remittances and migrant rights - and should take account of the guidelines produced for each area, which can be accessed via the links on the left.

The total amount available for this Joint Initiative is about 10 million and the value of each project proposed be a maximum of 200,000 Euro, and a minimum of 50,000 Euro. Projects should have a duration of a minimum of 12 months and a maximum of 18 months.

Readmore: <http://cambodiajobs.blogspot.com/2009/01/call-for-proposals-ec-un-joint.html>

Open Society Initiative for West Africa , Grants Program-APPLY!!!

To gain a firm sense of the areas that OSIWA is interested in supporting, grant seekers should carefully review OSIWA programs and priorities prior to submitting proposals.

Each year, OSIWA disburses over \$10 million in grants and advocacy to support country-specific and regional initiatives in the following program areas: political governance, economic governance, law, justice and human rights, public health and development with a particular emphasis on HIV/AIDS, information communication technology and media.

Within the context of the program areas, OSIWA is particularly interested in supporting organizations that promote the interests of marginalized communities, such as women and children. Following extensive consultation with civil society, non-governmental organizations and governments throughout West Africa, OSIWA's board of directors and staff periodically set funding priorities to target specific areas of need. Current priorities include:

Law, Justice and Human Rights
Political Governance
Economic Governance
Public health and Development
ICT and Media
Special Initiatives
Nigeria Program
Liberia Program

Proposal writing is a challenging enterprise. In preparing the proposal, the organization seeking a grant must demonstrate its capacity to address a need. But funders are diverse, and have different criteria for giving support. Prior to submitting a proposal, the grant seeker should research each funder's mission, strategic priorities and budget. Indeed, the potential grantee greatly increases the likelihood of receiving funding by seeking support for respective components of its work from the appropriate source.

Grant Seeker Guidelines

1. Introduction
Proposal writing is a challenging enterprise. In preparing the proposal, the organization seeking a grant must demonstrate its capacity to address a need. But funders are diverse, and have

different criteria for giving support.

Prior to submitting a proposal, the grant seeker should research each funder's mission, strategic priorities and budget.

Indeed, the potential grantee greatly increases the likelihood of receiving funding by seeking support for respective components of its work from the appropriate source.

These guidelines outline what the Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA) considers the main elements of a grant proposal.

OSIWA requires all organizations seeking funding to submit a completed application. In addition to the body of the proposal, the application should include the following information as attachments:

* A cover letter signed by the organization's chairperson of the board or another executive;

* A proposal contact name and complete contact details of the organization for purposes of follow-up and clarification;

* Proof of registration and, if available, a copy of organizational statutes;

* A list of board members, trustees and staff;

* A list of current activities or, if available, a most recent annual report;

* A current organizational budget and, if available, an audited financial statement;

* A recent project or organizational evaluation, if available.

<http://www.osiwa.org/spip.php?rubrique16>

PROGRESSIO

Yemen Country Representative

Based in Sana'a, Yemen

Full time, 12 month contract, with the possibility of an extension
Remuneration - £19,500 per annum (gross), plus other benefits

The post holder will be responsible for managing the country programme in Yemen (this includes human resources, financial and programme management) and ensuring the delivery of programme plans. S/he will have a pivotal role in defining development policy and priority areas for Progressio's work in the country, including the development of new work to address environmental issues in Yemen. Within the context of Progressio's work of skill-sharing and advocacy, the post holder will oversee the development of the programme.

For further information and an application form please visit: www.progressio.org.uk/jobs.

Closing date: 11 February 2009

Interviews: Late February 2009

Progressio worked under the name *International Cooperation for Development* (ICD) between 1991 and 2005. The organisation has been working in Yemen since 1974, and is one of the oldest International NGOs in the country.



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الشركة اليمنية للغاز الطبيعي المسال Yemen LNG Company



Job Vacancies

The Yemen LNG project involves the construction and operation of a gas pipeline, a harbour and a liquefied natural gas processing plant at Balhaf on the Gulf of Aden which will export 6.7 million tons of LNG per annum. The project offices are based in Sana'a and the project has an anticipated lifespan of over 20 years. Yemen LNG Company is now recruiting the temporary and permanent staff who will construct and manage the project.

All candidates applying for these posts must be Yemeni nationals

Job Title: Work Permit Administrator – Ref. 223
Reports to: Head of Production
Work Location: Balhaf

Duties & Responsibilities:

- Providing multi-discipline support for the preparation of main work permits and complementary work permits
- Coordinating with Performing authorities, HSE authorities and Operating authorities throughout the different steps from work permit preparation, validation, issuance up to closure, for a safe performance of the work
- Controlling, verifying and monitoring main work permits as well as complementary permits and isolation certificates, including: identifying potential clashes between actual on-going activities, proposing mitigation measures, verifying suitability of documentation supplied and requesting complementary permits or additional documentation to be prepared if need be. Checking that all signatories have signed the permits in due time throughout the different steps
- Participating in work permit co-ordination meetings. Receiving, reviewing, dispatching and filing all permit documentation and maintaining an up to date work permit database
- Carrying out regular safety and plant integrity audits on the plant (PTW system, Fire fighting equipments, equipment general conditions ...etc.)

Qualifications Required:

- Technical Diploma or equivalent
- 8 - 10 years experience in plant operations and /or safety in oil & gas or petrochemical industry
- Good knowledge of operation principles and HSE rules applicable to all department (construction, maintenance, operations) and all trades (electrical, instrumentation, piping, mechanical, inspection)
- Working knowledge of computer applications and methods
- Good knowledge of written and spoken English with good general communication skills
- Good knowledge of management of permit documentation with minimum supervision, including production of statistical reports

Job Title: Marine Officer – Ref. 224
Reports to: Marine Superintendent
Work Location: Balhaf

Duties & Responsibilities:

- Supervise the technical aspects of safe berthing, material loading and marine fuel supply operations at the terminal
- Monitor the application of company HSE policy, national and international regulations for the marine activities and participate to the updating and application of local technical marine policies, standards and port regulations
- Participate in work permit activities, and HSE reporting
- Participate in marine operations of LNG carriers and support vessels (tugs, work boats etc)
- Prepare and update the planning of terminal marine facilities maintenance, organize and supervise the relevant maintenance operations
- Supervise and monitor spare parts required for continuous operation of terminal marine facilities
- Issue daily report of Marine activities

Qualifications Required:

- Master mariner deep sea or equivalent (Class 1 & 2)
- Minimum 5 years experience including 3 years on LNG/LPG tankers
- Solid understanding of marine transport related issues
- Excellent managerial and interpersonal skills with the capability
- Very good knowledge of written and spoken English

APPLICATION PROCESS

- ☐ Visit Yemen LNG's website at (WWW.YEMENLNG.COM).
- ☐ Go to Careers, then to Vacancies to enter our Web Application System.
- ☐ Register your personal and professional data in order to log in and apply.

- ☐ Do not make duplicate applications by fax, etc.
- ☐ Yemen LNG Company will contact the selected candidates for interview and further assessment.
- ☐ Applicants who are not contacted have not been successful but can still apply for future positions.

Closing Date: 11 February 2009

WWW.YEMENLNG.COM

Empowerment through photography

Satisfying a conservative culture that does not want its women exposed to men, a photo studio managed by only women was the creation of a talented female artist that wanted to prove that if a man can do it, so can a woman.

By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

It started with a native talent and a social need, and after one year of research, the first photo studio run totally by women came to life. Salwa Al-Sarahi, the owner and operator of 'Best Photo Studio,' was designated as the family's photographer since early childhood, as she loved to create art through photography. Although she studied English for her bachelor's degree and did her masters in the USA in American literature, she could not get the idea of professional photography out of her mind.

"After some years of working I wanted to do something with my savings, and at the same time, cultivate my talent in photography," said Al-

touches.

"At first, clients were doubtful that women can do a good job in what was until recently a man's field in Yemen. When they saw the results, they were impressed that we can use photoshop or develop film on our own," she said.

Best Photo Studio was established in January 2008 as a joint venture between Salwa and her sister Khadija who was drawn to the idea. The project required a total capital of USD 60,000 just to take off, especially since photography equipment such as the proper camera set-up and a film development machine had to be imported from abroad.

Women only

The idea of men laying eyes on their women's photos is very unnerving to Yemeni men, not just because of the



talent and the internet to come up with new ideas and to explore the possibilities of making photography fun and useful.

At first, the project was run by Salwa and Khadija while assisted by her two younger sisters Azhar and Angham. Today they have two more staff members: Enas Al-Mahdi and Afrah Hassan who work full time as well as freelance assignments on the side.

They divide the developing process between them, and while Angham is more into photoshop and designing, Azhar likes to handle the camera. The art of image development is mostly handled by Enas, while Afrah usually covers weddings and graduation ceremonies or parties.

Creative ideas

The advantages Best Photo Studio has over many other existing similar businesses include a very family-friendly atmosphere that makes clients at ease while they prepare and take the shots. The management has designated a small playground area for children who either accompany their parents or who have come for their own photos to be taken. This facility has encouraged mothers to come as well as the children, as they see taking their photo could also mean having fun and not merely having to sit still.

In addition to video and still images, Best Photo also creates customized one-page calendars on which a photo of choice is used to decorate the calendar. There is also the option of having the photos developed in an intriguing style of black and white. Full color is also of course available.

"One day a father came and said he wants a photo of him surrounded by his girls in various stages of their lives. It was an interesting experience and the result as wonderful," commented Salwa.

She and her staff try to provide creative facilities and interesting

services in order to find a foothold in the photography business in Yemen. So far they are still creating their brand and trying to reach out to as many people as possible. They vary their services and create new products every now and then to keep their niche and their customers coming back.

Difficult business

The reasons why her sisters supported Salwa were their trust in her talent and because they didn't want to disappoint her, although both Azhar and Angham admit that they really did not think such a project would make it.

"There are so many photo studios in the city, and it didn't seem like we will be able to compete," said Azhar. She acknowledged the stereotypical impression in Yemen is that a man's work is more professional than a woman's, especially when it

comes to a job that usually men do. As they gained customers' trust, the word spread, and now they are getting customers who were referred to the studio by satisfied clients.

Azhar thinks that covering weddings would be the main source for such a business because brides usually are flustered during their wedding day and do not have much time to pose in front of a camera and get many professional photos taken. This is why sending a professional photographer to follow the bride and create a wedding day album is good for business, in her opinion.

The marketing techniques used to promote the business are usually through talking about the studio in social events or through word of mouth, especially from satisfied customers.

Salwa admits that it is very tough, especially because of logistics such as rent, salaries, equipment, furnishing, and image development materials that she needs to constantly worry about.

But pursuing her ambition to develop and build the capacity of local



4U

To book or visit Best Photo Studio
Call: 01-442817 or 771 563 662
Or email: womenphotostudio@gmail.com
Opening hours from 4 to 8 P.M.
Special booking can be arranged for later hours.

not many people outside the main cities know how to read and write. Her ambition goes as far as using photography in raising awareness about education, health, and democracy reforms in Yemen.



Sarahi. "So I did some research and realized that none of the existing studios have an all women cadre. Even the ones in which a woman stands behind the camera to take photos, a man usually develops the photos and does the computer software finishing

religious aspect involved but also because of deep-rooted Yemeni traditions. However, many times people have to compromise on pictures when it comes to special occasions such as weddings or engagements. Although it is usually a woman behind the camera, it is always a man doing the other processes, such as developing the images or doing the finishing on computers.

"I came here because my friend told me Best Photo Studio is really good and I have seen their work. My husband welcomed the idea with great enthusiasm when he came to know that women will be handling the whole process," said Ms. Al-Muntasir, a new mother who came to the studio to have a family photo with her husband and newborn child Mohammed.

The staff was trained by Salwa who is mainly self-taught, although she did get training in Dubai by professionals. She uses her



Academy for Educational Development
Student Councils Project, Yemen

The Academy for Educational Development, an independent, nonprofit organization, is seeking candidates for MEPI Student Councils project, based in Sana'a, as follows:

2 Educational Trainers: 1 Female Trainer and 1 Male Trainer

Duties

- Working under the direct supervision of the Project Director, trainers' duties will include
- Studying the current status of student councils in targeted schools in four governorates (Sana'a governorate, Amran, Mareb, Shabwah)
- Identifying needs of student and parent councils
- Designing guidelines for activities of student and parent councils in schools based on national regulations
- Designing training manuals for student and parent councils at the classroom and school levels
- Designing tools to assist schools in implementing student and parent councils
- Visiting project school on a regular basis
- Facilitating collaboration between school and community
- Supporting student and parent councils in the development of action plans

- Carrying out training duties
- Reporting regularly on the progress of the training activities
- Other responsibilities, as required

Essential skills

- Minimum BA in education or related field
- Five years experience in training
- Experience in writing educational training manuals (in the subject areas of community participation, mothers' and fathers' councils, and student councils in particular)
- Experience in designing evaluation tools
- Experience in the analysis of school-based data
- Readiness to work regularly in Amran, Mareb, Shabwa and Sana'a City
- Spoken and written English is highly required

Duration: Six months with possible renewal

Applications should be submitted to adeem@aed-scs.org.
Fax: 01-309905 Applications submitted after 06/2/2009 will not be considered.

Call for around 9 proposal for global fund financing

The global fund Secretariat announced a call for round 9 financing. The call was made on 1/10/2008. Applications have until 1/6/2009 to submit completed proposals in any of sex UN languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian or Spanish.)

The global fund is primarily designed to work through existing or new multi-sectoral partnership in developing countries-partnership known as "Country Coordinating Mechanisms (CCMs)"> The CCMs develop and submit grant proposal to the global fund Board.

The CCM for the republic of Yemen has decided to submit a country proposal for this round to scale- up the national response to Tuberculosis control.

The CCM hereby invites all interested in stakeholders for treatment, care and support within the public and private health sector or community level including people living with TB network to submit their application. Only proposals that address the proposed areas of intervention listed in the next page will be considered for inclusion in the country proposal. Kindly submit all proposal to the contact person(s) listed below no later than 30/3/2009

Are there restrictions to how much a country a country proposal can request?

There are no fixed upper or lower limits on the size of a proposal ,and the size of the proposals may vary considerably based on country context and type of the proposal .

Applicants with prior GF grant need to show evidence of sufficient absorptive capacity for additional financial support from the Global Fund .because, the global fund promotes comprehensive programs and particularly those aimed at scaling-up proven interventions small fund requests (e.g. of hundred thousand dollars) by individual partners and /or smaller non-governmental organizations need to be aggregated into the overall single CCM country proposal to be considered for funding.

Applicant advised to consult the Global Fund website at :
www.theglobalfund.org updates concerning the amount of funding available for Round 9.

Selection Criteria for Round 9 Global Fund Proposal Submission

Proposals submitted will be reviewed by the technical committee and selection will be based on the following criteria:

- 1- The topic of the proposal must be relevant to the scale up of the nation response focused on TB prevention ,treatment and care and support services.
- 2- Evidence of existing capacity to implement interventions and also evidence of capacity development process.
- 3- The proposal reflect community systems strengthening , with evidence of capacity building of community based organizations, Non-governmental organizations , including Networks of people living with TB to scale up TB response.
- 4- Interventions should appropriately target the key affected populations.
- 5- The proposal should clearly indicate gender sensitive approach; to target populations based on gender equality and equity.

Dateline for proposal submissions will be 30/3/2009. proposal should be submitted to the –CCM secretariat.

Description of the Applications Process

All submissions to be 4-5 pages long ,in English include the following information :-

- 1- name and address of implementing partner
- 2- profile of the organization : capacity , mission/vision , duration in country geographical coverage of past/ current project ,sources of funding partners
- 3- past experience in TB of related health field
- 4- description of specific intervention for round 9
 - specific target groups / location
 - breakdown of activities
 - timeframe for implementation
 - resource needs : manpower ,materials . equipment.
 - Indicators for monitoring and evaluation
 - Summary budget by activity in quarters for second year and annually thereafter

Contact person :

Nabil Al-Kubati
CCM secretary



The Embassy of the United States of America announces for immediate jobs opening within its organization.

Foreign Service National Investigator

BASIC FUNCTION OF POSITION

Performs a wide range of investigations assigned by the Supervisory Security Investigator and the Supervisory Regional Security Officer (RSO) or his designated Assistant Regional Security Officer. Assists the lead investigator with police liaison as an interpreter. Is the lead Arabic/English translator for the RSO. Coordinates VIP visit support , criminal, counter-terrorist, accident, general incident and employee candidate background investigations under the leadership of the supervisory FSNI.

Required Qualifications:

Education:

Completion of secondary school. University degree is desirable.

Prior Work Experience:

From one to three years of progressively responsible experience in investigative work with a military, police, or private security organization.

Language Proficiency:

Level IV English (fluent knowledge) and Level IV fluency in Arabic is required. Must have the ability to provide real-time interpretation for the RSO on a variety of security related issues commonly under very stressful circumstances.

Job Knowledge:

A working knowledge of the Foreign Affairs Manual pertaining security and the office of security instruction.

A thorough knowledge and understanding of current Yemen security system, and the government and non-government entities working in the security field, plus knowledge of the security status and the level of security in the different Yemeni governorates.

Skills and Abilities:

Ability to maintain extensive contacts with officials of various local agencies. Ability to possess initiative and resourcefulness in obtaining information or evidence. Ability to draft precise reports in English and Arabic.

Professional Skills: Valid Yemen Drivers License with a proven ability to drive.

Detailed Position Description is available at the

<http://yemen.usembassy.gov/yemen/vacancies.html>

Grade/Salary: *Ordinarily Resident:

FSN-07 (Full Performance Level) US\$ 9,173 per annum plus \$1,500 allowances

How to apply: All interested nationals should complete OF-612 or submit a current C.V. with a covering letter of application to the Embassy Human Resources Office, American Embassy, Dhahr Himyar Street, Sanaa. Fax: 303-182 e-mail address: hrosanaa@state.gov not later than close of business February 14, 2009.

***Note: All ordinarily resident applicants must be residing in YEMEN and have the required work and residency permits to be eligible for consideration.**

REPUBLIC OF YEMEN MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND POPULATION YEMEN-HEALTH POPULATION PROJECT (Y-HPP)

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The Government of Republic of Yemen has received a grant from Japan (PHRD no. TF093103) to cover the preparation for the Yemen-Health Population Project financed from International Development Association (IDA), and intends to apply part of the proceeds of this grant to payments to cover the cost of the contact for recruitment of **Procurement Specialist**.

SPECIFIC DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The procurement specialist will work under the supervision of the grant management manager. The procurement specialist will be responsible for the following:

1. Prepare the Procurement sections in the Project Operations Manual and monitor its application throughout the procurement process.
2. Prepare all procurement documents and manage the procurement process in accordance with the World Bank Guidelines and Procedures, as required for the procurement of Goods, Works and Consulting Services under.
3. Prepare, monitor, update and revise as necessary the Project Procurement Plan.
4. Prepare General and Specific Procurement Notices for the bid packages.
5. Prepare the bidding documents and request for proposals in accordance with World Bank Procurement Guidelines.
6. Coordinate receiving and opening of bids.
7. Prepare Bid Opening, Evaluation and Contract Award recommendation Reports based on the Bid Opening and Bid Evaluation Committee Reports.
8. Coordinate for inspection and receipt of goods.
9. Prepare procurement sections in Project progress reports.

REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

The professional qualifications of the consultant should be as follows:

- A minimum of Bachelor's degree in commerce, business administration, engineering or equivalent qualification.
- At least 10 years experience in procurement managing position.
- Familiarity with Government and IDA procurement guidelines and procedures.
- Good interpersonal and communication skills.
- Proficiency with all office software.
- Proficiency in speaking and writing in Arabic and English.

Interested applicants, who strictly meet above requirement, may submit their applications with their CVs and supporting documents to address below during office hours at or before **13:00 hrs on 15th February 2009**. Selection will be processed in accordance with IDA (World Bank) guidelines for selection and employments of consultants.

Ministry of Public Health and Population
Grant Management Unit (GMU)
4th Floor – Al-Hassaab – Sana'a
Tel: + 967 1 252224
Fax: + 967 1 251622
E-mail: nabilat@mophh-hrsp.org

REPUBLIC OF YEMEN MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND POPULATION YEMEN-HEALTH POPULATION PROJECT (Y-HPP)

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The government of Republic of Yemen has received a grant from Japan (PHRD No. TF093103) to cover the preparation for the Yemen-Health Population Project financed from International Development Association (IDA), and intends to apply part of the proceeds of this grant to payments to cover the cost of the contract for recruitment of **Executive Secretary**.

The Ministry of Public Health and Population and PHRD Grant Management Unit (GMU) now invites Yemeni qualified applicants for the position according to the job description and qualification below:

SPECIFIC DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The executive secretary will be responsible for the following:

1. Under the supervision of the (GMU) manager the executive secretary will provide overall office management for the (GMU).
2. Act as the focal point for all dialogue and follow-up on all pending matters with relevant bodies or parties.
3. Provide administrative and secretarial support to the (GMU) manager and (GMU) staff including but not limited to verbal and written communication, documentation and archiving.
4. Ensure high quality and appropriateness of outgoing correspondence, communication and other related documents/paperwork.
5. Manage the filing system, records and security of all (GMU) documents.
6. Schedule appointments of the (GMU) manager and (GMU) staff and handle the logistics of conferences and workshops.
7. Monitor, regulate and supervise the daily attendance of (GMU) employee and generate a monthly report on this.
8. Write the minutes (GMU) meetings or other meetings as required by the (GMU) manager.
9. Ensure that the (GMU) has an adequate stock of office supplies, stationary, consumables, refreshments, etc.
10. Provide support to visiting specialists and IDA missions.
11. Manage, implement and supervise all the day-to-day needs of the (GMU) such as repairs and maintenance.

REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

1. A minimum of bachelor's degree or equivalent.
2. A minimum of five years experience in executive office logistics management.
3. Very good experience with computers and office software and programs.
4. Fluent in Arabic and English.
5. The ability to supervise and motivate others to achieve positive results.
6. Very good interpersonal and communication skills.
7. Previous work experience with international organizations and preferably with the World Bank projects.

Interested applicants, who strictly meet above requirement, may submit their applications with their CVs and supporting documents to address below during office hours at or before 13:00 hrs on 15th February 2009. Selection will be processed in accordance with IDA (World Bank) guidelines for selection and employments of consultants.

Ministry of Public Health and Population
Grant Management Unit (GMU)
4th Floor – Al-Hassaba – Sana'a
Tel: +967 1 252224
Fax: +967 1 251622
Email: nabilat@mophh-hrsp.org

A day with Mohammed Al-Doghaish Playing Robin Hood the legal way

Mohammed Al-Doghaish is a 22-year-old student at Al-Da'wa Center in Sana'a who was like any ordinary Yemeni until three years ago when he and three of his friends decided to provide food for the needy from the tables of the more fortunate.

By: Ali Saeed

A typical day for Al-Doghaish starts before dawn when he prepares for Al-Fajr prayer which he always performs in the neighborhood mosque. After reading a few chapters of the Quran, he heads to the Al-Da'wa Center at 7 am to follow classes in Islamic Jurisprudence.

At noon, he meets up with his three partners at the food bank project and they start to collect meals from restaurants to be distributed to the poor families of Al-Asbahi area in Sana'a where he lives.

The idea of establishing a food bank was conceived in 2007 when he was a volunteer for a project that repackaged decent leftovers from restaurants in an appropriate way to serve the hungry.

Three years ago, while he was collecting leftovers from the Al-Asbahi restaurant, the owner offered not only the leftovers of customer's orders but

and transportation costs of the volunteers working with him. He was also able to buy two secondhand cars to facilitate the gathering and delivery of food.

He called the one-room base the Al-Ansar Center, imitating Al-Ansar who were the people of Al-Madina Al-Munawara who welcomed the prophet Mohammed (PBUH) and the early Muslim immigrants from Mecca into their homes and families. Al-Ansar shared their homes and meals with the new arrivals, and so Al-Doghaish wanted to reflect the sharing and good will of these first Muslims.

The meals are collected from 30 restaurants around Sana'a city, and delivered to the center by Al-Doghaish and three of his friends.

They identified the poor families through a survey conducted by a local charity in Al-Asbahi.

His daily quest starts from Assoud Al-Rafidain restaurant in Shumaila.



Children from beneficiary family have also learnt about volunteerism as they help in dividing food into distributable portions.

organizations to either donate or provide food, he is faced with the demand to join a political party or a certain school of thought. He resists to be affiliated to any political line so as not to politicize the process.

It takes less than ten minutes for the first batch of fresh rice, bread and vegetable meals to be ready which Al-Doghaish carries in a plastic bag and hurries to deliver before they turn cold.

The next restaurant is nearby. He continues like this until he is loaded with a number of meals. He then heads to Al-Ansar Center where he meets the other three volunteers who have gathered meals as well.

Even before Al-Doghaish and his friends arrive at the center, there are already long queues of women, children and old men waiting for their often only meal of the day.

The noisy atmosphere of people's anticipation and children's chatter illustrates the excitement of the whole process.

Usually Al-Doghaish is the first to arrive at the center. He gently calms the eager crowd, hastily unlocks the door, unloads his day's collection on a large wooden table and politely requests the people who try to barge in to wait their turn. One by one, the other three volunteers shortly arrive and join Al-Doghaish in the center, unloading their packages. Then the center's cars arrive with the meals.

Seeing that the set-up is complete, the people stand in neat lines and wait for Al-Doghaish to beckon them to receive meals on behalf of their families. The beneficiaries produce cards given to them by the center according to

the predefined list. Al-Doghaish supervises the distribution based on the list

divide the food into plastic bags.

Many times people who are not in the

4U

For more information call Mohammed Al-Doghaish: 777143330 or visit Al-Ansar Center, Shumaila-Bihan St. West of the Al-Estigbal Hotel

list but hear of the food bank gather during the meal distribution process and demand to be included. There is a lot of shouting and pushing and many times people leave the scene empty-

need for extra food. He and his friends are always on the lookout for new restaurants and philanthropists who would be willing to donate food for the poor.

Exhausted by the collecting and distribution process and saddened by the disappointed crowds, Al-Doghaish and his three friends exchange small talk before each heads his own way.

Now it is his turn to have lunch, and he heads home to be with his family. Hoping that tomorrow more people would be kindhearted enough to donate more meals so that not many people will have to leave empty handed.



Mohammed Al-Doghaish starts his journey collecting meals from generous restaurants before heading to the center for distribution.

also five fresh portions of rice, vegetables and bread each day.

This kind gesture prompted him to probe further to see if any other restaurants would be willing to follow suit.

That was the beginning of the 'Feeding the Poor' project. Today it provides lunch for 1,200 individuals from 115 less fortunate families every day.

He approached a number of restaurants and his request was welcome by many. He then rented a large room which he established as the center for the food gathering operation. From donations, he pays the rent for the room

Crossing over to the supervisor's desk, he greets the surrounding people and politely requests the meals. The supervisor immediately shouts out to the waiters in the usual way of Yemeni popular restaurants ordering them to prepare the meals.

Some restaurants cannot afford to donate food, so they offer to cook instead. He buys rice and vegetables from donated money and gives it to them to cook food for them until the supplies run out. The center's cars pass by those restaurants every day to collect the cooked meals.

Sometimes when asking charities and



Beneficiaries of the Feeding the Poor projects wait in anticipation while one of the project's volunteers opens the center's gates and starts the daily distribution process.

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4	Workshop & utility engineer	1	B.Sc Mechanical	10-15 Years
5	General maintenance engineer	1	B.Sc Mechanical	10-15 Years
6	Electrical Engineer	1	B.Sc Electrical	10-15 Years
7	Electrical instrument and control Engineer	1	B.Sc Electrical	15 Years
8	Process engineer	1	B.Sc Chemical	15 Years
9	Packing Plant Engineer	1	B.Sc Chemical	15 Years
10	Packing Operator	1	Diploma chemical	10 Years
11	Production Engineer	1	B.Sc Chemical	10 Years
12	Chemist Quality Assurance officer	1	B.Sc Chemical	15 Years
13	Chemist (chemical & physical section)	1	B.Sc Chemical	15 Years
14	Crusher Operator	1	Diploma	10 Years
15	CCR Raw Mill Operator	1	Diploma	10 Years
16	CCR Kiln Operator	2	Diploma	15 Years
17	CCR Cement Mill Operator	1	Diploma	10 Years
18	Riggers	2	Diploma	10 Years
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20	Power plant Shift Engineer	1	Diploma Electrical	15 Years
21	CCR Power plant operator	1	Diploma Electrical	10 Years
22	Power plant Engine hall operators	2	Diploma Electrical	10 Years
23	Power plant Mechanics	2	Diploma Mechanical	10 Years
24	Safely and Security officer	1	Diploma / B.Sc	15 Years
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Slaughtering Al-Qadasi

By: Sadeq Nashir

Whoever follows the details about the slaughter of Dr. Derhim Al-Qadasi while performing his duty in the Technology and Science University Hospital a few weeks ago feels astonished by the cruelty in which the offenders carried out their crime. News that leaked about the way Dr. Al-Qadasi was killed indicates that the perpetrators of this crime gave up their dignity and became mere tools used for killing. They became similar to machines that work merely to get rid of waste, losing all humanity. Killing Dr. Al-Qadasi was an extremely cruel act. This is because six people chained the man up and seven dif-

ferent people chopped his arteries and veins in the neck. We never see such acts except in horror films. For a while, I imagined that the whole of Yemen was slaughtered from one vein to the other.

I don't believe that a wise person can defend those offenders, protect them, or refuse to submit them to justice. This is because such an act is a crime that adds its criminals to the queue of people who committed heinous crimes and exceeded all norms and principles of Islam which respects and honors human beings.

Protecting offenders such as these is a crime similar to committing the crime itself. Whoever those criminals are, security apparatuses should bring them to justice so that they are tried in a court of law. In such a case, society will ensure that a state exists that protects all people, is able

to apply law and order, and can prevent acts of revenge that the country currently suffers from in different places.

The Ministry of the Interior and all its officials should be responsible for the pure blood and soul of Al-Qadasi. They should move seriously to bring the criminals to court so that people can listen to them and know the reasons that prompted them to commit this chilling crime. They shouldn't slacken their efforts with this issue lest the government appears as a partner in this crime. This may lead to people taking the law into their own hands and consequently encourage the spread of the revenge phenomenon. I don't like to be pessimistic. However, leaving this issue without any serious follow-up by security officials aggravates the situation and prompts people to follow

bad trends, as has happened in other issues in the country. In other words, we are afraid to apply the "law of the jungle" that contradicts laws of the potential modern Yemeni state that we all hope to reach.

To the Journalist Syndicates, we should declare our solidarity with our colleague Husien Al-Luas who was kidnapped a few days ago. He is currently being tortured in one of the Al-Baidha prisons. Syndicate members should exert efforts to follow up his case lest we may be subjected someday to the same situation that Derhim Al-Qadasi was subjected to. Journalist Syndicates are responsible for its members, as dealing with journalists in such a way will open the door for other violations, which we cannot control by all means whatsoever we do.

Source: Asrarpress

JMP and challenges of the time

By: Dr. Aidarous Al-Naqeef

Since an opposition coalition was established under the name of Joint Meeting Parties (JMP), the authority and its political and intelligence agencies have been ever dissatisfied with such a kind of coalition that rejects poor policies and holds a national project to help the nation get rid of backwardness, oppression and corruption. The authority and its agencies began playing on differences and discrepancies, which were experienced in the past among parties that are now members of the opposition alliance. For several years, we used to hear the government reiterating that JMP member parties share animosity toward it.

The authority alleged that nothing is common among those parties that have socialist, Islamist, monarchic and nationalist orientations. It also raised other foolish questions that only reflected passive thinking, immature policies and inability

to accept development-oriented laws or follow developments produced by the daily life. Over the recent time period, the state's agencies resorted to another game, which is of praising one party and bad-mouthing the other in an attempt to deceive parties targeted by the bad-mouthing as it alleges that those praised satisfy it and accept its sterile deals.

During the most recent Eid Al-Dha vacation, the authority attempted to deceive some JMP grassroots that the Islah Party, which is a JMP member, sides with it and therefore will participate along with it in the upcoming elections. It alleged that the Islah party cheats its partners in the opposition alliance in order to benefit from the elections alone.

Similarly, the authority and its agencies told the Islah Party and other JMP members that Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP), a JMP member, will participate in the elections, adding that YSP is only concerned about the return of premises and property, which it is allegedly planning to hand over to the party.

The authority and its agencies showed concern over notable solidarity among JMP members and their success among noble and honest grassroots that give public interest precedence over personal or partisan gains. The government, on the other hand, proved being successful in attracting irresponsible and opportunistic individuals interested in embezzling public funds and resources. It is also engaged by the JMP's reform project intended to rescue the national from potential collapse.

Irresponsible deals

Neither the Islah Party nor YSP may reach irresponsible deals with the irresponsible government while all those allegations made by the government and its agencies are false and baseless.

If it is true that the authority is ready to hand over premises and property confiscated since the 1994 War to YSP but in exchange for certain accusations, this undoubtedly confirms what we frequently say that the authority behaves like highway gangs and burglars, who rob

what is an easy target for them and then begin bargaining on what they looted.

I think that challenges ahead of JMP don't relate with its situation or the situation of its member parties. Those challenges relate with fate of the nation, living of its citizens and their future. They also relate with the future of citizen's legal rights to contribute to managing their country and reject all that is going to destroy the nation.

The authority, which is leading the country to the unknown, continues accusing JMP of being indifferent toward pressing issues, however, such issues are the result of its poor management and wrong policies. It is rather recommended to create solutions to those problems that are symptomatic of its foolish policies.

The JMP never hesitates to provide alternatives and suggestions for the sake of rescuing the nation, not for the sake of securing partisan or personal gains like the authority and its officials do.

Source: Al-Thawri weekly.

The Palestinian reconciliation

By: Ali Mohammed Al-Khamisi

I believe that the Yemeni initiative recently announced by Sana'a that called for the Fatah and Hamas Palestinian factions to hold a new meeting on one negotiation table under the auspices of Syria, Turkey, and Egypt came right on time. It is time to activate the Arab joint network to support this initiative and this important step. If this initiative succeeds, makes progress in an objective way, and if Arabs support it seriously and impartially, we will actually end the current split among Palestinians. We will also be able to foster Palestinian

unity on the grounds of a unified national project that can adopt a joint mechanism to liberate the land, end the Israeli occupation, and recover Palestinian rights.

However, I believe that this mechanism will not be successful if it takes the path of futile negotiations with Israel, as the situation has been in the past few decades. Simultaneously, it will not be successful if it opts for open and endless resistance. There should be a balance between the two stances. In other words, Palestinians should hold firm their legitimate resistance until the end of occupation. At the same time, they shouldn't renounce the political line of negotiation on the basis of

strong and valid Palestinian rights supported by active legitimate resistance.

If the two lines operate in tandem through a joint political program, Palestinians will attain the rights that their ancestors struggled for. This will occur without any concessions or submission to Israeli demands or international pressure, which is always biased towards the occupier. All this will not be achievable unless Palestinians, particularly Fatah and Hamas, look at each other with good intentions and recognize each other's weight in the Palestinian field. Following that, Palestinians should remove corrupt individuals and extremists from the map of the Palestinian national agenda. The targeted success for a Palestinian national project will never be achieved if there is someone on the Palestinian side who adopts renouncing Palestinian rights based on a well-prepared plan. Israel and its allies work day and night to carry out all steps towards the fulfillment of such a plan. But I believe that this plan stalled after the two wars on Lebanon and Gaza.

Consequently, there is an historical opportunity before us that all Arabs and Palestinians should invest on behalf of the Palestinians and to make the Israeli project that aims to eliminate the Palestinian issue fail. This opportunity became prominent as the American-Zionist project failed in the region following wars on Lebanon and Gaza, in which resistance gained actual victory. The American-Zionist project aimed to eradicate the resistance in the region. It used all the forms and tools of pressure, siege, and criminal Nazism, but it ended up achieving nothing short of a total fiasco, as it was based on wrong calculations.

Proponents of this project didn't realize that the total concept of resistance is not to be found merely in rockets or guns. Rather, resistance as a whole is composed of a deep-rooted culture; in Palestine, a large generation grew up underneath this culture. This resistance came to be a fixed faith that cannot be subverted, even by using all forms of weapons and terrorism.

I believe that Israel, after the bad experience it gained in Lebanon and Gaza, will reconsider its calculations according to facts on the ground and the lessons it learned. Therefore, as we said earlier, Palestinians should take advantage of this opportunity by sticking to a unified national program that can be agreed upon by all factions and all Palestinian powers.

It is always said that outspokenness comes before reconciliation. In the case of the Palestinians, I believe that outspokenness is not enough, particularly given that every Palestinian knows each other well. The real reconciliation in such a case needs real "review" of the different stands between the two Palestinian sides of Fatah and Hamas. In other words, Fatah should recognize Hamas as a Palestinian national movement which adheres to a political program through which it was elected. Fatah also shouldn't gain strength from abroad, or so-called international legitimacy in other words, at the expense of Palestinian internal affairs. Legitimacy is taken mainly from the people, and throughout history international legitimacy means nothing in front of the people's legitimacy.

Likewise, Hamas should retract its stand toward Fatah. It should extend an open hand to the honest people in Fatah who represent the majority, even some of them were recently marginalized. The other step that Hamas should take is to work seriously to create joint agreements between the two factions. This can create real "convenience" in the political program of Hamas and the other factions as resistant movements.

In conclusion, a real Palestinian reconciliation for all factions should be based on national principles, joint agreements, and group political work based on a unified background of struggle that follows two parallel lines of diplomacy and resistance. This will help Palestinians to recover their rights and reach a just and permanent solution to the Palestinian issue.

Source: Nabaneews.net

COMMON SENSE

Round VI in Sa'ada!

Can Yemen Afford the Waste in Resources?

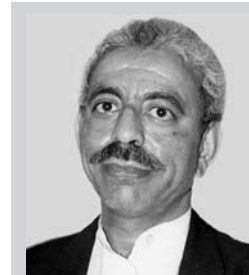
In reflecting back on the history of Yemen over the last three thousand years, one is bound to be astounded by the number of wars that have flared up in the country. While many of these wars had to deal with the advent of undesirable foreign invaders, it goes without saying that more of them were instigated by internal causes and more often than not for reasons that had nothing to do with the enhancement of the welfare of the country as a whole or even of those involved in the fighting. Nevertheless, the rugged terrain of the land has been a helpful stimulus for those who thrive on war to ignite the flames of war for the most unimpressive of reasons, except to fulfill their own interests and their personal coffers. Needless to say, most of the wars that are internally instigated have often been a petty waste of already scarce resources and have rendered governance for the sake of the overall welfare of the society and for the enhancement of the country's development almost impossible.

For the past five years now, the Government could find nothing more worthwhile than to direct the meager resources of the land towards the annihilation of the people of Sa'ada. This unforgivable effort is not fostered by any national security reckoning, or by any apparent social danger. On the contrary, the people of Sa'ada are well known for their insistence on the protection of the national sovereignty of Yemen, as to this day, Sa'ada Governorate has an unmatched record of lack of acquiescence to any foreign forces, whether in ancient times or in recent years, the people of Sa'ada have proven their proud and independent minded resilience and refusal to fall to the autocratic renditions of dictatorial rule or Salafi dogma, both of which have driven the country into the abyss of terror and nepotism, not to mention economic stagnation if not numbness. Observer thought that the President had come to recognize that even the continuity of his regime rests on the peace and tranquility of the country and it was with great hope that Round V in Sa'ada was the round to end all rounds of senseless warfare in Sa'ada. Aren't five rounds enough to have already filled the never fulfilled craving for wealth of those who thrive on war in the military brass and in the Hashid tribal hierarchy? The observer cannot but feel a sense of regrets that the leadership of Yemen cannot convince the hungry warlords that the people of Sa'ada will simply never heel to the efforts of those who have found in religion an opportunity to profit, with little regard for the centuries long freedom that has characterized the people of Sa'ada, who have made the Governorate of Sa'ada the graveyard of all those who tried to bring the people of Sa'ada under religious persuasions that compromise their independence and right to self-determination.

As for the rest of the country, it is clear that most of the people of the country see no logic in wasting so many lives and so much of the already depleting resources of the country against the proud people of Sa'ada. As Yemeni citizens, the people of Sa'ada deserve the right to live without any oppression and with the right to worship God as they see fit. It is not for the religious establishment of Saudi Arabia to impose its archaic dogma on the people of Sa'ada or anyone else for that matter. The world already has enough problems because of that foolish dogmatism. Surely, the brothers in the Saudi Wahhabi Establishment do not appreciate the meaning of freedom and justice as the proud people of Sa'ada rightfully understand the religion of Islam to stand for. Yet, the Yemeni government is overwhelmed by the lucrative offerings of the Saudis, who have tirelessly worked to foment conflict and tribal unrest to keep the Sa'ada "insurrection" alive. They have spent millions on the leading heads of the Hashid tribal confederation to instigate unrest in the Governorate of Amran, especially against the people of Harf Sufian, who are viewed by the ruling establishment as allies of the Houthis. Many an observer actually believes that the conflict this time will work to bring greater difficulty for the leadership to continue to impose its will on the country. There are already seeds of discontent planted throughout the country amidst a widening gap between the rich and the poor in the country. The increasing misuse of government authority towards misallocating the resources of the country to serve the interests of the favorites of the ruling regime has actually served to increase the popularity of the Houthis even in the Southern Governorates. Wisdom would dictate that President Ali Abdulla Saleh would quickly insure a quick end to the renewed fighting in the already over-oppressed Governorate of Sa'ada. Surely, it is not healthy to allow this oppression to spread to Amran and other Houthi strongholds and to God only knows where the Houthis will be able to mount their surprisingly capable military prowess this time.

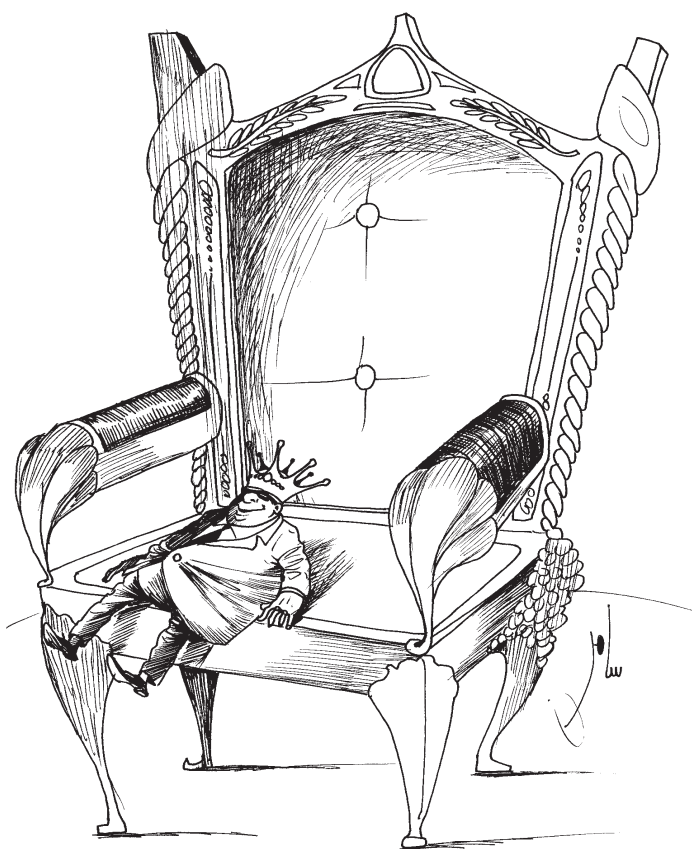
With the decrease in oil revenues, the Government would be stretched very thin to finding the resources to finance the expected bloody engagements that would arise if the recent resumption of fighting in Sa'ada Governorate is allowed to get out of hand. Five rounds should prove to persuade the leadership that the same warlords who failed in bringing the insurrection to heel in these last five rounds would have a far lesser chance of success, no matter how much money the Saudis contribute to the effort. To put it bluntly, the people of Yemen are really fed up with these ridiculous adventures against their fellow Yemenis, while we rush to announce one initiative after another in trying to bring conflicts elsewhere to an end, when Yemen is unable to end its own internal senseless conflicts.

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



By: Hassan Al-Haifi

SKETCHED OPINION



By: Samer

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Subscription rates:

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Yemeni companies/corporations: YR 8,000
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Princess Hijab: Advertising hijabist with a cause

A young Paris-based guerilla street artist who calls herself Princess Hijab (PH) has been “hijabizing” advertisements, spray-painting veils and chadors onto the lightly dressed models. MENASSAT had a chat with the mysterious artist who says she is fighting Jihad through art.

By: ALEXANDRA SANDELS

“Princess Hijab knows that L’Oréal and Dark & Lovely have been killing her little by little. With her spray paint and black marker pen, she is out to hijabize advertising. Even Kate Moss is targeted. By day, she wears a white veil, symbol of purity. By night, her black veil is the expression of her vengeful fight for a cause,” states Princess Hijab (princesshijab.org) in her manifesto.

What is that cause? In a nutshell, it is to subvert consumer images—especially of women—and to push cultural boundaries.

And few are spared the Princess’ black marker and spray paint in her artistic Jihad.

In the online gallery of her “hijabizing” of ad campaigns, lightly clad models in ads for Virgin Music and various clothing companies have been re-dressed by the Princess in veils and chadors (body-length veil), their eyes popping out of face-covering hijabs.

They are striking as much as they are irreverent, and they have caused anger in both Muslim and secular circles

Cinderella in chador and hijab

Even Cinderella dancing with her prince in an animated advertisement for the popular fairytale turned film has had her dress changed to a black

chador/abaya.

Next to the “hijabized” Cinderella is an ad of a man with a black medieval-style helmet painted over his head, only his bright blue eyes sticking out of the artistic arrangement.

Princess Hijab told MENASSAT that her hijab campaigns are not plastered on the streets of Paris as an act of “art for art’s sake,” but instead represent a part of what she calls “art propositions for a more global idea.”

In this global idea, Princess Hijab means she pursues what she calls her “noble cause,” or her “anti-advertising movement” in an attempt to fight today’s mainstream and sexist consumerism.

But what she calls her “subverting visuals” are done in a manner that puts it in opposition to a Western-style advertising format, with its images of scantily clad women and underweight men and women used to sell anything from deodorant to coffee.

Speaking in the third person, Princess Hijab said, “When she [Princess Hijab] was a teen, she heard about movements such as Adbuster. But since September 11, things have changed. She does not subvert images in an American way.”

When MENASSAT asked the anonymous artist about her inspiration, she quoted a number of affiliations and movements.

“...the Woman. No logo from Naomi Klein, The anti-advertising

movement... the gender movements... the straight edge, the nerd-centrism, atheism symbolism, urban legends, the allegories and the new myths...” she said.

While Princess H battles mass consumerism and sexist ads, some of her targets have been left with quite a feminine touch.

Take the paper dolls pieces that are makeshift mannequins dressed in veils, short abayas, often with high heels and often carrying mobile phones—modern women in any context occidental or eastern.

Interesting is also Princess Hijab’s ad (left) that features three smiling veiled women on a blue, red, and white background, representing the colors of the French flag—clearly a reference to the country’s heated headscarf controversy over the past years.

Princess Hijab maintains that she is not involved in any religious or political movement or working for any lobbying group.

The 21-year old, who says she is an “unseen character” roaming the streets, alternatively describes herself as an “insomniac punk” and a leader of an “artistic fight.”

Who is Princess Hijab?

“I created PH to be connected. I wanted to mix elements from different extractions and cultures, starting from my initial subject: the veiled woman. I believe it’s the reason why PH had such an impact. She never let herself be defined by religion nor gender. It was really crucial for me,” she said.

And like other culture jammers like Banksy in the UK, Princess Hijab has chosen to remain anonymous. “I like secrets and it corresponds to something

Princess Hijab

Bling! Princess Hijab strikes again.

quite intimate to me,” she said.

Asked whether she might reveal her identity in the future, she answered, “It’s not impossible.”

Not surprisingly, Princess Hijab’s decision to remain anonymous has caused discussion and debate among bloggers and in online forums.

“Is she a Muslim or not? Or is Princess Hijab perhaps even a man?” are some of the questions being asked.

At one point, there was even talk about whether the Princess’ first black

and white hijab ad, which depicts a veiled woman with “Hijab Ad” written below it, was indeed a self-portrait of the artist.

Prince Habib’s guerrilla street art has so far been featured at several art exhibitions, including one in Norway recently.

But the young artist stresses that it took a while for people to accept her alternative art, saying her hijab ads and projects were perceived quite negatively at first.

“At the beginning, the reactions were rather negative, but with the visibility increasing, it touched some people who could understand and be interested by my practice,” she said.

And it’s after all the unconventional audience—art lovers and bloggers alike—that Princess Hijab is trying to reach.

“There are always people who see through the first degree of consumerism. These are the kind of people I try to reach,” she said.

Changing the Image of the “ugly American”

Interview with Keith Reinhard
Taqrir Washington
Kara Bentley

It’s not just the world view of the American government that has slipped in the past few years; it’s the view of American citizens and businesses too. Keith Reinhard aims to find a business-oriented solution to the problem through his organization Business for Diplomatic Action. As the president of BDA Reinhard proposes raising the United States’ global standing by educating American citizens to be more culturally sensitive when they travel abroad and by building more partnerships between American and foreign businesses.

Among their accomplishments since their 2004 foundation, BDA has devised a “World Citizen’s Guide Program” to teach U.S. travelers cultural tips before leaving the country; developed private sector pilot exchange groups in both Germany and the Middle East; and engaged legislators in discussions to over visa policies that make travel more difficult for foreign business representatives.

Reinhard, a former advertising executive who conceptualized campaigns for McDonalds and State Farm life insurance, sat down with Taqrir Washington to explain why businesses should take a proactive approach to changing America’s image abroad and outlined BDA’s five-point plan to do so.

Taqrir

How does Business for Diplomatic Action’s methods and principles differ from other public diplomacy efforts?

Reinhard

Well I’m not sure I know all the other public diplomacy efforts and all of their methods but I think what’s different about Business for Diplomatic Action, is that it is a business initiative.

We are available to the government but we are not working with the government, so this is strictly a private sector initiative. We think in that way it’s different, and also it’s different because it is dedicated to action. This is not another think tank or another policy group. This is about finding the nature of the problem and then turning that into actions that might address and ameliorate the problem.

Taqrir

How did the image of the “ugly American”, which is now so preva-

lent, come to be such a strong one in the last several years?

Reinhard

As you know it has been building for a long time: it goes back a long time. Resentment against the United States has been building especially over the last few decades, since the fall of communism, when we emerged as the lone super power.

And suddenly people didn’t have to be beholden to us because we were protecting them from the “Evil Empire”, or whatever Reagan called it. It started then to crescendo. That was exacerbated in some ways by the expansion of U.S. business and the globalization movement, which was American led and which was seen to leave some people out. They felt that we were being exploitative.

Also, I think the U.S. business community, in expanding globally, expressed some of the arrogance associated with our, you know “we are the big kid on the block and this is how we do business and therefore you should do business exactly this way.” Then fast forwarding to the Iraq war, which sort of ignited some of these blatant feelings.

Right now you would say that the number one root cause of anti-American sentiment is disagreement with our foreign policy, but that exacerbated feelings of resentment about perceptions of our exploitation, and the “ugly American” became something to celebrate.

In Australia now if you want to say something is really stupid, you say “oh that is so American”, and so, it’s sort of a snowball effect, where these feelings, which have been beneath the surface, are now very much on the surface, and starting to approach the nature of prejudice.

I mean when you get in a situation where there is prejudice then nothing you do, right or wrong can be right. I think, as you probably read, recently Prime Minister Howard from Australia set aside 19 million dollars from his own conservative budget to do something about the image of America within his own country.

And Ruther Murdock said that he would add some money and bring it up to 50 million to help the image of America within Australia and in making that contribution he said it hasn’t yet reached the point of anti-Americanism in Europe. But it may. So it’s starting to become like anti-Semitism, like prejudice.

Taqrir

Can you talk in more detail about how you try to combat the perception that American business is exploitative, or the perception that American culture is ubiquitous?

Reinhard

We’ll have a five part strategy. And the first part is to sensitize key American constituency to the fact that this is true. A lot of Americans either don’t know it, or they hear and deny it. Or they hear it and they say “who cares.” So through our website, through the media, we are trying to get this message to business and to universities and other key constituents.

Our next effort in trying to get this into the public conscience will be to make sure that every presidential candidate for 2008 has to at least respond to our questions: What are you going to do about this fact that were losing friends around the world?

If current trends continue, we might not have friends who are willing to whisper in our ear that somebody’s trying to blow up our jetliners, and if that happens then... people will blow up our jetliners. So one of the things were doing is, I met with the business leaders of Des Moines, Iowa, two weeks ago and some students from the universities.

And all the presidential candidates will come through that Iowa caucus, so we are going to intercept them and say- ok, Madam Candidate, Mr. Candidate, what are you going to do about this? And then we are working with the media to raise this in the public conscience so that if it gets on the national agenda, which it must, they can also get some votes.

The second thing is to try and transform those things about our policies, not foreign policy we can’t do that, but public policies such as visa procedures, the way we treat people when they come to this country on the boarder. We are organized as a private 1c6 and so we are able to advocate for change.

So I’ve been appointed now to an 18 person committee by homeland security and the state department. This is the advisor committee on secure boarders and open doors. We are urging for Visa reform which makes so many people mad.

It is seen again as a form of arrogance. Then when people finally get there Visa, the way they are treated by some of our customs and immigrations, so we hope to change that. Then the other thing that needs to be changed is the “ugly American”.

You know we make 60 million trips outside the United States every year, that’s 60 million opportunities to make a good impression, multiplied by the people we meet on those trips, or 60 million chances to make a bad impression.

We asked people in 100 countries for 10 suggestions for Americans traveling abroad. Some said to stay home. (laughs). But then we got some good feedback. We promised to share their comments and we did and that turned into the little World Citizens Guide for the students, and that’s been successful and then we did one for business executives and just yesterday in Washington we had a test run of a one day intensive business crash course in public diplomacy for business executives.

Then if we can get some money to do one for general travelers, we can maybe start to affect the behavior of people abroad. Now if business begins to behave in a very sensitive way, that will also have some ameliorating effect.

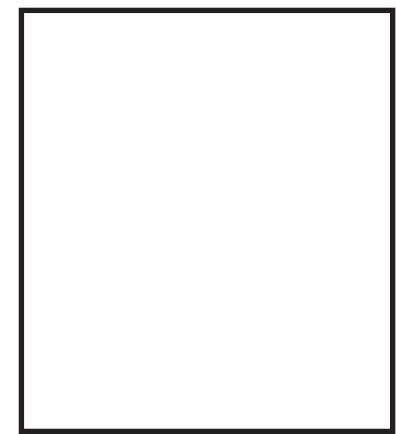
The third part of our strategy is to amplify things that people still like and admire about our country, and so far the best single way to do that is to bring people into the United States. If they can get past the bullies at our boarder they actually like us when they sample the product.

And this is born up by research which shows tremendous differences in favorability ratings from people who have visited vs. people who have not visited. So we are working with the travel association to generate funds to invite people here.

Travel is way down from outside the United States and yet the federal government... we still don’t have a ministry of tourism, and we are the only developed country that doesn’t. I think that’s another expression of our arrogance. “Well of course everyone wants to come here” and the federal government has allocated 4 million dollars this year vs.

Australia’s 125 million to promote tourism to Australia. We ask people in 23 countries where they would most like to go if money were no object and it’s Australia. Guess what? Advertising works, you know.

So, and then the fourth is to build, and reach out to build bridges with key constituencies overseas and there we are concentrating on the Middle east and Exxon mobile and Pepsi gave us money to do research on 231 young Arabs and these were one on one interviews attempting to discern their hopes and dreams and aspirations.



Princess Hijab

Turns out that 48% said they wanted careers in business. What’s the obstacle to their aspiration? Lack of training, education, skills. Where are they most likely to get these skills? U.S. companies. That provides an opportunity to open our doors for mentorships and internships.

And again we’ve got the people from the Mooring, the business leaders and they will try a program with 10-15 young Arabs and they will try to integrate them into their businesses, which is primarily financial services, and also into their communities and see how that works and then we’ll expand from there. Were we work with young Arab leaders and have chapters in 10 Arab states.

Then the last part of our strategy is to serve as a private sector connection to the federal government. We have many, many things to do and there is no single thing that is going to solve this, but we think if we move aggressively on all five of these paths that we can have an effect. And, eventually by 2008, maybe influence policy.

Taqrir

How are you measuring your accomplishments? What feedback have you gotten on projects thus far?

Reinhard

The metrics are very difficult at this point.

For example we know how many brochures we have distributed, we know how many companies: 800 are distributing our executive guide. We know how many schools: 300 have distributed our student’s guide. We know how many foreign media relations guides we have distributed.

But what we are hoping to do now is, for example on the first strategy, the sensitize strategy, to get some funding for a research study that will be a baseline in the United States. How many people are aware of this

problem? What do they think? And then we can measure by 2008 how much progress we’ve made on that.

But metrics are a very important question and a good one and we need to figure how we will be able to say, you know, “how many young Arabs were we able to bring over?” But in terms of the actual impact on the image of America, we won’t be able to say we’ve succeeded until those [anti-Americanism] numbers stop going down, those approval ratings level off, or start going up again.

Taqrir

You have had a very accomplished career. How did you decide to get involved with trying to combat anti-Americanism?

Reinhard

Well when I was the CEO of DCB World Wide and now I am Chairman Emeritus, which I don’t know what that means, it’s Latin for “it’s over” I think. I don’t know...

But as I was traveling around, we have offices in 99 countries and becoming aware of some of these growing problems and when the president in October of 2001, one month after the attacks, said something like, “Why would anyone not like us, were so good.” I thought, we have a lot of multinational clients, maybe I better do a check.

So that was the inspiration. Of course this was way before Iraq. I organized a 17 country ad hoc task force to send people into the streets. At the end of 2001, I said, “What do you like about America? What don’t you like about America?” And the positives were what you would expect: land of opportunity and freedom and can-do spirit, we like their entertainment product pretty much, their benevolence and cultural diversity, ethnic diversity, these things.

Negatives were very, very consistent across all regions of the world. When I asked our researchers to bucket them in descending offending order, the negative perceptions were, 1. The perception that we exploit. 2. The perception that we promote values not in concert with social mores and 3. The collective personality of the American people - loud, ignorant. A woman from Germany said, “How can they pretend to lead the world? They don’t know anything about it.” On the exploitation, a man from Chili said “They are like a disease, they come and infect the body but they don’t care about the body, they just care about themselves. And the fourth was mate-

Traditional handicrafts in Hadramout

Pottery

Pottery is considered to be one of the oldest forms of art in the world. Old ceramic works are of great interest to archeologists in uncovering the daily lives, cultures and beliefs of early peoples in history.

Pottery was one of the handicrafts practiced by Muslim artists and their artwork constitutes a legacy of Islamic civilization. As the spirit of Islam doesn't favor using precious minerals such as gold to make everyday items, Muslim artists -particularly Arabs- concentrated their talents on earthenware products with great results. In their time, their products reached such finesse that they came to compete with gold and silver works of art, both in terms of grandeur and innovation, through the use of a technique called the "mineral glint", as a salient feature of the Islamic earthenware art.

In Hadramout, people have made ceramic objects since ancient times. Archeological findings over many areas in Hadramout indicate that pottery was practiced thousands of years ago. The materials required by the artist were available and his final product was in high demand for people's daily needs, both for food and water storage and for cooking. Archeological diggings in the governorate have uncovered many facts about the lives of predecessors and old civilizations as earthenware products are so durable that they remain for thousands of years without being affected by erosion.

The potter's main ingredient is taken from a special kind of rock which dissolves quickly in water after it is thoroughly dried out. Because it cannot dissolve into water when still humid, it should be dried out for some time in the sun before it is ready for use. The



most famous family of potters since old times. Poets have mentioned the family in their poems, depicting the difficulties they encounter in their art -notably their extensive search in far-flung mountainous spots for suitable "pottery mines". Nowadays, the expansion of construction in the areas where the rock is mined is a real threat to their livelihood and profession.

In the potter's atelier, the rock is ground and mixed with water to make the suitable clay. Once shaped, the potter's products are fired to produce functional objects of high quality that last thousands of years. During the production process, potters are careful to keep their pieces of work out of water's

products such as the "k'odah" and earthen cups are no longer used in most areas, others are still prevalent in Hadrami kitchens and in high demand in the market.

Weaving

Weaving has been a popular handicraft in Hadramout and the countries of the Arabian Peninsula since ancient times. Hadramout's wonderful woven products have long ensured their artisans incomparable fame both inside and outside the country.

The Hadrami "burdah", along scarf, is the salient feature of this art. Arab and Islamic writers and historians have mentioned it in their books as a symbol of Yemeni originality and outstanding craftsmanship.

Nowadays, modern textile techniques have overshadowed this art in many areas of Yemen, but the art still persists in some areas, including the Hadramout, Shabwa and Dhamar governorates. Even today many Yemenis, particularly those from nomadic tribes, prefer locally woven products as they reflect a popular and deep-rooted heritage of excellence.

In Wadi Hadramout, people still weave many kinds of clothes from home, including the "m'awaz", a length of cloth wrapped around the waist to cover one's legs. The city of Shibam is the most productive in making this piece of cloth with more than twenty weaving-houses, followed closely by the areas of Al-Suairi, Tarim, Sayoun and Al-Qitn.

In the past, Hadrami woven products were dyed a variety of colors, the most famous of which was black. One of the colors used in dyeing was extracted from a plant called "al-haweer". Yemeni historian Abdul Qader Mohammed Al-Sabban says that the area extending from Jed'e in the city of Sayoun to Mariamah and Al-Mesyah in Hadramout was once famous for growing this plant, and the area is named "Al-Haweer" after it.

Ja'afar Mohammed Al-Saqqaq, a writer who specializes in Yemeni popular heritage, said that weaving in Yemen is an ancient art in different parts of the country including Hadramout whose weavers produced the "m'awaz", the "burdah" and ropes woven from animal fur and cotton to export different Arab countries.

The machine used in weaving is composed of different tools including

wood sticks called "the base". Threads that are spun to make the textile are put in a special pillar called "beem" around which these threads are wrapped. The "beem" is fixed on the end side of the base. Other wood sticks are connected to each other in a precise design. The main tool in the knitting machine is locally called the "moujeh" which consists of around 500 thin rods. In the past, these rods were made of wood but they weren't durable. Now, they are made of aluminum. The function of "moujeh" is to line up the threads during knitting. The machine is made locally by skillful weavers. Most of the textiles are decorated and painted with pictures of historical sites and traditional ornaments including the jambiya.

Weaving is a complicated handicraft. It requires speed, dexterity and high concentration to produce a textile of high quality. A three-meter long, one-meter wide piece of cloth takes a day or more to be produced, depending on the weaver's skill and the textile's design. Locally woven textiles are in high demand in Yemen, particularly during wedding ceremonies and social occasions. They are still a source of pride for all Hadrami citizens as they represent one of the most outstanding features of Yemeni popular heritage.

Tanning

Since the ancient times, people have used animal leather for many purposes. Kings would use it to write their letters and speeches. The Holy Quran was first written on leather and palm leaf. Other products including shoes, belts and water containers were made of leather. This is why the Yemenis have long practiced this handicraft. Today Yemeni artisans still make a lot of tools from the leather produced through the art of tanning.

In his book "Guide to the Museum of Popular Traditions and Customs", Abdul Qader Al-Sabban, a Yemeni historian, mentioned that Yemeni craftsmen used a mould of mud locally called "taff" to produce various shapes based on the final product desired. Then, they tanned the leather after they had cleaned it of its fur so that it became as thin as a sheet. The leather was tightly wrapped around the mould which was covered in a slippery substance to prevent the leather from sticking to it. The mould was exposed to the sun and left for several days to

dry. Whenever cracks appeared in the mud, water was poured on them until they completely dissolved. Only the leather product in its new form remained after dissolution of the mud.

Among the tools Yemeni craftsmen made from leather through tanning were the "simar", a pouch used to keep honey and cooking oil, the "battah", to keep oil, the "shakwah", to keep milk, and the "massab", to keep flour. In addition, tanned leather was used to make a women's belt decorated with steel and the "kassa'a", a bag in which to keep money and other small things.

Although tanning was once widespread in many areas of Wadi Hadramout, nowadays the handicraft only exists in a few areas, including Al-Hutah and Al-Hazm in the districts of Shibam, Sayoun, Al-Qitn and Taribah. Tanners produce many items including shoes, water bottles and sheets of leather to cover books and to make drums.

Whereas in the past tanners would use different kinds of animal leather, at present they only use goat leather because it is easy to tan. Sheep leather is used by owners of modern industries to make use of its fur in the clothes industry.

The tools used in tanning are simple: water, salt, a plant called "esher" and several big earthen jars. Tanners take the leather of goats after they are slaughtered and clean it from any remnants of meat and blood by submerging it in water containing salt and the sap of the "esher" plant. The tanning process is usually done far away from other people as its smell is not very pleasant. After a few days, the leather is soaked in a solution of water and plant extract called "qaradh" for four days. During this period, it is turned

including Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

Silver

The art of the silversmith is a traditional industry in Yemen. In the past, silver was used both as a currency and to make jewelry for women. Old silver pieces are inscribed with writings similar to those seen in old mosques in Yemen.

In the city of Sayoun, silversmiths still make jewelry in accordance with worldwide developments in the field. The A'al Ba Hashwan family, famous for its craft over the centuries, continues to produce fine silver artwork to this day.

Silver products are favored by Yemenis living in rural areas for whom gold is very expensive. While many kinds of old and new silver artwork are still on sale in Hadramout markets, older more valuable pieces are now on display as antiques at the Sayoun Museum.

Carpentry

Carpentry is an ancient handicraft that persists to this day because of its connection to everyday needs. In Yemen and particularly in Hadramout, this industry has thrived and demand for its products continues to be high in both rural and urban areas.

In the past, Yemenis used carpentered wood extensively in their houses and farms. Gates, doors, windows, closets, beds, chairs, containers to weigh corn and even arrows used in wars and hunting were made out of wood.

Today Yemeni carpentry prevails in different areas of the country despite the competition of wooden tools imported from outside the country.



dried material is then immersed in water so that it can be used to make the potter's clay.

Potters go up into the mountains in search for suitable areas to dig out this rock. If they are not sure about the quality of a rock they find, they take a specimen to a laboratory to have it tested. Sometimes, the most suitable rock is located in very inaccessible parts of the mountain. A potter may have to clamber up a rock surface or lower himself into a dark hole with a torch to find what he is looking for.

In Tarim, A'al Bani has been the

way, particularly during rainfall because water spoils them.

This art is bequeathed from one generation to another within the family. A potter usually chooses one of his sons to work with him until he learns the art through practice. Potters from Hadramout used to make various household items out of clay, including jars of different sizes, a storage vessel for coffee called "mihmass", a pipe used to drain water from the roofs of houses or toilets called "mir'aadh", a kettle called "k'odah", cups, dishes, and cooking pots. While some of these



over and tread on for 15 minutes every day. The same process is repeated again and leather is kept inside the solution for seven days to make it thicker. After this period, it is rinsed in water for two days after it is covered in grease on both sides. At the end of all this, the newly-tanned leather is clean, odorless and ready to use.

The most prevalent use of locally tanned leather in Hadramout is in leather water bottles used to keep water cool, particularly in rural areas. Other tanned leather products are exported to rural areas of neighboring countries

Local carpentry products bear witness to a unique artistic tradition as show the exclusive decorations and carvings that adorn them.

Yemeni carpenters say they are proud of their craft as they can provide all the tools that people need in their daily lives. Moreover, they are witnesses of the birth and deaths of their community.

When a baby is born, the family buys a locally made wooden cradle. When someone dies, they carry them on a wooden stretcher from home to the grave.



VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** invites **Yemeni Nationals** to apply for the following positions with its project **Enhancing National Human Rights Capacities in Yemen**



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

Duration: one year (renewable)

Duty Station: Sana'a

Responsibilities:

- Provide leadership and strategic thinking to ensure proper implementation of project activities.
- Overall management and planning of the implementation of the project's outputs and activities.
- Manage and administer the day-by-day operations to ensure the effective implementation of the activities of the above mentioned project.
- Initiate coordination with relevant national organizations, private sector companies and civil society initiatives where necessary.
- Undertake all necessary financial arrangements, processes, request for authorizations, payments and ensure financial accountability.
- Make sure that Project Board is formed and meets at least 3 times per year.
- Arrange and coordinate the Project Board meeting and act as its Secretariat.
- Prepare the work plan, quarterly, progress, annual reports and Terminal Reports.
- Undertake any other related tasks at the request of the Project Board.
- Supervise all staff assignment and consulting agreements.
- Act as a secretary of the Project Board

Qualification:

- Advanced university degree in law, human rights or international development
- 7 years working experience preferably in the field of human rights in Yemen.
- 5 years experience in project management in the public or private sector.
- Proficiency in English and Arabic Languages spoken and written.
- Excellent communication skills.
- Resourcefulness and strong networking skills.

2- Post Title: **Project Assistant**

Duration: one year (renewable)

Duty Station: Sana'a

Responsibilities:

- Undertake necessary administrative assignments as requested by the National Project Coordinator.
- Maintain sound financial records.
- Organize meetings or events and take minutes.
- Assist the National Project Coordinator in preparing reports, correspondences, and any other material needed.
- Organize and maintain up-to-date documentation of all files and documents related to the project (both paper and electronic).
- Perform other related duties as requested by the National Project Coordinator.

Qualification:

- A university degree.
- Excellent command of Arabic and English.
- Excellent communication and writing skills in Arabic and English.
- Proficiency in standard computer software (especially MS Office) and ability to use the internet.
- 3 to 5 years in relevant experience preferable in project management (financial and administrative).

Interested candidates are requested to visit our website at: <http://www.undp.org.ye> 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: hr.ye@undp.org

The deadline for receiving applications is Saturday, 07 February 2009.

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

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

On behalf of **UNAIDS** the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) invites **Yemeni Nationals** to apply for the following position.



1-Post Title: **Finance/ Administrative Assistant**

Responsibilities:

- Provides assistance with regards to the implementation of UNAIDS activities.
- Develops, supports and assists in the organization of the meetings and activities of the UN Team Group on HIV/AIDS.
- Assists in the organization of national and international seminars, workshops, training sessions.
- Prepares and coordinates field visits for the missions in cooperation with programme, NGOs and government departments, observes protocol procedures in preparation and during the high level meetings.
- Maintains financial records and assures accuracy of budget lines, records, receipts, payments, balances, expenditures and other data for day-to-day transactions, controls UNAIDS Yemen expenditures using UNDP monthly reports.
- Prepares monthly recurring reports and special reports as required for budget planning and audits.
- Monitors financial documents to record and reconcile expenditures, balances, payments, statement of accounts and other records for the day-to-day transactions and reports, identifies discrepancies in accounts and finds advice on the necessary corrective measures.
- Selects and enters data from a wide variety of documents, verifying accuracy and by checking sources, making necessary calculations and assuring inclusion of all relevant data.

Qualification:

- University Degree, preferably in Social Sciences.
- Minimum three years of experience preferably with experience working in programmes/projects pertaining to HIV/AIDS issues.
- Ability to work under pressure, prioritize work and use personal initiative.
- Excellent Computer Skills.
- Fluency in English and Arabic spoken and written.

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

UNDP, P.O.Box 551 Sana'a/Fax: 448892/E-mail: hr.ye@undp.org

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VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENTS

The PADZEY project is a project resulting from the cooperation between the French Government (French Development Agency-AFD) and the Yemeni Government (the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation). The project aims to support rural development in animal production areas in order to alleviate poverty in pilot rural areas of Yemen (Taiz and Wadi Mour/Tehama).

PADZEY involves field based activities in TAIZ and Tehama areas, and needs to strengthen the current activities; therefore the project announces the following vacancies in **Taiz office**.

PADZEY Project

Fax: 01- 561 913

Tel: 01 - 561 914 or 220041

E-mail:

padzey@padzey-yemen.org

1- Livestock specialist:

The Candidates will collaborate with the PADZEY project coordinator in Taiz to improve animal productivity and introduce farmers to yield response and new market opportunities. The selected candidates should work to accomplish the following objectives: 1. Identify and select the communities and make a good relationship with them; 2. receive training modules to improve their skills that they will need to effectively assist farmers; 3. Advise and train communities/farmers on the new techniques that will be used to improve their animal productivity, 4. to identify the ways that will improve animal breeding and increase farmer's income.

Required qualifications:

- Education: University degree in animal production or veterinary medicine /science with good knowledge of the animal husbandry and nutrition.
- Five or more than five years of practical experience in the field of the livestock development, extension and training.
- The candidates should have experience in dealing with rural communities in extension delivery and on-farm demonstrations.
- Candidates from the targeted area are most preferable.

2- Women Extension Specialist

The Candidates will collaborate with the PADZEY project coordinator in Taiz to improve animal productivity and introduce farmers to yield response and new market opportunities. 1. Assist the livestock extension agent to identify and select the communities and make a good relationship with them; 2. conceive training modules to improve their skills; 3. Advise and train communities/farmers/extension agents on the new techniques that will be used to improve farming productivity; 4. Train women on the basic animal health, management, production and food processing techniques; 5. Give support to the M&E officer to collect regular information on activities and their impact.

Required qualifications:

- Education: University degree in rural development, rural extension, animal production, veterinary medicine or other graduation related to the scope of work.
- Good knowledge of the animal husbandry, animal nutrition and food processing.
- Five or more than five years of practical experience in the field rural development area, extension and training.
- The candidates should have experience in dealing with rural communities in extension delivery and on-farm demonstrations.
- Candidates from the targeted area are most preferable.

3- Monitoring and evaluation officer:

The candidates will Collaborate in the redesign and management of the project M&E System, design data collection instruments, assist project management in entering the field data including baselines and daily activities and target input levels, Periodically collects project implementation data, Perform data audits, Prepare reports, graphics, and other visual presentations required for project performance reporting.

Required qualifications:

- At least Bachelor Degree- and five years of experience.
- Knowledge of community-based organizations, Agriculture in Yemen.
- Knowledge of the basic monitoring and evaluation practices and requirements.
- Excellent report writing skills.
- Effective preparation of oral and written presentations.
- Excellent command of Excel, Word and Power Point.
- Knowledge of concepts and applications of GIS and GPS would be an advantage.
- At least one year of work experience in statistics or analytical jobs.
- Understanding of organization and maintenance of files.

4- Translator / facilitator:

The candidates will provide internal translation of project documents for the Project and other international consultants, Translate technical papers, reports and meeting minutes, part of his/her work will be translation for the technical advisor, and assistant in the field, consecutive translation of meetings and workshops. Cooperate with the project coordinator and secretary, Provide support for the implementation of project-sponsored workshops, and assist in translating financial bills (if required).

Required qualifications:

- At least bachelor degree.
- Excellent command of English language skills.
- Excellent translation skills with at least 3 years of experience.
- Excellent interpersonal communication skills.
- Excellent computer skills (word, excel, ..).
- Fast typist (English and Arabic).

5- Driver:

The Candidates will work mainly in the field. It might be also required to travel to other Governorates in Yemen and do some logistic work.

Required qualifications:

- Minimum 3 years of experience in similar field (project, NGOs, institutions..);
- Effective driving license;
- Young, dynamic, hardworking, able to work in the afternoons from 08:30 am till 04:00 pm;
- Ability to travel according to the project needs;
- Good command over the English language.
- Manage the office logistically as required by the project coordinator.

Interested applicants should send their CVs and a covering letter mentioning the position they are applying for within **two weeks** of the date of this advertisement.

Only short listed candidates will be contacted for an interview.

India: Birth of the Republic, Births in the Republic

By: Pamela Philipose
Women's Feature Service

“We never had anything like the Republic we are going to have now...” - That was Dr Rajendra Prasad, as he put the motion for the adoption of India's new Constitution to vote in the Constituent Assembly two months before India became a republic in November 1949.

Imagine for a minute that shambolic entity called the Republic of India at that moment, with its 361 million people and innumerable needs, demands and expectations. Not all of these people received the Republic's attention. As fresh evidence emerges of India's unconscionably high rates of maternal mortality (MMR) and infant mortality (IMR) - UNICEF's 'State of the World's Children 2009' has just put India's MMR at 450 per 100,000 live births and its IMR at 57 per 1,000 live births - it points to the lack of support accorded to the nation's young mothers.

Who were these women anyway? According to Census data, women numbered around 175 million in 1951. They had a life expectancy below the national average of 40 years. By age 16, they were more likely than not to have been married, and they would have given birth, on an average, to six children in the course of their lifetimes. The poet A.K. Ramanujam may well have been describing one of them when he once wrote, "I see my mother run back/from the rain to the crying cradles..."

It is not as if the leaders and planners of the Republic did not have the right perspectives or the necessary empathy. As early as 1946, the Health Survey and Development Committee of the Government of India had noted that morbidity in Indian women was the result of malnutrition, frequent pregnancies and anaemia. In 1955, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, in his foreword to 'Social Welfare in India - The Planning Commission', observed: "...Welfare must be the common property of everyone in India and not the monopoly of the privileged groups as it is today. If I may be allowed to lay greater stress on some, they would be the welfare of children, the status of women and the welfare of the tribal and hilly people in our country." The Planning Commission's 'Plans and Prospects for Social Welfare in India, 1951-1961' laid down in the narrative for the First Five Year Plan that "Women are considered to be handicapped by social customs and social values and therefore social welfare services have specially endeavoured to rehabilitate them."

With such telling observations and with such excellent intentions, why did the country lose the plot on maternal mortality? How did things go so wrong that, today, India does worse than the much-poorer Bangladesh in terms of its under-five mortality rate? That one in 71 of India's women die of maternity related factors, compared to China's one in 1,300?

The feisty, clear-sighted women, who wrote the Report of the Status of Women Committee in 1974, had sounded the alarm bells loud enough. They had warned of the consequences of the steadily declining share of investment in the social services and the easy assumption that all welfare programmes will benefit women indirectly, if not directly. The Committee had pointed to the inadequate number of maternity beds which, in 1968, constituted less than 17 per cent of total hospital facilities and to the fact that only about nine per cent of births in rural areas were attended by trained personnel. It had expressed concern that the numbers of auxiliary nurse midwives were clearly inadequate and that the masses of Indian women were consigned to the status of "expendable assets". The Committee had also tracked the health budget and flagged the fact that by the Third Five Year Plan (1961-1966), India was allocating more to Family Planning (Rs 269.70 crore) than to health programmes (Rs 226 crore). It observed: "From the Third Plan ... restraint of population growth received a much greater emphasis and priority, with time-bound targets for reducing the birth rate and heavy investment in the administrative network to mount the programmes on the lines of a military operation... Some state governments even adopted measures to deny maternity benefits to women government servants after the third child. We feel strong about this measure, for the denial of maternity benefits to a working woman is likely to affect both the health of the mother as well as that of the child." This, incidentally, was stated years before the political backlash to forced sterilisations during the emergency manifested itself.

While the Fifth Plan tried to correct this trend somewhat, health continued to figure low in national priorities, with expenditure on public health declining from 1.3 per cent of the GDP in 1990 to 0.9 per cent in 1999. There is, then, a history to the stark figures that stare out of UNICEF's 'State of the World's Children 2009 Report', a history of callous administration and deliberate neglect. The UNICEF report underlines that "Growing inequities, combined with shortages in the provision of primary health care and the rising cost of care are complicating the country's efforts to meet the health-related Millennium Development Goals."

The high maternal mortality levels in India are the direct consequence of four factors. One, the lack of agency of the expectant mother - National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3) estimates that 45 per cent of Indian women are married before they reach the age of 18 and that 37 per cent of married women face domestic vio-

lence. Two, the poor general health of the mothers: here again the NFHS-3 reveals that 56.2 per cent of "ever-married women aged 15-49" were anaemic. Three, serious infrastructural lacunae, ranging from poor quality village roads to badly equipped primary health centres and district hospitals. Four, direct causes such as haemorrhage, sepsis, eclampsia, obstructed labour and complications of abortion, which may or may not be linked with the other three factors.

Maternal health is the fountainhead of social well-being including, most crucially, infant health. The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has the potential to be a catalyst for such well-being, with its strategy to train at the household level Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs), expand the agency of Panchayati Raj institutions in health delivery, and strengthen the existing three-tiered system - of sub-centres to cover 3,000-5,000 people; primary health centres to cater to 20,000 to 30,000 people, and community health centres, with at least 30 beds, covering a population of 80,000 to 1,20,000.

The point is that you don't need high technology to bring down maternal mortality rates. Dr Abhay and Dr Rani Bhang's interventions in Gadchiroli, Maharashtra - providing home-based health care delivered through trained female community health workers - brought down the neonatal mortality rate in the region by 70 per cent.

What the Republic needs to do today is to make up for lost time and keep both Mother India and the Other India at the centre of its health delivery.



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 **UNHCR**
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés

INTERNAL / EXTERNAL VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Title of Post: Senior Human Resource Clerk
Post Number: 10008192 (Being re-titled & up-graded from Telecom Operator)
Entry on Duty: 1st March 2009
Category / Level: GL 5
Location: Sana'a
Duration: One Year
Closing Date: 15th February 2009

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:
Under the direct supervision of the Administration Officer in the Branch Office Sana'a, the incumbent is expected to perform the following duties, guided by the humanitarian principles and values of the United Nations, and adhering to the UN Code of Conduct:

Terms of Reference

1. Handle personnel matters including interpretation and processing of entitlements, issuance of contracts and maintenance of various personnel records and files;
2. Brief international personnel on general administration matters relating to visas, licences and security, providing advice and ensuring administrative support as required;
3. Arranges travel and hotel reservations, advise and assist international staff on allowances, salary advances, claims and other financial matters;
4. Arranges shipment of personal effects to and from the duty station in co-ordination with the Senior Supply Clerk;
5. Prepares documentation for the interview panel for recruitment of local general service staff;
6. Provides guidance to local general service staff on personnel related issues, rules and procedures;
7. Performs other duties as required.

QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS
Knowledge and Skills: Secondary education and training in Secretarial and Administration is essential.
Experience: 4 years of relevant work experience in an International capacity
Others: Excellent communication and computer skills (in MS Office, including Excel, Word and PowerPoint)
Languages: Ability to speak and write well in English and Arabic.

For internal UNHCR candidates:
Staff may apply to vacant posts at their own level at any time. Staff with the required seniority may apply to posts that are one level above their grade. If no internal candidate with the required minimum seniority has applied, the post will be re-advertised internally with a reduced seniority requirement. Only qualified candidates who have completed at least half of the required seniority in grade may be considered.
Candidates who do not meet the criteria as internal candidates can be considered as external candidates.

For external candidates:
While priority will be given to Internal Candidates as per UNHCR guidelines, suitable External Candidates will be considered.

IMPORTANT:
Applications received after the above mentioned closing date will not be considered. All applications should be sent to:

The Administration Officer,
UNHCR BO Sana'a
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VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

On behalf of the **United Nation Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS)** the **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** invites Yemeni Nationals to apply for the following position.


UNDP
YEMEN

Post Title: Local Security Associate
Duty Station: Aden

Responsibilities:

- Serves as primary security assistant to the Field Security Coordination Officer (FSCO) Aden;
- Liaise with National Security Officials at different levels in order to facilitate UN activities and security & safety of UN staff/ eligible dependants;
- Maintain close liaison with UN Agencies Security Focal Points for any security related issues;
- Assist in conducting various security assessments, such as office surveys, residential inspections;
- Assist in the preparation of UN DSS Mandatory returns & maintain security incident database (both monthly & annually);
- Assist in conducting investigations in relation to all incidents involving UN staff, eligible dependants, and UN premises;
- Maintain UN National Warden System in Aden. Assist in conducting periodical warden drills;
- Issue UN ID cards/hand held radio certificates for all UN staff and maintain their database.
- Inspect security measures of UN premises weekly;
- Act as translator/interpreter English / Arabic at liaison meetings and prepare minutes of those meetings;
- Any other tasks assigned by Security Advisor /FSCO instruction;

Qualification:

- University degree or equivalent.
- 3 to 5 years of relevant experience in military, police or law enforcement
- Completely proficient in both spoken and written Arabic and English languages.
- Completely computer literate — familiar with most major soft-wares.
- In possession of a valid driving license.

Interested candidates are requested to visit our website at: <http://www.undp.org.ye> for detailed terms 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: (hr.ye@undp.org)
The deadline for receiving applications is Saturday,07 February 2009
UNDP is an equal opportunity organization and qualified female candidates are strongly encouraged to apply.

"Die High" is our slogan

By: Rashad Ali Qaed
Rashad8686@yahoo.com

It is heart-killing to be passive while your brothers are suffering under a heavy, highly developed, and brutally armed attack. It seems that we are nothing but submissive, meek and surrendering. Countries can do a lot, but all they offer is medication and sustenance. We don't want that; we can die of hunger or sickness, but we can never accept humility and submissiveness. "Die High" is our slogan.

It is pitiful. The matter is very complicated. No one expected that the stand of some Arab leaders will reach such an extent. They are just waiting for the West to have sympathy for them. One really feels speechless to express it. We say, "It is not like that, 'our leaders.'" If you want to see how Zionists must be dealt with, just read the history of Salah Al-Deen. He did not ask for peace from such monkeys. Rather, he fought and trampled them, thus getting them out of Palestine.

As far as the whole world knows, Israel and its people don't look for peace – they just play with Arabs. The victim is not only Palestine but all Arab

and Muslim countries. Remember the story of the lion and the four oxen.

The article that states "we are neutral and peaceful countries" is not supported in the Qur'an or the Sunnah, so it is not ours. Any country that signed a treaty containing such a declaration is not really Muslim. What is our interpretation of the verse, whose meaning is "If they ask you to support them (in war), help them"?

If one attacks your blood brother, you will fight with your brother against him. However, Muslims are being killed every day; no one is really intervening militarily but instead economically or medically and calling that 'good enough.' In short, we must intervene militarily. We have many weapons at our disposal, like blocking water passages in the face of the European and American ships. We should stop dealing with the Zionist countries economically and get out of the UN and the other so-called international organizations.

It is shameful and disgraceful to stand idly while our brothers are being killed before our eyes. In any case, Allah will definitely ask us – individuals and rulers both – about everything we did in this life, including whether or

not we did our duty as Muslims during our time on Earth.

The Four Oxen and the Lion
(From *Fifty Famous Fables*, by Lida Brown McMurry)

"Those oxen are too good friends to suit me," said a hungry lion. "They are never far apart, and when I am near them they turn their tails to one another and show long sharp horns on every side. They even walk down to the river together when they become thirsty. If I could catch one of them by myself, I should have a feast."

But one day the oxen had a quarrel. The grass is freshest over in the valley," said one of them. "Let us go there."

"Oh, I don't like the grass there," said another. "It is better on the side of the hill. Let us spend the day there."

"I do not want to climb the hill," said the third ox. "The grass right here suits me best."

"I do not like any of the places of which you speak," said the fourth ox. "Come with me and I will find you the best grass you ever tasted."

"I am going to the valley," said the first ox. "You three may go where you

please."

"And I shall go to the hill," said the second ox. "I think you are mean not to go with me."

"And I," said the third ox, "shall stay right here. You may all be sorry if you leave me. The lion may catch you."

"I am not afraid of the lion," said the fourth ox; "and if none of you will go with me, I shall go by myself to hunt a better pasture than any of you can find. I am older than you and I know where the best grass grows. You had better follow me."

"We will not do it," said the other three oxen. "You are not our leader if you are older." So the four oxen separated. One went to the valley. The lion was down by the river and saw him coming. He waited quietly until the ox was very near; then he pounced upon him and killed him.

Then the lion looked about for the other oxen. One of them was feeding on the hill. He saw the lion coming, but he could not get away. He could not defend himself with only one pair of horns; so he too was killed. As the other two oxen were far apart, it was an easy matter for the lion to kill them also. And that is the way the quarrel ended.

No more Excuses, No more Sorry

By: Ghassan Sabry Alsaqqaf
School-graduated
ghassan658@gmail.com

No more Excuses, No more Sorry
Because they don't heal the pain, and don't stop killing

Are you dumb? , or we just pretend stupidity, or maybe we are just some losers, or maybe.

Dose Israeli army really commit war crimes or it's just a "news channel job"? Because I am afraid that isn't true.

Indeed, when I watch the news and

the innocent people dead ,yeah, I feel so sorry, but they have to endure it because "they did it, they solve it", I cry all time when I watch them on TV but what to do, do you want me to go fight with you, are you crazy? I have wife, children, parent to take care of, and till now I didn't finish playing GTA IV you know, it has high resolution pictures I've never seen like before, ohh just forget it, beneath what I said we have jobs which we have to care about, because just imagine that I went to fight beside you what would happen? Egypt, KSA,

Yemen, UAE, Qatar, and many others would be bombed, so I reckon that it's better for one state to be destroyed than many states. You won't believe it, I am always supplicating to you, but you have to cope.

If I am sinner I have to wake up, if I am dumb I have to start thinking, if I am loser I have to try and try and try till I get it. If I am deaf I am still have eyes to see with, if I am blind I am still have ears to hear by, and if I am completely disabled I am still have conscience.

I am against sense if it's allowing

killing, war crimes. I hate it if it's against people, but what should I do more than shouting, protesting. Maybe if I am a computer networks expert I can hack the public system of Israel, or US, if I am a doctor I can help developing some machines which can help in critical situations, and if am a mechanic I can help developing more flexible ambulance cars working in battlefields. The point is we must do anything more than shouting and protesting, because we have a dream to pray in Palestine.

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 haies in it
And the sun makes it silvery
The moon is so dark
It can't appear full everyday
Though it is a creature
which 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

A Solace Lost....

By: Joydeep Sen
jd_sen@rediffmail.com

Amidst withering stars,
Tender Moon, so shy;
The Dawn; ivory;
Unveils a story,
Beneath the omnipresent sky.
Buildings fallen ; hospitals ablaze;
Smokes in column, billows out.
The Weep. The Cry. The Shout.
Stench of burning flesh
Parts of dismembered limbs.
A City, ravished;
Remains forlorn.
Masked in cordite fume,
Streaks of steel, a sudden glimpse
Of Winged Death drones on.....
Midday Sun; in it's full glory;
Stands witness
To the gory
Remains' beneath.
Scimitar of cruelty, unsheathed.
Humanity taken a recess.
Below the window, broken;
Rubbles strewn around;
The labour begins.
Her pain unspoken.

Placenta blood
Seeps into dust;
Through silent whimpering sounds.
A light drizzle,
Gives company – steadfast.
Shrouds, cover the faces
Of the Past; &
The Present mourn.
The Dusk,
Fades into darkness.
Silent remains the Twilight....
Blitz of missiles;
Ruptures the halcyon of the night.
Momentary silence;
It's brittle presence. Lost
In the cry of the Newborn
A mantle is passed.
Future joins the fight.
To build minarets from ashes.
A sojourn,
All it's way up the hill.
A single droplet;
Meanders it's way down
The cracked window sill...
The night;
Awaits the beckoning,
Of a new dawn.....

What went wrong?

By: zenebe h.mariam
henegeneme@gmail.com

More than a decade has passed since Somalia started floating like a dry piece of wood in the middle of a sea, neither sinking nor floating. Any tide that comes along has been driving the situation there from bad to worse. The people of Somalia continue to lead their lives in extremely chaotic situations. Years passed while Somalis were suffering – and they continue to suffer. They were suddenly forced to jump into a big sea of trouble, each one losing their breath, yet not dying. Many years went by as if they existed only in memories. Each Somali was once excited to see the merging of a former Italian colony with a British protectorate to form the internationally recognized state of Somalia in July of 1960. Today, who can say for sure?

One can easily be sure of the challenging process that the people of Somalia went through in order to form their independent and peaceful Somalia. Everything seemed successful. Suddenly, the state started losing grace in the eyes of its people. Clan politics appeared which produced a way for individuals and small groups to pursue their egos. These entities passed all stages of vandalism much as an insect grows in stages from egg to larva to pupa to adult. However, during the last stage, the late president of Somalia, Siyaad Barre, tried to use Marxist principles as a pesticide to contain potential havoc. It was not effective because the system's expiration date had already passed. In 1991 the country became totally infested with hatred. Somalis themselves waged war on Somalia. That was an erroneous act. Some Somalis commenced genocide on their own race to achieve extermination, and with it, domination.

The truth is that for many years the

country had no leadership which could organize a case against those who perpetrated the internationally condemned illegal act of genocide. Even today, individuals are committing this crime against humanity. Of course, recently, after long years of suffering, the people of Somalia managed to form a Transitional Federal Government (TFG). They lusted for peace and hoped for everything to be alright after forming the TFG. Nevertheless, it is unfortunate for them to see crimes continued against the Somali people, organized by individuals such as Sheikh Sharif Ahmed Siyar, Sheikh Hassan Dahir Aweis, and so forth. These individuals managed to involve persons of identical criminal behaviors in the government and create problems for the peace thirsty people. These so-called leaders reside in Eritrea, a very poor country that is internally unstable due to a dictatorial regime. It is unfortunate for Somalis that they now have to fight their war for peace with Eritrea as well. Eritrea previously started conflicts with all of its neighbors, including Sudan, Ethiopia, and Djibouti, as well as its neighbor across the Red Sea, Yemen.

The government of Eritrea's interventionist policy was practically unsuccessful to win any of the direct wars. However, today it is succeeding with the indirect wars in Somalia. One of the poorest and smallest countries in the world, with a population of less than four million, is actively playing a very devastating role in Somalia. It closely follows every peace process of Somalia and works very hard for the successful failure. The Eritrean rogue regime actively participates in the act of instability because of the warlike nature of its leader who came to power by force and has remained there for more than seventeen years. The rules of the jungle prevail.

Where is Somalia when the international community holds talks about terrorism and genocide? Why are they lending only deaf ears when it comes to

poor countries in the Horn of Africa? If the international community is to bring honest peace to the whole world, there should be genuine devotion for the prevalence of peace and stability worldwide. The hypocrisy of the United Nations, other so-called world organizations, and rich countries have completely forgotten to support the regions' countries. They are preoccupied with doing other profitable business, leaving the starved people's business aside. They do not even care to implement the written laws by which all nations on Earth are supposed to abide. Not even once have we observed a single strong practical measure for the prevalence of peace and stability in the Horn of Africa since these international organizations came into existence.

Why is it that the United Nations, other international organizations, and other rich countries do not care about the Horn of Africa? It would be very easy if answers come from relevant bodies, but alas, no answers are forthcoming. To suggest a point of view, it seems that to support the countries in the region would be to throw away the wealth garnered by media attention for nothing in return but unprofitable peace. It would be like missing sad famine stricken faces and devastating war stories on the world's TVs, internet, radio news, and so forth.

Hello! The United Nations, other world organizations and rich countries had better draw their attentions to solve the deep-rooted problems of the countries in the Horn of Africa. They have to use their worldly power and resources for the stability and development of the countries in the region. Today, all of these countries may eventually fight each other like Eritrea and Ethiopia did. Right now, there is war within countries like Somalia and Sudan. After the wars, the losers will not just remain losers; they will go to carry out other dirty jobs all over the world.

Very recently, the world is witness-

ing the increasing number of piracy in the Indian Ocean. Losers from the Somali war are getting the upper hand in hijacking different countries' ships. The experience they acquired from the wars within their country is helping them to easily control ships, generating income in order to continue the war project. The rest of the world should seriously start thinking about this problem and devise a practical strategy to bring peace, stability, and sustainable development to the region. International organizations should focus on strengthening political and diplomatic ties and engage practically in supporting the region's countries.

On the other hand, world medias reports surprisingly fresh news of refugees' deaths. It is very hard to believe that everybody in the world, especially those who are leading fancy and luxurious lives, truly feel pity for those who are dying while looking for a better life. Why should they? Nothing happened to them or to one of their family members. Instead, they try their level best to contain everybody within a devastated area to insure such things will never happen to them. Sometimes they throw a small amount of money towards international organizations like the United Nations in order for them to provide fewer services to needy people. This massive organization allots budgets for divisions like UNHCR. This branch pays a very large sum of money to its employees who are from other parts of the world; they take care of refugees with the leftover money. Most of the time since there is no leftover money at all, and all the refugees starve, become sick, and die.

What is happening in the Republic of Yemen is the same. Refugees crossing the Red Sea are managing to enter Yemen. All Somalis, a reasonable number of Eritreans, and a small number of Ethiopians are in very impoverished conditions. The government of Yemen recently admitted the difficulty of bearing these refugees with its own very poor economy. It called upon the inter-

national community to support Yemen in handling the ever growing number of refugees entering through its porous sea border. Blocking the refugees from entering into the country is going to be the last measure.

Who is responsible for the deaths of the escaping refugees who drown on their way to a better life? Who can bring change through improving these peoples' lives? Well, the answer is very simple. The well-to-do nations in the world have responsibility. If there is a will, there is a way. Similarly, equivalent attentions, devotions, and involvements require stopping the hijacking of ships. Today's ship hijackers were warriors who turned from fishery and human trafficking activities to piracy. When they hijack a ship, the international organizations, mostly comprised of economically wealthy countries, express their concern. At the same time, these countries do not react towards the peace and stability of the region of Horn Africa. Some countries even provide support for elements which are striving to destabilize the region. They provide rifles and weapons of mass destruction and other necessary materials for war. They encourage warmonger Eritrea to continue giving shelter to the leaders of war criminals.

It is an historical fact that supporting rogue elements, either leaders or countries, have self-defeating consequences. The recipients of such support often develop a habit of attacking their very providers. For example, Saddam Hussein was once supported by the United States of America. Today, we can say a lot about their antagonism toward this man. Here, the point is not who is right or who is wrong, but the idea remains: supporting and providing for just causes never backfires.

In the case of Somalia, each country within the region, the region's Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and the African Union are each trying their best to help and support the people of Somalia.

With very little resources, they endeavor to bring peace and stability. Even if they succeed in forming the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia (TFG), maximum efforts are still required in turning the once failed state into a functioning entity.

The African Union and IGAD should direct their focus on the main causes of the internal instability of Somalia. The Peace and Security Council of the African Union has to proactively engage in bringing peace and stability in the member state of Somalia. The African Union has to muster the courage to say: *Eritrea! Stop creating conflict and instability in Somalia and in the Horn of Africa*, as well as enforce Eritrea to respect the Union's Convention, which it previously signed.

The United Nations also has to cease being a tiger in a paper cage. All the UN divisions have to act together in order to implement decisions. The United Nations is not a news agency reporting the conflicts in Eritrea and Somalia. BUT it has to wake up and stand against the illegal act of genocide that is currently being committed, illegal according to its own Charter. The UN has to get the guts at least to say to a member state like Eritrea: *enough is enough* and take necessary force if that country does not show consent towards the UN mandate. Similarly, other international organizations and countries have to condemn the deeds of Eritrea as well as those of individuals who devoted their time, energy, and resources towards prolonging the war in Somalia.

Finally, the initiation of organizations like the European Union and countries outside the EU are encouraging. Others organizations such as NATO should follow the same path. What they should do, in addition to day and night supervision that guards against piracy in the Indian Ocean, is abolish piracy itself from its home base in the failed state of Somalia.

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باحثون عن وظيفة

تامر الخليدي - بكالوريوس محاسبة - جامعة تعز - حاصل على دورات في اللغة الإنجليزية - دبلوم سكرتارية - شهادة في النظام المحاسبي المتكامل يمن سوفت للتواصل: ٧٠٠٣٦٢٩٢٢

بكالوريوس كيمياء - كلية العلوم - جامعة صنعا - دورات في فحص السموم والمخدرات والمواد الكيميائية - فحص المواد باستخدام جهاز GC/MS - يجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر والإنترنت - يبحث عن عمل في مجال تخصصه أو في أي مجال آخر للتواصل: ٧٧٧٢٠٥٠٩٢

سمير - مدرس لغة إنجليزية ومدرّب كمبيوتر ICDL - يرغب في العمل كمدرس خصوصي في المنازل في الفترة المسائية لتعليم اللغة الإنجليزية وتدريب الكمبيوتر للتواصل: ٧٣٣٧٥٦٧٣٣

بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - كلية التربية - يبحث عن وظيفة في شركة أو في أي مجال حسب مؤهله ومستعد للإختبار وممارسة العمل في أي وقت للتواصل: ٧٧٣٧٨٣٠٩

عبدالكريم أحمد - بكالوريوس علوم سياسية والروسية - يجيد اللغتين الإنجليزية للتواصل: ٧٣٤٤٨٧٤٨٠

محمد صالح - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - خبرة في الترجمة والسكرتارية وتنسيق برامج ومشاريع - حاصل على دورات في الإدارة والتدريب ولغة البرمجة العصبية وإدارة الاجتماعات والإتصال والتواصل والرقابة والمتابعة والتقييم وأنماط الشخصية وكتابة التقارير وغيرها من الدورات للتواصل: ٧٧٣٢٧٨٧٦

مربية أطفال - أثيوبية - تتلفظ وتطبخ - تحمّل رخصة عمل وإقامة رسمية وضمانة إعتبارية. للتواصل: ٧٣٣٤١٦٤٠٠

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 والمشترتات وخدمات الزبائن في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية للتواصل: ٧٣٤٤٩٩٥٣

بسام محمد الخضمي - ثانوية عامة - حاصل على برنامج EADA - أساسيات التسويق - علاقات عامة - مراسلات وتقارير - مهارات وظيفية - إعداد مشاريع - أساسيات إنترنت - شهادة مساعد إداري للتواصل: ٧٣٣٥٦٨٨٠

ثانوية عامة - حاصلة على برنامج EADA - دبلوم سكرتارية - أساسيات التسويق - علاقات عامة - مراسلات وتقارير - مهارات وظيفية - إعداد مشاريع - أساسيات إنترنت - شهادة

سيارات

• للبيع: سيارة مرسيدس - موديل ٨٧ - سيدان - اللون ذهبي - نوع أرنب - حجم - ٣٢٠ - جير عادي قفحة من فوق - عجلات جنط مقاس ١٦ - مواصفات ألمانية بدون جمارك - استخدام ٢٥٠\$.
التواصل: ٧٣٣٧٥٦٧٣٣

• مطلوب شراء ساعة نسائي رولكس أو أوميغا بسعر ٥٠٠ دولار
التواصل: ٧١٢٢٠٨٠٢٢

عقارات

• للبيع: بيت شعبي مكون من ثلاث غرف وحمام ومطبخ بسعر مغري جداً في منطقة السنينه - صنعا للتواصل: ٧٧٣٢٠٥٣٠

• للإيجار: منزل مؤثث يتكون من خمس غرف واسعة وحمامين ومطبخ وحوش يستوعب سيارة واحدة - الموقع: عدن - حي ريمي بجانب مستوصف حويلات للإستفسار: ٧٧٧٧٧٣٩٢٩ - ٧٧٧٧٧١٨١٩

• للبيع: أرضية في كريت - المساحة ٢٥٥٠ قدم مربع (٣٤*٧٥) للإستفسار: ٧٣٣٨٢٩٦٢٥

• للإيجار: شقة مفروشة مكونة من غرفتين نوم - حمامين ومطبخ حديث - غرفة جلوس عربي - صالون استقبال - مدخل مستقل - الموقع: حده - المدينة السكنية للتواصل: ٧٣٣٢٢١٧٣٣ - ٧٣٥٤٤٤١٥٥

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• مراد - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - كلية التربية - جامعة ذمار - يبحث عن وظيفة في أي شركة مستعد للإختبار وممارسة العمل في أي وقت للتواصل: ٧١١٤٦٦٣٣

• نصر علي - دبلوم عالي مختبرات طبية - خبرة سابقة - يبحث عن عمل كفني مختبرات براتب مناسب في أي مستشفى أو مستوصف أو عيادة أو مختبر - مستعد للعمل فترتين للتواصل: ٧٣٣٨٩٩١٠٦ - ٧١١٤٢٢١٩٣

• ليسان في الأدب الإنجليزي من جامعة تعز - دبلوم سكرتارية - دورة فوتوشوب + تنمية بشرية للتواصل: ٧٧٠٧٢٦٠٦١

• خالد محمد - مندوب مبيعات رخام وسيراميك - خبرة ٤ سنوات - حاصل على رخصة قيادة - يبحث عن عمل في هذا المجال أو في أي مجال آخر للتواصل: ٧٣٤٣٨٣٠٦٢

• محمد الصابدي - خبرة في مجال الحراسات الأمنية - يبحث عن عمل في هذا المجال أو في أي مجال آخر للتواصل: ٧٣٥٤٢٦٩١٩

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• المستشفى الجمهوري ت: ٠١/٣٧٤٨١/٧٧
• مستشفى حدة الأهلي ت: ٠١٠٤٣٢٨١
• مستشفى الاماني الحديث ت: ٠١٠٦٠٠٠٠/٠٢٠٠٠٠٠
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بنك اليمن والخليج
فاكس: ٢٦٠٠٨٢٤ ت: ٦٦٠٠٨٢٣ - ٩٦٧٠٠٠٠
فرع عدن ت: ٢٣٧٨٢٩ / ٢٣٧٨٢٩ - فاكس/ ٢٣٧٨٢٩
بنك التضامن الإسلامي ت: ٠١/٧٦٦٦٦٦
بنك التجاري ت: ٣٧٧٣٤ فاكس: ٣٧٧٣١
مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل ت: ٣٦٧٥٦٦٧٠ فاكس: ٣٦٧٥٦٦٧٠

بنك اليمن الدولي ت: ٠١٠٤٧٠٣٠
بنك العربي ت: ٠١٠٣٧٥٨٥/٢
بنك السلفي الزراعي ت: ٠١٠٥٣٣٨١٣
بنك المركزي ت: ٠١٠٣٧٤٣٤

فنادق

• فندق فرساي ت: ٠١٠٤٥٣٩٧٠/٧٠
• فندق شيراتون ت: ٠١٠٣٧٥٠٠
• فندق موفيك ت: ٠١٠٥٤٦٦٦
• فندق سيا ت: ٠١٠٣٧٣٧٣
• فندق ريلكس ان ت: ٠١٠٤٤٩٨٧١
• فندق واجحة الخليج السياحي ت: ٠١٠٦٠٣٣٥٠ - ٦٠٦١٣٥٠

البنوك

بنك اليمن والخليج
فاكس: ٢٦٠٠٨٢٤ ت: ٦٦٠٠٨٢٣ - ٩٦٧٠٠٠٠
فرع عدن ت: ٢٣٧٨٢٩ / ٢٣٧٨٢٩ - فاكس/ ٢٣٧٨٢٩
بنك التضامن الإسلامي ت: ٠١/٧٦٦٦٦٦
بنك التجاري ت: ٣٧٧٣٤ فاكس: ٣٧٧٣١
مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل ت: ٣٦٧٥٦٦٧٠ فاكس: ٣٦٧٥٦٦٧٠

مكاتب ترجمة

الشهاب للخدمات الترجمة (عربي-إنجليزي/إنجليزي-عربي)
تلفون: ٧٧٧٧٣٠٢ أو ٧٣٣٠٠٨١٦ - فاكس: ٧٣٣٠٠٦٥٧
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تأجير سيارات

زافيه (Budget) ت: ٣٠٩٦١٨٠٥-٣٧٣٧٠ فاكس: ٣٠٩٦٠٥٨
يورب كار ت: ٣٧٠٧٥١ فاكس: ٣٧٠٨٠٤
هيرتز لتأجير السيارات صنعا ت: ٠١٠٤٤٠٣٠٩
فرع شيراتون ت: ٥٤٩٩٨٥
عدن ت: ٢٠٢٤٥٣٣٥

شركات للتأمين

الوطنية للتأمين ت: ٣٧٣٧٣/٣٧٣٧٣ فاكس: ٣٧٣٧٣٤
مأرب للتأمين صنعا ت: ٣٠٦١١٩/١١٣ فاكس: ٣٠٦١١٩
الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين صنعا ت: ٣٨٤١٩٣
عدن ت: ٣٤٣٨٠
تعز ت: ٣٥٨٨١

شركة اليمن للتأمين صنعا ت: ٣٧٣٨٠/٣٧٣٩٦٦/٣٧٣٩٦ فاكس: ٣٧٣٨٠
عدن ت: ٣٤٧٦١٧
تعز ت: ٣٥٠٣٤٥

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فاكس: ٤٠٤٧٤١٩
عدن ت: ٣٣٧١٩٩
تعز ت: ٤٠٤٥٠٢٤٣
المكلا ت: ٥٠٢٠٧٤٩٢

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مدارس

مدرسة رينبو ت: ٤٣٣-٣٦/٤٣٤-٤٣٣
مدارس صنعا الدولية ت: ٣٧٠١٩١/٣ فاكس: ٣٧٠١٩٣
مدرسة التركيبة الدولية ت: ٤٤٨٥٨/٩
مدرسة الماجد اليمنية ت: ٣٠٦١٥٩

البريد السريع

صنعا ت: ٤٤٠١٧٠/٧٧
الحدية ت: ٤٤٣٨٣
إب ت: ٤١١٩٨٨
المكلا ت: ٣٠٣٦٤٤
شوه ت: ٣٠٣٣٦٦
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مطعم وخيخانة الشيبياني (باسم محمد عبده الشيبياني)
تلفون: ٢٦٦٣٧٥ - ٥٠٥٢٩٠ - فاكس: ٣٦٧١١٩

مطاعم

مطعم وخيخانة الشيبياني (باسم محمد عبده الشيبياني)
تلفون: ٢٦٦٣٧٥ - ٥٠٥٢٩٠ - فاكس: ٣٦٧١١٩

وظائف شاغرة

• مطلوب للعمل في السعودية
- أخصائي جلدية - أخصائي جراحة عامة - أخصائي أطفال - أخصائي باطنية (حاصل على شهادة الماجستير وخبرة لاتقل عن سنتين)
- مرضعات (بكالوريوس أو دبلوم مع خبرة لاتقل عن ٣ سنوات)
- صيدلي (بكالوريوس صيدلة مع خبرة لاتقل عن سنتين)
التواصل: ٧٣٤٤٤٤٣٠ - ٧١٣١١٣٣١٧
• مطلوب كوافيرة لديها خبرة ومبدعه للتواصل: ٧٣٣٢٢٩٧٣

School students demand exciting colors' uniforms "I don't want to look like a sac of cement"

By: Khaled Al-Hilaly

In their effort to erase social differences and prevent faction contests in class, education officers not only dictate a unified uniform in public schools but also forbid any kind of accessories that might divide students into the have and have-nots.

The uniform varies from one governorate to the other, but in rural areas, school uniforms are still not enforced.

The current school uniform in Sana'a is khaki (dull green brown) trousers and shirts for male students in basic grades and the same but beige color for high school. For girls in the basic grades it is a khaki Abaya (long-sleeved tunic) with trousers. For higher levels it is a navy blue Abaya with trousers.

Male students expressed their dislike to these colors which were imposed three years ago compared to the navy blue trousers and white shirt for all. While females in the basic grades also shared this dislike.

At the Saif Ibn Thiyazan School in Al-Tahrir, Yusif Al-Atwani, student in eleventh grade, said: "I like the dark blue uniform of private schools; they wear sweaters on top which are part of the uniform."

Nadhim Al-Ariqi, a tenth grader, thinks his beige secondary school uniform is the color of the sack of cement: "I wish this uniform would be replaced by a better one."

On cold winter mornings in Sana'a, school boys are not allowed to wear jackets or sweaters on top of their uniform to keep themselves warm. They are left with no choice but to wear them underneath their clothes and this often makes them look strange and bulky.

Fatima Al-Zuhairi, principal of Rabi'a Al-'Adawiyya School, recalls the school uniform when she was a student: a black dress with white collars. She thinks the uniform makes students equal, as it removes social differences between members of the school's community.

"It creates equality among students, the rich and poor look alike," she said, "and it distinguishes students from others on the streets so that students can't go anywhere else when it's school time."

"The uniform must not be tight fitting and accessories such as jewelry is not allowed in school because they also show student economic class" she explained, "In winter school students can wear sweaters or jackets on their uniforms but with similar colors."

"Most of students don't like to wear a uniform because they view it as a barrier to their personal freedom," she said, "No wonder, because they are at an age in which they love to brag and express themselves."

Although principals and teachers view the uniform as a sign of discipline, some students regard it as an obstacle to self-expression.

Mariam Abdulatif, 12, believes that it's better to give students the choice to wear whatever he or she likes: "We would wear respectable clothing."



School girls want a uniform with bright colors as was three years ago.

For female students in Sana'a, uniform is a green abaya [long-sleeved tunic] and trousers with hijab in primary and the same but dark blue in high school. The niqab [veil] is optional for all girl students, but some school principals -especially in rural areas force female students to wear veils even those in first grade. Two individual girl schools -Rabi'a Al-'Adawiyya School in Sana'a and Arwa School in Taiz- have determined their own dress code.

Amal Al-Shibami, 17, in twelve grade at Rabi'a Al-'Adawiyya, likes the equality the uniform creates between girls: "We all wear the same: trousers, scarf and the same shoes. In our school, the same tailor who makes our uniforms from the same fabric and color."

"School uniform differentiates school girls from the other women. I had studied in a private school where students wore black like adult women and I didn't like that for school," said Intisar Al-Hajj 13-year-old student at Rabi'a al-'Adawiyya School in Sana'a.

Different colors in different cities
In Taiz, the school uniform is khaki trousers and shirt for male students in secondary school and khaki trousers and white shirts in primary school. For female students, the uniform is beige trousers and abaya, but they can also choose to wear a knee-length sleeveless beige tunic with a white shirt underneath.

Amatal Rahman Jahaf, the principal of Arwa School in Taiz, thinks that in deciding a school uniform, students and parent's opinion should be considered.

"The khaki uniform approved by the Ministry of Education quickly becomes dirty so our school decided to keep the color gray for students' uniforms," said Jahaf, "The parents supported our decision."

When the ministry decided to

change the uniform's color, some parents couldn't buy a new uniform especially those who have number of students in school.

"In a family of four daughters, two of them would wait for their sisters who study in the morning to return home so that they could wear their uniforms to school in the afternoon," she explained, "which is why we decided to continue with the old gray uniform."

"Almost all girls wear their uniform [including trainers of heelless shoes]; those who don't are not allowed in class before the school's social worker has talked to her or her parents. The school provides uniforms for poor students at cheap prices."

Abdulaziz Saif, principal at the Taiz Secondary School, said students have one month at the beginning of the educational year to buy a uniform.

"Students can wear jackets over their uniform in winter and they can wear sandals to school, as long as -thank God- they were able to buy a uniform," he said.

"It would be better if the Ministry of Education asked students when deciding a school uniform," said Badria Saif, principal of the Kuwait Girls' School in Taiz. "The last gray uniform for girls and navy blue trousers and white shirt for boys were better than the current one."

"It was difficult for schools to enforce the new uniform three years ago because students liked the old one, but we are committed to the uniform approved by the Ministry of Education," she concluded.

"Some upper grade female students wear a black abaya over their uniforms when coming or leaving school, but inside school all girls are wearing the same uniform and white hijab," he added.

"The uniform for primary school is a white shirt and brown trousers," said Sarah Samar, high school teacher from Aden. "In secondary school, it's a

brown shirt and trousers; female students can wear a brown sleeveless tunic on a white shirt and brown trousers but the white hijab is a must."



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Mahmoud Mahyoub, parent of a girl in fourth grade said the uniform make students look equal, and thinks that dark blue uniform is better than the current green uniform for basic schools in Sana'a.

"Her uniform cost me YR 1,600 and the shoes were YR 800," he said.

"Due to the geographical, climatic and social diversity in the country, you find more than one style school uniform, and we take into account this

diversity in the selection of school uniforms," said Mohammad Tawaf, undersecretary at the Ministry of Education.

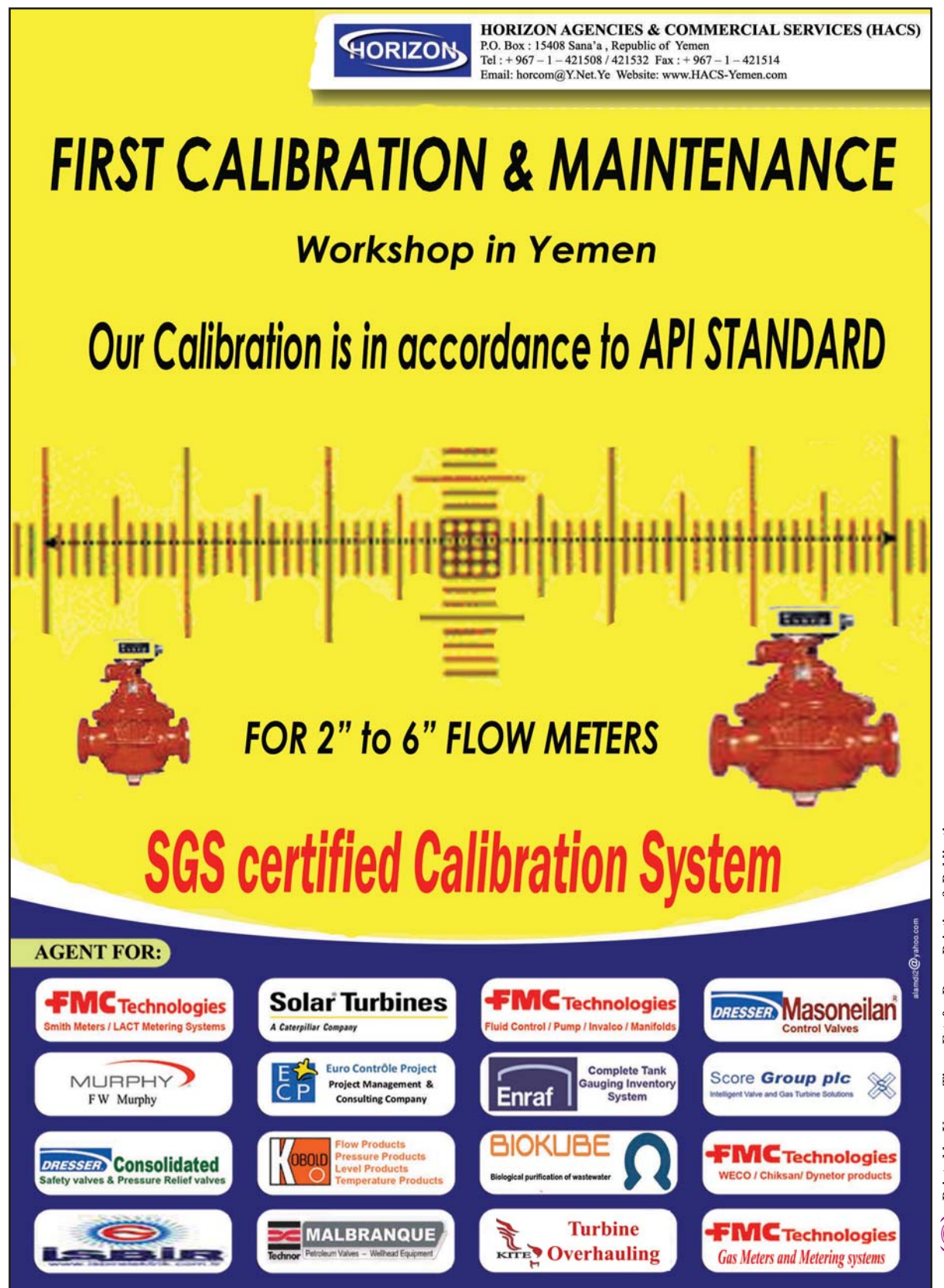
"We are going to reconsider the current school uniform and we will add a sweater to it," he added. "The ministry has receives uniform suggestions from the various governorates' education offices, but the education minister is the person who decides the final shape of school uniforms."



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Some boys hate going to school just because they have to wear the dull colored uniform.