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International maritime forces harm Yemen's fishermen

By: Amel Al-Ariqi

SANA'A, May 27 — The protection of commercial ships from piracy through the presence of international maritime forces in the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea is having dire consequences on the livelihoods of Yemeni fishermen.

Two fishermen were killed and one was injured on Tuesday after their boat was hit by a missile fired by one of the international naval ships patrolling the Red Sea near Sudan, according to Yemen's state-run news agency. It is still not clear who the naval ship belongs to.

While one of the injured fishermen

the operations with the Yemeni coast-guard.

Earlier this year, two Yemeni sailors were killed, and some other Yemeni fishermen were injured as their boats were intercepted by international vessels in the Indian Ocean, who said that they suspected the boats belonged to pirates.

This month, the Ministry of Interior said a Yemeni boat was provoked and its crew intimidated by a ship belonging to NATO.

"All boats and ships - not just the Yemeni boats- are affected by international patrolling to fight piracy," said Al-Khamri

The incident came on the same day that the Swedish navy arrested seven pirates as they tried to hijack a Greek merchant vessel in the Gulf of Aden, Sweden's military said. The seven pirates were detained by personnel on board the Swedish corvette HMS Malmoe overnight.

The Swedish Navy was responding to a distress call from the M/V Antonis, which said it was being attacked by pirates using rocket-propelled grenades. The ship was still under attack when HMS Malmoe arrived at the scene.

"The Swedish vessel fired warning shots into the air with canons, machine guns and snipers to try to get the pirates to stop their attack," said a statement of

the Swedish navy. "At the same time, special forces went out under cover of darkness and boarded the fishing boat. Seven pirates were seized, as well as two pistols, a GPS navigator and a ladder."

The pirates were to be taken to Djibouti on board the HMS Malmoe, where further instructions would be issued by the European Union's NAVFOR-Atlanta mission command.

Sweden has had three corvettes and 152 personnel patrolling the Gulf of Aden since May 15 as part of the EU force.

Nearly 20,000 ships pass through the Gulf of Aden each year, heading to and from the Suez Canal. Seven percent of world oil consumption passed through the Gulf of Aden in 2007, according to Lloyd's Marine Intelligence Unit.

A few dozen warships from the United States, the EU, NATO, Russia, China, India, Iran, Japan and Malaysia are positioned in the international waters to protect their interests and partake in anti-piracy missions.

Pirate attacks off Somalia in the first quarter of this year surged tenfold to 61 compared with the same period in 2008, when six attacks occurred, according to the International Maritime Bureau.

A total of 114 attempted attacks have been staged since the start of the year and pirates have seized 29 ships.

Navy ships rescue migrants

The Gulf of Aden has also recently witnessed the deaths of hundreds of African migrants trying to make the perilous journey to Yemen. US Navy vessels in the Gulf of Aden announced



Yemeni fishermen have become the target of international forces.

that on Saturday they had rescued 52 people that had been adrift for almost a week

The small boat, which was carrying the migrants, most of whom were women and children, had been having engine troubles and was unable to operate.

The rescue process took place when the ship's SH-60B helicopter was on a routine flight when crew members spotted a skiff in distress in the gulf. The aircraft crew relayed the information to the cruiser Lake Champlain, which was about 30 miles away.

"We were very fortunate to have come across these people in the state they were in," said the vessel's chap-

lain, Lieutenant Jarrod Johnson.

According to the US navy, seventeen people were transferred to Lake Champlain immediately and treated for severe dehydration and other medical conditions. The others were given food and water, and brought aboard the cruiser later.

The cruiser is part of the Boxer Amphibious Ready Group, which is providing maritime security in the US 5th Fleet area of operation.

Migrants from Somalia and Ethiopia fleeing war, impoverishment and persecution often cross the sea to Yemen, a gateway to Gulf countries. However most of them do not make it, as they are sometimes beaten and thrown into

the sea by the smugglers.

In April, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) stated that at least 131 had died and another 66 were missing at sea since the beginning of 2009, while 387 boats carrying nearly 20,000 people had arrived in Yemen after crossing the Gulf of Aden. Moreover, UNHCR said that more than 50,000 people crossed the sea in 2008. Up to 600 drowning deaths were recorded, and 359 people were reported missing.

Though there is no clear link between the smugglers and the pirates, the UNHCR has inferred that the pirates are themselves smugglers.

One of the world's most important waterways between the Arabian Peninsula and Horn of Africa, the gulf is used by merchant ships having to pass through the Suez Canal.

Piracy, which mostly carried out by Somalis, has been forcing western warships to take action to protect their shipping interests. According to the International Maritime Bureau, 293 incidents of piracy or armed robbery occurred in 2008, almost half of them along the Indian Ocean and Gulf of Aden coasts of Somalia.



US Navy officer with rescued immigrants.

made it to Sudan's coastline and remains in critical condition, the fourth is missing. The fishermen came from Mid, Hajja, and their boat was totally destroyed, according to the agency.

"We cannot comment on this news until we get enough information, and are informed by the fishermen's families," said Aziz Al-Khamri, working in

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Government denies banning newspapers

By: Khaled Al-Hilaly

SANA'A, May 27 — Minister of Information Hassan Al-Lawzi denied on Tuesday that the government had suspended any newspaper, saying that some newspapers willingly disappeared for some individual conditions and troubles with printers.

However, the minister admitted in a press conference that his ministry had issued "an administrative measure" against some media who violated the press law.

The ministry had previously warned all publishers—governmental and private—that they would be held accountable for any violation of the press law, he said.

Al-Lawzi also criticized some television channels—without naming them—saying that they unprofessionally intervene in Yemen's internal affairs and violate the national sovereignty of Yemen.

"Some television channels host people and put pressure on them to talk against Yemeni Unity and we have the evidence," said Al-Lawzi.

The minister's statement followed local and international protest against the government confiscating newspapers and blocking news sites, following their recent coverage of the unrest in southern Yemen. Their reports were seen by government as inciting readers to armed insurrection and threatening national unity.

The Egyptian-based Arabic Network for Human Rights Information and another 21 Egyptian human rights organizations demonstrated last week their concern over the Yemeni government measures against the press.

"Withholding information, restricting freedom of expression and shackling the ability of journalists to access areas of conflict are not appropriate methods for solving crises," the organization noted in a press statement.

The organizations called on the Yemeni president to cancel the recent restrictions and urged the Ministry of Information to give priority to international standards of press freedom and to return press freedom in Yemen to its previous level. It described the Yemeni government's recent decisions as unjust. "Censoring news websites and closing down newspapers is not the solution to the problems of the country, it aggravates them," said Arafat Mudabish, editor-in-chief of Al-



Journalists and human rights activists protested in front of the Cabinet, with a banner saying, 'The Minister of Information is the enemy of the press.'

Tagheer Net news website, which was blocked on May 18. "It is detrimental to the press and to democracy in Yemen."

Dozens of journalists and human rights activists gathered on Tuesday in front of the Cabinet in Sana'a in solidarity with the censored newspapers.

"All people are concerned with freedom of expression as an essential right to fend off injustice," said Tawakul Karman head of Women Journalists without Chains.

Journalists say the timing of the decision to establish a "special press court to speed up the legal proceedings of press offenses" on May 11 is part of the government's campaign to target independent journalism.

Meanwhile, the Court of Appeal in Sana'a on May 17 upheld the ruling that prohibited Khalid Salman, former editor-in-chief of the Al-Thawri newspaper currently living in exile in Britain, from being editor-in-chief for one year. It simultaneously issued a sentence stopping Naif Hassan, editor-in-chief of Al-Share' newspaper from practicing journalism for one year in the case brought by the Ministry of Defense against him three years ago.

The prosecution demanded Salman and Hassan each pay YR 10,000 in fines and YR 1 million in compensation to the Ministry of Defense.

The Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) has sent an appeal to President Saleh urging him to direct all relevant agencies within his government to "put an immediate end to these

attacks, order for the Ministry of Information to drop pending harassing lawsuits filed against the media, and order the release of the detained journalists and bloggers without delay."

"Journalists must not be censored during such a critical time for your country," CPJ wrote to the president, asking the Yemeni government to dissolve the new special press court and refer all journalism-related offenses to Yemen's ordinary courts.

"This special court will only have a chilling effect on journalists, who will more greatly fear prosecution for merely doing their jobs," CPJ concluded.

In the beginning of May, the Ministry of the Interior issued a decree to suspend the publication of Al-Nida, Al-Masdar, Al-Watani, Al-Diyar, Al-Share', Al-Ahali and Al-Mustaqilla, accused of harming national unity. Security forces also prevented sales of Al-Ayyam.

Last week, the ministry confiscated all issues of the UK-based Al-Quds Al-Arabi newspaper because of its editorial, "The Risks to Yemeni Unity."

Lawyers and human rights activists say the Yemeni law of press includes restrictions on publishing, many of them are worded very vaguely and create uncertainty about which expressions are illegal and which are not, for example the law bans publishing any materials that may put the highest interests of the state at risk.

This gives the government much leeway to interpret the law in ways it deems convenient.

Army continues to target villages in Sa'ada

By: Mohammed Bin Sallam

SA'ADA, May 27 —Tensions are mounting as clashes continue between the army—backed by pro-government tribesmen—and Houthi supporters in more than one district in Sa'ada, according to tribal sources in the governorate.

The districts bearing the brunt of the fighting are the western areas of Mirran and northwestern areas of Razeh.

"Military personnel in positions of western areas near Mirran district continue their violations against citizens, using light and heavy weapons, and mortars and tanks," has stated the media office of Abdulmalik Al-Houthi, the Houthi field leader. "Forces in the Lahman, Jaria and Majram districts continue targeting villages, farms and roads."

"The government and its military officials ignore civilian suffering from ceaseless violations committed by the army," it has said. "Several citizens were killed or wounded and dozens of others have suffered permanent impairment."

According to the statement, "In Razeh district, military forces, taking control of the Haram Mountain, have been striking Ibn Uqba Mountain and the highway until the time of writing this report, despite the strong efforts of mediators in the district."

The army continues to attack the homes of civilians, villages and public roads despite interventions by mediators, it said: "Seemingly, the government doesn't want stability in Sa'ada."

It practices intimidation and arbitrary arrests of citizens in an attempt to push citizens to back it during its fight with Houthis. It attacks, arrests or suspends the salaries of those citizens who refuse to support the army."

"The security situation in Razeh and Saqin areas is relatively calm, but it is dire in other areas of Mirran since the government forces continue their sporadic strikes with mortars and Katyusha missiles on villages and farmlands with the aim of intimidating citizens," official Houthi spokesman Sheikh Saleh Habra told the Yemen Times on Wednesday. "As a result, citizens are endangered when cultivating their land or watering their

plants."

"Until now, we don't know who is behind such violations," Habra said. "We have been unable to identify the security and military officials giving orders to attack safe villages and kill innocent civilians. The government forces even kill cattle, and destroy farmland and other property."

According to the tribal leader, the humanitarian situation is dire and deadly. "I accuse those organizations claiming to be offering humanitarian assistance of deceiving the public to sway their opinion, as the UN aid to Sa'ada is delivered to government officials, who then store them in government warehouses and exploit them according to their own desires. Displaced citizens receive nothing of such assistance."

In reply to an official statement stating that the government has finished 80 percent of reconstruction in Sa'ada, Habra said, "These statements made by government officials are incorrect and baseless since the government hasn't undertaken even one percent of reconstruction governorate-wide. What is reported in the official media is merely lies."

Sa'ada Governor Hassan Manaa has ordered the responsible authorities to halt any benefits to Khalid Mahmoud Mutahar, General Director for Legal Affairs in the governorate. According to local sources in Sa'ada, the latter had sent a letter to President Ali Abdullah Saleh and this was probably the reason why the governor suspended his privileges.

Mutahar told President Saleh about repeated crackdowns by security authorities against him on the governor's orders. The victim has been pursued by security authorities for two weeks on suspicion of being loyal to the Houthis.

The authorities allege that he is a Hashemite mediator who may have close relations with Houthis.

In his letter, Mutahar said, "I have developed a proposal for former Minister of Local Administration Abdulqader Hilal to solve the problem, but that did nothing for my protection."

The proposal, a copy of which was sent to Abdulmalik Al-Houthi, contributed much to Hilal's historical efforts that were about to conciliate between the government and Houthis, according to local sources.

Mutahar indicated in his letter that the Houthi's demands don't exceed the exchange of war prisoners, equal and fair compensations to citizens whose property has been damaged in the fighting, and free and peaceful living for Sa'ada citizens in accordance with Constitution of the Republic of Yemen.

An official report, published by state-affiliated media outlets this week, highlighted that the government has completed 80 percent of the reconstruction project in Sahar and other areas in the war-ravaged province.

According to the report, as many as 367 homes were damaged in Sahar areas, 44 of which were completely destroyed and 171 partially damaged while 152 homes need restoration only. Up to 72 percent of the reconstruction project in the area has been completed.

The report also highlighted the second reconstruction phase that covered areas of Al-Humaidan, Al-Saifi, Al-Aredha, Al-Abqour, Al-Isha, Al-Quba, Al-Aziz, Al-Kareef and Masaba in Sahar district. A total number of 1,489 homes were damaged in the consecutive wars and their reconstruction cost is estimated at YR 1.175 billion.

Damaged houses covered by the third reconstruction phase in Bani Muadh and Mahadher areas numbered up to 1,107. As many as 1,114 farmlands in both areas were destroyed, of which only 236 were restored. Also, 18 schools and other four public facilities in both areas were damaged.

The official report, which the governor and other officials involved in the reconstruction project discussed, reviewed numerous difficulties and obstacles faced by the responsible fund and workers that had delayed the project's progress.

Sa'ada inhabitants expressed their concerns over the lack of security and stability in their areas. As a result, they can't reach their farmlands and their children can't go to school.

The life of civilians in the war-torn governorate has been disrupted since conflict between the army and Houthis first began in June 2004.

Citizens in Sa'ada have appealed to the government to put an end to insecure conditions in their areas and prevent influential persons from fueling conflicts in their villages.

Guantanamo detainee families: Bring our sons home to Yemen, not Saudi Arabia

By: Kawkab Al-Thaibani
For the Yemen Times

SANA'A, May 27 —Families of Yemeni Guantanamo detainees protested last Tuesday in front of the Cabinet to object US plans to transfer their sons to Saudi Arabia, instead of bringing them back to Yemen.

For years, the US and Yemen have been in negotiations to repatriate the Yemeni detainees to Yemen, but the US government requires that a rehabilitation center be set up in Yemen, as a condition for the detainees' release.

Yemeni officials have said that the country cannot afford the costs of such a center and demanded that the US fund it instead.

The US is concerned that without rehabilitation, returnees will become involved in terrorism and pose a threat to US security, and has suggested that Yemeni ex-detainees be transferred to Saudi Arabia instead.

The Yemeni families, human rights activists, and Yemeni government have refused the transfer to a third country. Outside the Cabinet on Tuesday, the protesters raised placards saying, "Transferring Yemenis from Guantanamo to another country is another Guantanamo" and other sign says "Our prisoners at Guantanamo, if not today, then when?"

Among the protesters, the wife and daughter of Guantanamo detainee Abdul-Salam Al-Hila said they were all that was left of his family. Last month, two of his sons were killed by a grenade that had apparently stayed undiscovered inside their father's closet for the last seven years.

Al-Hila's wife, who refused to give her name, said that she wants her husband back: "He lost his mother a few months ago, and before that his dearest brother and now both his sons. When will he see us? When will he be back? Will it be when we are all gone?"

Malak al-Hila, 13, Al-Hila's only



The families of Yemeni Guantanamo detainees protect at inhumane treatment in the US detention camp, and demand their sons come home.

daughter, said that she wanted her father back too: "My brothers died and they did not know my father."

Her cousin Hajar Al-Sharfi, 16, said that she heard Omar, his son, one day before his death, watching a music video about a father. He said he wanted to see his father. As she said this, she and Malak cried.

Al-Hila's wife said that her both sons were upset because some of their classmates made fun of them because their father was in prison. She said that it was too much for her to handle raising the kids on her own. She was always trying to be strong and to comfort her children. She said that her husband had promised his two sons to bring them a gift when he returned.

President Saleh demanded the Yemeni nationals back in a direct call with President Barack Obama, while some American officials pushed for sending them off to Saudi terrorist rehabilitation center, Associate Press has reported.

Defense Secretary Robert Gates

went to Saudi Arabia to hold discussions in Riyadh which would include U.S. efforts to have Yemeni detainees

Both Presidents made promises about Guantanamo. Yemen Times mentioned in an earlier report that President Saleh failed to get the Yemeni citizens back within three month timeline.

Barack Obama had promised to close Guantanamo by 2010 and reject the military commission, but recently declared that some detainees would be referred to a military commission not to federal courts, to many a step back from his promises.

The families of the detainees all refused the transfer to a third country, and asked the Yemeni government to be more proactive: "They should feel mercy for the families of the detainees," said Nabila Hassan, the sister-in-law of Al-Hila.

"Yemen should return her sons home, and not wait for America," said Na'im Sa'ad, the elderly mother of Abdul-Rahman Al-Shubati, held in

Guantanamo for eight years for studying Islam in Pakistan.

His sister Amina Al-Shubati, 35, said that their father is becoming blind and very sick from not seeing his son.

Mohammed Al-Shubati, 24, added, "I called on the President Saleh not to ask for money, and to bring our people back."

"I want my son to live here, even if we eat dust," said his mother.

Moreover, some of the families said they are not comfortable with the option of sending their children to Saudi Arabia because of its maltreatment of Yemenis, which was mentioned in the annual report on human rights by the US Department of State.

"On March 9, according to the NGO Human Rights Watch (HRW), police in Khamis Mushayt (Asir region) seeking to arrest a group of 25 undocumented Yemenis, including several children, allegedly set fire to the garbage dump in which they were hiding to force them to come out," said the report.

It will be hard to call for the rights of Yemenis in Saudi Arabia or other country, said Ahmed Arman and Khaled Al-Anesi, members of the HOOD organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms which organized the protest. They said that at least they can get use of the American system.

"I want my brother to come home," said Haitham Al-Marwalah, 16, brother of Mohammed Al-Marwalah, another detainee arrested when studying in Pakistan. "If they are going to Saudi Arabia, it will be another prison, and we think Saudi Arabia is not fair."

Al-Marwalah was a nurse at the Al-Jumhuri Hospital in Sana'a, and he was the main financial supporter for his family.

After the protest, Arman and Mohammed Naji Allawo, the General Coordinator of HOOD, went to the Cabinet to get a response. They were asked to write an official letter listing their demands.

State of Yemeni children discussed

By: Mahmoud Assamiee

SANA'A, May 27- Children want parents to understand the "dangers to their children and to not allow them to roam the streets," said little Hassan Ali, calling for more awareness on children's rights at a recent workshop in Sana'a.

Speaking beyond his years, Hassan told participants that parents and school teachers should not beat children.

The workshop was held at part of preparing for the Yemen's National Coalition for Child's Rights report on the state of Yemeni children.

Over 40 children from across the country attended and their demands were included in a draft report on the state of the country's children to be issued next September. The report, issued every three years, will be then presented to the United Nations by Yemen's National Coalition for Child's Rights.

In particular, Hassan called on all concerned bodies to conduct research on child trafficking and organ smuggling.

Ali Salem, another child from Hadramout, talked about his right to study English early on in school: "I was studying in public school and my friend was studying in a private one. When we reached level nine, my friend could speak English, but I couldn't."

Little Abdulkarim Al-Sharifi demanded the Children Parliament be expanded to include children from all governorates, the government's child report be distributed to all, be more focused on development programs to solve children's problems.

Little Haitham, from the Juvenile House, talked about violence practiced by officers against detained juvenile offenders, while Mustafa, spoke of physical and verbal violence against children in schools and police stations.

"However, there is a different form of violence against children in schools in the form of bribes taken by headmasters," said Muneer Rashed, another child from Aden, explaining that children who pay bribes to headmasters are given higher marks than smarter children who don't.

The workshop, held in cooperation with the United Nations' Children Fund (UNICEF) and the Yemen News Agency, presented review on the preparation of the draft report to present the state of Yemeni children in light of international treaties on child rights. The report accused the governments' concerned bodies of failure in presenting reports on children to the United Nations in due time.

The report includes definition to the child and the age in which the child becomes mature, besides the age of a juvenile offender. It defines the maturity age as 15 years and juvenile age as 18.

It also discusses major issues for children in Yemen face like corporal punishment, female genital mutilation, early marriage and child labor.

Member of the report's drafting committee professor Hasan Khan said that all contributions made by the children would be included in the report.

The report is complementary work to the government's report. While the government report hides sensitive issues concerning children, the Yemen's National Coalition for Child's Rights report focuses on these.

It focused on laws that hinder child rights and international treaties on children.

The report also addressed girl's education in secondary school, a matter which was not included in government's report, according to Yemen's National Coalition for Child's Rights General Coordinator Abdu Al-Harazi.

Their News

WFP leads a UN delegation to Sa'ada to enhance joint assistance

The United Nations World Food Program (WFP) Regional Director Daly Belgasmi on Monday 18 May visited Sa'ada in northern Yemen to inaugurate a new UN joint office which will strengthen UN engagement in the area.

"The new UN joint office will not only enhance coordination efforts between different UN agencies and humanitarian organizations working in the governorate, but will also allow agencies to expand their activities to better address humanitarian and development needs," said Belgasmi, WFP Regional Director for the Middle East, Central Asia, and Eastern Europe.

Belgasmi - the most senior UN official to visit Sa'ada to date - travelled to Sa'ada with a UN delegation and representatives from the Yemeni Government.

Humanitarian organizations are conducting a joint assessment on humanitarian needs in Sa'ada. The assessment - which covers all areas affected by the conflict - will provide a clear outline of relief and early recovery needs of vulnerable families.

WFP has been providing humanitarian assistance in the Sa'ada governorate since June 2007 through an immediate response emergency operation. The current operation aims to assist 100,000 people every month through general food distribution at a cost of US\$16.5 million from September 2007 through December 2009. In addition, WFP is providing assistance to targeted districts in Sa'ada through its food for girls' education project under the nationwide Country Program.

WFP has five separate operations in the country targeting over 1.6 million people nationwide. The programs promote girls' education, improve the health of malnourished mothers and children, and provide humanitarian assistance to vulnerable families.

The implementation of the emergency and development projects across Yemen in 2009 cost a total of US\$54 million - compared to US\$35 million last year - as the number of beneficiaries rose by more than 670,000 due to various factors including the high food price crisis, an increase in the number of refugees from Somalia, an increase in the number of families affected by the conflict in Sa'ada, and flood-affected populations in south Yemen.

"Yemen is facing multiple internal and external crises at the same time. Now, more than ever, the Yemeni people need the full support of the international community," Belgasmi said.

Overall 2009 shortfalls are almost US\$19 million, approximately 35% of the total requirements for the year. WFP is appealing for additional funding to close this gap to be able to fulfill its commitments in 2009.

HED Requests Applications for Algerian Education Partnership

The Higher Education for Development (HED) anticipates making one (1) award of up to \$600,000 over three years for a higher education partnership with Mentouri University in Algeria to:

- Enhance English language studies;
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Deadline: June 15, 2009

Online Information Session: HED is organizing an online information session on April 29, 2009 with United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the United States Embassy in Algeria in which interested applicants can submit questions concerning this RFA to representatives of Mentouri University, the Algerian Ministry of Education, USAID and the U.S. Embassy in Algeria through a web-based forum. Applicants are asked to register for the information session by April 27, 2009 by sending an e-mail to mcrane@HEDProgram.org.

Euro-Mediterranean Training Course for Human Rights Education with Young People

The training course is organized by the Partnership on Youth between the European Commission and the Council of Europe in co-operation with the Human Rights Center of the Beirut Arab University, with collaboration of the Public Interest Advocacy Center (Pinnacle) and Permanent Peace Movement (PPM) from Lebanon. This course will be held from 21 to 29 June 2009 at the venue of the Beirut Arab University in Debbiye, Lebanon. This course aims to develop the competence of Arabic-speaking trainers and multipliers in working with human

rights education at national and regional level and to enable them to act as for human rights education with young people using Compass (Ittijahat).

The working language of the training course will be Arabic. The course is open for the residents of Lebanon, Jordan, Palestinian Authority, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, the Gulf states, and of the 47 member states of the Council of Europe.

This course is designed for participants who are or act as:

- Trainers active in non-formal education, especially within youth organisations and associations, in youth work activities and in other NGOs concerned with human rights education
- Trainers and multipliers active within formal education systems and interested in non-formal educational approaches and practices.

The application form for applying to the training course could be found in the attached presentation documents in English and Arabic. The deadline for applications is 21 May 2009.

An enrolment fee of 10 Euros is payable by each participant. This amount will be deducted from the amount to be reimbursed for travel expenses or paid during the course.

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Road Trip Writing Competition

MINI Space announces a new competition in writing. Tell us: if you could go on a road trip with this set up, where would you go? What would you do? Who would you take with you?

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- 2) Write your story
- 3) Leave it as a comment on this contest page.
- 4) Wait to hear if your story is the lucky winner.

Competition will end on May 29th, 2009 at 11:59 GMT.

http://www.minispac.com/en_us/article/Airstream-writing-competition/216/

The William Wilberforce PhD scholarship: crime, justice and human rights

Applications are invited from well-qualified graduates to pursue a PhD program in the Faculty of Arts & Social Sciences at the University of Hull, on a topic of their own devising which relates to the broad theme of crime, justice and human rights. The scholarship is named after William Wilberforce who was MP for Hull and whose Bill in parliament brought to an end the British Slave Trade.

This is an open competition, and the scholarship may be held in any one of our departments, across departmental boundaries, or in any of our interdisciplinary research groupings. Our departments include: Drama & Music, English, History, Humanities, Law (including a centre for Restorative Justice), Modern Languages, Politics & International Studies, and Social Sciences (which includes Criminology and Sociology). Our interdisciplinary research groupings include the Institute for Applied Ethics, the Larkin Centre for Poetry & Creative Writing, the Anthony Minghella Institute for Creativity & Innovation and the Wilberforce Institute for the study of Slavery & Emancipation.

The successful applicant will research an aspect of the relationship between crime, justice and human rights. Applicants are advised to familiarize themselves with the research interests and expertise of scholars in the Faculty.

Faculty Research Culture:

The successful candidate will be fully integrated into the research culture of the appropriate department(s) and research groupings. S/he will be encouraged to attend and participate in Research Seminars, and other events organized within the Faculty. In addition s/he will take part in a designated research skills module which involves thesis preparation as well as an introduction to professional peer review and training for the delivery

of conference papers and the organization of research events.

Further research training is available through participation in the University's Postgraduate Training Scheme.

Research students are encouraged to take part in conference activity and related public events, receive mentoring in relation to starting a publications record, and are eligible to apply to the relevant

departmental Research Committee for research expenses (conference fees and travel, research visits to libraries, the acquisition of specialist materials) of up to £300 p.a.; in addition they are eligible to apply for funding for an international conference (up to £500) to the Graduate School.

<http://www.hull.ac.uk/postgraduate/80thanniversaryphd/fass/crime.html>

On the occasion of the Nation's Unity 19th anniversary Al-Jeel Al-Jadeed Group celebrates education and culture



Al-Jeel Al-Jadeed believes in the importance of education and encouraging personnel working in this field to feel appreciated. This is why it had carried out an educational contest for school students which was between 12 and 25 May. The results of the contest will be announced at the beginning of the academic year in September and winning students will be given valuable awards.

The contest was under the theme "Patriotism moderation and balance" and was under the patronage of the Minister of Education. The cultural contest for the academic year 2008-2009 targeted more than 100,000 students from Sana'a governorate through a committee dedicated from the education office. Esam Al-Abed supervisor of the contest and Mahdi Al-Guwaidi media officer and Amin Al-Majidi member of the committee as well as Amin Hassa Public Relations officer at Al-Jeel Al-Jadeed Group attended the

launch, which was held at Aisha High school on Tuesday May 12.

Al-Jeel Al-Jadeed Group also participated as an official sponsor in the ceremony held by the School Book Press Corporation at the Cultural Center on Wednesday May 20, 2009 to honor 62 of its employees and workers in its Sana'a, Aden and Mukalla branches. The ceremony was attended by H.E. Dr. Abdulsalam Al-Jawfi, minister of education, Dr. Abdullah Abu Houria the corporation executive chairman, members of the board of directors as well as the deputies of education ministry. The Group was represented by Mr. Mohammed Al-Anesi, the group general manager and Mr. Abdul Rahman Abdullah Al-Anesi, public officer and manager of tenders department.

The group has also participated in a former event in honoring teachers at the Sana'a Cultural Center whereby more than 600 teachers were awarded valuable gifts from the group.

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Exceptional young activist Ibrahim Mothana to the Yemen Times:

“We as youth have to be the change we want to see in our world.”

Ibrahim Mothana is a 20 year-old Yemeni who had been involved in conferences and activities since his early youth. He had published articles since the age of 12 and is today studying Business Management at the University of Science and Technology in Sana'a. He is well known for his efforts in youth empowerment and rights advocacy across Yemen. He had just returned from Jordan, where he participated in the World Economic Forum as a Global Changemaker. Nadia Al-Sakkaf interviewed Mothana about his life and his views on how to empower Yemeni youth.

You started your activities from a very young age. What prompted you to be different?

Life is the most important school we attend, and as a passionate student I learned that we get as much as we give, we learn as far as we want to and it's an obligation on everyone to work as hard as possible before this short journey ends. It's a continuous learning process and to succeed, I always do my life "homework" and share what I learned with others.

I was also blessed to discover the joy of reading in my early childhood and honored to have started work experience when I was 12. These are some of the privileges that explain where and why I am here today.

My family is a reflection of the great values in Yemeni society, where many people believe that, I have a family therefore I am. We are eight, and I am the youngest son within my 5 brothers and sisters. We are from the beautiful and green Ibb.

My father is a businessman, and my mother is a great woman and a major factor behind the success of

our family and what we have achieved in our lives. All my sisters and brothers are highly educated, but we are all different when it comes to ideas and beliefs, and this mix of diversity and tolerance was a great advantage in my living environment.

I love reading and have been interested in writing since my childhood. My first articles were published in the magazine Majed and I was their correspondent in Yemen for 5 years. I also published some articles in Al-Thawra and Al-Jumhuriya on topics as varied as youth empowerment, economics and philosophy.

I have written for newspapers and am currently writing for news websites, forums and [university] newsletters. I am working now in finalizing the last chapters of a book on Arab Youth: facing Globalization challenges in the 21st century

Other than writing, you have extra curricular activities in the public sphere. Can you tell us about those?

I am interested in raising awareness



Representing Yemen at the UNESCO: Education for Sustainable Development Conference in April 2009 in Bonn Germany.

through public sessions or campaigns aimed to educate people, especially youth. In the last years, I have participated in some awareness raising campaigns like the First United Nations Global Road Safety Week, YLNG Company schools awareness creation program, "Stop Sectarianism" e-campaign and many others.

I am a member of the Arab Thought Foundation Youth Team, and I participate in the preparations for the Arab Thought Foundation Conference and the follow up process every year. I participated in the discussion of The National Children and Youth Strategy in Yemen and volunteered in the events launched by the Youth Advisory Committee.

I worked with the Human Rights Watch researchers during their work on the three reports that was issued on Yemen. I am also a member of the UNESCO Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) Youth voices and the ESD Youth consultation platform.

Our ESD Youth Voices team consists from 25 members from different countries representing the five continents, and we work [every year] on writing a shadow report to assess the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD), enhance youth empowerment in the DESD. Our recommendations were considered in the Bonn declaration that was adopted in April 2009.

You were the youngest international monitor in the 2006 presidential and local elections in Yemen. How did you become the youngest international monitor? What did you gain from that experience?

During the elections and despite the fact that I was still 17, I already had good experience in working with non-governmental organizations and the National Development Institute accepted my request to volunteer as an election monitor.

It was an extraordinary experience for me at that time, because I was reading a lot about different point of views on the need and validity of "democracy" and challenges facing the democratic transition of societies in the so-called "Third World" countries.

This experience offered live answers to many of my questions, enabled me to know more about the obstacles of implementing democracy in Yemen and the need of localiz-

ing modern concepts to match the diverse local cultures and values.

I monitored the elections in Khawlan and Jahaana, and from a social perspective it was very interesting to see how the democratic process is influencing people and becoming part of their mind sets even in such a conservative tribal areas in Yemen.

Today you are a Global Changemaker through the British Council Global Changemakers program. Tell us about that.

With all the political, financial and environmental problems the world is facing, we are all living moments of great uncertainty and challenges which need exceptional efforts and extraordinary ideas to create sustainable development for humanity.

It is an obligation for everyone to work towards our mutual goals, and I became a Global Changemaker to fulfill my duties towards my community, country and the world I am living in.

As a Global Changemaker, I believe youth can be the solution and youth empowerment is an important tool to benefit from the information revolution we are now living.

Recently the Global Changemakers launched awareness, advocacy and research projects in more than 80 countries and I was one of the selected Global Changemakers in Yemen.

What did you gain from your experience with Changemakers?

Although Global Changemakers is still a new experience for me, I have already learned a lot from it. It added to my confidence and made me believe that if young people are empowered and given the chance, they can provide concrete solutions and answers to crucial questions and challenges facing our existence.

Meeting other Global Changemakers who are positively influencing their communities and changing peoples' lives through community work, spreading awareness and advocating for rights was a great chance and a great proof on how we can positively change our globe and make a better tomorrow an achievable dream.

What did you do in Jordan?

I was honored to be one of the 20 Global Changemakers who were selected from different countries to participate in the World Economic Forum on the Middle East that took

place on the coast of the Dead Sea between May 15 and 17.

The event was attended by political, business and social leaders from more than 80 countries who came to follow up the G20 meeting and to discuss solutions to the problems facing our world.

During the event, I was selected to represent Global Changemakers in one of the discussion panels that took place during the forum.

I have a dream of a Yemen with equal rights for everyone - women and men- in the South or the North. A dream of a country where everyone has access to education, infrastructure and education. A nation without injustice, corruption, child labor, unemployment, civil wars, tribal conflicts, radicalism, weapons and qat.

What about the future, for you personally and for the country?

This is the ultimate question that I have been asked dozens of times since I was 5 years old and what amazes me is that the answer changes and evolves every time as a reaction to experience, knowledge and insight I gain from life.

It used to be easy to give an answer. I wished to be an astronaut when I was 5 years old, a businessman at 8, and an engineer at 12. But now I have decided to stop answering this question and to try to answer a tougher question which is: How can I help my country and assist the people living in it? No matter what I will be in the future, my goal is to keep learning and working hard to give a concrete answer for this question.

I have a dream of a Yemen with equal rights for everyone -women and men- in the South or the North. A dream of a country where everyone has access to education, infrastructure and education. A nation without injustice, corruption, child labor, unemployment, civil wars, tribal conflicts, radicalism, weapons and qat.

I have a dream of Yemen where all citizens from Sa'ada to Hadramout have a strong tolerant national identity and work together towards mutual goals of development and prosperity. I dream of a unified Yemen that people love and sacrifice themselves for spontaneously, not out of pressure to do so.

I know my dreams might be too good to be true, but I believe that today's dreams are tomorrow's realities and that history would have stopped thousands of years ago if they had stopped dreaming and working towards their dreams.

What do you think is the problem of Yemenis, and Yemeni youth?

There is no doubt that we face a lot of challenges and problems in Yemen, but one of my major concerns is the issue of identity especially within youth. We are living in a globalized world, and there is a crucial need for a tolerant, open-minded and strong national identity to face all challenges within the diverse multicultural national and international communities we are living in.

In Yemen, tribal, regional and sectarian identities are taking over national identity that unifies us as Yemenis. They create new primitive causes which contradict nobler national causes needed to develop our country. It's what Amin Malouf once called "deadly identities," an obstacle to development which could lead the country into an uncertain future if it continues to flourish.

What would you like to advise Yemeni youth?

I won't call it advice but rather a call for every young person to start shaping our future and to be "the change we want to see in our world," as Ghandi once said.

We are the majority of population in Yemen and the challenges facing us will only become tougher if we don't raise our voices and work to solve them.

Throughout history, human ideas have been a major resource, and the world has relied on brilliant minds to innovate and develop. Today, it's an urgent call for all the youth to start changing to shape tomorrow and use their potential to create a better future for our generation.

We are all living a defining moments of our history; a turning point where we have to work hard and hold the obligation shaping our destinies. It the time to decide between two options, either to be or not to be and I have enough hope that we will be able to choose the right option and move toward the path of success.



Discussion with Prince Bandar bin Khaled Al-Faisal during Arab Thought Conference "Fikr7" in 2008 in Cairo.



At the World Economic Forum in Jordan.

Tender Announcement**Republic of Yemen**

Sana'a water supply & sanitation local corporation
Sana'a Wastewater Networks Project
Sana'a Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade
AFESD Loan No.383-99.

The Yemeni Government has received a loan (No 383/99) from Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) toward the cost of Sana'a Wastewater network project/ Sana'a Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade. The loan covers part of the cost in (US Dollar) while the remaining part will be covered by Yemeni Government in Yemeni Rial (YR).

Sana'a Water and Sanitation Local Corporation (SWSLC) now invites sealed bids from eligible bidders for the implementation of Tech. measures for Sana'a WWTP upgrade of (65000 m3/d) on a lump sum fixed price Contract. The construction period is 720days while the maintenance & operation period is 365days. Bidding is open to all bidders meeting the post qualification requirements outlined in the bidding documents. The main requirements of which are: Audited balance sheets for the last (3) years. Minimum average annual turnover of USD (15 million), A 5 Million USD cash-flow requirement, Evidence of general experience for the last (10) years including (2) similar Projects each of (25) million USD and a minimum of one WWTP Project with digesters.

A brief description of the Project comprising: New inlet sewer pipe, Coarse screens, Pumping station, Buildings for screens, Grit chambers, Inflow measurement, Primary settling tanks, Gravity thickeners for primary sludge, Three anaerobic digesters with the digester building, Stabilized sludge thickeners, Two gas holders. Co-generation plant, Boiler station, Retention basin, Odor control filters, Site roads, Chambers, Pipe works, Boundary wall, Upgrading return sludge pumping station, With all external and Mechanical + Electrical Works and as outlined in bidding documents.

Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from and inspect the bidding documents at SWSLC office at the address below from 09:00a.m to 14:00 p.m. A complete set of bidding documents in English may be purchased by interested bidders on the submission of a written application to the address below and upon payment of a nonrefundable fee of 250USD till end of 15/july/2009.

Bids must be delivered to the address below by 11:00a.m on July /28 /2009. All bids must be accompanied by a bid security of Two Hundred Thousand US Dollar (200,000) bank guarantee. Late bids will be rejected.

Bids will be opened in the presence of bidders representatives who choose to attend at the address below at 12:00a.m on July/28 /2009.

SWSLC Address:

Sana'a water supply & sanitation local corporation
 Project Management Office
 Al-Hasaba. Beside the Ministry of Public Health & Population
 Al-Hasaba Street.
 Sana'a
 Republic of Yemen
 Phone + 967 1230656
 Fax + 967 1230656
 E-mail cdteam@y.net.ye

اعلان طرح مناقصة**الجمهورية اليمنية**

المؤسسة المحلية للمياه والصرف الصحي بأمانة العاصمة
مشروع شبكات الصرف الصحي بصنعاء
قرض الصندوق العربي (٩٩/٢٨٣)
رفع كفاءة محطة معالجة الصرف الصحي لمدينة صنعاء.

حصلت الحكومة اليمنية على قرض رقم (٩٩/٢٨٣) من الصندوق العربي للإنماء الاقتصادي والاجتماعي لتغطية كلفة مشروع شبكات الصرف الصحي بصنعاء / رفع كفاءة محطة المعالجة لمدينة صنعاء ويغطي القرض جزءاً من كلفة المشروع بالدولار الأمريكي بينما تغطي الحكومة اليمنية الجزء المتبقي بالريال اليمني.

تدعو المؤسسة المحلية للمياه والصرف الصحي بأمانة العاصمة المقاولين الذين تنطبق عليهم شروط التأهيل لتقديم عرض بظرف مختوم للقيام بتنفيذ مشروع رفع كفاءة محطة المعالجة لمدينة صنعاء (بطاقة استيعابية ٦٥٠٠٠ م^٣/يوم) على مبدأ التعاقد على سعر مقطوع ثابت علماً بأن مدة تنفيذ المشروع (٧٢٠ يوماً) ومدة الصيانة والتشغيل (٣٦٥ يوماً).

المناقصة مفتوحة لجميع المناقصين الذين تنطبق عليهم شروط التأهيل اللاحق والتي من ضمن أهم متطلباتها تقديم كشف حساب مالي لأخر ثلاث سنوات. معدل حجم العمل السنوي بحد أدنى ١٥ مليون دولار، سيولة نقدية بقيمة خمسة ملايين دولار، إثبات عن الخبرة العامة لأخر عشر سنوات متضمن مشروعين مماثلين كل منهما بقيمة (٢٥) مليون دولار و مشروع واحد على الأقل لمحطات معالجة باستخدام المخمرات.

وصف مختصر للمشروع: يتكون المشروع من خط صرف صحي جديد لمدخل المحطة، مصافي خشنة، محطة رفع، مصافي ناعمة، مبنى للمصافي، أحواض إزالة الرمال، جهاز قياس التدفق للمياه الداخلة للمحطة، أحواض ترسيب أولية، مكثفات للرواسب الأولية، مخمرات لاهوائية مع المباني التابعة لها، مكثفات للرواسب الثانوية، خزانات غاز، محطة توليد طاقة، محطة غلايات مياه، أجهزة إزالة الروائح، طرق وأعمال خطوط، سور حماية، تعديل محطة ضخ الحماة الراجعة وجميع الأعمال الداخلية والخارجية وأعمال الميكانيك والكهرباء المبنية في وثائق العطاء.

يمكن للمقاولين الذين تنطبق عليهم شروط التأهيل والراغبين للدخول في المناقصة الحصول على معلومات إضافية والاطلاع على وثائق العطاء في مكاتب المؤسسة المحلية للمياه والصرف الصحي على عنوانهم المبين أدناه ما بين الساعة التاسعة صباحاً والثانية بعد الظهر ويمكنهم شراء نسخة كاملة عن وثائق العطاء باللغة الانجليزية بموجب تقديمهم طلب خطي للمؤسسة على العنوان المبين أدناه وذلك مقابل مبلغ غير مسترد قدره ٢٥٠ دولار أمريكي وذلك حتى نهاية دوام يوم ١٥ / يوليو / ٢٠٠٩.

تودع العروض في العنوان المبين أدناه بموعد أقصاه الساعة ١١ الحادية عشر من صباح يوم ٢٨ / يوليو / ٢٠٠٩ ويجب إرفاق كفاية دخول للمناقصة مع العرض المقدم بقيمة (٢٠٠٠٠٠ دولار) مانتى ألف دولار أمريكي كفاية بنكية ولن يتم قبول العروض التي تصل متأخرة عن الموعد المحدد.

سيتم فتح العروض بحضور ممثلين عن المتقدمين للعروض الراغبين في حضور جلسة فتح العروض في العنوان المبين أدناه وذلك في الساعة ١٢ الثانية عشر ظهراً يوم ٢٨ / يوليو / ٢٠٠٩.

عنوان المؤسسة المحلية للمياه والصرف الصحي:

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 فاكس +٩٦٧١٢٣٠٦٥٦
 بريد الالكتروني cdteam@y.net.ye

Republic of Yemen**Ministry of Water and Environment****Sana'a Water Supply & Sanitation Local Corporation**

Consultancy Services for Preparation of Detailed Design and Tender Document, and Construction Supervision
Invitation for Expressions of Interest

1. The Republic of Yemen, has received a Credit from the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) towards the cost of Sana'a Wastewater network project/ Sana'a Wastewater Treatment Plant, and intends to apply part of the proceeds of this credit to payments under the contract for "consulting services for Sana'a New Wastewater Treatment Plant and Effluent Reuse Project". as the following:

Phase I : preparation of Detailed Design and tender document, and
Phase II: Construction Supervision,

2. Through Sana'a Water Supply & Sanitation Local Corporation, the Ministry of Water and Environment now invites the eligible international consulting firms to indicate their interest in providing the above services. Interested consultants must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services (brochures, description of similar assignments, experience in similar conditions, availability of appropriate skills among staff etc.) **Joint venture or association among foreign, Arab and local consulting firms is encouraged.**

3. A consultant (or a joint venture/association) will be selected in accordance with the procedures set out in the Arab fund and Government of Yemen Guidelines (www.htb.gov.ye).

4. Interested consultants may obtain further information between 09:00 hrs and 14:30 hrs at the address shown below.

5. Two copies of the EOI must be delivered to the address below not later than 12:00 hours (Yemen Standard Time) on TUE. June 30, 2009. Office of the Project Director

Sana'a Water Supply & Sanitation
Local Corporation Al-Hasaba Street. AL-Idha'a Road B.O.Box 2659
Beside the Ministry of Public Health & Population
Al-Hasaba.
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
Phone + 967 1230656
Fax + 967 1230656

6. The minimum requirement for short listing of any consulting firm (joint venture or association) is:

- Submission of the latest Company's prospectus (with attachments if necessary);
- Successful experience as a consulting firm for at least ten (10) years. Additionally, a specific requirement is to have successful experience as a consulting firm over the last five (5) years in the **Design and supervision** of at least two (2) projects each of a similar nature and size, preferably in Yemen or the region; and
- References from previous or ongoing clients.

الجمهورية اليمنية**وزارة المياه والبيئة****المؤسسة المحلية للمياه والصرف الصحي - أمانة العاصمة**

طلب إبداء الرغبة في تقديم الخدمات الاستشارية لإعداد التصاميم النهائية
ووثيقة المناقصة والإشراف على التنفيذ

١- حصلت الجمهورية اليمنية على قرض من الصندوق العربي للإنماء الاقتصادي والاجتماعي لتمويل تكاليف مشروع شبكات الصرف الصحي / الأعمال الاستشارية لمحطة معالجة مياه الصرف الصحي الجديد، وسوف يتم تخصيص جزء من التمويل لتغطية عقد خدمات استشارية لمشروع محطة معالجة مياه الصرف الصحي الجديد وإعادة استخدام المياه المعالجة كالتالي

المرحلة الأولى : إعداد التصاميم النهائية ووثائق المناقصة.**المرحلة الثانية : الإشراف على تنفيذ المشروع.**

٢- تدعو وزارة المياه والبيئة ممثلة بالمؤسسة المحلية للمياه والصرف الصحي - أمانة العاصمة جميع الشركات والمكاتب الاستشارية الدولية للتعبير عن اهتمامها وتقديم وثائقها لانجاز الخدمات المذكورة أعلاه . يجب على الشركات المهتمة تقديم الوثائق (نشره تعريفي - وصف لأعمال مماثلة قامت بها الشركة - توضيح لكفاءة الاستشاري المتقدم والكادر العامل لديه) ويفضل الشركات التي لديها ائتلاف مع شركات استشارية عربية ومحلية.

٣- سوف يتم اختيار الشركة على معايير الصندوق العربي للإنماء الاقتصادي والاجتماعي ولوائح الجمهورية اليمنية (www.htb.gov.ye).

٤- يمكن الحصول على معلومات اضافية في أوقات الدوام الرسمي من المؤسسة المحلية للمياه والصرف الصحي على الإعلان الموضح أسفل هذا الإعلان.

٥- يجب تسليم نسختين من وثائق إبداء الرغبة إلى العنوان الموضح أسفل الإعلان في موعد أقصاه الساعة ١٢ من يوم الثلاثاء ٣٠ يونيو ٢٠٠٩م.

مكتب مدير المشروع**المؤسسة المحلية للمياه والصرف الصحي - أمانة العاصمة****الحصبة - جوار وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان**

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يجب أن تشمل وثائق ابداء الرغبة على جميع الوثائق المذكورة أعلاه أو على الأقل الوثائق التالية:

- لإقتديم نشرات تعريفية حديثة عن الشركة (مع أية مرفقات).
- لإخبره لا تقل عن عشر سنوات كشركه استشاريه .
- لإخبره ناجحة لأكثر من خمس سنوات في التصميم والإنشاء أن تكون الشركة قد نفذت مشروعين ذات طبيعة وحجم مشابه ويفضل أن يكون ذلك في اليمن أو في المنطقة.
- لإقتديم رسائل تركيه من أرباب عمل حاليين اوسابقين .

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 must be Yemeni nationals

Job Title: Maritime Radar / Lookout Operator – Ref. No. 257
Department: Security
Work Location: Balhaf
Duration: 1 year fixed-tem contract

Duties & Responsibilities:

Maritime Radar / lookout Operator is a position held jointly by two employees (for operational reasons), with at all times one monitoring the radar console and the other on lookout duties.

Working hours are 12 hours per day on a rotational basis (29 days site, 27 days leave). Duties will include:

- Set up and maintaining of look out binoculars and radar display to ensure best performance
- Identification of any tracks in radar and visual range, and classification in accordance with given criteria and radar information
- Suspect tracks visual following and reporting, including surface situation plots on status charts and plotting boards
- Maritime VHF Interrogation (English and Arabic language) of any unidentified tracks
- Report to Security Control Room Supervisor any suspect tracks with all elements according to classification criteria
- Monitor and Report harbor day to day activity to Harbormaster
- Gathering and reporting weather information
- Track following using ARPA, AIS, EBL and VRM, and use CPA Calculations

Qualifications Required:

- Minimum of 2 years of relevant work experience
- Interest in working with electronic equipment
- Basic understanding of Radar theory and basic radar maintenance an advantage
- Basic understanding of Maritime communications procedures, and maritime communications vocabulary an advantage
- Clear and precise communicator (in Arabic and English)
- Good concentration and a rigorous approach to work role

Job Title: Human Resources Officer – Ref. No. 258
Department: Human Resources
Work Location: Sana'a

Duties & Responsibilities:

The jobholder will report to the Head of HR Administration. Applicants should be aware that a transfer to Balhaf at a future point is possibility. Job Dimensions include, but not limited to the following:

- Contributes to the overall administrative responsibilities of the HR department, both internal and company-wide.
- Ensures the preparations of monthly reports (Manpower, Overtime, Sick leave, Leave balances, etc.) and analyses their evolution.
- Studies and analyzes Yemeni labour laws and proposes changes in administrative rules, benefit and compensation programs to keep them complying with laws. Provides information and consultation concerning such analysis to personnel and management.
- Liaises, as required, with concerned government authorities regarding labour disputes and the interpretation of labour laws and related matters.
- Supervises and controls the applications and renewals of all administrative formalities and ensures proper implementation for all the personnel.
- Provides administrative assistance to Balhaf site HR team with regard to counselling, explaining policies and procedures, payment of expense claims, etc.
- Assists with Salary Surveys and alert senior management of movements in salaries and benefits and advise senior management in order to maintain competitiveness and retain high calibre staff.
- Administers the Company's Medical scheme, ensuring optimum medical assistance for staff and their families, and strong control of scheme costs and administration.
- Administer the Company's Staff Savings Plan, ensuring that funds contributed by staff and Yemen LNG are invested securely for the long term benefit of employees, with adequate safeguards.
- Maintain the database of Job Descriptions and evaluations, and the Company Organization Chart.
- In conjunction with colleagues throughout the Company, ensure that newly recruited or arrived personnel are inducted efficiently into the Company, paying particular attention to safety, security, business ethics and security considerations.

Qualifications Required:

- University degree in business administration or equivalent.
- Qualification in HR or related field (or working toward same)
- Minimum of eight years experience in HR / HR Administration roles.
- Fluent in written and spoken Arabic and English.
- Experienced with use of MS Word, MS Excel and MS Outlook.
- High level of commitment, result oriented and highly concerned with detail.

Job Title: Stock Management Supervisor – Ref. No. 259
Department: Industrial Logistics and Stock - OPERATIONS
Work Location: Sana'a

Duties & Responsibilities:

- Ensure a reliable availability of spares in stock necessary for the maintenance and operation of Balhaf LNG , plant and 38" Pipeline
- Ensure the training of the Stock Management Officers in Material Master Data Creation.
- Control and ensure the efficiency of the complete Material Master Creation's Process, in accordance with the Yemen LNG Stock Management Rules and Procedures, in coordination with the Stock Management Team and the Requesters, Technical Administrators and Methods Planning.
- Control, in real time, the level if items in stock, analyze their consumption and propose, in liaison with the Technical Administrators and Users, actions for the Stock replenishment, optimization and obsolescence.
- Follow-up of the Stock Replenishment / Procurement processes.
- Prepare weekly, monthly and yearly reports of the Material Master Creation and all stock movements.
- Assist Balhaf Plant warehousing for material reception, rules, and procedures; set up and review of their application.

- Participate to the Stock Inventory Audit, control and deal with procedure for obsolete items.
- Replace the Stock Management Superintendent during his leave

Qualifications Required:

- Minimum of 10 Years of experience in Oil & Gas Industry: material controls, inventory control systems and warehousing organization
- Team player, excellent managerial and interpersonal skills, with capability to operate in multi-cultural environment
- Excellent standard of written and spoken English
- Extensive knowledge in SAP/UNISUP on MM (Material Master) Module.
- Excellent knowledge of typical computer software programs (Microsoft Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Outlook etc)
- Well organized, Able to work autonomously but also to coach other staff.

Job Title: Stock Management Officer – Ref. No. 260
Reports to: Industrial Logistics and Stock - OPERATIONS
Work Location: Sana'a

Duties & Responsibilities:

- Participate in each stage of the stock management process (replenishment and optimization) including Balhaf warehouse stock physical monitoring.
- Record and update of a daily basis all MM Creation / Modification requests in a networked journal. (Ensure that the MM Creation's request doesn't already exist in the SAP-UNISUP-Ro'ya Data Base).
- Ensure the creation and the coding of the Material Master Data
- Participate in the complete Material Master Creation's Process in coordination with the Stock Management supervision.
- Launch and update on a monthly basis the Material Replenishment Planning report.
- Set-up the replenishment quantities and consolidate them into SAP-UNISUP-Ro'ya.
- Prepare weekly, monthly and yearly reports of the Material Master Creation.
- Assist Balhaf Plant warehousing for material reception.

Qualifications Required:

- Minimum of 5 Years of experience of material inventory control systems and warehousing organizations, ideally gained in Oil & Gas Industry
- Teamplayer, with excellent interpersonal skills, with capability to operate in multi-cultural environment.
- Excellent standard of written and spoken English
- Knowledge in SAP/UNISUP on MM (Material Master) Module.
- Good knowledge of typical computer software programs (Microsoft Word, Excel, Powerpoint, Outlooketc.) and familiarity with and/or the willingness to learn other related systems.
- Well organized and able to work autonomously but also to train / coach others.

Job Title: Paramedic – Ref. NO. 261
Reports to: HSE Manager
Work Location: Balhaf
Duration: 12 month contract

Duties & Responsibilities:

Medical care

- Carries out routine consultations, prescribes treatment and monitors its efficiency, carries out minor operations and follows them up, refers cases as necessary
- Gives the required advice concerning the prevention of infectious diseases and diseases associated with local conditions.
- Administers emergency healthcare and prepares patients for evacuation.
- Ensures that all medical intervention resources and equipment are available and fully operational 24/24 hrs, especially the emergency bags, mobile equipment and medical vehicles, so that interventions can be made on any location on-site.
- Ensures that all personnel receive psychological support
- Manages equipment and the stock of medicines, ensures that they meet on-site needs, organizes stock renewal and monitors medical device vigilance
- Contributes to developing emergency procedures and organizes drill runs
- Organizes the teaching of first-aid
- Manages, when required, the vaccination of all members of personnel
- Inspects the certificates of fitness of personnel from contracted companies, organises fitness-for-work medicals if necessary
- Authorizes exemption from, or incapacity to work for cases within their capabilities and refers cases as necessary

Hygiene

- Organizes Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points - HACCP with the Camp Boss
- Carries out and delegates the carrying out of regular inspections of: all stages in the food chain, living quarters and their adjacent buildings, the quality of water and waste management
- Organizes sanitary education for all members of personnel and controls personal hygiene
- Ensures that all catering personal are fit to work
- Notifies Site Management of any significant anomaly identified during these inspections
- General
- Sends a regular activity report to Balhaf and HSSE management
- Keeps the medical activity register(s) up to date
- Carries out the information, awareness-raising and screening programs set out by the affiliate health officer
- Attends HSE meetings and, collaborates with site management on any useful issues
- Must attend regular continuous training sessions during his/her off-duty periods

Minimum Qualifications Requirements:

- Degree or diploma or other relevant medical qualification
- Minimum of 8 Years of experience as paramedic on a large industrial site.
- Excellent interpersonal skills, with capability to operate in multi-cultural environment.
- Excellent standard 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, mentioning the title and the reference number of the position you are applying for.

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.

To hell with the Yemeni press!

By: Mona Safwan

Yemeni journalists have not been given more opportunity to celebrate their "freedom, democracy and plurality," which they have boasted about to their neighboring colleagues near and far. The time and margin of freedom are over. All journalists in totalitarian countries have started to gloat over the fate of "the free journalists of Yemen," after it was recently reduced to that of their Arab peers in Syria and Libya. The most spiteful are the closest, in Saudi Arabia.

Yemeni journalists -and I am one of them- have been accustomed to boasting about the highest ceiling to freedom of expression in the Arab world, particularly compared to Egypt. What is written in the Yemeni newspapers is more daring than what is written in the Egyptian newspapers. Here, we have a larger scope of freedom and the ruler accepts criticism, we say. We spoke too fast.

The Yemeni ruler seems to have changed course from his speeches 19 years ago. Why does he want to cause headache? It means here that there is nothing easier than totalitarian rule. Mr. President knows that with such a step he need not fear any threat from the enemies of unity -or bold journalists- to his authority and regime, as qat is available and cheap, the extent of their influence is only some ineffective statements or as the Egyptian say, "irresponsible actions."

But angry journalists whose freedom has been curtailed will not organize a demonstration and break into Parliament or the president's office to reclaim democracy and freedom claiming there is no value to life without them.

They will not stage peaceful protests in front of the Cabinet or Ministry of Information until their newspapers are free to publish. Definitely, they will never think of promoting this matter through any of these peaceful means to preserve their individual safety.

The government will let them send emails and, in case that becomes boring, there are always enough prisons for all the citizens of Yemen.

Yemen has turned back to its natural origin. This alien culture didn't suit it and seemed strange. Even journalists themselves didn't believe that they were in a free and democratic country.

Now you have to believe it! Democracy was a claim which we all believed. It is not the issue that the government believed it, as it is free to say anything and believe it. But the real problem is that the opposition, journalists, political parties and human rights activists believed it, too.

The bigger tragedy is that some people believe that what is going on now is only equivalent to a small punishment by a tender mother and that matters will return to their ordinary course soon!

Granted freedom is taken back

Yemeni journalists who call for freedom today are not those who struggled to achieve it. They just woke up 19 years ago and found it at their door.

So it is the right of the one who granted it to take it back. As the Egyptian saying goes, "He gave, he took back and it's up to him to compensate." Freedom was not originally meant for them and they don't know its value, so we will take it back.

It came easily to Yemeni journalists who never dreamt of it. They boasted about it to their Arab colleagues. But when arrests began, intimidation increased bringing them down to the level of their Arab peers more. Unfair trials reached their climax and journalists lost their freedom. Now, they no longer have the freedom they took for granted.

Although the quality of Yemeni press wasn't that good when journalists were free, it said that Yemenis were not accustomed to saying so in public. Despite the press being confused and cautious, still it was not immune to harm and horror. It was accused of damaging unity all the same just because it wanted freedom and freedom of information in Yemen.

In such a case, closing down newspapers that are hostile to unity spread good all over Yemen soon. Through targeting these newspapers that reject the accomplishment of unity, Yemen is promised unprecedented wellbeing.

These newspapers didn't incite against unity, but it was better to close them down as they caused trouble to the ruler and prevented him from achieving his noble national tasks. None of these newspapers doubted or threatened any of the national principles in any way, but this is not important. What is important is that they were closed down.

Journalists and writers of these newspapers sustained material and moral loss and I lost my weekly column, this trivial loss is simple before the stability and unity of Yemen.

Yemen resumed its stability through closing down six newspapers. To hell with these newspapers! If it ends the political crisis, to hell with every journalist! And if unity -the accomplishments of which we always hear about- prevails, to hell with the Yemeni people!

The problem is that the unprecedented act of closing the six newspapers may be an introduction to worse. If Yemen is undergoing storms of separation, civil war, chaos and instability -if the latter actually exists, and closing down newspapers ends these storms, then it is easy to close them down! And if closing down newspapers is the beginning of the storm, then this is not a problem.

We sacrifice freedom for unity

Yemeni unity is now like an old woman threatened by death, but it is only 19 years old. This is a serious and crucial stage in its life. For 19 years old, we have been hearing the same expression and we will hear it again for the next 19 years, if there is an age for unity after it has overcome its enemies: the journalists, of course.

Journalists were those who most benefited from Yemeni unity, the biggest accomplishment of which was "freedom of the press." But it is not reasonable that the ruler tire himself out in negotiations to complete the unification process to benefit journalists.

It is also not reasonable that he waste his health and time to protect unity for journalists to benefit from. This is far above what the ruler can bear. Villain journalists who exploited unity to attack him and criticize his accomplishments deserve to be closed

down. An end to this farce was overdue.

Unity has always been endangered and to protect it we must endanger ourselves, even though unity does not protect us. We in Yemen sacrificed everything precious in a war for unity. Many were killed, others exiled and many people suffered for the sake of unity. We are also ready to enter a second and third war, if necessary, for unity.

For the sake of unity, the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP), "the partner in achieving unity," was excluded to become part of the weak opposition. The noose was tightened around political pluralism and freedoms. Arrests, assassinations and secret detentions increased, and people no longer feel safe. All this in sacrifice for unity!

The economic, political and human rights situation has deteriorated. Journalists have been intimidated and newspapers closed down in an unprecedented act for the sake of unity. Let all die for the sake of unity! But so far, we don't know what or rather who - exactly is unity. -

Unity whose only accomplishment of "freedom and democratic pluralism" was stormed for the sake of unity! If unity means the regime controls all parts of Yemen -east, west, south and north- then this is another aspect of unity.

Unity that Yemenis knew was one flag, two leaders, democracy, free newspapers, strong parties and balanced parliament. All these were lost and only the flag and a leader remained to celebrate them every year, which we didn't agree on. We basically didn't agree on anything! They just said "unity" and we said "good".

They said "freedom" and we said, "That is a great blessing from God." They said "Now we will take it all away," and we only said, "Why? Down with you!" But we still have to celebrate this year as if we had lost nothing.

Unity was a political decision and so was press freedom. It wasn't a demand that the ruler responded to. There was no war for freedom, but there was a war for unity. Unity for which blood was shed should remain, and freedom which was only ink on paper should die immediately.

Those who had interest in unity launched a war for its sake, but those whose interests lie in press freedom haven't launched a war of any kind, except by email.

In general, Yemenis returned to their salimin, or safe bases. But I don't like to say "Salimin" for fear of being accused of being a secessionist like the southern leader called "Salimin" who was assassinated despite supporting unity!

If Yemenis prefer life over death, the classical way of defending a sacred freedom, they have only to issue and distribute their newspapers from abroad as they will never be distributed inside the country. They could also design a website, but it will be blocked.

The other option, more dangerous, is to remain in their former newspapers chewing qat, writing reports that will destabilize the regime, and regain freedom by sending emails. This is a difficult choice, but one they are forced to make.

Of course, the guards of freedom have made this choice since the beginning.

Source: newsyemen.net

COMMON SENSE

The tide against misguided extremism is turning (2/2)

The Moslem World needs to assess the damage of extremism

It is not clear how the offensive in Pakistan against Taliban Pakistan is going, but it is for certain that there is no turning back now for the extremists of the Wahhabi genre have shown that they are way behind in their outlook towards the modern world and in their attitude towards humanity in general. The experience with the Taliban in Afghanistan has shown that extremism only begets a violent culture that has zero returns for its proponents and a very dangerous backlash against the entire Moslem world in general. The menacing threat posed by the Taliban to the peace and stability of Pakistan was really a threat that the entire Moslem World could do without. The bloody murder of Mrs. Benazir Bhutto in December 2007 had shown the Pakistanis that Taliban was out to destroy all hopes of Pakistan ever joining the modern slate of nations that respect human life, tolerate all religious persuasions and look towards the progress and tranquility of humanity in general and the Moslem World in particular. This observer recalls when Mrs. Bhutto became Prime Minister of Pakistan in 1988, some of the Salafi preachers in Yemen were actually alarmed that "the Pakistanis could not find among them a man to become Prime Minister of the country that they had to elect Benazir to the post."

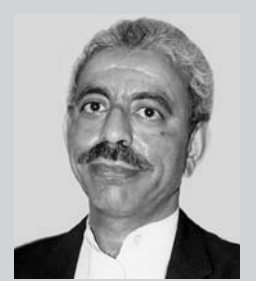
The Taliban and Wahhabi genre do not accept any form of democratic rule and they certainly do not recognize women yet as human beings not just worthy of becoming Prime Ministers of their country, but worthy and deserving of a good education. This observer also recalls that Benazir Bhutto was one of the few who recognized the danger of falling into the Saudi financial assistance deal in return for the spread of Wahhabism in Pakistan. The Saudis had promised to provide ample assistance to Benazir's Government if they allowed Wahhabi Madrasas to be built throughout Pakistan. Of course, Benazir Bhutto recognized that these madrasas were the breeding grounds for scientifically reared Islamic youth who then become human lethal ordnances laden with TNT blowing up people left and right without any clear strategic objective or even human logic. She went on to build 7,000 schools a year in Pakistan to make sure that there was no excuse for having to succumb to Saudi pressure of this sort.

While we are on the tie-up of the Wahhabi Establishment in Saudi Arabia with the international flare up of terrorism, it is not surprising to find that the Saudis are not at all sure as to how to confront the recent backlash against the spread of Taliban or other militant groups that are as far away from Islam as any criminal gang could ever be. The Saudi press lately, especially the English versions pursued concerted efforts to associate Al-Qaeda either with Iran or with any form of Shiism in the world. This kind of association is somewhat puzzling to most Moslems of the world and it is not clear who the Saudis are trying to convince of this logic.

Some observers are quick to suggest that the Saudis might be fearful that the United States might indeed start sifting through the past relationship that Saudi Arabia has had with terrorism, notwithstanding the efforts by the Saudi press to disassociate with terrorism altogether. In the Moslem World, wherever one goes, all mainstream Moslems are quick to point out the great harm that the extremism of the Wahhabis genera has caused to the image of Islam as a religion of peace and tolerance and human cohesion, as well as a forward looking religion that insists that the attainment of knowledge and scientific progress is tantamount to living a worthy life for any Moslem and thus it is not clear why Wahhabi clerics (note that these clerics tend to behave like medieval monks of the Catholic Church who despised learning and had Christian husbands have their women tied up in chastity belts).

Surely, the likes of Abu Sayyaf or Abu Sayyaf or any of these not so recognized Moslem pious figures have raised eyebrows with their gun-toting images in front of the video cameras (there was one shooting this observer recalls in which Zarqawi was actually unable to get his automatic rifle to shoot!). But these images are the kind of images extremists of the Wahhabi genre like to project. They saw in this as being appealing to the uneducated innocent pious Moslems and thus went out of their way to show how such extremists are the right protectors and defenders of the Moslem faith. However, they have now been worn out and with the bad results that these extremists have succeeded in achieving, not to mention the gory death that has always been associated with militants of this genre, many Moslems are no longer accepting extremism of any kind and surely not that of the Taliban genre. Thus from the reading of the Saudi press, one senses that the Wahhabi Establishment and their political and military backers, the House of Saud, are on the defensive. Even their press campaigns find areas of conflict between them. For example there was an article in Al-Shark Al-Awsat (aawsat.com/english/news.asp?section=2&id=16758) last week that stated that Al-Qaeda fighters were heading towards Sa'ada to engage with the Houthis. Yet in an article in Al-Hayat, they said that Al-Qaeda was allied to the Houthis (www.daralhayat.com/portalaricledahl/17469). The former and the latter all were not slow in trying to associate some linkage of Al-Qaeda to Iran, but they did not show consistent thoughts or logic and thus indicate a sense of desperation within the religious and sovereign establishments in Saudi Arabia.

Hassan Al-Haifi has been a Yemeni political economist and journalist for more than 20 years. He may be blogged at: <http://com-senfromyem.blogspot.com/>



By: Hassan Al-Haifi



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Where did they go in Lebanon?

When the Lebanese national-unity government was formed following the Doha agreement in spring 2008, it pledged to uncover the fate of the thousands who "disappeared" during the country's civil war. A year later, rights-groups say significant steps towards fulfilling the vow have yet to be made.

By: ALEXANDRA SANDELS
MENASSAT

The last time Jeanette Joseph saw her brother, Milad Joseph, was twenty-six years ago, in 1983.

The civil war was raging, and one day, her brother mysteriously disappeared from Beirut's airport road. For twenty-five years, Jeanette didn't receive one shred of information on what had happened to her brother.

Was Milad dead? Had he been taken into detention? If so, where? These were some of the questions she used to ask herself over and over throughout the years.

Last year, in an unexpected development, Jeanette Joseph was approached by a man who claimed to have been in prison with her brother - in Syria.

"He told me he had been with Milad in prison over there. In Tadmor, Syria," Joseph told MENASSAT.

Jeanette Joseph now eagerly awaits the day when she will be able to see her brother again; something she is convinced she will do in the future.

Milad Joseph is one of the thousands of Lebanese who disappeared, were kidnapped, or put in secret detention during the civil war.

While the exact number of disappearances during the war remains unknown, some put the estimate at around 17,000 people.

For 15-years following the civil war, dissidents opposing Syria's continued presence in Lebanon were often subject to detainment - some were never heard from again.

Until this day, many of the families of the "disappeared" are still waiting to find out what happened to their loved ones on that day they didn't come home, be it fifteen, twenty-five, or thirty-four years ago.

"We want the truth"

At the garden of Horsh Beirut, an area reported to contain several mass graves from the civil war, rights-groups launched their report "It is our right to know," calling on the national Lebanese government to provide compensation to the families of the disappeared and to immediately make public the findings of the national committee on the cases of disappearances.

"Ladies and gentlemen, thirty four years have passed since the eruption of the war in Lebanon, and nineteen years have gone by since its end...and yet, the state is still intent on denying the families of victims of enforced



Relatives of the Lebanese disappeared who disappeared during the civil war (1975-1990) and in years during Syria's presence in Lebanon (1990-2005). © Alex Sandels

disappearances their right to know what happened to their beloved, including whether they are still alive or not!" a spokeswoman representing the Lebanese Center for Human Rights (CLDH), the Support of Lebanese in Detention and Exile (SOLIDE), and the Committee of the Families of the Kidnapped and Disappeared in Lebanon read from the report.

Her statement was cheered on by a sizable audience of family members holding up old black and white pictures of their missing loved ones before photographers and TV cameras. "We want to know what happened to

our children. Let us know if they're dead or alive. We want the truth," one woman cried out.

"Yes, we've spent half our lives demonstrating in the streets," another woman in her sixties filled in.

Reporters took down statements from relatives of the missing following the conference, surrounded by a crowd of mothers, sisters, and fathers, all seeking to share their stories.

"Ahmed Saad Eddin, 17, disappeared in 1976. Ali Mekki. Also went missing in 1976. 18-year old Jamal Maruf. Disappeared during the massacres in the Palestinian camps of

Sabra and Chatila in 1982."

Demands

For several years now, family members of the disappeared from all over the country have gathered day after day outside the United Nations ESCWA building in Beirut to protest the disappearance of their sons', brothers', or husbands' disappearances. Some of them setting up small tents at the location.

But these days, their cause doesn't seem to be attracting much attention.

"Nothing happens. At this point, it's just us over there at ESCWA and some journalists every now and then," one mother who regularly protests her son's disappearance in 1976 outside the UN facility told MENASSAT.

As stipulated in the report, the organizations are demanding compensation from the Lebanese authorities for the "moral damage incurred to the families of victims of enforced disappearances, based on the violation of their right to know".

If granted the compensation, the committees say they plan to establish a body that would provide the family members of the disappeared with vital services, such as psychological support.

If the government does not meet the demand, the organizations threaten to bring the motion before the State Consultative Council.

The second demand calls on the authorities to provide the committees with copies of the investigations and findings from the national commission that was set up to handle cases of forced disappearances in 2005.

In a related development, New

York-based rights group Human Rights Watch issued a report this week, urging the joint Syrian-Lebanese committee established to investigate cases of disappearances that involve Syrian security services to make official all the information the body has received in the last 4 years.

Political virginity

So why does Jeanette Joseph think the truth about her brother has been withheld from her up until now?

"The authorities are not doing anything. They're scared of Syria...of asking questions on this subject," she responds. "All they do in the Parliament is drink coffee".

Wahid Al Asmar, Secretary General of CLDH told MENASSAT that the politicians simply don't want to revisit information from the dark period of history that was the civil war - especially when Lebanese politicians wearing pressed and fitted suits were wearing military fatigues and black shades during their militia days.

"They don't want to go back now that they think they have reached political virginity, wearing their ties and suits," Al-Asmar said.

As for the upcoming Parliamentary elections, Joseph says she has hopes the issue of Lebanon's disappeared would take precedent in the future.

And yes, she will cast her ballot on June 6 - for her brother.

"On that white piece of paper I'm putting in the box, I will write my brother's name and no one else. Everyone who has a missing loved one should do this. Maybe that would help them understand something must be done," she said.

Holes in the US Afghan-Pakistan strategy

By: Shahzad Chaudhry

Lahore, Pakistan - The affable US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton needs to pay close attention to the serious gaping hole in US President Barack Obama's "AfPak" (Afghan-Pakistan) strategy: the absence of a cooperative geo-political security regime in the larger Afghanistan-Pakistan-India region.

The United States is in a unique and historical position in terms of its influence with all three countries. Pakistan holds the key to the long-term stability of South and West Asia. An unstable or socially fragmented Pakistan could mean an entirely unstable Afghanistan, regardless of the quality and expanse of democratic dispensation there.

Inalienably, there is a need to provide a sense of assurance to Pakistan's 28 million Pashtuns, who live predominantly in the North West Frontier Province and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan. To achieve this, Pakistan itself needs to be secure and stable. This realisation is

entirely missing from the proposed political construct the United States wishes to use to deal with the region. The United States' emphasis continues to be on a transactional relationship with returns from Pakistan. This irks the Pakistani sense of self-respect, national pride and dignity.

Pakistan's nuclear status haunts the Western world, mostly for the wrong reasons. It is not the command and control mechanisms that should be of any serious concern; it is the insidious aspersions on the quality and character of the human resources engaged in the strategic programmes that betray a transparent and unsavoury attempt to demean Pakistan's credentials as a nuclear power.

The United States does not understand the very strong sense of nationalism that the nuclear programme evokes in the Pakistani people, which in a strange paradox becomes a shield against any attempt to retrench, dislodge or dismantle its capability. Similarly, any effort to attach religious definition to Pakistan's nuclear capability is mala fide and a figment of the West's imagination. Pakistanis neither

give the capability any religious association, nor do they accept such a classification.

For the much larger majority, Pakistani nationalism pride will override religious identification. More than the nuclear arsenal, it is the socio-political and economic instability of Pakistan that should haunt the world.

If there is anything that triggers Pakistan's nationalistic sentiment more than its nuclear capability, it is events in the Indo-Pakistan context.

By excluding India from the larger mosaic of declared American intent in its "AfPak" policy, Americans have denied themselves the assurance of a sustainable, secure and stable region. This is the missing kernel in the political stability equation for South Asia, and a major omission in the new strategy.

Socio-political stability, lying at the heart of regional stability, is the key to forging a cooperative regional mechanism built around shared stakes and progressive, prosperous futures. Trade, food safety nets, energy corridors and enhanced connectivity can weave threads of interdependence in the entire

region that can only augur a better tomorrow.

To reach that end though, the prescriptive methodology will need to be replaced with an inclusive, cooperative framework, far different than what the new American establishment is currently willing to entertain. For America to be the honest broker, it is imperative that its own credibility within the larger region too is established without doubt.

Two things can be done by the Americans straight away: one, provide a de facto acceptance of Pakistan's nuclear status by concluding a treaty similar to the one signed with India. This would lay to rest the bogey that American ambivalence to Pakistan is intended to bring into dispute Pakistan's nuclear assets, and that the United States wants to de-fang Pakistan of her nuclear capability.

Second, the United States should use newly gained influence with India to encourage it to work with Pakistan to resolve long-standing issues. Since a solution to the Kashmir issue was nearly ready about two years ago, it may need just a little more attention. With a

resurgent Congress in India and a re-assured and more confident prime minister, Manmohan Singh, perhaps now is the time for the United States to help remove the biggest strategic roadblock in the Indo-Pak relationship.

Without these two nations evolving their relationship on a more cooperative and even keel, a better future for South Asia can never be ensured. But, if that proves too sensitive as a triggering platform, the United States would do well to arbitrate the more pervasive issue of managing shared water resources.

If these steps cannot be part of the US agenda, there is precious little that the United States can ever hope for beyond its transactional objectives. There too, the credibility of intent will always be seriously questioned on both sides.

Even more disconcerting, the post-American environment will be greatly more fractious and unstable with newer issues coming to the fore. The American effort to expand, enlarge, re-equip and re-train the Afghan military - which may in future establish even deeper links with India - will place

Pakistan in a crunch. This in turn is likely to push Pakistan into a corner.

Pakistan can be more secure socio-politically only if it is included in regional and global linkages as a trusted partner and equal player. Prescriptive hierarchies will be the antithesis of a stable end-state that should be the prime international objective. It is imperative to understand the psycho-social make up of the Pakistani mind and its likely responses to emotive issues. What may appear clever can only have countervailing consequences. Transparency and cooperative engagement alone can move the region forward smoothly.

Shahzad Chaudhry (shahzad.a.chaudhry@gmail.com) is a security and defence analyst. This abridged article is distributed by the Common Ground News Service (CGNews) with permission from the Daily Times. The full text can be found at www.dailytimes.com.pk. Source: Daily Times, 25 May 2009, www.dailytimes.com.pk. Copyright permission is granted for publication.

The false promise of global governance standards

By: Lucian Bebchuk

Cambridge - In the wake of last year's global financial meltdown, there is now widespread recognition that

inadequate investor protection can significantly affect how stock markets and economies develop, as well as how individual firms perform. The increased focus on improving corporate governance has produced a demand for reliable standards for evaluating governance in publicly traded companies worldwide. World Bank officials, shareholder advisers, and financial economists have all made considerable efforts to develop such standards.

The notion of a single set of criteria to evaluate the governance of publicly traded firms worldwide is undoubtedly appealing. Both investors and publicly traded firms are operating in increasingly integrated global capital markets. But the quest for a single set

of global governance standards is misguided.

Yes, over the last decade, there has been growing use of global governance standards, largely developed in the United States, to assess how countries and companies around the world protect minority investors. But these efforts have overlooked fundamental differences between controlled companies, which have a controlling shareholder, and widely held firms that lack such a controller. While widely held firms dominate the capital markets of the US and the UK, controlled companies dominate in most other countries.

Widely held and controlled companies differ considerably in the governance problems their investors face. In widely held firms, the concern is about opportunism by managers, who exercise de facto control; in controlled firms, the concern is about opportunism by the controlling

shareholder at the expense of minority shareholders.

Because the basic governance problems in the two types of firms are considerably different, arrangements that benefit investors in widely held firms might be irrelevant or even counterproductive in controlled firms, and vice versa. As a result, applying a single standard for assessing investor protection worldwide is bound to miss the mark with respect to widely held firms, controlled firms, or both.

Consider, for example, the Corporate Governance Quotient system, developed by the US firm RiskMetrics, the world's dominant shareholder advisory firm. RiskMetrics' system, which is used by institutional investors around the world, attaches considerable weight to the arrangements governing contests for control.

These arrangements are, indeed, important for investors in widely held firms. When a company has a

controlling shareholder, however, control contests are not possible, and the arrangements governing such contests are thus irrelevant.

Investors and public officials in countries where controlled companies dominate should stop using global governance standards based on the designers' experience with widely held firms in the US. Rather, they should strive to develop standards appropriate for controlled firms.

Most obviously, assessments of controlled companies should not give significant weight to arrangements governing contests for corporate control. Similarly, arrangements that make the firm's board of directors more responsive to the wishes of a majority of shareholders, such as making it easier for shareholders to replace directors, can serve the interests of investors in widely held firms, but are counterproductive for investors in controlled firms. In

controlled firms, where the concern is diversion from minority shareholders, making directors even more responsive to the controller will likely make minority investors still more vulnerable.

Moreover, in countries that have many controlled firms, close attention should be paid to related-party transactions and to the taking of corporate opportunities - the main ways in which value may be diverted from minority investors in such firms. To address such problems, arrangements that enable a minority of shareholders to veto related party transactions - arrangements which are not warranted in widely held firms - could well be valuable.

Finally, when assessing controlled companies, the independence of directors should not be judged largely by looking at the extent to which they are independent of the company on whose board they serve. Rather,

considerable attention should be given to their independence from the controlling shareholder.

To improve corporate governance and investor protection, public officials and investors in countries whose capital markets are dominated by controlled companies should be wary of global governance standards developed for US companies. They should focus on the special problems of controlled companies and on the rules that would work best for protecting smaller investors in such companies.

Lucian Bebchuk is Professor of law, economics, and finance, and Director of the corporate governance program, at Harvard Law School. This commentary builds on a recent white paper, "The Elusive Quest for Global Governance Standards, co-authored with Assaf Hamdani. Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2009. www.project-syndicate.org

Death road

By: Saddam Al-Ashmori
For the Yemen Times

Extending for 20 kilometers from the neighborhood of Shumaila to the Amran roundabout, Al-Sitteen is one of three highways in Sana'a to have recently witnessed an increase in traffic accidents and claimed the lives of many.

Increasingly, people call it the road of death.

Shay'e Warqa, 50, didn't know that he would be stained with blood on Al-Sitteen: "My father went out to buy paint from one of stores on Al-Sitteen," said his eldest son. "As he crossed the street, a car crushed him as the driver was driving at breakneck speed. He was taken to hospital and now he is still in a coma."

"The driver confessed his mistake and said that it should be a lesson for the other drivers who drive fast. He said that had he driven slowly, he wouldn't have had to pawn off his car to cover treatment expenses."

Warqa's son added that the government built the highway and didn't provide the other services such as traffic signs and bridges for pedestrians.

Abdulwahab Al-Matari, social leader of the Wadi Humaid neighborhood located to the west of Al-Sitteen, said that residents send their children to schools faraway because they are afraid that they might be caught up in a traffic accident on this dangerous highway.

"My brother and his seven year-old son were crossing Al-Sitteen when a car ran them over," said Al-Matari. "They were taken to hospital. My brother died and his son died after having been unconscious for five months. The cost of treatment was over YR 5 million. But the government doesn't pay attention to the traffic accidents, or try to tackle the issue."

People working in the stores along Al-Sitteen confirm that they hear about traffic accidents almost every day, pointing out that these accidents cause material damage as well as kill people or make them paralyzed.

"When people come and tell us about traffic accidents that take place on this road, we are not surprised as we hear every day about them," said Al-Matari, owner of a restaurant on Al-Sitteen. "Drivers drive fast as the highway is long and there are no bridges or tunnels for pedestrians, or even traffic signs"

"The government should find solutions to this problem as traffic accidents are increasing, particularly during Ramadan when a lot of people go shopping at the malls along the road."

Dr. Hassan Al-Yafi'ee, a physician working at the Intensive Care Unit of Azal Private Hospital, said that the death toll due to traffic accidents that



on Al-Sitteen worrying: "We don't have exact statistics on the number of people who have died, but cases that the hospital receives are increasing," he said. "Many of these die or become permanently handicapped. There should be urgent solutions to this problem."

The Yemeni Association for the Consumer Protection has sent a letter to Abdurrahman Al-Akw'a, mayor of Sana'a, demanding that urgent solutions be taken to prevent traffic accidents on this road.

The association said that these accidents claim life of dozens of people, and demanded that bridges be constructed in areas that witness extensive pedestrian movement and renovate the alternative streets that drivers will use during bridge construction to prevent accidents that result from ramps and holes on those streets.

Mohammed Shaher, vice-director of Traffic Administration, said that the administration had already taken many

measures to prevent accidents on Al-Sitteen, including the construction of tunnels suitable for heavy vehicles on the Amran and Al-Misbahi roundabouts.

"We have already started constructing tunnels for pedestrians," said Shaher. "Tunnels were constructed opposite Al-Eman University and other areas that have witnessed an increase of traffic accidents."

Shaher further said that constructing barriers that separate trucks from the other cars will limit accidents. He attributed the reason of traffic accidents to drivers who drive at breakneck speed, pointing out that these drivers exceed the speed limit which is 60 kilometers per hour for cars, and 40 kilometers per hour for trucks. He said that the administration doesn't have the devices that control their speed and reduce traffic accidents.

"The big problem is also that there are trade centers and malls on this street and there are no special places

for parking at these centers, which causes crowds and accidents," said Shaher.

According to official statistics from the General Traffic Administration, traffic accidents are increasing. In the western area of Sana'a, within which is the longest part of Al-Sitteen is located, there were 7,590 road accidents between 2002 and 2008. The accidents resulted in 340 deaths and 4,262 injured.

The report added that there were up to 20,307 accidents traffic accidents in Sana'a between 2004 and 2008. Up to 1597 people died due to these accidents and 8,654 others were seriously injured. The material damage of the accidents amounted to YR 3.3 billion.

Between 1995 and 2008, there were up to 55,420 traffic accidents in Sana'a alone. Up to 3,308 people died due to traffic accidents and 16,526 were injured due to these, and material damage amounted to over YR 6 billion, according to the report.

Vacancies

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interested applicants should send their C.V to
fax number : 01-503925

Project of Community Therapeutic Care (CTC) Nutrition interventions for children under 5 years old in Sa'ada

By: Isam Eldin A.Al-Hussein

The project is carried out by Charitable Society for Social Welfare (CSSW) in cooperation and coordination with Health and Population office in Sa'ada governorate and in cooperation with UNICEF within the frame of the support offered for people affected by war in the governorate.

The project basically aims to improve the health and nutrition situation of the displaced children below 5 years old in the governorate. It also aims to support infrastructure of the health facilities in the targeted areas to offer health services and nutrition care of continuous quality in the targeted areas in the governorate.

Among the most important outputs of the project are the recovery and improvement of the nutrition situation of 1500 children below five years old in the targeted areas, as well as decrease of the number of severe and medium malnutrition cases in those areas. The outputs include empowering knowledge of societies and service



15 OTP centers established in the governorate and providing nutritional services.

presenters in the internal and external remedial nutrition centers in the targeted areas.

Period of the project

First phase: 3 months
Second phase: 8 months (from October to May 2008).

The most accomplishments of the project:

- 1- Training three trainers in the field of social treatment of malnutrition cases.
- 2- Training and qualifying 64 health workers in the targeted facilities in the field of social treatment and care for malnutrition cases.
- 3- Training 107 male and female volunteers in the field of social care for malnutrition cases among children below 5 years old in the targeted areas.
- 4- Opening and operating 15 centers for

the Outreach Therapeutic Program (OTP) in the camps and the targeted communities in 8 districts.

- 5- Regular supply for centers of external remedial nutrition with drug and remedial food for children below 5 years old in the targeted areas.
- 6- Treating and caring for 3144 malnutrition cases of children below 5 years old in the targeted areas by the end of February 2009.
- 7- Recovery of 1479 cases of acute malnutrition in the targeted areas by the end of January 2009.
- 8- Establishing a data base for the health workers, volunteers and data collectors in the field of nutrition in Sa'ada governorate.
- 9- The total number of beneficiaries from health education sessions

and nutrition guidance mounted to 4845 individuals.

- 10- Carrying out 10 social surveys to sort out malnutrition cases among children below 5 years old and transferring them to external malnutrition centers in the targeted areas.
- 11- The total number of children who were included in the social surveys mounted to 9866 children in the targeted areas.
- 12- Up to 32754 packs of remedial food (PB5) and 1225 packs of plumpy nuts were distributed for malnourished children through centers of external social remedial nutrition.
- 13- The total number of the transferred cases which were sorted out on the social surveys amounted to 4814 children transferred to receive treatment in the external treatment centers.
- 14- The training directory was printed and distributed among volunteers and the guidance directory was printed

The project build strong infrastructure for delivering nutritional services



and distributed among health workers in the field of community care for malnutrition cases among children below 5 years old.

15- A system for health information was in the field of nutrition established circulated in all internal and external remedial nutrition centers in the governorate.

17- Two memoranda of understanding were signed with Health and Population Office and branch of the Yemeni Red Crescent Association in the governorate to coordinate and cooperate in carrying out activities of the project.

18- Building capacities and qualifying of the CSSW in the field of offering services of community nutrition and care for malnutrition cases among children.

16- Studying the evaluation of the health and nutrition situation of



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
وَمَا تَنْبَغِيكَ إِلَّا أَنْ تَصْبِرِي عَلَى مَا آتَاكَ اللَّهُ وَإِنَّا لَإِلَهِ الْجَحِيمِ
اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

بقلوب مؤمنة بقضاء الله وقدره

نتقدم بأحر التعازي وأصدق المواساة القلبية إلى

الإخوة / رياض طه الأصبحي

فكري طه الأصبحي

محمد طه الأصبحي

عبد الرحيم طه الأصبحي

وليد طه الأصبحي

لوفاة المغفور لها بإذن الله تعالى \ والدتهم

سائلين المولى عز وجل أن يتغمد الفقيدة بواسع رحمته ومغفرته

وأن يسكنها فسيح جناته ويُلهم أهلها و ذويها الصبر والسلوان ...

إنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون

الأسيفون:

الشيخ / عبدالله عبد الرحمن الأديمي

الأستاذ / عبدالرحمن عبدالله الأديمي

الأستاذ / ياسين الأصبحي

Government of Yemen

Ministry of Water and Environment — Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation WATER SECTOR SUPPORT PROGRAM Terms of Reference for Internal Auditor

Background:

The Water Sector Support Program (WSSP) is a multi-donor initiative designed to support the implementation of the National Water Sector Strategy and Investment Plan (NWSSIP). WSSP will provide funds of about US\$340 million on a Sector-wide basis over a five year period (2009-2014) to be financed from the Government of Yemen and their Development Partners (WB — Germany — Netherlands).

For the purpose of ensuring the proper coordination and execution of the Program, the Government shall maintain (Inter Ministerial Steering Committee) assisted with an Executive Secretariat in carrying out its duties. Under the Executive Secretariat a centralized Internal Audit department for the program will be established with qualified staff to conduct sample transaction checks and advise corrective measures as needed in order to insure proper and adequate FM implementation of the program.

Now WSSP Executive Secretariat invites qualified and experienced local specialists to apply for the post of Internal Auditor within the program Internal Audit department.

Objective:

The objective of the internal auditor is to provide an independent, objective assurance and consulting activity designed to add value and improve the Program's operations. It is intended to help the Program accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control, and governance processes. This objective is achieved by examining, evaluating and reporting on the adequacy of the project's control environment via a number of individual audits each year. Based on this work, advice and recommendations will be made where necessary, as to how procedures can be improved to manage the risks faced in achieving project objectives.

Scope:

The scope of the internal auditor includes examining and evaluating the policies, procedures and systems which are in place to ensure: reliability and integrity of information, compliance with policies, plans, procedures, laws and regulations; safeguarding assets; economical and efficient use of resources; and accomplishment of project objectives.

Tasks and Responsibilities

Under the direct supervision of the CTA/ES/WSSP and the Internal Audit department manager, the Internal Auditor will perform without being limited the following tasks and responsibilities:

- (1) Conduct quarterly visits on the implementing units to (i) perform sample checks; (ii) ensure proper controls are applied; and (iii) review the processes followed to ensure compliance with the Development Partners-DPs guidelines as well as manuals of the program implementing units.
- (2) Perform ex-post reviews on sample IFRs to ensure accuracy, reasonability and maintenance of full support by the implementing units.
- (3) Prepare progress reports to the IA manager and the CTA on his visits to implementing units including his findings and recommendations.
- (4) Assist the IA manager on the preparation of quarterly reports to the CTA/ES/WSSP and the Minister of Water and Minister of Irrigation with copies to the implementing units FM consultants and finance directors on their field visit results and actions that should be taken.
- (5) Follow up on the implementation of rectifying actions from previous reports.
- (6) Assist the IA manager on the preparation of a semi annual summary report to the IMSC on the main shortcomings and findings of the program and rectifying actions required.
- (7) Co-ordination of overall audit activity
- (8) Liaison as necessary with other internal and external oversight agencies e.g. external auditors and inspectors.
- (9) Any other needs that may be deemed necessary to the internal audit control.

Qualifications and Requirements:

1. Minimum Education Bachelor Degree in Accounting.
2. 10 years of work experience in the field of financial management and related issues, of which 7 years relevant experience with financial matters and procedures of Foreign Donors, and 5 years overall experience with Government financial systems and regulations and public sector.
3. Knowledge of International Accounting Standards and International Standards on Auditing.
4. Good knowledge of English and Arabic Languages, with ability to prepare, present, and discuss findings in written and oral in the two languages.
5. Computer literate with strong skills in Microsoft Office and related financial software.
6. Good interpersonal and communication skills, with the function to work within a team mission.

Duration of assignment:

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

Interested applications, who strictly meet above requirements, may submit their applications with CVs and supporting documents during working hours to the address below by (June, 17, 2009).

Dr. Abdul Wahed Mukred — WSSP ES Team Leader (Office within Sana'a Basin Project) West Wide of Al-Seteen Street at end of 20th. Street (Tel. +967 1 469156/7/9 Fax +967 1 469158 Mobile +967 733725348 Email: awmukred@yemen.net.ye

Only short-listed candidates will be contacted for interviews.



Vacancy Advertisement

The World Bank Office in Sana'a has an immediate vacancy for a Financial Management Specialist. The FMS will report to the Regional Financial Management Manager (RFMM) and will be part of the Financial Management team of the Africa & Middle East Region, Financial Management Unit (MNAFM)

Responsibilities and Scope of Work:

- Assess the adequacy of the Borrower's project financial management systems and their ability to manage and monitor World Bank financed projects. This includes budgeting, policies and procedures, internal controls, accounting, financial reporting and auditing;
- Assist the Borrower and the World Bank Task Team members on financial management requirements, including monitoring and reporting issues;
- Carry out supervision work to ensure that project financial management systems are functioning appropriately, including the periodic review of project financial management reports for financial performance;
- Provide financial management guidance for the development of technical assistance programs and evaluate and monitor their implementation. Provide guidance and advice to borrowers and bank staff on capacity building in projects and with public sector accountability institutions;
- Assess the selection and engagement of auditors, ensuring their suitability including their independence, and competence to perform; and ensures that the borrower provides auditors with all the relevant information (including Terms of Reference and the Bank's own requirements) necessary to carry out their engagement;
- Participate in and lead teams that carry out public financial management analytical work and provide relevant information on country specific issues to country units, sector staff and task teams on generic country specific financial management and disbursement issues

Selection Criteria:

Minimum Education: professional accountant (CPA, CA or equivalent) with a Bachelors degree in accounting, business, finance, economics, or related subject **Minimum Years of Relevant Experience:** 5

- Knowledge of International Accounting Standards and International Standards on Auditing;
- Familiarity with public sector financial management;
- Experience with internal control systems and procedures (including familiarity with COSO), with the ability to assess such systems and recommend remedial action where necessary;
- Ability to review, analyze and evaluate financial statements and audit reports in diverse sectors and circumstances;
- Experience in auditing and knowledge of what to do with respect to qualified audit reports and matters arising from management letters.

For full consideration, please apply on-line via <http://www.worldbank.org/careers> and choose job vacancy number 090910. The closing date is June 12, 2009.



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Islamic Relief Yemen (IRY) is seeking qualified candidate to fill the following vacancy:

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- ¥ Coordinate, develop, monitor and evaluate programmes and projects activities
- ¥ Prepare periodic reports on the progress of operational projects and related plans both narrative and financial.

Requirements:

- ¥ Graduate in Development Studies or any other social Science
- ¥ Minimum 3 yrs senior development and Emergency relief management experience.
- ¥ Ability to write proposals and develop linkages with INGOs and GO
- ¥ Working knowledge of Microsoft Word, Excel and internet applications.
- ¥ Excellent command of the English language (advantage to have Arabic)
- ¥ Good communication skills

Please send a copy of your CV latest by 10th June 2009.

Admin Department
Islamic Relief Yemen,
P O Box 15088, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
Or Email: info@iryemen.org

*Applicants should be sympathetic to the values and principles of Islamic Relief
Islamic Relief is an equal opportunities employer.
Only short-listed candidates will be contacted.*

Islamic Relief is an international relief and development charity with its headquarters in the UK that aims to alleviate the suffering of the world's poorest people

Regional economic outlook: Middle East and Central Asia

Summarized by: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

While the global crisis is spreading around the world in many different ways, ironically, the one channel through which the downturn is not affecting the Middle East and Central Asia region in any significant way is through direct exposure to financial stress (and "toxic" assets) in the United States and Europe. The downturn is instead affecting the region through three indirect channels:

- Sharp drop in oil prices, which is shrinking revenues for oil exporters, as well as import costs for oil importers;
- Contraction in global demand, trade, and related activity, which is lowering exports, tourism, and remittances; and
- Tightening of international credit markets and lower investor appetite for risk, which is affecting capital inflows, depressing local asset prices, and reducing investment.

These factors are weighing on region's countries in different ways, depending on where they are and what they do. The drop in oil prices has most directly affected the oil-exporting countries, whose oil revenues in 2009 will be less than half what they were in 2008. Lower oil prices are, by contrast, helping to reduce import costs for oil-importing countries, offsetting to some extent the decline in their own export receipts.



Women selling homemade Lahoo [Yemeni type of bread] at the Al-Qa'a public market. One of Yemen's urgent economic problems is the non inclusion of unorganized sectors in the national economy, especially women's work.

Yemeni government debt has steadily decreased since 2000 when it was 57.7 percent of the GDP by about five percent until 2008 when it was reported at 36.1 percent of the GDP. However economic forecasts indicate that it will increase to 39.9 percent of the GDP this year because of the economic crisis.

Countries that can afford to maintain or enhance spending, such as many of the oil and commodity exporters, can and should do so. Other countries in the Middle East will be more fiscally constrained, but most countries will have some scope to loosen monetary policy. All countries will need to keep a close eye on conditions in their banking systems. And some countries will need to allow greater flexibility in their exchange rates.

Middle Eastern Oil-Exporting Countries

The oil exporters comprise 12 countries: the six countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)—Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates) and Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Sudan, and Yemen.

Together, they account for 65 percent of global oil reserves and 45 percent of natural gas reserves. The countries are mainly exporters of oil, gas, and refined products, with oil and gas contributing about 50 percent to GDP and 80 percent to revenue. They are diverse and differ substantially in terms of per capita GDP, which in 2008 ranged from \$1,200 in Yemen to over \$70,000 in Qatar. The GCC subgroup is relatively homogenous, however, with similar economic and political institutions and relatively less diverse per capita incomes.

By keeping fiscal spending up where there is the fiscal space to do so, despite falling revenue, most MEOEs have been able to mitigate the effect of the crisis on their domestic economic activity. This has helped avert an exacerbation of the negative feedback loop between financial conditions and the real sector and has supported growth elsewhere in the region and globally.

Fiscal policies will need to strike a balance between supporting domestic demand and adjusting to lower oil revenue (for an uncertain period of time). Most countries of the group envisage maintaining investment expenditure, although some have indicated they would reduce

Outlays if faced with further revenue shortfalls. Saudi Arabia has announced the largest fiscal stimulus package among the G-20 for 2009–10 and a

Yemen has the lowest goods and services exports revenues in the region, with only USD 9.4 billion in 2008, its highest since 2000. This amount is predicted to decrease in 2009 by at least USD 3 billion. Yemen imported goods and services in 2008 amounting to USD 9.3 billion. This amount is also predicted to decrease to USD 7.3 billion in 2009.

\$400 billion investment plan over five years. In general, countries with adequate fiscal space should continue to stimulate domestic demand. Expenditures should be limited to reversible measures and focused on high-quality investment. Capacity expansion decisions in the oil sector should continue to be based on the long-term outlook for global demand,

in order to minimize large fluctuations in oil prices, serve the strategic interest of exporters, and contribute to global economic stability.

In countries with more limited fiscal space, expenditure prioritization will be necessary to maintain fiscal sustainability, especially if oil prices remain at their current level for a prolonged period. A few countries have taken measures to consolidate their fiscal positions, especially in view of the scarcity of external financing. Some countries— notably Iran, Sudan, and Yemen—were already in deficit in 2008 and are planning to significantly reduce expenditures to preserve fiscal sustainability.

For example, the Iranian administration has proposed to parliament a significant increase in energy prices. In Yemen, the authorities issued a decree cutting many expenditure items and have reduced energy subsidies to industry. In Sudan, transfers to the provinces have declined, reflecting lower oil receipts, and the authorities are considering increasing excise taxes on luxury items and rationalizing value-added tax and tariff exemptions. Sudan is also facing binding financing constraints, having official foreign reserves coverage of about one month of imports.

Middle Eastern Oil-Importing Countries

The MEOI group of countries is diverse in terms of geography, level of development, and integration with global and regional markets. Per capita income levels vary widely, as do poverty rates within the group. In terms of nominal GDP, the group is dominated by Egypt and Pakistan (75 percent). Although more diverse in terms of economic structure than the MEOEs and the CCA, the MEOIs do share some common features—including close economic and trade ties with the GCC and Western Europe, lower levels of financial development and integration with world financial markets, and higher levels of public debt.

The global financial crisis has played

out differently among countries in the group but, as a whole, the financial sectors in the MEOIs have weathered the first round of the crisis reasonably well. Stock markets in the region were hit hard during 2008 in the wake of the first round of the world crisis and diminished investor appetite. With the exception of Egypt and Pakistan, however, the decline in stock markets was generally less pronounced than the global emerging market average. For some emerging markets (Egypt, Lebanon, Pakistan), the pressure from financial turbulence in the more advanced economies has also had an impact through reduced access to international capital markets, lower deposit inflows, and higher rollover risk. However, with the exception of Pakistan, sovereign debt premiums have been no higher than the emerging market average.

There have been no significant runs on banks in the MEOI countries, nor notable bank failures. The resilience of the banking system in the MEOI group reflects, for the most part, the limited foreign exposure of commercial banks, and their relatively high level of liquidity. A few restrictions on capital account transactions also remain in some countries. One country (Jordan) instituted a blanket guarantee on bank deposits, while Egypt reiterated an existing blanket guarantee.

While evidence of financial contagion appears to have been limited and centered on the few countries in the group with significant ties to international capital markets, there remains the risk of second round effects from the global recession. Slower trade and investment, sliding economic performance, and pressure on corporate balance sheets could eventually play through to the financial sector in the form of non-performing loans.

The global financial crisis and recession will weigh on growth in the MEOIs. Because the direct impact of the global financial crisis on these countries has been limited, average growth held up well in 2008, boosted also by strong levels of FDI. The prospects for 2009 are extremely uncertain, and in these circumstances, projections must be considered to be only

	Consumer Price Inflation							
	(Year average; in percent)							
	Average						Proj.	Proj.
	2000–04	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
MENAP	5.0	7.1	5.6	6.9	9.3	15.2	9.9	7.8
Middle Eastern oil exporters	5.8	7.1	5.5	6.8	10.3	15.6	10.0	8.5
Algeria	2.4	3.6	1.6	2.5	3.6	4.5	4.6	3.4
Bahrain	-1.8	2.2	2.6	2.0	3.3	3.5	3.0	2.5
Iran	14.2	15.3	10.4	11.9	18.4	26.0	18.0	15.0
Iraq	16.4	7.8	37.0	53.2	30.8	3.5	13.8	8.0
Kuwait	1.2	1.3	4.1	3.1	5.5	10.5	6.0	4.8
Libya	-4.5	1.0	2.9	1.4	6.2	10.4	6.5	4.5
Oman	-0.3	0.7	1.9	3.4	5.9	12.6	6.2	6.0
Qatar	2.5	6.8	8.8	11.8	13.8	15.0	9.0	8.4
Saudi Arabia	-0.2	0.4	0.6	2.3	4.1	9.9	5.5	4.5
Sudan	7.5	8.4	8.5	7.2	8.0	14.3	9.0	8.0
United Arab Emirates	3.0	5.0	6.2	9.3	11.1	11.5	2.0	3.1
Yemen	11.7	12.5	9.9	10.8	7.9	19.0	12.0	13.3

	Real GDP Growth							
	(Annual change; in percent)							
	Average						Proj.	Proj.
	2000–04	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
MENAP	5.1	6.0	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.7	2.6	3.6
Middle Eastern oil exporters	5.6	6.1	6.0	5.5	6.0	5.4	2.3	3.8
Algeria	4.3	5.2	5.1	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.1	3.9
Bahrain	7.7	5.6	7.9	6.7	8.1	6.1	2.6	3.5
Iran	5.7	5.1	4.7	5.8	7.8	4.5	3.2	3.0
Iraq	...	46.5	-0.7	6.2	1.5	9.8	6.9	6.7
Kuwait	13.3	10.2	10.6	5.1	2.5	6.3	-1.1	2.4
Libya	3.1	4.4	10.3	6.7	6.8	6.7	1.1	2.8
Oman	4.6	5.3	6.0	6.8	6.4	6.2	3.0	3.8
Qatar	8.9	17.7	9.2	15.0	15.3	16.4	18.0	16.4
Saudi Arabia	3.7	5.3	5.6	3.0	3.5	4.6	-0.9	2.9
Sudan	6.4	5.1	6.3	11.3	10.2	6.8	4.0	5.0
United Arab Emirates	7.7	9.7	8.2	9.4	6.3	7.4	-0.6	1.6
Yemen	4.3	4.0	5.6	3.2	3.3	3.9	7.7	4.7

indicative. Looking ahead, however, it does seem likely that the slowdown in growth in the MEOIs' main trading partners will adversely affect exports, tourism, workers' remittances, and FDI. And the ongoing credit crunch will limit access to international capital markets. Real GDP growth for the group is projected to halve to 3.2 percent in 2009 from 6.2 percent in 2008.

The MEOIs will be affected to different degrees by economic developments in their main trading partners, particu-

larly the GCC and Europe. Strong countercyclical policies in the GCC should help cushion the impact on their own growth, and thereby on growth in their MEOI trading partners.

The Regional Economic Outlook: Middle East and Central Asia (REO) is prepared every six months by the Middle East and Central Asia Department of the International Monetary Fund. This is May's 2009 report.

Highlights

The countries in the Middle East and Central Asia region grew strongly in 2008, but the global crisis is now affecting these countries, and economic and financial vulnerabilities are rising.

- The downturn in the advanced economies and the drop in international commodity prices since the fall of 2008 have hit export earnings, investment flows, and remittances.
- Economic growth in the Middle East and Central Asia countries could slow to 2 percent in 2009 from 6 percent in 2008. Despite lower oil revenues, many Middle Eastern oil-exporting countries (MEOEs) are expected to maintain their spending programs, which will contribute an important stimulus to global demand.

• The external current account of the MEOEs as a whole could record a deficit of \$10 billion in 2009, compared with a surplus of \$400 billion in 2008.

- Inflation is coming down sharply from the peaks recorded in the summer of 2008, in line with lower food and fuel prices.
- A few MEOEs have seen problems emerge in their banking systems, but the authorities have acted swiftly to deal with them through capital injections and liquidity measures. Oil-importing countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MEOIs) will be particularly affected by the slow down in Europe.
- Many MEOIs that have high debt levels lack sufficient fiscal space to

undertake countercyclical expenditure and thereby cushion the impact of lower external inflows.

- With inflation coming down, there is more room for monetary easing.
- In some MEOI countries, rising unemployment will likely intensify poverty and other social pressures, and increase the need to enhance social safety nets.
- Middle East and Central Asia countries may need to support domestic demand for a longer period, strengthen financial systems further, and develop crisis management frameworks.
- For low-income countries, increased donor financing will be necessary to maintain needed economic development.

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Letter to the president

Your Excellency:

The Overseas Press Club of America objects strenuously to your crack-down on the independent press in Yemen, and asks you to immediately suspend attacks on the press by your military units.

Since the beginning of May, it has been reliably reported that your government imposed week-long bans on publishing by eight independent newspapers, asserting that their reporting was "harming national unity." Nothing could be further from the truth. By seeking to suppress professional reporting of what we understand are deep-seated regional differences within your country, you only nurture distrust of official statements, and encourage parties on all sides to promote their goals through rumors and baseless accounts of conflicts.

According to Human Rights Watch, attacks on your independent press have escalated in the last two weeks. They include:

— The seizure and burning of delivery trucks on May 1 and 3 that belong to al-Ayyam, the popular independent daily.

— An attack on the headquarters of al Ayyam on May 12 by government troops, who clashed with demonstrators who sought to have the newspaper re-open after being banned from publishing by your government.

— The creation and approval of a new media court, set to open on May 16, that would try press cases swiftly.

— The arrest of two influential bloggers. Yahya Bamahfud, blogger and former editor of the Hadharamaut news site in the city of Mukalla, and Fuad Rashid, editor of the Mukalla Press Web site, were both arrested in security raids in which their computer equipment and documents were seized.

Local journalists told the U.S.-based Committee to Protect Journalists that the most important target of the crack-down is Hisham Basraheel, the editor of al-Ayyam, who has led coverage of protests against the government by dissidents from south Yemen and whose newspaper has published pictures of clashes in which three persons were killed.

The Overseas Press Club of America is an independent organization of journalists that has been defending press freedom around the world for seventy years. We understand that the clashes were in part designed to protest the joining of North and South Yemen fifteen years ago, and that some South Yemen factions feel their interests in the oil-rich area have been neglected. We also understand from reporting of Reuters and others that your government has expressed legitimate concerns about the revival of al Qaeda militant factions in the south, and that your security forces have been alerted

to look for terrorist movements.

We agree that those developments, if true, raise serious concerns about national security. But we fail to see how suppressing and muzzling the press even with partial bans of publication serves your interest. On the contrary, a vigilant and independent press can be your ally by adding independent confirmation to your concerns and can help win international support for your efforts.

Your Excellency, your nation has signed international agreements guaranteeing free expression as part of broad-based human rights codes. We refer to the Arab Charter on Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Yemen's current and past harassment of journalists runs counter to those codes. We urge you to disband the special media court, lift all bans on publication, and order your security forces to dis-engage from further attacks of any kind on the press.

Respectfully yours,
Robert J. Dowling and Larry Martz
Freedom of the Press Committee
Overseas Press Club of America (OPC)
40 West 45 Street
New York, New York 10036
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Call to stop misuse of media in elections

By: Bobby Ramakant
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Citizens expressed their deep concern about the blatant misuse of print and electronic media by parties and candidates contesting the Lok Sabha elections in 2009 and about the media allowing itself to be abused. "This constitutes a gross breach of trust with the reader/viewer who expects unbiased and fair news coverage during elections" said Dr Sandeep Pandey, Magsaysay Awardee (2002) and member, National Presidium, Lok Rajniti Manch (People's Politics Front - PPF).

Moreover, the media, violating the Press Council of India's Guidelines of Election Reporting -1996, stands discredited so far as its role as fourth pillar of the democracy is concerned, said the assembled citizens.

Shri Ishwar Chandra Dwivedi, former Director General of Police (DGP), Uttar Pradesh (UP), Shri Naveen Tiwari, UP Election Watch, Dr Ramesh Dixit who represents Nationalist Congress Party (NCP), were among the other key discussants.

The distinction between news, views and political campaigning (read advertising) is no longer clear. The use of 'advt' or 'marketing media initiative' tag in small font-size printed is not sufficient to inform the reader whether the content is news, views or paid adver-

tising by an election candidate. Some newspapers don't even care to put this small print.

Broadly speaking, the influence of marketing heads is growing over the influence of editors within media houses in decision-making related to the content. The person who collects advertisements for media and acts as a correspondent, is often the same in smaller districts and sub-district places. These people enjoy due media accreditation and often promote those who issue advertisements (and block those who don't).

The amount which is spent on paid advertising, advertorials and other manners like 'marketing media initiative' and likes, to solicit earned and paid media coverage of a candidate during elections, often crosses the spending cap of Rs 25 lakhs. Hence, media is colluding with parties and candidates in violating the model code of conduct during elections. Moreover, the transactions for advertisements in the garb of news items are not even shown in the records. Newspapers are not required to file financial statements to their regulatory authorities as a result of which it is difficult to know their exact incomes or the sources on this account. They should be required to do so partywise & candidatewise so that the figures given by the candidates may be cross-checked.

"There is a need to enact a law to regulate political parties. The ceiling

should be all inclusive covering expenditure by friends & relatives also which is not included at present and is used to flout the ceiling. Also the penalty on violating the spending cap in elections should be more severe and applicable on the current election cycle as well. Presently the action taken on violating the spending cap is applicable to next election cycle only, which is clearly not a deterrent" said Dr Sandeep Pandey.

The electronic media must also have an equivalent of a Press Council to govern their conduct.

"We also support the growing demand for all newspapers to appoint an ombudsman to inquire into complaints against them" further added Dr Pandey.

"But, fundamentally, we would like to see the media go back to its non-partisan role of being the watchdog of democracy. It should not compromise its impartial position for the sake of commercial interests" stressed Dr Pandey.

When people are losing faith in the democratic institutions of the country the media should not accelerate the degeneration. It is expected to play a role in restoring people's confidence in democracy.

An online and print signature petition campaign was also launched at this meeting today. The online signature petition campaign is available online at: www.citizen-news.org

Tourism of the mind

By: Awadh Mara'y Bin Zemah
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Curiosity in the human being is God's gift. Our desire to understand everything around the world is never-ending. But traveling to its most attractive and historical sights is a hobby only for

merchants and tycoons. I sympathize with the poor, for whom every missing penny doesn't guarantee they are somber, despite not sailing about in riches.

The secret to tourism of the mind is reading. It's your travel to any place you wish to go to.

It's mental and soul traveling, and it's much cheaper. All it costs is a little dedication, determination and self-

discipline.

In order to read and enjoy tourism of the mind, there are certain principles. A reader has to sit at 90 degrees, breath deeply as the cerebral-cortex requires 40 percent of oxygen, and choose a relatively ventilated environment. Fix your attention with your heart, soul, brain and the whole of your body, as if you had turned into a breathing stone, and, trust me, you

will find your soul freely flying as you taste the sweetness of reading.

Eventually the criterion of the significance of reading is when God ranked knowledge as the first revelation in the Holy Quran. Is a poor scholar similar to an ignorant billionaire? We say that "knowledge is power." To be called as a scholar, you must travel with your mind, with a book for transportation.

Arabia Felix – drifting ship and turbulent sea

BY: Hameed Hussein Al-audi
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What is the matter my beloved homeland? What is going on? The ship is staggering, and may soon be drifted or sunk. The ship is not that used to supply food stuffs, or oil derivatives; and the turbulent sea water is not that of the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, or even the Indian Ocean.

The ship, then, is our country – as a whole – and the turbulent sea is that in which the ship is sailing with millions of people aboard.

The weather conditions are the worst ever; the ship is not equipped with the least of the simplest assets needed for such a voyage. Nobody exactly knows where the ship will reach – if it is to go on sailing; nobody knows well what is going on in and on the ship – at least this is what is easily noticed. However, any one who can make out the ship – even from a distance – can judge that there must be something wrong. Of course the weather is the worst, but so many many ships are sailing in the nearby waters with out any troubles.

In fact, in such a scene like this, there must be not only one thing going the wrong way, but rather many things. These things can be subdivided into two types – under each one comes many others. The first types is associated with the crew – including the captain; and the other type with the passengers. The responsibility may vary /rank according to the assigned task and /or role of each party, but they both, certainly, share it with different degrees. I hope that what I want to shed light upon is becoming more obvious.

Once you sight the ship on the horizon, you can easily notice some strange things. The first of which is that the ship is not stable in one direction; it looks like a lost ship as it

does not have a specific route or destination. What makes you sure about this is the way it is sailing; it once goes this way, and then that one; when the wind turns, it turns; once the wind becomes stronger, the ship bounces crazily and is nearly to capsize. You might think that it is deserted – if not sure that it is full of passengers, just like the other ships around.

Then, what is it? Or what might it be? To work it out, you – of course – need to sail further towards the ship, to be able to have a good look inside, and then to see what is going on. On your way – approaching the ship – you may spend some time thinking about it, taking into consideration the facts mentioned about the ship.

You might begin thinking about the captain before the others, according to the role and responsibility he is supposed to have. You might ask some questions. Why is he steering the ship this way?; where is he at the moment?; is he aware of the way the ship is sailing?; is he aware of the dangers surrounding it?; is he careless to this extent?; has he lost the control over his cabin, and is unable to get it back?; what really is the matter with him?

You might, too, ask some questions about the crew; what is their role now?; can't they do anything to help in any way?; why don't they climb the mast to put up the sails?; have they mutinied?; and if so, do they plan to get into the cabin to hold the steering wheel? or do they just want to get the boats – hanging on the rails – to escape drowning and let the others go to hell?; why do they prefer this situation and not another one – may be better for all?; what do they actually have in their minds?

What about the passengers? Is the ship deserted? A silly question, of course, because there must be passengers aboard; otherwise the name would be different, i.e. the name of the ship tells a lot about them. Then, what is the matter with its passengers?; aren't they aware of

what is going on, and what is to come?; and if so, why?; what made them so?; are they hopeless, helpless, and thus careless about everything – even themselves?; do they enjoy being a bit of fun for the captain and his crew?; do they like it?

You might think about possible answers to these questions, but before you reach some, and in the meantime, you will be closer to the ship and only a few minutes to have an over all look of the view of the whole ship. Now, the questions – and the supposed answers – will have no place, since you are having your look. The will be in front of you again, may be with others, once your astonishment is over – if it is to be so. It is only now that you are watching every thing clearly; the captain in his cabin, the crew and the passengers, i.e. the ship as actually it is.

This time you may not be able to remember the questions that you have been thinking about. The astonishment will keep you apart from anything other than what you are looking at.

What ever you might have thought about, how ever you did, is nothing compared with the real situation and conditions of the ship, and the people aboard. Away from any questions that you can hardly remember – if you can – new questions might rise. Is it the same ship as named?; or it is just the name being used – might have been sold – by another ship, since it is easy to put up any flag and hire any name. Of course, the question does only help you avoid the severe answer, but it can never hide the bright fact that "Yes, it is the same ship, the Arabia Felix, and not another one, whether or not you like it.

Oh, my God!! What a mess I have put myself in!!! Now, I have to think about what is to be next. The questions that I have been thinking about are not worth recalling, because what I have in front of me is more significant than any questions or answers. (You are whispering to your

When will Socotra archipelago become a governorate?

By: Dr. Saad Ahmed Al-Kaddoomi
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Socotra archipelago is the biggest island in the Arab world, seven times bigger than the kingdom of Bahrain. The local council and sheiks of Socotra archipelago submitted their urgent request to the president Ali Abdulla Saleh to put Socotra

archipelago as a governorate, this is the only dream of the citizens in the island after the big dream of Yemen unity.

The president generously and honestly achieved many great projects in the island, the island is today famous everywhere in the world, it is the last paradise on our planet, it is pearl of Yemen. It is the island of bliss.

When will Socotra archipelago become a governorate dear president?

My Unity

By: Monassar Mohsin Al-sabahi
monassar_moh2@yahoo.com

Damned enemy with no dignity,
That tries, ruining my unity,
Whose mind is never wise,
Must know and realize,
No more we can be isolated,
soon that will be defeated,
As long as we fight together,

Unity will remain forever,
All generations of my country,
Will celebrate May's victory,
Reliving martyrs' memories,
For many more centuries,
Wrong that who believes,
People live like slaves,
All feel free in Yemen,
The gift by Lord is given.

I'm the Soul For the Dead

By: Fatima Ali Shoja'a

I'm the Soul For the Dead

I'm not like Wind could find
whether you need it or not
I'm not like Sun's warm lights
and when extends bursts
I'm not like Air goes in and out
with no consideration
I'm the Education for the gloom
I'm the Rain for the barren
I'm the Soul for the Dead.

Don't say you love me
I know the truth
Don't say you need me
I know what your need is
Don't say a word
Your doings said enough
Yeah they said what you hide
Don't say I know the Truth

This is Life

Live your life and that's it
Neither it makes you glad
Nor you live it sad
Don't complain, cry, object or Love
Live your life your Lord decided to get
Don't object your fate
Live it and that's it
I'll live as it is
Can I change many there
But it's as Lord wants
I don't object my Lord
But I have a question for you "why
Life?"
Why your people whom I LOVE
and had given the dearest I have
Have many faces not just one
Cheating, lies are what they have

Why those who said they did too
Look like DOGS where meat could
find go
Why didn't you avoid me to met and
love such ones
who don't deserve as have called the "
HEART'S TWINS "

Enough pains

Those pains are enough for me
Those are enough to engage
Thought, Life, and Feelings in the
past
They are enough to steal Faith,
To shed tears and break Heart
Yes those are enough
To be blind, deaf, and dumb
To kill hope and change dreams
to be nightmares
That's enough, Please enough.

Teach me first

Teach me before you go
Teach me how your going
can make me more powerful
How can I say "Farewell Heart"
with no tears, no woe
but with a static heart
Teach me before you go
How can I say "bye" with
no words or sound
How can I cry with no tears
How can I feel with no heart
How can I live with no soul or Life
How can I think with no mind
Please! Teach me before you go
For won't lose after you
Teach me how can I show smile
When a deep pain dwells inside.

Basem M.A. Alshaibani
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 • عارف عبد العزيز - مهندس شبكات من الأكاديمية الأمريكية - نيويورك - شهادات في الشبكات (LAN) وصيانة الحاسوب - من المعاهد السورية (دمشق) - خبرة في شبكات الاسلكية ومايكروسوفت أوفيس للتواصل: ٧١٢٠٢٠٨٦٦
 • محمد أحمد سعيد - بكالوريوس تسويق وإدارة إنتا - دبلوم محاسبة - شهادة ICDL - خبرة ثلاث سنوات في المبيعات للتواصل: ٧٢٢٨٥٧٢٥٢
 • هندي الجنسية - ماجستير إدارة أعمال - أكثر من ٨ سنوات خبرة في مجال تنمية الأعمال التجارية - يبحث عن عمل مناسب للتواصل: ٧٧٠٥٢١٥٥٢ / ٧٢٣٥٢٣٩٧٠
 • خبرة ١٢ سنة، خارج وداخل اليمن في الاعمال الادارية، علاقات خارجية وعامة، مراسلات تجارية، ترجمة، تسويق عبر الانترنت، مهارات عالية جدا بمجال محركات البحث والـ Microsoft Office، مهارة التحدث باللغة الانجليزية كتابة ونطقا بطلاقة. أود الانضمام بفريق عمل في أي شركة تجارية او بمجال النفط، التواصل: ٧٢٣٧٨٢٧٧٣، البريد الإلكتروني: heho30@

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 • عبدالستار سيف - بكالوريوس تربية - دبلوم سكرتارية حاسوب - خبرة في مجال التدريس - خبر في إدارة المعاهد - يبحث عن عمل للتواصل: ٧٢٤٣٣١١-٧٣٤٠٩٧١٢٣
 • بكالوريوس محاسبة - جامعة صنعاء - دبلوم سكرتارية كمبيوتر - النظام المحاسبي المتكامل (يمن سوفت) - خبرة في الحسابات والمحاسبة والإدارة • جلال عبده مهيب - دبلوم تقني بعد الثانوية - تكيف وتبريد - عمل لدى ورشة العريقي لخدمات التكييف والتبريد لمدة سنة - عمل في تركيبات التكييف المركزي في مستشفى الشرطة النموذجي - عمل لدى مكاتب ومستلمين أعمال في خدمات التركيب والصيانة - يرغب في العمل لدى أي شركة تحتاج لخدمات التكييف • ليسانس في الشريعة والقانون - خبرة واسعة في مجال المبيعات التجارية. للإستفسار : ٧٢٣٨٨٤٣١٠

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باحثون عن وظيفة

- عبدالرحيم محمد - بكالوريوس لغة انجليزية - يجيد استخدام الحاسب والإنترنت - خبرة لمدة سنة كمساعد إداري في خدمات البترول - خبرة في التدريس لمدة سنة - يبحث عن عمل. للتواصل: ٧١١٦٦٠٧٣٠
- معاذ حيدرة - بكالوريوس لغة انجليزية - كلية التربية - جامعة تعز - دبلوم كمبيوتر - يبحث عن عمل في أي

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مستشفيات

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 المستشفى الجمهوري ت: ٠١/٢٤٣٨٧/٧
 مستشفى حدة الأهلي ت: ٠١-٤٣٣٨١
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 فندق سبا ت: ٠١-٣٧٣٧٣
 فندق ريلاكس أن ت: ٠١-٤٤٩٨٧١
 فندق واجحة الخليج السياحي ت: ٠١-٦٠٢٣٥٠-٦٠٢٣٥٠/٨

مكاتب ترجمة

الشهاب لخدمات الترجمة (عربي- إنجليزي) (إنجليزي-عربي)
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البنوك

بنك اليمن والخليج ت: ٢٦٠٠٨٢٤
 فرع عدن ت: ٢٣٧٨٢٩
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 البنك المركزي ت: ٠١-٣٧٤٣١٤

معاهد

معهد يالي ت: ٤٤٤٥٨٢/٣٦٤-٤٤٤٥٨٢/٣٦٤
 معهد اللغة الألمانية ت: ٢٠٠٩٤٥
 المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر ت: ٣٦٦٢٢٢
 فاكس: ٥١٤٧٥٥

معهد كاروكوس ت: ٥٣٢٤٤/٥
 معهد أوكسبروك ت: ٣٦٥٥٣٧
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تأجير سيارات

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 هيرتز لتأجير السيارات صنفا ت: ٠١-٤٤٠٣٠٩
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شركات للتأمين

الوطنية للتأمين ت: ٣٧٣٧١٢/٣٧٣٧١٢
 مارب للتأمين صنفا ت: ٢٠٦١٩/٨١٣
 الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين صنفا ت: ٣٨٤١٩٣
 عدن ت: ٣٤٣٨٠
 تعز ت: ٣٥٨٨١

شركة اليمن للتأمين صنفا ت: ٣٧٣٨٠-٣٧٣٩٦٦/٣٤٣
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A thousand teachers rewarded for their dedication



By: Yemen Times Staff

In the first ceremony of its kind, the Yemeni Teachers' Syndicate has honored 711 outstanding male teachers and 288 outstanding female teachers from around the country, and nominated

Judge Al-Amrani as Yemeni teacher of the year.

The syndicate launched this recognition ceremony this year to be an annual event, to honor distinguished teachers from around the republic and name one teacher as "best teacher of the year." The recognized teachers or reli-

gious scholars must have contributed to their environment with science and knowledge throughout their life.

Judge Mohammed Ismail Al-Amrani was awarded the shield for best teacher this year in a ceremony held in Sana'a last Thursday by the syndicate to honor the country's exceptional teachers.

Renowned faqih or jurisprudent Al-Amrani is one of the most prominent religious scholars in the Arab and Islamic world. He teaches regularly at Al-Eman University and gives religious lessons at Al-Zubairi mosque in Sana'a.

"I am proud of this honor which expresses the value of science and knowledge in the mind of the syndicate's personnel," he said, thanking the syndicate for the award.

The ceremony coincided with the Yemeni people's celebrations of the 19th anniversary of Yemeni unity and the 19th anniversary of the Yemeni Teachers Syndicate established on June 16, 1990.

"The syndicate has undertaken its role and stood with all affiliates in the education sector since it was established," said chairman of the Yemeni Teachers' Syndicate Ahmed Nasser Al-Rubahi. "It aims to improve teachers' conditions, raise their level of performance and provide all possible services and care in a difficult environment."

"All this came out of our belief that supporting teachers, offering them services and improving their conditions as a duty that we all strive to uphold as syndicates, the private sector, individuals and, especially, a government with the capabilities to provide a suitable climate for effective and real education," he said.

"I am addressing you today with a hoarse voice due to the efforts that I exerted in teaching science," replied head of the Aden Teachers' Syndicate Saleh Qassem, speaking on behalf of the celebrated teachers. "I was teaching until a few hours before the ceremony started."

"Our voices will never stop offering best advice to the pupils," he said, congratulating his colleagues. "This ceremony is to appreciate the efforts of teachers who practice the best profes-

sion which is the mission of prophets and messengers."

He thanked the Teachers Syndicate for "this great humanitarian attention."

The honored teachers came from Hodeida in the west, from Al-Mahara in the east, from Aden in the south and

from Sa'ada in the north, symbolizing the excellent unification and integration of the Yemeni society.

This increased the momentum of the occasion and fragrance of the gathering. During the ceremony, there was a draw on a number of valuable awards and teacher Nadheera Abdul Haleem

No'man won the first award which was a golden jewelry set offered by Al-Sa'aada Jewelry. The teacher was overwhelmed.

The annual ceremony was sponsored by businessmen and 13 media outlets, on top of which was Al-Saeeda Satellite Channel.



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