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Swine flu inches closer to Yemen

By: Salma Ismail

SANA'A, May 31 - Swine flu has entered the Gulf region where it is spreading, less than a month after health ministers from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) held an emergency meeting in Qatar to discuss its threat to their countries.

Yemen is taking significant measures to counter any possible spread of swine flu. The World Health Organization (WHO) is coordinating the global response to human cases of swine influenza A (H1N1) and monitoring the threat

At Sana'a international airport, travelers are checked for high temperatures and handed out green cards asking them to

contact with confirmed or suspected cases of swine flu, and if they suffer from flu-like symptoms.

However, not all those that come to Yemen come by plane. In 2008, up to 50,000 refugees arrived on the shores of Yemen from Africa. The UNHCR performs regular check-ups but not for swine flu.

The UNHCR, it says, is waiting for directives from the Ministry of Health which is waiting for directives from the WHO. Doctors without Borders, however, do perform medical checks for all refugees arriving on Yemen's shores.

"It has not reached that level yet," says Abdul Hakeem Al-Kuhlani, director of combating diseases and epidemic obser-

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specify whether or not they have been in vation at the Ministry of Health, explaining that there are still no known cases of H1N1 on the African continent.

"We the GCC, during our meeting decided to take simple, quick, non-invasive measures at our airports," he explained. "We have developed a travel card that patients have to fill out, declaring where they have been during the past two weeks and if they are experiencing any flu-like symptoms.'

"Now when patients arrive at the airport they are not met first with the immigration officials, but by health staff. They measure their temperature to determine whether they have a fever, and check for any other symptoms."

Stewardesses and captains of Yemenia Airlines have also been trained on the measures they should take should they encounter any passenger with the suspected symptoms.

"Airlines such as Egypt Airlines and Lufthansa have been very cooperative with our requests," said Kuhlani. "However, Yemenia Airlines has not been as cooperative with us as expected. They do not pass out the forms in the airplane as other airlines do for the convenience of the passenger."

Yemenia Airlines said they did not receive any directives from the Ministry of Health to do so. The ministry will

In total, Yemen has been notified of three suspected cases: "We received a telephone call from a man who said he was experiencing the symptoms. Following the call, we dispatched a team to the patient's house and they performed tests for swine flu, which turned out to be negative."

Diagnostic kits are available at the National Center for Laboratories, and medication is in stock: "We have recently received 300, 000 extra [Tamiflu] pills from the World Health Organization. Our current stock of 260,000 Tamiflu pills will expire in 2010."

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Al-Ahli Modern Hospital

Swine flu in the region

Governments across the globe are taking precautions to protect their citizens against the potentially deadly disease and fresh cases are increasingly being reported in new countries.

In Lebanon, the first three cases of swine flu have been diagnosed, according to Health Minister Mohammad Jawad Khalifeh. The cases, a Lebanese man and two visiting Canadians -a woman and her daughter, were given the proper medical treatment and have fully recovered. The man was part of a group of 22 Lebanese who had been attending a training seminar in Spain at an institute where the disease was later detected.

On May 19, Bahrain reported its first case, a 20 year-old student tested positive with the H1N1 flu, the first case of an Arab citizen in the Arabian Gulf.

The authorities in Egypt's Red Sea Governorate have hospitalized a German tourist who arrived at Hurghada airport with swine flu-like symptoms. The man said he had visited a pig farm 10 days earlier in Germany. Medical samples have been sent to laboratories in Cairo for testing.

Eighteen US soldiers who passed through Kuwait had been reported positive with the flu. The soldiers have been treated and have left the country.

The UAE on May 24 confirmed its first case of swine flu, a Canadian doctor who had arrived in the UAE from Canada.

In Israel, 11 people have been identified as infected by the flu strain.

Swine flu everywhere else

According to WHO reports on Friday, up to 53 countries have officially reported 15,510 cases of influenza A (H1N1) infection, including 99 deaths, and the number of A/H1N1 flu infections in on the rise.

While the vast majority of deaths have been reported in Mexico, the US has so far reported the vast majority of infec-



Health workers scan incoming passengers for high fever at Sana'a International Airport.

tions. The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and Prevention publishes confirmed cases of the virus each week.

The official count of probable cases in the US as of last Friday was 8,975 in 49 states with 15 deaths. However, the total number of people infected in the country is estimated to be as high as 100,000, says CDC spokesman Joe Quimby, taking into account those who were sick but didn't seek medical care.

For several weeks, the WHO's alert level for the H1N1 virus has been at 5 out of 6, indicating that a global pandemic is "imminent."

"We do not want to create panic, but we need to know about the disease," said Mohamed Osama Mere, Yemen's acting WHO representative. "We want to give the public a simple message and that is to be aware."

"The WHO recommends that people avoid close contact with others who appear unwell or who have a fever and a cough," he added. "Wash your hands with soap and water frequently and thoroughly. Practice good health habits including adequate sleep, eating nutritious food, and keeping physically active."

Symptoms

The symptoms of swine flu are similar to those of influenza and of influenza-like illnesses in general, namely chills, fever, sore throat, muscle pains, severe headache, coughing, weakness and general discomfort. The strain responsible for the 2009 swine flu outbreak in most cases causes only mild symptoms and the infected person makes a full recovery without requiring medical attention and without the use of anti-viral medicines.

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A traveler that recently arrived from Mexico says that she was given the form to fill out while in the airplane. Among the countries that she wrote down she had visited were the UK, Egypt, France, the Dominican Republic and Mexico. "They barely looked at my card and they stamped it, I was allowed to go with no questions asked. It was 03:00 in the morning: I think they were too sleepy to notice!" She did however pass the heat detector test and did not have any flu-like symptoms.

After a week-long conference in Geneva, the World Health Organization's Margaret Chan said on Friday that health authorities around the world should prepare themselves for a rise in both the number and severity of H1N1 swine flu cases in the coming months.

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Around the Nation



Saleh discusses events in the south with Saudi Arabia

By: Mohammed Bin Sallam

SANA'A, May 31 - Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh on Sunday paid an official visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to discuss events in southern governorates. He announced the visit at an early time, which is unusual from him.

An official source told the media that the Yemeni-Saudi summit is due to discuss means of strengthening relations between both states, and developing areas of cooperation in various political, economic and security areas. It clarified that the summit will also discuss conditions and developments in the region, plus cooperation to fight terrorism and



piracy.

Another official source indicated that the summit is planned to review developing events in Yemen, most notably in southern governorates, and the appearance of former Vice President Ali Salem Al-Beidh and his declaration to support the southern movement.

In his appearance in the T.V. screen after 15 years of absence, Al-Beidh recently called for the south of Yemen be separated from the north in order to restore independence to a sovereign state of the south.

According to the source, Saleh will attempt to obtain clear support for him against calls for secession. He called for a

determined stance toward secession leaders residing in the Saudi territory, and preventing former Prime Minister Haidar Abu Bakr Al-Attas and other opposition leaders in Saudi Arabia from speaking to the media.

Observers, interested in Yemeni and Arab affairs, stated that the visit comes following critical statements made by Yemeni Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. Abu Bakr Al-Qirbi, accusing security and intelligence agencies, which he didn't name, of backing secession calls in the south.

Al-Quds Al-Arabi has quoted Al-Qirbi as saying during his participation in the Organization of Islamic Conference meeting in Damascus, "Some security and intelligence agencies are held accountable for the call to separate the south of Yemen from the north.'

"We will reveal these agencies in time," he added. "But our concern in the meantime is how to address our issues by ourselves as Yemenis. If we succeed in doing so, we will leave no opportunity to those trying to fish in stagnant water.'

The official confirmed to the same source that no Arab state may welcome suggestions that secession will resolve internal issues, adding that such issues can be resolved by legitimate institutions, and that people are entitled to hold dialogue on such problems.

Yemen second worst smoker in Arab world

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, May 31 - As the world marked World No Tobacco Day on May 31, a recent report by the World Health Organization has revealed that Yemen has the second highest national rate of smokers in the whole Arab region, after Tunisia which ranked first.

There are 3.4 million total smokers in Yemen, 29 percent of whom are between 17 and 24 years old, according to the National Tobacco Control Program at the Ministry of Health.

An astounding 86 percent of adult Yemeni males are smokers, found a 2007 paper by researchers at the University of Edinburgh. The Ministry of Health has however said that this figure is too high, pointing the results of its last survey in 2003, which concluded that only 34.5 percent of Yemeni men and 12.8 percent

of Yemeni women were smokers. A cigarette in Yemen can be as cheap as YR 10, less than a YR 20 piece of Lebanese bread. Yemenis consume around 6.4 billion cigarettes a year, and spend about YR 21.3 billion on them, according to the National Tobacco

Control Program. There are three reasons for the high rate of smoking in Yemen, according to Mohammad Al-Khawlani, director of the National Tobacco Control Program at the Ministry of Health: the low price of cigarettes in Yemen, subtle advertising for tobacco products on t-shirts and plastic bags for example, and peer pressure.

On World No Tobacco Day, WHO stressed the need to raise public awareness about the dangers linked to the social habit. Tobacco products- be they cigarettes, cigars or snuff- all contain the highly-addictive psychoactive ingredient, nicotine.

If current smoking patterns continue, said WHO, the tobacco death toll will almost double by 2020, and up to 70 percent of these smoking-related deaths will occur in developing countries.

Tobacco, said the organization, is the leading preventable cause of death in the world, and causes an estimated 4.9 million deaths a year from cancer, lung diseases and cardiovascular diseases, among others. The leaf kills people at the height of their productivity, depriving families of breadwinners and nations of a healthy workforce, it stressed.

This year's theme is tobacco health warnings: "Images are a particularly powerful and cost-effective vehicle for communicating the risks," said WHO in a statement with the occasion. "WHO is urging governments to require that all tobacco packages display pictorial warn-

ings." "Yemen signed the international convention to eradicate tobacco, which obliges cigarette manufacturers to put warning pictures on cigarette packets," said Al-Khawlani.

Although there are three Yemeni companies that make cigarettes in Yemen, none of these have put warning pictures on their cigarette packets until now, he said. In contrast, cigarette manufacturers in Egypt and Jordan have started doing

Smoking in Yemen is not limited to adults, as a WHO survey in Yemen last year found that 3,000 male and female students between the ages of 13 and 15 smoked cigarettes. The study found that nearly 19 percent of the children surveyed were already smokers at this age, around 570 out of 3,000 students between grades seventh and ninth were smokers.

The Ministry of Health has said that 14 percent of Yemeni children between the age of 13 and 15 had tried smoking, and only 4 percent of these were regular smokers. Another 40 percent are subjected to passive smoking at home. Up to 60 percent of these children had heard or seen smoking advertisements.

Legislation has been successfully implemented to prevent cigarette companies from advertising, but regulations on where Yemenis can smoke are largely ignored by the public. Although a 2005 law bans smoking in public places including public transport, many continue to pollute Yemen's air with cigarette smoke. Fines for smoking passengers and drivers on buses are rarely enforced.

But raising tax on tobacco is another way of combating the dangerous habit: "Some years ago, tax on cigarettes was 46 percent, and now it is 90 percent," said Al-Khawlani. "The ministry is planning to raise it to 150 percent."

"To put an end to the bad habit, we should prevent advertising tobacco products on t-shirts and plastic bags," he added, calling on civil society organizations to partake in the battle against tobacco.

The World Bank estimates that highincome nations spend up to 15 percent of their health care budget to treat tobaccorelated illnesses.

In 2002, China spent USD 3.5 billion on healthcare costs attributable to tobac-

There are an estimated 1.1 billion smokers around the world, according to WHO, and up to 80 percent of them are in developing countries. Of these 80 percent, there are only about 7 percent of women smokers compared to 48 percent of men smokers, according to WHO.

National and individual insecurity is Yemen's top most challenge

Despite state's efforts to present itself as a democratic country respecting human rights, violations continue to happen especially as the government desperately tries to regain control of what could become a failed state. Amnesty International's West Gulf Team of the Middle East and North Africa region program summarized Yemen's human rights condition in Amnesty International's annual report 2009.

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Summarized by Nadia Al-Sakkaf

LONDON, May 30 - The main concern regarding Yemen's situation is insecurity, whether on the national level or for individuals either opposition Yemeni figures or foreigners targeted by terrorists. With deteriorating economic conditions and increasing unemployment especially among youth, the threat of social unrest being abused politically or religiously has never been stronger. As a counter strategy, the state has put hundreds of men in detention without charges or a fair trial including prisoners of conscience or those detained in connection with protests in the south. However, some detainees had been freed after a presidential order announcing an end to armed clashes in the

Sa'ada region in August 2008. The latest visit for Amnesty

Extremists' terrorism vs. State terror-

Several attacks were attributed to al-Qaeda and its supporters, including a bomb attack in September near the US embassy in Sana'a which killed 16 people, including civilians. In December, a member of the minority Jewish community was killed in 'Amran Governorate and others received anonymous threats demanding that they convert to Islam or leave Yemen. Foreign tourists were also attacked: two Belgian tourists and two Yemenis accompanying them were killed in January. Two Japanese women and a German couple and their daughter were kidnapped and held briefly by members of tribes in protest against the detention of their relatives by the authorities.

In the same year, according to the report several protesters were deliberately killed or died as a result of excessive use of force by the security forces during peaceful protests. Hundreds of people were arrested in 2008 for peaceful protest because they were suspected of being supporters of Hussein Badr al-Din al-Houthi, supporters or members of al-Qaeda, apostates or spies. Some were prisoners of conscience. Police brutality and torture of detainees held in connection with politically motivated acts or protests as well as ordinary criminal suspects were reported to be widespread and carried out with impunity. Confessions allegedly obtained under torture or other duress were accepted as evidence by the courts without being investigated adequately, if

at all. Reported methods of torture included beating with sticks, punching, kicking, prolonged suspension by the wrists or ankles, burning with cigarettes, being stripped naked, denial of food and prompt access to medical help, and threats of sexual abuse.

According to the report, this issue is not just a concern in Yemen as the 2009 Amnesty International Report highlights the fact that the world is in the middle of a human rights crisis. "We are sitting on a social, political and economic timebomb that will explode if human rights concerns are not addressed," reads the report.

Billions of people are suffering from insecurity, injustice and indignity around the world and while many aspects of this crisis pre-date the economic 'downturn', it is clear that the global financial situation is making the human rights crisis far worse. However, Irene Khan, Secretary General of Amnesty International emphasized that the real issue is not the economy, but rather it is a human rights crisis.

"The crisis is about the shortages of food, jobs, clean water, land and housing and also about growing inequality and insecurity, xenophobia and racism, violence and repression. Together they form a global crisis that requires global solutions based on international cooperation, human rights and the rule of law. Unfortunately, powerful governments are focusing inward on the narrow financial and economic consequences in their own countries and ignoring the wider world crisis. Or, if they are considering international action, they are limiting it only to finance and economy, and so recreating the mistakes of the past," she said.

application of the UN Women's Convention, Yemeni women's rights organizations highlighted various forms of discrimination and violence against women, including abuses such as marriage of girls as young as eight.

Demand dignity campaign

The consequences of the economic crisis can only be addressed with a coordinated global response based on human rights and the rule of law. Amnesty International encouraged world leaders to invest in human rights as purposefully as it invests in economic growth.

Through the launch of its Demand campaign, Dignity Amnesty International hopes to address the world's worst human rights crisis.

"The world needs a different kind of leadership, a different kind of politics as well as economics - something that works for all and not just for a favored few. We need leadership of the kind that

moves states from narrow national selfinterest to multilateral collaboration, so that the solutions are inclusive, comprehensive, sustainable and respectful of human rights.

Alliances between governments and corporations built on expectations of financial enrichment at the expense of the most marginalized must be dismantled. Alliances of convenience that protect abusive governments from accountability must go," said Khan.

UNFPA

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UNFPA Yemen Country Office is looking for qualified candidates to fil the following vacancy: <u>Post Title: National Programme Officer (NPO)</u> Population & Development Sub-Programe Manager

Level: ICS 9 (NO-B) Location: UNFPA Country Office in Sanaa

Duration: Initially one year with possibility of extension

Organizational Context

Under the overall supervision of the Representative and Deputy Representative and the direct supervision of the Population & Development and Gender Assistant Representative, the NPO substantively contributes to the effective management of UNFPA programme planning and implementation in the areas of population and development. He/she analyzes and assesses relevant political, social and economic trends and provides substantive inputs to project formulation and eval uation, joint programming initiatives and national development frameworks.

The NPO guides and facilitates successful delivery of UNFPAs programmes by monitoring results and achievements in the implementation and monitoring and evaluation process at the country level. He/she facilitates the work of IPs, Programme Support Units, consultants, advisors and experts and establishes and maintains collaborative relationships with counterparts in government, multi lateral and bi-lateral donor agencies and civil society, to address emerging issues. He/she must effectively influence counterparts from diverse backgrounds to jointly contribute to achieving UNFPAs mandate.

...

International to Yemen was in January to attend a conference concerning Yemeni nationals in US custody at Guantánamo Bay and secret detention sites operated by the US government.

"Dozens of prisoners were sentenced after unfair trials before the Specialized Criminal Court (SCC). The authorities failed to investigate possible extrajudicial executions and other killings by the security forces. Allegations of police brutality and torture or other ill-treatment were widespread. Sentences of flogging were imposed and carried out. At least 13 people were executed and hundreds of prisoners remained on death row, including minors," reads the report.



Over 20,000 people around Phnom Penh's Boeung Kak lake are facing eviction as a development project is planned. February 2008. Amnesty International is launching a new campaign in 2009. Under the banner of "Demand Dignity", it will mobilize people to seek accountability for human rights abuses that drive and deepen poverty.

Women's rights

According to the report, the government proposed negative changes to the Penal Code on corporal punishment, discrimination against women and the criminalization of criticism of religion.

In July, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women considered Yemen's sixth periodic report on implementation of the UN Women's Convention. It found that discrimination and violence against women and girls remained entrenched in the laws and traditions of society and urged the government to take all necessary measures to move towards the elimination of such discrimination by the time of its next periodic review, due in 2013.

In April, parliament reportedly endorsed legal amendments that benefited women in social security, retirement and holiday allowances. However, the government failed to address the wider problem of discrimination against women.

In a "shadow" report to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in advance of its July review of Yemen's

Major activities/ Expected Results:

- In collaboration with Government counterparts, , NGOs, regional experts and the regional office advisors and other partners contributes substantively to the formulation and design of the country programme, its programme components and projects in line with national development priorities and according to UNFPA programme policies and procedures. Ensures quality of programme/project design, incorporating lessons learned, newly developed policies, and best practices by establishing appropriate execution, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and systems.
- Analyzes and interprets the political, social and economic environment relevant to population and development and identifies opportunities for UNFPA assis tance and intervention. Keeps abreast of new policy developments and strategies analyzing policy papers, strategy documents, national plans and developments opment frameworks and prepares briefs and inputs for policy dialogue, technical assistance coordination and development frameworks
- Analyzes and reports on programme and project progress in terms of achieving results, using existing monitoring and evaluation tools and introducing new mechanisms and systems, identifies constraints and resource deficiencies and recommends corrective action. Monitors programme/projects experimentary action and disbursements to ensure delivery is in line with approved programme/project budgets and to successfully achieve targeted delivery levels. Expedites and coordinates project implementation establishing collaborative relationships with executing agencies, implementing partners, experts, gov
- ermment counterparts and other UN agencies facilitating timely and efficient delivery of project inputs and addressing training needs of project personnel. Helps create and document knowledge about current and emerging population development trends, by analyzing programmes, projects, strategies
- approaches and ongoing experience for lessons learned, best practices, and shares it with management for use in knowledge sharing and planning future strategies.
- Assists advocacy and resource mobilization efforts of the Country Office by preparing relevant documentation, i.e. project summaries, conference papers speeches, donor profiles and participating in donor meetings and public information events

1. Functional Competencies

sults-based programme development and management: Contributes to the achievement of results. Participates in the formulation of proposals based on proven successful approaches.

Innovation and marketing of new approaches: Documents and analyzes innovative strategies, best practices and new approaches. Adapts quickly to change Leveraging the resources of national governments and partners/Building strategic alliances and partners: Establishes, maintains and utilizes a broad network of contacts to keep abreast of developments and to share information.

Advocacy/Advancing a policy oriented agenda: Prepares and communicates relevant information for evidence-based advocacy. Resource mobilization: Analyzes and maintains information on donors and developing database of project profiles for presentation to donors.

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Integrity/Commitment to mandate: Acts in accordance with UN/UNFPA values and holds himself/herself accountable for actions taken. Knowledge sharing/Continuous learning: Takes responsibility for personal learning and career development and actively seeks opportunities to learn through formal and informal means

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Empowerment/Developing people/Performance management: Integrates himself/herself into the work unit and actively contributing to achieving results with other nembers of the team. Accepts responsibility for personal performance.

Analytical and strategic thinking: Uses appropriate analytical tools and logic to gather, define and analyze situations and draws logical conclusions from data Results orientation/Commitment to excellence: Strives to achieve high personal standard of excellence.

Appropriate and transparent decision making: Makes timely and appropriate decisions taking into consideration various and complex issues and takes responsibility for the impact of decisions.

Job Requirements:

Academic Requirements: Master s degree in population studies, demography, public health, sociology, health economics and/or other related social sciences. Experience: 4 to 6 years professional experience preferably in programme/project management in the public or private sector. Experience with UN and bilater al donors are an asset

Languages: Fluency in oral and written English and Arabic. Knowledge of the other UN language is an asset.) Computer skills: Proficiency in current office software applications

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Around the Nation

SANA,A

Cabinet holds extraordinary meeting over GCC initiative to receive Yemeni labors

Headed by the Prime Minister Ali Mujawar, the cabinet approved in an extraordinary meeting on Saturday a initiative presented by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation over receiving the Yemeni labors in the markets of Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

The vision deals with reality of Yemeni labors and needs of qualification to meet demands of the Gulf labor markets, it comes in response to new directives of the Gulf countries to welcome the Yemeni labors.

The cabinet highlighted efforts exerted to prepare the vision and its practical measures to improve the Yemeni human resources to meet needs of the gulf markets.

The cabinet took several decisions which would be carried out soon to fit with these needs such as setting up centers of qualification and vocational training.

It asked the concerned ministries to develop skills of the educational outcomes especially in English and use of computer, affirming importance of linking private employment agencies with the agencies in Gulf countries.

The cabinet appreciated initiative of the Custodian of the Two Holv Mosques king of Saudi Arabia Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz to welcome the Yemeni labors in market of the GCC countries in order to realize the economic integration.

EU supports juvenile, security, civil service in Yemen with ¤10.2 mln

Yemen and European Union singed here on Saturday a financing agreement worth ¤ 10.2 million to support juvenile judgment, security and upgrading civil service.

The \approx 10.2 million will be devoted to carry out activities related to juvenile judiciary in Yemen in coordination with Justice Ministry and UNICEF which contributes to ¤ 700,000.

The agreement also contained offering the technical support, training and necessary equipment to support the Police

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dentships that may become available in

The Centre is interdisciplinary, and the

studentship would suit students from a

College and the government's efforts to director to arrest the killers who escaped enhance the civil service.

The agreement was signed by Minister of Planning and International Cooperation Abdul-Karim al-Arhabi and Development Official in the EU's Commission.

TAIZ

President visits al-Saleh Housing project

President Ali Abdullah Saleh visited on Saturday the new location for setting up a al-Saleh Housing project for limited incomes people in Taiz governorate.

President Saleh launched works in the project which includes 860 housing units at sum of YR 4.5 billion.

He affirmed importance of carrying out the project on time in accordance with the agreed standards.

Then, president Saleh paid a visit to al-Himah region of al-Taziah district where he listened to the needs of the citizens and inspected work process in a project of al-Himah-al-Zowaqir-Qiadh road at length of 42km at a total cost of YR 1.3 billion.

104 Somali refugees reach Lahj province

Some 33 Somali refugees, including 8 women , have reached Hajajah coastline of Dhobab district - Taiz province, Information Center of Interior Ministry reported on Thursday.

Police have gathered them in collaboration with branch of the Yemen Red Crescent Society in Taiz to transport them to Kharaz camp in Lahj province.

It is worth mentioning that Kharaz main camp received 81 Somali Refugees, including 25 women and two children.

President order to arrest doctor's killers as soon as possible

A massive hunt was launched on Thursday for the main killers of a medical doctor almost five months ago while on duty at the Hospital of the University of Science and Technology in Sana'a.

The hunting comes as President Ali Abdullah Saleh, currently on a Taiz visit, ordered the governor and deputy governor of al-Baidha'a province and the police

to the province after the offense in January

In Brief

Security patrols were deployed to the areas the killers might have been hiding

Early this year, armed tribesmen broke into the hospital and headed straightly to the Intensive Care Unit where Dr. Derhem al-Qadasi was conducting a medical report on the death of an old man who reports said was very ill and expected to die at any moment.

Shocked by news their relative died, 18 armed tribesmen came to the doctor and stabbed him from his back and then run away.

Some suspects in the killing were immediately arrested after the murder by guards of the hospital, but the main killers including one named Yusuf Nasser al-Moflehi managed to escape.

Since the murder, sit-ins have been continuing before the cabinet, with medical doctors, relatives of the victim and activists demanding the arrest of the main killers of Dr. Derhem.

Earlier, eight suspect killers appeared in court and the court then adjourned the trial until the main killers are arrested.

HAJJAH

11 Yemeni teens seized as they try to infiltrate into kingdom

Police at the border area of Haradh, Hajjah, have prevented 11 yemeni teens aged, 9-15, from illegal infiltration into Saudi Arabia, the Interior Ministry has reported.

The teenagers were sent to a childhood protection center in Hajjah until their parents are summoned to receive their sons. No details about whether smugglers were helping the Yemeni teenagers were

given. In April, the police arrested six persons, three women, while they tried to smuggle three beggar children, aged 12, to Saudi lands

The Haradh crossing is famous for illegal infiltration by Yemenis into Saudi territories but in recent years, Yemen and Saudi authorities have tightened control of the border to also impede smuggling of drugs and the infiltration of terrorists.

HODEIDA

Mine explosion kills two Yemeni fishermen in Red Sea island

Two days after a missile hit a Yemeni boat in the Red Sea killing and injuring its crew members, two Yemeni fishermen died on Thursday but this time a landmine explosion was probably behind the catastrophe which took place in the Honey Island near the Yemeni island of Al-Zubair in the Red Sea.

A third Yemeni fisherman was seriously injured and taken to a hospital in Hodeida and he is still in the intensive care unit.

Sources told news websites the boat had a crew of 11, but only three were at the boat when the explosion took place, while the other crew members were preparing a meal.

When the three left their boat in the island, an explosion was heard which preliminary investigations revealed it was a mine detonation killing two and hurting the third.

The two killed were identified as Abdu Ibrahim, 20, and Ahmed Ibrahim, 35.

However, speculations arose that the explosion was a missile that targeted the boat, raising fear international troops are aiming to cleanse Yemeni fishermen under the pretext of being suspected pirates.

On Tuesday, a missile, believed to be fired by one of the international naval ships patrolling the region, hit a Yemeni boat killing and injuring its crew members.

Another fourth went missing.

The bodies of the two killed on Thursday have been transported by a Yemeni boat to the district of Khokha, Hodeida. This year, a Russian and a French war-

ships belonging to anti-piracy forces in the Indian Ocean attacked two Yemeni boats in separate incidents. About three were killed in the two attacks and few others were wounded, with Russian and French troops claiming they suspected the boats were of pirates.

This week, 22 countries met in Bahrain's capital, Manama, to discuss fresh initiatives to beef up anti-piracy operations off Somalia.





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Piracy has recently soared raising fear it will turn into an unchallenged phenomenon in the Gulf of Aden, when pirates have stepped up their attacks against vessels passing along one of the world's busiest waterways.

Last year and during the first quarter of this year more than 120 vessels have been attacked in the pirate-plagued Gulf of Aden. However, international troops foiled several attacks and arrested a number of pirates.

MARIB

Yemen, US discuss educational development

Yemen and the U.S. discussed here on

process by the US government in areas of education and public health in Marib Governorate. Marib Governor Naji al-Zayadi reviewed with a delegation from the US

Thursday supporting development

Embassy in Sana'a possibilities of American support for building schools in some districts of Marib province and rehabilitating some of the old schools, Health centres and hospitals, outfitting some health facilities with medical equipment. Marib Governor praised the US assistance for rural road projects and programs to improve the capital of the governorate as well as training the health and education cadres.

Their News

Scholarship Selection Committee GPO Box 970, Sydney, NSW 2001 Enquiries can be directed to: Dr Will Renner.

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above, or a Masters degree with a major research component, an exceptional academic record, strong written and verbal communications skills, and an ability to work in a team environment. The successful applicants will work closely with one or more industry partners, and consequently will need to be flexible with regard to their research topic. Students will be enrolled at The University of New South Wales, The University of Technology Sydney, The University of Wollongong, The University of Sydney, Macquarie University, or an overseas university associated with the CMCRC, such as the



UNITEDNATIONS POPULATION FUND **UNFPA Yemen Country Office**

UNFPA Yemen Country Office is looking for qualified candidates to fil the following vacancy: <u>Post Title: National Programme Officer (NPO)</u> Population & Development Sub-Programe Managel

Level: ICS 9 (NO-B) Location: UNFPA Country Office in Sanaa

Duration: Initially one year with possibility of extension

Organizational Context

Under the overall supervision of the Representative and Deputy Representative and the direct supervision of the Population & Development and Gender Assistant Representative, the NPO substantively contributes to the effective management of UNFPA programme planning and implementation in the areas of population and development. He/she analyzes and assesses relevant political, social and economic trends and provides substantive inputs to project formulation and evaluation, joint programming initiatives and national development frameworks.

The NPO guides and facilitates successful delivery of UNFPAs programmes by monitoring results and achievements in the implementation and monitoring and evaluation process at the country level. He/she facilitates the work of IPs, Programme Support Units, consultants, advisors and experts and establishes and maintains collaborative relationships with counterparts in government, multi lateral and bi-lateral donor agencies and civil society, to address emerging issues. He/she must effectively influence counterparts from diverse backgrounds to jointly contribute to achieving UNFPA's mandate.

Senior Education Manager, CMCRC

The Capital Markets Cooperative Research Centre (CMCRC) has been a very successful research centre that has won prizes for its research and has already spun-off several businesses. The research work of the existing CMCRC is described below. Funding has recently been obtained for a much larger CRC that will operate internationally. The CMCRC's research is supported by government, industry partners, security exchanges, and regulators in Australia, the UK, Singapore, Hong Kong, Scandinavia, and North America. Students are based both in Australia and overseas and have some opportunity to travel. The CMCRC provides an exciting, high caliber, and well resourced research environment for work in capital markets. The research objective is to create better capital markets locally, regionally, and globally. CMCRC research is about providing a better understanding of financial markets (their operation and their price behavior) and research which facilitates the provision of advances in technology to capital markets. In the CMCRC there is a particular focus on the enhancement of market integrity and security. CMCRC research is also about realizing commercial benefits from innovation, and the CMCRC provides direct participation in commercial results for PhD Students. Programs currently operate under the following research themes:

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the future.

• Language style and clarity.

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The studentship is open to UK, EU and international students, and covers university fees (at the UK/EU level) and a stipend.

The application should be submitted by 12 June 2009.

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* market design and market behavior

* surveillance and compliance

* data mining

- * language technology
- * the analysis of accounting and audit data relevant to security markets.

Interdisciplinary research is encouraged. Applications are invited for full-time scholarships to support PhD studies. We seek highly motivated and enthusiastic scholars from the disciplines above, who wish to work in the area of financial markets.

Eligibility

Successful candidates will have a 1st class honors degree in one of the disciplines

University of Reading. Students generally apply to the CMCRC before they apply to the university, but applications may proceed simultaneously. We encouage applicants to establish contact with potential supervisors at our partner universities in conjunction with their application. Award Tenure

Subject to satisfactory performance, scholarships are tenable for up to three years commencing in 2009 and 2010. Scholarships of up to \$50,000 pa will be offered. The scholarship is tax free. Australian residents in our program obtain RTS places, which means that they do not pay tuition fees or HECS ... Application Closing Dates Applications are considered for selection several times per year. Please submit your completed application before one of the

following closing dates. Shortlisted applicants are interviewed prior to placement. The selection and placement process nor-

mally takes about 8 weeks.

Application Closing Date

15 June, 2009

15 November, 2009

Additional information for international students.

International students are eligible to apply for scholarships. It is particularly important for international students to demonstrate the quality of their qualification, their capacity for research and their ability in written and spoken English. Short-listed applicants will be interviewed. Note: the CMCRC does not pay university tuition fees for international students. International students can usually apply to their university or faculty for a fee scholarship, or fee waiver. CMCRC students are usually successful in such applications, but this is a matter for the student and the university, not the CMCRC.

Major activities/ Expected Results:

- In collaboration with Government counterparts, , NGOs, regional experts and the regional office advisors and other partners contributes substantively to the formulation and design of the country programme, its programme components and projects in line with national development priorities and according to UNFPA programme policies and procedures. Ensures quality of programme/project design, incorporating lessons learned, newly developed policies, and best practices by establishing appropriate execution, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and systems.
- Analyzes and interprets the political, social and economic environment relevant to population and development and identifies opportunities for UNFPA assis tance and intervention. Keeps abreast of new policy developments and strategies analyzing policy papers, strategy documents, national plans and developments opment frameworks and prepares briefs and inputs for policy dialogue, technical assistance coordination and development frameworks
- Analyzes and reports on programme and project progress in terms of achieving results, using existing monitoring and evaluation tools and introducing new mechanisms and systems, identifies constraints and resource deficiencies and recommends corrective action. Monitors programme/projects expe and disbursements to ensure delivery is in line with approved programme/project budgets and to successfully achieve targeted delivery levels.
- Expedites and coordinates project implementation establishing collaborative relationships with executing agencies, implementing partners, experts, gov ermment counterparts and other UN agencies facilitating timely and efficient delivery of project inputs and addressing training needs of project personnel. Helps create and document knowledge about current and emerging population development trends, by analyzing programmes, projects, strategies
- approaches and ongoing experience for lessons learned, best practices, and shares it with management for use in knowledge sharing and planning future strategies.
- Assists advocacy and resource mobilization efforts of the Country Office by preparing relevant documentation, i.e. project summaries, conference papers speeches, donor profiles and participating in donor meetings and public information events

1. Functional Competencies

Results-based programme development and management: Contributes to the achievement of results. Participates in the formulation of proposals based on proven successful approaches.

Innovation and marketing of new approaches: Documents and analyzes innovative strategies, best practices and new approaches. Adapts quickly to change Leveraging the resources of national governments and partners/Building strategic alliances and partners: Establishes, maintains and utilizes a broad network of contacts to keep abreast of developments and to share information.

Advocacy/Advancing a policy oriented agenda: Prepares and communicates relevant information for evidence-based advocacy. Resource mobilization: Analyzes and maintains information on donors and developing database of project profiles for presentation to donors.

2. Corporate Competencies:

Integrity/Commitment to mandate: Acts in accordance with UN/UNFPA values and holds himself/herself accountable for actions taken. Knowledge sharing/Continuous learning: Takes responsibility for personal learning and career development and actively seeks opportunities to learn through formal and informal means

Valuing diversity: Demonstrates an international outlook, appreciates differences in values and learns from cultural diversity.

Working in teams: Works collaboratively with colleagues inside and outside of UNFPA for achievement of common goals. Communicating information and ideas: Delivers oral and written information in a timely, effective and easily understood manner. Frankly expresses ideas with the intent to resolve issues, considers what others have to say and responds appropriately to criticism

Conflict and self management: Manages personal reactions by remaining calm, composed and patient even when under stress or during a crisis and avoids engaging in unproductive conflict.

Empowerment/Developing people/Performance management: Integrates himself/herself into the work unit and actively contributing to achieving results with other members of the team. Accepts responsibility for personal performance.

Analytical and strategic thinking: Uses appropriate analytical tools and logic to gather, define and analyze situations and draws logical conclusions from data Results orientation/Commitment to excellence: Strives to achieve high personal standard of excellence.

Appropriate and transparent decision making: Makes timely and appropriate decisions taking into consideration various and complex issues and takes respon-sibility for the impact of decisions.

Job Requirements:

Experience: 4 to 6 years professional experience preferably in programme/project management in the public or private sector. Experience with UN and bilateral donors are an asset

Languages: Fluency in oral and written English and Arabic. Knowledge of the other UN language is an asset.). Computer skills: Proficiency in current office software applications

urate with experience. Please send your application and CV to: UNFPA P.O.Box UNFPA Offer s an attractive compensation package commensurate with 7272, Sana'a, marked as application to Administrative/ HR Associate. Deadline for application: 15 June 2009

Please note that only candidates who fulfill the above requirements will be considered and notified. UNFPA is offering equal opportunities, howeve alified females are strongly encouraged to apply

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Dr. Al-Qubati to the Yemen Times: "JMP member parties prefer power-sharing to real reforms"

r. Mohammed Abdulmajid Al-Qubati, member of the ruling General People's Congress (GPC) General Secretariat and head of the party's Foreign Affairs and International Relations Sector, is a skilled speaker. The ruling party has relied on him to conduct dialogues with other political parties or committees to discuss topics of great significance.

An engineer of public relations, Al-Qubati is often welcomed by all political parties in the country. He has assumed many key posts such as Ambassador of Yemen to Lebanon once and to Cyprus another time. Earlier, he served as assistant secretary general in the ruling party's politics and foreign relations department. Mohammed Bin Sallam met Al-Qubati and discussed with him many urgent issues of great concern to all Yemenis.

As a member of the ruling party, what do you make of the unexpected statements made by Ali Salem Al-Beidh, a politician in exile since 1994, to Al-Hurra Satellite Channel as Yemen marked the 19th anniversary of reunification? What prompted him to appear on the television screen after 15 years?

YEMÊN ÎMÊ

Over the past 19 years, Yemen made some of the greatest achievements in its history. However, such achievements mainly unity and democracy- have been accompanied by structural and functional flaws, one of which is that unity was established by an agreement between some of Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) and GPC leaders while other key politicians were excluded.

When Al-Beidh signed the unity agreement, he set a condition that those YSP officials, who are loyal to Ali Nasser Mohammed, leave the country and the others [his loyalists] remain partners with GPC in power and share key posts in government. The condition was considered to be a trap against the unity.

Unity was established for all Yemenis without exception. The policies of elimination followed by YSP created an atmosphere of widely-spread complaints and nagging in the south since the very beginning and even after establishment of the unified state.

Al-Beidh has made numerous historical ventures since the very beginning of independence. He established the Popular Front, which was later on known as the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman, and then the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman and Arabian Gulf. Although HH Sheikh Qaboos Bin Saeed, Sultan of Oman, has been lenient with Al-Beidh, the latter surprised all Omanis by his most recent statements to the media, and the former withdrew his Omani citizenship as a result. In short, Al-Beidh is a man with a history full of adventures and recklessness.

Over the first four years of the unified state, both partners of unity demonstrated serious moves to build a state of constitutions, and law and order. After the 1994 war, many terrible mistakes occurred such as the elimination of a larger group of military and civil servants from the south, manifestation of corruption, mismanagement and incompetence in administering the state's agencies.

convert these challenges into crisis and secession threats will be an unprecedented catastrophe for all Yemenis.

What do you predict the future of Yemen will look like? Is there any hope that unity will survive? Which guarantees will ensure its survival? It is not the ruling party alone that faces this challenge, but rather all the political parties. We will see victory if people are able to benefit from historical experience. This challenge is a great opportunity to enhance democracy, development and reform, and to build the modern state of Yemen.

GPC member Salem Saleh, who is Advisor to President of the Republic, has said that the ruling party has failed to manage the country. He said that the party is only present during general elections to collect votes, and calls for workable solutions to the Issue of South Yemen. How do you see this?

I said this before Salem Saleh during my interview with Al-Nass Weekly. These suggestions are not new, and we don't deny that they face numerous challenges and that these challenges are accompanied by failures. We are moving toward reforming all failures related with the national project. GPC is not a party. It is an organization. As we are moving to conduct constitutional, political, electoral and legislative reforms and apply bicameral legislature, this signifies that we are due to review the structure of the state and its institutions. Our diagnosis of the notable flaws accompanying government performance reflects our logical confession to what is happening.

What is happening in the southern and eastern governorates is dangerous and threatens unity, as it is the direct result of accumulated wrong policies in the different political, social and cultural spheres, the most prominent of which is eliminating YPS from power, according to Abdulqader Ba Jammal, a senior GPC leader. How do you comment on this?



Dr. Mohammed Abdulmajid Al-Qubati

During an interview with a Jordanian newspaper, Dr. Abdulkarim Al-Ervani said, "Yemen's future will be difficult, and local governance with broad powers will solve the dire situation." He also added that Yemen's problems are limited to unemployment and increasing poverty, thereby sparking legal protests in the southern and eastern governorates. He said the protests are legal and not political and there is a difference between secession calls and legal actions. Do you agree with what Al-Eryani said?

We signed an agreement with political parties on the postponement of the parliamentary elections. The first term contained in the agreement is that of conducting political, constitutional, legislative and electoral reforms. There are political grounds of what works well nationwide, either in the north or in the south.

When will you begin implementing these reforms?

During my interview with Al-Nass Weekly, I said that the authority and opposition are responsible for what happens because they have already diagnosed the situation on the ground. They reached a compromise after having wasted more than two years studying the

and update. We are facing an economic crisis that may help worsen the political problem. When the political problem gets more complicated, it will have negative impacts on the economy. This is the immense challenge facing Yemen and all the political parties in the country are responsible for softening this challenge.

Will the ruling party conduct the proposed reforms within two years, as per the agreement, or not?

I said this at the consultative meeting three days ago. We took the first step toward establishing local governance with broad powers.

When will this happen?

We are going to amend the constitution and other relevant laws in order for local governance with broad powers to be established within one year. This is intended to give the Supreme Commission for Elections and Referendum (SCER) the opportunity to prepare well for the next parliamentary and local elections.

This necessitates taking responsibility based on a national reform program, which cannot be achieved, except through comprehensive national dialogue involving all national leaders in and outside Yemen.

alities and decision makers in order for this step to function as a national consensus document to solve pressing problems in the nation.

You talked about many issues in general, but haven't told me about the practical steps the political leadership must take to ease rage in the south, and in other parts of Yemen. Can you please tell me about such steps?

The first step is to hold comprehensive national dialogue to discuss pressing issues causing rage and tension in many areas of Yemen. We need to combat corruption and put an end to the violation of laws and regulations.

The majority of politicians in government and opposition say the southern issue is not caused by advocates of secession or Ali Salem Al-Beidh. Rather, the issue is the direct result of massive mistakes the authority has committed against Yemeni citizens. As a ruling party member, could you please mention some of these mistakes committed by the government against citizens?

Due to a lack of effective institutions, the poor enforcement of laws and regulations, and incompetent performance. flaws and mistakes are on the increase. If there is corruption, there will be irresponsible practices targeting people's property.

The issue dates back to the time of YSP rule in the southern and eastern governorates. Our mistake in 1994 is that we didn't enact a law to counter property nationalization. Had we done so, all the nationalized homes would have been returned to their owners and many problems in this respect would have been avoided. Shops were returned to their owners but homes weren't.

The judiciary should be given full powers to settle land disputes. For the time being, some committees, topped by the Ba Surrah-Hilal Committee, are visiting governorates to figure out landrelated issues.

The government hasn't taken any notice of the Ba Surrah-Hilal report because all those who steal land in the southern and eastern governorates are senior government leaders or supporters. How do you comment on this?

The issues are not only legal as they have political grounds. I disagree with Dr. Al-Eryani's point of view that these issues are legal, not political. Local governance with full powers is key to solving these issues.

Let people elect their governors All should participate: southern directly. Let them select executive offigovernorate and district levels. The burden on the central government will be reduced and firm regulations will be enacted to reduce rampant corruption in the country. Centralization is responsible for the majority of corruption practices.

How do you assess resolutions and recommendations released by the consultative meeting last Thursday?

I attended part of the meeting, but did not see its outcomes. It is me who adopted the idea of consultation and spent three weeks to have others satisfied with the idea

One of the pressing problems in Yemen is that we have a weak parliament and flawed electoral system. We want to combine proportional list representation with the single constituency system we have now. In 2000, we presented the proposal to our brothers in the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP), and the proposal was later on transferred to the Coordination Council to amend the election law and apply a dual system. At that time, the JMP refused the proposal and I have documents to prove what I say.

JMP member parties were aiming for power-sharing, not real reforms. Now, they hold the ruling party accountable for everything, which is unfair. For the time being, we don't want to return to immature experiences of the past.

The elections are postponed and both GPC and JMP need to begin dialogue to solve the issues that led to postponing the elections.

I don't know why our brothers in JMP want dialogue to consider the condition of power-sharing. This is inapplicable as we need transparent dialogue open to all Yemenis. The JMP member parties are attempting to seize the opportunity, saying that the ruling party has failed, and that they don't want to hold any dialogue with the ruling party in order not to rescue it from its failure. Behaving this way, the JMP helps the national crisis worsen.

We agreed on postponing the elections in order to resolve relevant issues, but three months have already passed and nothing has happened. The JMP is responsible for wasting time as most of its members were against the compromise. They said, "We rescued the ruling party, although we were supposed to let it sink in failure." They don't know that it is the homeland that would fail, not the ruling party.

Do you have any final comment?

Yemen needs comprehensive reform in all the state's institutions. If we want to fight corruption, we should reshuffle all the state's institutions and consider competence and eligibility in the selection of

What about the reforms proposed by the opposition to ensure the survival of unity through partnership, to stop the embezzlement of public funds, fight corruption and prepare for free and fair elections?

You realize that the authority and opposition agreed to postpone the parliamentary elections four months ago. Their agreement is based on a compromise to amend the constitution, reform the electoral system and establish local governance with broad powers. Such steps are bound to create a good climate and new opportunities for the unified state to prosper.

How do you assess the impacts of statements made by Al-Beidh, Haidar Abu Bakr Al-Attas and other opposition leaders from the south on the status quo and future of the unity? Yemen's national project [reunification], which is 90 years old as it first began in the early 1930s, is now facing numerous risky challenges. Such challenges require all Yemenis to work hard and search for workable solutions to correct notable flaws and take the project back in the right direction. And any attempt to

YSP was not eliminated, as it is the party that eliminated itself. The problem of the south part of Yemen had nothing to do with elimination of YSP since it is the result of eliminating all political partners in the south such as the Liberation Front and those YPS members, who are loyal with Ali Nasser Mohammed.

What, in your opinion, is the real crisis in southern and eastern governorates?

The crisis is that of a dire economic situation, which is also prevalent nationwide. The crisis is caused by flaws in managing unity. You visited Germany and learned that Germans spent an entire year discussing the potential economic issue that may arise after establishing the unity.

But in Yemen, we brought two different economic systems together, one of which is based on nationalized ownership and the other on private ownership. People from the north wanted everything in the south, which is a big mistake since the authority didn't rehabilitate the middle class in the south. This class was affected by the sale of the public sector, and as a result hundreds of thousands of people belonging to this class became jobless.

Had the government just rehabilitated the public sector in the south, thus involving this class in public property purchase and partnership, the situation would have looked better. As a result of hurriedly-taken procedures, middle class citizens in the south lost their property and income sources.

issues, which were presented for review movement leaders, independent personcials in various ministerial offices at the



TIMES

اعلان طرح مناقصة الجمهورية اليمنية المؤسسه المحليه للمياه والصرف الصحي بأمانة العاصمه مشروع شبكات الصرف الصحي بصنعاء قرض الصندوق العربي (٩٩/٣٨٣) رفع كفاءة محطة معالجة الصرف الصحي لمدينة صنعاء.

حصلت الحكومة اليمنية على قـرض رقم (٩٩/٣٨٣) من الصندوق العربي للإنماء الإقتصادي والإجتماعي لتغطية كلفة مشروع شبكات الصرف الصحي بصنعاء / رفع كفاءة محطة المعالجة لمدينة صنعاء ويغطي القـرض 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 تقديم عرض بظرف مختوم للقيام بتنفيذ مشروع رفع كفاءة محطة المعالجة لمدينة صنعاء (بطاقة استيعابية ٦٥٠٠٠ م٢ / 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 اهم متطلباتها تقديم كشف حساب مالي لآخر ثلاث سنوات. معدل حجم العمل السنوي بحد أدنى ١٥ مليون دولار ، سيولة نقدية بقيمة خمسة ملايين دولار، إثبات عن الخبرة العامة لآخر 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 ازالة الرمال، جهاز قياس التدفق للمياه الداخلة للمحطة، أحواض ترسيب أولية ، مكثفات للرواسب الأولية، ٣مخمرات لا هوائية مع المباني للتابعة لها، مكثفات للرواسب الثانوية ، خزانات غاز، محطة توليد طاقة ، محطة غلايات مياه، أجهزة ازالة الروائح، طرق وأعمال خطوط، سور حماية، تعديل محطة ضخ الحمأة الراجعة وجميع الأعمال الداخلية والخارجية وأعمال الميكانيك والكهرباء المبينة 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 مابين 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 أمريكى وذلك حتى نهاية دوام يوم ١٥ / يوليو /٢٠٠

تودع العروض في العنوان المبين أدناه بموعد أقصاه الساعة ١١ الحادية عشر من صباح يوم ٢٨ / يوليو / ٢٠٠٩ ويجب إرفاق كفالة دخول للمناقصة مع العرض المقدم بقيمة (٢٠٠،٠٠٠ دولار) مائتي ألف دولار أمريكي كفالة 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 أدناة وذلك في الساعة ١٢ الثانية عشر ظهراً يوم ٢٨/ يوليو / ٢٠٠٩ .

عنوان المؤسسة المحلية للمياه والصرف الصحي:

الحصبه - بجانب وزارة الصحة العامة والإسكان. صنعاء - الجمهورية اليمنية مكتب إدارة المشروع ماتف ٩٦٧١٢٣٠٦٥٦ +فاكس ٩٦٧١٢٣٠٦٥٦ + بريد الالكتروني cdteam@y.net.ye

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 <u>cdteam@y.net.ye</u>

> 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;

الجمهورية اليمنية وزارة الـمياه والبـيئه المؤسسة المحلية للـمياه والصرف الصحى – أمانة العاصـمه

طلب إبداء الرغبة في تقديم الخدمات ألاستشاريه لإعداد التصاميمالنهائيه ووثيقة المناقصه والاشراف على التنفيذ

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

Phase 1 : 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.

ألمرحله الأولى : إعداد التصاميم النهائيه ووثائق المناقصة. المرحلة الثانيه : الإشراف على تنفيذ المشروع.

٢- تدعو وزارة المياه والبيئة ممثله بالمؤسسة المحلية للمياه والصرف الصحي – أمانة العاصمه جميع الشركات والمكاتب الاستشارية الدوليه للتعبير عن اهتمامها وتقديم وثائقها لانجاز الخدمات المذكوره أعلاه . يجب على الشركات المركات المهتمة تقديم الوثائق (نشره تعريفيه – وصف لأعمال مماثله قامت بها الشركه – توضيح لكفاءة الاستشاري المتقدم والكادر العامل لديه) ويفضل الشركات التي لديها ائتلاف مع شركات استشاريه عربيه ومحليه.

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

٤– يمكن الحصول على معلومات اضافيه 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 العاصمه الحصبة – جوار وزارة الصحة العامه والسكان ص.ب : ٢٦٥٩ تلفون : ٢٦٥٩٦٣٠٦٣٠ فاكس :٩٦٧١٢٣٠٦٥- ٢ –

يجب أن تشمل وثائق ابدا الرغبة على جميع الوثائق المذكوره أعلاه أو على الأقل الوثائق التالية: ¥تقديم نشرات تعريفيه حديثه عن الشركه ((مع أية مرفقات)). ¥خبره لا تقل عن عشر سنوات كشركه استشاريه . ¥خبره ناجحة لأكثر من خمس سنوات في التصميم والإنشاء أن تكون الشركه قد نفذت مشروعين ذات طبيعه وحجم مشابه ويفضل أن يكون ذلك في اليمن أو في المنطقه. ¥تقديم رسائل تزكيه من أرباب عمل حاليين اوسابقين .



International Report

Who are the Somali pirates?

Few stories of the day are attracting as much attention as that of modern-day pirates attacking and seizing ocean-bound vessels. But who are the Somali pirates? The Media Line's man in Somalia, Abdinasir Mohamed Guled answers the question...

By: Abdinasir Mohamed Guled The Media Line News Agency

n recent times, stories involving Somali pirates have ranked among the most read and most followed news stories. The world's attention has been fixed on Somalia's notorious waters, swarming with pirates. Many ships have been hijacked along the Somali coast and, in some cases, hundreds of miles out into the Gulf of Aden.

Hoping to secure larger ransoms the pirates have started attacking larger ships and ships with more valuable cargos

International awareness of piracy increased when pirates seized a Saudi supertanker carrying \$100-million worth of oil, and when a Ukrainian ship was captured with a huge military cargo including 33 tanks, as well as an American captain, Richard Phillips, who was rescued by the United States Navy in an operation that killed three pirates and captured one, who is being questioned in the U.S.

Somali officials have asked the Western navies to storm the ships and arrest the pirates because they say that paying ransoms only fuels the chaos in the war-wracked nation.

International navies patrolling the waters along the Somali coast have restored a little nationalism to some Somalis, who, while hating the pirates, have expressed a reserved sympathy for them because of the issues that created them.

The recent news rush and hysteria has often been short on context and long on conspiracy theory. The pirates, as unsavory sounding they may be, are the product of an era that has seen a massive, almost wholesale neglect of the humanitarian crisis plaguing Somalia, with international ships plundering its coastline, and numerous cases of illegal dumping of toxic waste along Somalia's shores

The Media Line (TML) looks at

some of the myths and misinformation surrounding Somali piracy, its roots, and its objectives.

One of the main issues facing people living in Somalia's coastal villages is the presence of large foreign vessels with large nets and aggressive crews intimidating local fishermen and overfishing in areas once essential for local fishermen to make their living. Due to this fish plundering and terrorization, the primary food and income source for many Somalis has dwindled significantly.

TML met with one of the "pirates," who related that he had become a pirate to join the fight against the ships destroying local fishermen's boats.

Identifying himself as "Mohamed Hadle," he explains his reasons for taking part in the practice of hijacking ships.

"This unusual tactic was spawned from many years of poverty and oppression; this was the root of the uprising," he says, proudly detailing some of the exploits of himself and his colleagues.

Since 1991, Somalia has been the scene of violence and chaos. After warlords toppled former dictator Mohamed Siad Barre, the country has been wracked with violence and starvation, and to the anger of many locals there has been a constant binge of illegal fishing, industrial waste and toxic waste dumping.

Hadle recounts that after years of exploitation by foreign boats, dozens of fishermen held a meeting to address how best to deal with the situation. Some decided to plug on, hoping for the best, but for the majority of fishermen reality had pounded them too hard and too often, and the decision was made to form a seafaring militia.

"We decided to use our small boats, along with some guns we had in our houses, to hijack any ship violating Somali waters," Hadle says.

Hadle's group of fishermen became one of several groups of pirates that

now identify themselves as "Somalia's coastguards.'

Describing some of the operations carried out by his group, Hadle claims the group has hijacked three ships and received \$1 million of ransom from each one. The money energized the group and they began to ratchet up both their hijacking efforts and business aspirations.

After collecting the first million, the group decided to construct a piracy network, buying speedboats, modern marine equipment and additional weapons.

There are unconfirmed reports that the pirates have their own management and offices in Mogadishu and the two pirate havens, the towns of Harardhere and Eyl.

For many years, Hadle says, he was a fisherman who kept to himself and even after numerous instances of harassment by international ships still refused to take up arms against them. But eventually reality set in and he was forced into piracy by "belligerent vessels."

"In truth, I had absolutely no desire join the pirates, but after the total ruination of my livelihood I was forced into it," he says.

Hadle describes an incident in 2008 when a boat that his group wanted to seize sprayed them with boiling water and shot at Hadle and his colleagues. Several of the pirate crew were wounded; they decided not to return fire and fled. One of Hadle's friends is missing and is presumed dead after the ordeal. When asked how the pirates distin-

guish whether the vessels under attack are armed or not, he says that the attacks are games of chance, but they fire shots at the ships before boarding them, seeing that many of their friends had been killed during such attacks.

When a ship is hijacked, the crews are controlled by having guns pointed at them and they are sometimes beaten; but they feed the hostages well, he says, smiling.

"We give them the best Somali food, because we will get undreamed of ransom," Hadle tells TML.

He adds that the pirates are misunderstood - they are not bandits but coastguards who defend the waters



The Chinese South Sea Fleet conducting an anti-terrorism drill in which commandos flew to a merchant ship and then assaulted it by rappelling down from the helicopter and "cleared" the vessel of pirates and "rescued" the crew. In December 2008, a Chinese cargo ship, the "Delight", and its 25 man crew, was taken by Somali pirates. About the same time, a Chinese fishing boat, with a crew of 24, was also taken by Somali pirates off the coast of Kenya. China has said it will contribute forces to help deal with the Somali pirates.

from waste dumping and illegal fishing.

When TML asked Hadle if the pirates gave some of their ransom money to Islamists, he denies it saying they are money seekers not weapons suppliers, and fear that arms would fall into the hands of al-Qa'ida-linked Somali insurgents.

In the last two years piracy recruitments have risen markedly because poor young Somali teenagers consider piracy the road to "quick riches."

"Piracy is really good work, because you will get hundreds of thousands of dollars at once," says Somali high school student Abdullahi Farah.

According to Hadle, the ransoms are divided among the pirates, but the biggest share falls to the commanders, and he was one of them.

Clutching a small, elegant walking stick, Hadle says that at 35 years of age

he is a well-respected man with status provided by his piracy skills.

"I have three wives, two are in Garowe, Puntland and one in Mogadishu and I'm able to support them in the best way," he tells TML proudly in an interview at one of his houses.

He owns two small cars, one lorry and several commercial sites, including stores. He is thinking of quitting the piracy business in the coming months, and says he will become "an elder."

The pirates are ambitious young men trying to live the good life in a troubled country, but they face constant danger in a game of chance. But despite the dangers, hundreds of armed men join the pirates every week.

In the northern coastal towns such as Harardhere, Eyl and Bossaso, the pirate economy is thriving because of

the money pouring in from pirate ransoms that have reached tens of millions of dollars this year alone.

But not everyone thinks of the pirates as the Robin Hoods they see themselves as: helping the poor when ransom money comes in.

"The pirates are a major force in the mindless violent crime in our country," Somali ex-maritime officer Mohamed Abdi tells TML by phone from Hargeysa, Somaliland.

He says the wealthy pirates are tricking poor young women into humiliating acts, such as sex for money.

Nevertheless, hundreds of people support the piracy.

"I would not be against marrying a pirate man because I would be living in a good life, because they have a good income," says Sahra Abdullahi, a resident of Harardhere.

World Development Report 2009 Reshaping Economic Geography

conomic growth will be migrating to reduce distance to eco-

inbalanced, but develop- nomic opportunity. Division: Fewer



I DIIION people at the bottom of the global hierarchy of nations

ment still can be inclusive. That is the main message of this year's World Development Report. The report proposes that spatial transformations along the following three dimensions will be necessary. Density: Higher density as seen in the growth of cities. Tokyo, the world's largest city is home to 35 million-a quarter of Japan's population-but stands on just four percent of its land. Distance: Shorter distances as firms and workers migrate closer to economic opportunities. Eight million Americans change states every year,

Did you know

- ¥ half of the world s production can fit into an area smaller than Algeria?
- ¥ Cairo s metropolitan area generates over half of the Arab Rep. of Egypt s production using 0.5 percent of the county s land area?
- in the U.S., 96 percent of innovations take place in metropolitan areas?
- ¥ 200 million Chinese migrants travel to their hometowns to spend the Lunar New Year?
- as transport costs fell over the last century, countries traded even more with neighboring countries than with more distant ones?
- ¥ in 2006, Singapore, with 700 sq km in area, exported the same amount (US\$300 billion) as the Russian Federation, with more than 16 million sq km?

divisions as countries thin their economic borders to enter world markets to take advantage of specialization and scale. Border restrictions to flows of goods, capital, ideas, and people continue to prevent progress in Africa, in contrast with Western Europe.

Growing cities, ever more mobile people, and increasingly specialized products are integral to development. These changes have been most noticeable in North America, Western Europe, and Northeast Asia. But countries in East and South Asia and Eastern Europe are now experiencing changes that are similar in their scope and speed. World Development Report 2009: Reshaping Economic Geography concludes that such transformations will remain essential for economic success in other parts of the developing world and should be encouraged.

The report is divided into three parts:

Part One: Seeing Development in 3D

Part One defines the spatial dimensions - density, distance, and division - and describes their evolution with economic development. Chapters 1, 2, and 3 present a broad sweep of stylized facts showing how the economic topography at the local, national, and international scales is changing, and how the scope and pace of this change compare with earlier shifts in the economic geography of Europe, North America, and Japan.



Part Two: Shaping Economic Geography

Part Two illustrates the interplay among scale economies, factor mobility and transport costs, to explain the formidable forces that shape the geographic transformations described in Part One. Chapters 4, 5, and 6 are the stops in a tour of the "engine room" each spotlighting a different facet of the interactions among agglomeration, migration and specialization.

Part Three: Reframing the Policy Debates

Part Three revisits and reframes three long-standing policy debates on urbanization, territorial development, and international integration. Chapters 7, 8, and 9 lay out the steps necessary for, respectively, an inclusive urban-

ization strategy, an effective territorial development approach, and integration of isolated countries with world markets.

Place and Prosperity

Places do well when they promote transformations along the dimensions of economic geography: higher densities as cities grow; shorter distances as workers and businesses migrate closer to density; and fewer divisions as nations lower their economic borders and enter world markets to take advantage of scale and trade in specialized products. World Development Report 2009 concludes that the transformations along these three dimensions - density, distance, and division - are essential for development and should be encouraged.

The conclusion is controversial. Slum-dwellers now number a billion, but the rush to cities continues. A billion people live in lagging areas of developing nations, remote from globalization's many benefits. And poverty and high mortality persist among the world's "bottom billion," trapped without access to global markets, even as others grow more prosperous and live ever longer lives. Concern for these three intersecting billions often comes with the prescription that growth must be spatially balanced. This report has a different message: economic growth will be unbalanced. To try to spread it out is to discourage it - to fight prosperity, not poverty. But development can still be inclusive, even for people who start their lives distant from dense economic

How can nations help these three intersecting billions?

activity. For growth to be rapid and shared, governments must promote economic integration, the pivotal concept, as this report argues, in the policy debates on urbanization,

territorial development, and regional integration. Instead, all three debates overemphasize place-based interventions.

Reshaping Economic Geography reframes these debates to include all the instruments of integration - spatially blind institutions, spatially connective infrastructure, and spatially targeted interventions. By calibrating the blend of these instruments, today's developers can reshape their economic geography. If they do this well, their growth will still be unbalanced, but their development will be inclusive.

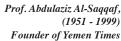
Opinion



Words of Wisdom Yes to federalization and unity, why not?

The fall-out from technology advances, notably globalization, is clearly ahead of us. We need to grapple with this and the sooner we assess the issues and decide on what we need to do, the better prepared we will be. A main component of globalization is liberalization.

TIMES



OUR

OPINION

By: Redhwan Amer

Nigerian friend asked me about what is happening in the south of Yemen. After a long explanation to him about the complications of the southern issue and its dimensions, he quietly told me that Nigeria has gone thorough all this and the only solution was federalization.

Why does Yemen not adopt this system? Is the ruling party not serious in implementing local governance with broader authorized power? Is federalization not just a local system with broader authorizations?

We have either to deal seriously with what is happening in the south, in Sa'ada and with many security and development challenges, or to turn a blind eye to it and hide our heads in the sands.

If the southern areas, or even their middle and northern counterparts, enjoyed independent local authority, they might declare rebellion against the central government and demand separation. But this fear is not justified because federalism means keeping the army unified to protect the country against any exterior aggression as well as deterring any interior sedition that

Similarly, the main national resources such as oil, gas, fisheries and exports remain unified under the central government's control. Thus, no state has complete financial independence that enables it to separate from the central country

Hence, I will recount some merits of federalization system chosen by many countries in the world led by the United States of America, Germany, Russia, Nigeria, the United Arab Emirates and others.

Federalism's merits:

- Federalism enhances opportunities for economic growth and development because it abolishes all barriers hindering local trade exchange.

It ensures the protection of individual freedoms against political authorities in the states via reducing some sovereign rights of the sates and making them of the central government's authorization.

- It protects religious and ethnic rights. When one of states needs help to counter economic or political problems, it turns to the central government, which boosts economic partnership.

Federalism enhances political strength of various states due to joint coordination between them, especially in political decisions.

It offers a suitable environment to the growth of social corporations because it meets requirements of the real component of political and social practices.

Federalism versus centralization: - Federalism protects citizens against

the central government's domination through transferring part of its authority to make decisions to the states. By this, all governmental projects are evaluated and the government is not allowed to pass any project contradicting the majority's will.

Federalism increases citizens' chances to participate in the decision-making process through popular participation in governance.

The central government is in charge of distributing wealth to suit public interest without discrimination against people previously denied the country's capabilities.

The federal country's decisions appreciate religious, ethnic, political and cultural differences in the different states.

Giving authority to the people and shared choices with regards to the government's performance leads to increased state competence. Federalism provides more flexibility in dealing with political and financial corruption away from the pressures of the central authority or influential people.

- Federalism creates an environment of economic, political and developmental competition on the level of the states, which eventually leads to increasing exports and national income.

Source: newsyemen

SILVER LINING **Coalition with Salafists Menace**

he salafist movement gathering last week in Sana'a is a serious development in the current political impasses Yemen is going through. Around 800 leading religious hardliners were brought to Sana'a from all over the country to pronounce their support for the political regime represented by President Ali Abdullah Saleh in his fight against the southern movement known as al-Hirak al-Janubi and the al-Houthi rebels in the northern province of Sa'ada.



In their meeting, the salafist leading clerics pronounced bluntly they are standing by president Saleh against the secessionists and that they are ready to carry guns to fight against the southern movement supporters if necessary. Based on their religious doctrine which bans uprising against the ruler even if he is oppressive, Ahmed Hasan al Mualem, a Salafist leader, said he was troubled by calls for uprising. He said: "Revolting against the ruler is prohibited in our doctrine. We are supposed to stand against a call for revolting or disobeying the Muslim ruler even if it comes from an outstanding cleric, let alone those people [referring to the southern movement leaders], who have deviated from our religion and abuse our religion and interests."

These clerics, of course, criticized the injustice and corruption behind the accumulative grievances and woes in the south. However, these problems, for the salafists, are not enough reason to justify the calls for terminating the unification and obeying the president is to them a religious task.

This unprecedented assembly for the salafists demonstrates they are the power the regime is going to use to crack down his opponents under the umbrella of religion and performance of a religious obligation. The regime needs a religious ground to stand on in confronting the southern movement and these clerics are the best to do that.

During the 1994, the Islah party, representing the Muslim brotherhood, gave the regime of Saleh this religious legitimacy to crack down the socialists. Islah was the right hand of the regime in that battle, but now Islah is leading the opposition that includes also the socialists.

Now, the alternative is the salafists who will take the responsibility of confronting the southern movement and al-Houthi rebels. The salafists allege they do not believe in democracy and election, labeling them as an act of infidelity for they are a Western product. However, they tend to support the president who came to power through this democratic means. This is absolute contradiction. It shows these guys are now practising politics but in a religious coat.

The salafists are not much different from al-Qaeda in their doctrine and ideology only in the sense that they do not believe in uprising against the ruler. In other words, the fanatic religious thoughts are the same and here lies the danger.

The movement of the salafists is now gaining ground due to the facilitation of the authorities. The presence of the minister of justice, Hamud al-Hittar, in the assembly is a good signal of government patronage. He described the meeting as demonstration of the provisions of the Quran and the unity principle of Islam. Addressing them as the callers of peace and good, Al-Hittar also asked the salafists for more efforts through their work in mosques, which he described as the most effective medium. It is a call for public mobilization and support to the regime against the southern movement, gearing up for another holy war.

In the final analysis, the coalition between the regime and the salafists is like sleeping with extremism for it will further boost the salafists domination at the expense of other Islamist groups including the Islah, Zaidists, and Sufists and facilitate the task of the salafists in spreading their radical views through mosques, views that produce extremists and terrorists. They are now growing stronger and influential, exploiting the economic hardships and unemployment to attract more and more young people. Again, this coalition will undermine the democracy and human rights for the people in charge will halt all legal provisions, like the marriage age and others, in order to appease the salafists. The virtue committee might start its job soon and opposition and liberal figures and thoughts will be their first target. This coalition will have many other ramifications and menaces. In short, I do not accept the idea of separation as solution to the woes of the south. However, such calls should be faced by inclination to reform and readiness to sit down and talk rather than religious hardliners for this will exacerbate the problem. I think the regime is playing with fire in using the same traditional tactics including the use of religion in handling serious issues. It should understand that these traditional tactics can never always be the master key to all issues all over the country and all the time. We do not any more holy wars for what is going on in the south is a consequence of the 1994 "holy war". Acts of politics should be addressed by politics and reasoning rather than "holy wars" which must be of devastating impacts and ramifications.

In memory of **Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf**

t has been ten years since the death of Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, the founder of Yemen Times and my father, on June 2, 1999 in a suspicious car accident.

Not a single day passes without me being reminded of his work and great vision for Yemen, his legacy, the Yemen Times, and his numerous other deeds which touched people's lives before he passed away at the age of 58. His life was taken three weeks before Yemen's first international conference on Human Rights, a conference he was leading and organizing as an independent politician and a human rights advocate.

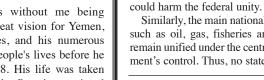
Not a single day passes without anyone whether from inside or outside Yemen reminding me of him, either telling me of how my father has helped make their lives better, worked with them on a project, or how their paths crossed in an event and how he was a person never to be forgotten.

Although it's been ten years since he passed away, I can still feel his presence in the Yemen Times and in the people whose lives he touched. Every now and then, someone comes up to me and says, "Did you know that I used to know your father?", and he or she tells me an anecdote, a funny story or a mutual dream they shared. And every time I am amazed at how much time my father dedicated himself to others, and at how -after all these years- I am still learning new things about him.

Many of the economic and political issues Yemen still faces today, I heard him talk about. It is like he had a crystal ball in which he looked into the future and was able to tell what would happen and, more importantly, how to turn events to Yemen's favor.

I often read his editorials. How many the complaints and remarks he wrote more than a decade ago are still valid today! How much Yemen's problems remain more or less the same, and how much the solutions recommended yesterday are still valid today!

Realizing this makes me once again lose faith in our leadership and all those running the country at various levels. If Yemen's problems almost 20 years ago are still problems today, what progress have we made? And why, despite the abundance of good advice, are there still no concrete strategies to help the country? We need people like my father to join hands and, despite the corrupt system, pull the country out from ever-deteriorating conditions. Yet our great men and women are either killed, die of old age without their expertise being used, or are forced out of the country in an endless brain drain of visionary minds. I blame the government, the social system and today's politicians -state and opposition- for letting this happen. I used to try and not dwell on how my father was taken away from us at an early age and simply let it go as an act of faith, but the more misery I see in the country, the more I realize how right he was, and the angrier I am at what happened to him and to others like him. Although it becomes harder each day, we will try to continue to carry his legacy. We will continue in his footsteps. And we will prove to the world that, although Al-Saqqaf left us ten years ago, he is still with us in spirit and will remain in our hearts forever.



Yemeni labor is the best for the GCC

By: Abdulrahman Anis

bout a year ago, Lieutenant-General Dhahi Khalfan, commander of the Dubai police force, fiercely criticized the escalating number of Asian laborers in the UAE. He considered it a hazard and challenge to UAE identity. In his intervention during the National Identity Forum held by the Ministry of Culture, Khalfan said, "I'm afraid that as we construct buildings, we are losing the Emirates."

Bahraini labor minister said that foreign workers in the GCC are about 17 milhazard than that of an atomic bomb!"

work in banks, public and private financial institutions, public departments, and as guards and servants for some of the emirs' and sheiks' palaces and in the media -especially radio and satellite facilities, wouldn't this mean a total collapse of the state and irrevocable economic bankruptcy?" he asked.

In her weekly column in Al-Majalla, a magazine published in London, Bahraini writer Buthaina Qassem considered Asian labor a challenge that unsettles GCC societies and threatens their identity. She wrote, "If we could replace Asian laborers with our brothers from Arabia Felix, we would be able to reserve our social structure and Arab identity."

Al-Riyadh, a Saudi newspaper, described foreign laborers as "mines that are waiting to explode." Calls are on the increase to limit reception of foreign labor and replace it with Arab workforce.

Recently Saudi Arabia has decided to dispense with Bengali labor for good. Official statistics indicate that this coun-

try ranks first in attracting Bengali laborers -about 1.8 million remitting over USD 14 billion a year to their country, let alone illegal workers who increase these numbers considerably.

The reader can undoubtedly realize the dangers posed by foreign labor to the GCC as testified by high ranking official in these countries and the repeated calls to supplant such workforce by Yemeni workers because in addition to being the closest country in terms of geography, Yemeni is poor with a high population density and shortage in local work opportunities. Moreover, Yemen does not present danger to GCC societies' identity as it is the case with Asian laborers.

Any visitor to Gulf countries cannot help but notice the substantial growth in foreign manpower to the extent that it has surpassed the number the locals in some of these states. Also, English has become first language in daily activities. I experienced this myself when visiting a Gulf state and seeing that English alone was used in stores and internet cafes because their workers were all non-Arab.

Yemeni labor is the best alternative to foreign workers in the GCC and increasing Yemen's share in the labor market there is the best possible support

we can have.

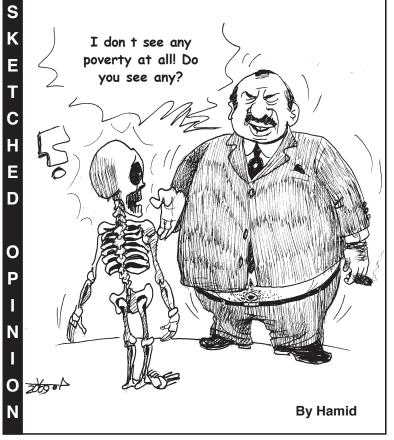
taking into account that such laborers

In an interview with newspaper Al-Sharq Al-Awsat, Majeed Al-Alawi, the lion and thus, "they are posing a greater

Mohammed S. Al-Musfir warned in an article published last year of the dangers of increasing Asian and other foreign laborers in the GCC and described Arab laborers as safer: "If Asian laborers in one Gulf state collectively decide to rebel, go on strike and demonstrate,

I don t see any

Nadia Al-Sakkaf



The Gulf states have always left their marks in development by building schools, hospitals, institutes, roads and towns. We still remember the generous relief we received from our Gulf brothers when our country was struck by floods in July last year. There is also the bountiful gift from Sheik Khalifa ben Zayid Al-Nahian, President of the UAE in the form of 100,000 tons of wheat as a gift to the Yemeni people. The support continues.

As we ask the Gulf states to give work opportunities priority to Yemenis, we also request concerned departments in Yemen to train and qualify Yemeni laborers in order to meet the standards and conditions required in the GCC work market.

We say this because unemployment has spread alarmingly among Yemeni youth and only a small portion of graduates is hired locally.

This entails coordination and collaboration between Yemen and the GCC to absorb Yemen's dense workforce and make it replace foreign labor that is not safe to GCC social identity.

German-Yemeni Media Dialogue

The German embassy in Sana'a did a laudable job when it organized a media dialogue between Yemeni and German journalists and academicians. I think the meeting debated important issues like how the two countries handled terrorism, the experiences of unification, and the current challenges. There is, of course, much difference between the two countries when discussing such topics. However, the meeting was a good initiative to bring people from Germany and Yemen to discuss and exchange views on such important topics.

Dr. Mohammed Al-Qadhi(mhalqadhi@hotmail.com) is a Yemeni journalist and columnist.

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Press Review / Op-Ed

9 1 June, 2009





Al-Methaq.net, affiliated with the General People's Congress (Ruling Party) Wednesday, May 27, 2009

Top Stories

- President Saleh: Discordant voices don't represent population of Dhalea and Radfan

In a meeting on Sunday with local councilors, social figures and strugglers of the Yemeni Revolution in the areas of Radafan and Al-Dhalea, President Ali Abdullah Saleh talked to them saying, "We welcome the inhabitants of these brave districts, who have been so far known as free revolutionaries, the website quoted President Saleh as saying.

Saleh added, "They (citizens of Al-Dhalea and Radfan) had revolted against colonization, against tyranny, against the imamate and fought in many sites in defense of both Yemen's 26 September and 14 October revolutions."

The president hailed all the sons of Radafan and Dhalea and asked God to have mercy on the martyrs in the two districts, who sacrificed their lives for defending the revolution and issues of the homeland. He continued that there is no family or house in any area free of events or discordant voices but "we realize that any such voices that might occur in some areas of these districts do not represent the real sons of Radafan and Al-Dhalea.'

President Saleh said any flaws and failures inside the family have to be tackled and the sons of Radafan are the ones to address any failures without engaging in clashes with security forces and other relevant authorities. Real sons of both areas are the most capable of doing that and able to confront those violating the law and order because they understand that those elements offend their struggle, their martyrs and their sacrifices. Those, who make discordant voices with the malicious intention of fuelling violence and hurting security and stability, are counted by fingers and represent themselves only.

Al-Biedh follies are added to his previous crimes, Bin Daghr

Assistant Secretary General of the General People's Congress (GPC) for Information Sector Dr Ahmed Ubeid Bin Daghr described Saturday statements given by Ali Salem al-Biedh against the unity and the Yemeni people as another folly to be added to the series of crimes he had committed against the Yemeni people in the past, the website reported.

Dr Bin Daghr said the Yemeni unity was not the issue of Al-Biedh or that

of any other one; it is the issue of the a large-powered local rule giving the whole people of Yemen. It was at the forefront of the national movement priorities and the question was not of political decisions.

He added," The people have sacrificed for the realization of the unity with large numbers of martyrs until they achieved that great goal."

With regard to rioting and vandalistic events taking place in some areas of the southern and eastern governorates, the GPC Assistant Secretary General told the BBC in a statement that there were those attackers of public and private properties. They were uncovered in Sheikh Othman area in Aden, and therefore found to be a group of persons representing none but themselves.

He said those individuals don't represent the sons of the south and would absolutely drag the south and Yemen as a whole to conflicts for the sake of their personal interests.

Bin Daghr pointed out that there is a group of future directions for the development of the political and electoral systems that has been agreed upon recently with the opposition that has strong faith in the unity and democracy.

He made it clear that there is an important national unanimity on developing the political structure of the existing regime towards more decentralization, particularly towards

governorates larger authorities to administer their local affairs.



Al-Sahwa.net, affiliated with the Islah party Thursday, May 29, 2009

Top Stories

Former GPC leader urges President Saleh to step down

Former Secretary-General of the ruling General People Congress (GPC) Abdul-Salam Al-Ansi urged President Ali Abdullah Saleh to step down from GPC and take away corrupt people, the website reported in its main story.

In an interview with Al-Nass weekly, Al-Ansi said that plundering lands, squandering public money and privatizing public sector are among reasons behind strains spreading in the southern part of Yemen.

"If we do not recognize the existence of the South issue, then we try to bury our head in the sand" added Al-Ansi. "The president and the opposition should prioritize the south issue".

He suggested forming a technocrat

cabinet and getting rid of all corrupt people even if they are family members or close relatives of the President.

He also labeled the campaign recently raided by the government against some independent newspapers as naive recklessness which serves none.

On a side note, the website quoted newsyemen.net as reported that Information Minister Hassan Al-Lawzi, who is also the government's spokesman, has denied any decision taken by the Ministry of Information to suspend newspapers and said it only issues an administrative measure against some media who have violated press law.

In his press conference on Tuesday, Al-Lawzi told reporters that some newspapers willingly disappeared for some individual conditions and troubles with printers.

But al-Lawzi said the ministry admitted that the Ministry of Information had warned the government and private printers to carry responsibility for any violation of press law.

Newspapers' chief editors say they still have fears to get their newspapers confiscated after printing. They also said that owners of printers, private and public, still refuse to print newspapers which the Information Ministry has suspended.

Owners of printers want a clear

permission from the ministry to print such newspapers to avoid legal problem with the ministry, said the newspapers' editors.

Al-Lawzi has also said some TV channels unprofessionally intervene in Yemen's internal affairs and violate the national sovereignty of Yemen. "Some TV channels host people and put pressure on them to talk against the Yemeni Unity and we have the evidence," said Al-Lawzi. These newspapers were accused by the government of promoting illegal actions and violence in southern governorates, and hurting unity.

According to the website, Head of the Presidential Committee for Resolving Issues in the South, Abdul-Qadr Hilal, has said that the solution for these issues is dialogue and that the reason was compelling for wrong policies in various social, economic and political fields.

Hilal highlighted key problems, which appeared across the country after the 1994 war such as unemployment, increased prices, poverty, illiteracy, and illness.

In his interview with Kuwaiti, al-Jareedah newspaper, Hilal said that the committee held a series of talks a few days ago which revealed that there are different factions having their own demands and threatening to increase violent acts. They talk about a peaceful struggle, but they express it with violence, he said.

By: Dominique Moisi

avid Ben-Gurion, the first Prime Minister of Israel, once said. Today's Israelis do not seem to believe in miracles. Instead, more than ever before they are obsessed by nightmares, foremost among them, the prospect of a nuclear Iran.

To prevent a regime imbued with an absolute ideology from gaining possession of the "absolute weapon" is Israel's paramount priority. Everything must be done, even a unilateral military strike, to prevent or at least delay Iran's acquisition of such a weapon.

itself, where does it come from, and what can be done to transcend it?

These questions are important, because "fatalism" has become a major obstacle that must be overcome by anyone seriously interested in bringing peace to the region.

For this fatalism is a strong card in the hands of someone such as Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, who is intent on preserving the *status*

A majority of Israelis would probably back a preventive attack on Iran and satisfy themselves with the preservation of the status quo in relations with the Palestinians. In the aftermath of the Israeli

anything; we have no one to talk to anyway.

He gave me approximately the same answer when I referred to the need to change Israel's electoral system based on proportional representation, which produces weak majorities at best and near-paralysis at worst.

"So what if the system is blocked; to reform it would not make any difference!"

The same fatalism directly applies to the prospect of peace with Palestinians and the Arab/Muslim world in general. It is as if, paradoxically, Israelis had internalized the concept of 'temporary truce" advocated by their Hamas adversary, and had given up the goal of peace through a two-state solution that they once pursued with the Palestinian Authority. For a majority of Israelis today, the present and the foreseeable future are

way, "It's sad, but it does not change not about peacemaking, but about conflict management, through the preservation of credible deterrence a hard-core realistic assessment darkened by the perception that, while time is not necessarily on Israel's side, that there is no alternative.

> Israelis don't want to delude themselves the way they did in the 1990's during the so-called Oslo peace process.

The same fatalism also applies to relations with the outside world. A majority of Israelis are even more convinced today than they were vesterday that they can count only on themselves and, at the margin, on the Jewish Diaspora.

ultimate security depends on its legitimacy nearly as much as on its deterrence capability. If each relative military success is accompanied by an absolute political defeat, as was the case with the recent military operations in Gaza, what is the ratio between costs and benefits?

These deep Israeli emotions are the product of the encounter between the weight of the past and the "facility" of the present. It could be said without any exaggeration that the weight of the Holocaust is even more present today than it was decades ago.

By calling for the destruction of the "Zionist entity," Iran's president rubs that raw nerve. A little more than 60 community of peoples - a pariah state, if not an eternal scapegoat - the memory of the Shoah resounds with a vengeance.

On the other hand, there is great comfort in the status quo . After all, if you walk along Tel Aviv's beaches, the dramas of Hamas-controlled Gaza and Hezbollah-controlled southern Lebanon seem so far away.

If the United States wants to be seriously involved in a renewed peace initiative, it can neither ignore nor passively accept the hierarchy of Israeli emotions.

But creating a new balance that contains a little less obsession with Iran and a little more concern for the Palestinians is a formidable challenge.

This Israeli conviction on what it considers an existential issue stands in stark contrast with the fatalism that otherwise dominates Israelis' thinking about themselves and their relations with the Palestinians.

How is this fatalism manifesting

election in February, which brought to power a government coalition that includes the extreme rightist Avigdor Lieberman, now Israel's foreign minister, an Israeli friend whose sympathies had always been with the left said to me in a resigned, cryptic

This vision not only tends to encourage a process of self-isolation, but it raises serious issues in the long run. At the end of the day, there are only 13.2 million Jews in the world and nearly 1.3 billion Muslims.

years after the Shoah, one does not play lightly with such an evocation of destruction.

In a world where, for many Israelis and non-Israeli Jews, Israel is becoming to the community of Israel needs allies, because its nations what Jews once were in the

Dominique Moisi is a visiting professor at Harvard and the author of The Geopolitics of Emotion. Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2009. www.project-syndicate.org

China in action on climate change

Israel's nightmares

By: Zhenhua Xie

limate change is a serious challenge to humanity and sustainable development, which requires both proactive responses and concerted effort by the international community.

China attaches great importance to tackling climate change. In 2007, it established the National Leading Group on Climate Change (NLGCC), headed by Premier Wen Jiabao. That same year, China issued its National Climate Change Program , the first ever by a developing country.

In its National Climate Change Program, China set an objective to lower its energy consumption per unit of GDP by 20% or so of 2005 level by 2010 and in its Mid- and Long-Term Plan for the Development of Renewable Energy, China also sets an objective of increasing the proportion of renewable energy in

the primary energy mix to 10% by 2010, and to 15% by 2020.

To achieve such objectives, China has adopted a series of effective policies and measures, achieving remarkable progress. Firstly, China succeeded in lowering its energy consumption per unit of GDP by 1.79%, 4.04% and 4.59% respectively for 2006, 2007, and 2008, which strongly suggests the prospect of meeting the 20% objective by 2010.

Secondly, between 2006 and 2008, China shut down small thermal power-generation units with a total installed capacity of 34.21 GW, phased out 60.59 million tons of backward steel-making capacity, 43.47 million tons of iron-smelting capacity and 140 million tons of cement-production capacity. All of these steps reduced pollution markedly.

Thirdly, between 2000 and 2008, China increased its wind power generating capacity from 340 MW to 10 GW, hydropower from 79.35 GW

to 163 GW, and nuclear power from 2.1 GW to 9.1 GW. It has also made great efforts to reduce agricultural and rural greenhouse gas emissions. Indeed, by the end of 2007, more than 26.5 million rural households were using household biogas digesters, thereby avoiding CO2 emissions by 44 million tons.

Fourthly, China has increased its carbon sinks by promoting reforestation. China's forest coverage rate increased from 12% in the early 1980's to 18.21% today. For this year, China will complete formulating provincial climate change programs throughout the effective country, promoting implementation of the National Climate Change Program.

Furthermore, in China's economy stimulus package, 210 billion yuan is allocated for energy conservation, pollutants reduction, and ecosystem protection projects, 370 billion yuan for economic structural adjustment and technology renovation, and 400 billion yuan for new energy-efficient

housing that will use environmentally friendly materials. Besides, 370 billion yuan will be used to improve rural living standards in an environmentally sound manner and sustainable way. China is making huge efforts to combat climate change despite the fact that it remains a low-income developing country with a per-capita GDP of just about \$3,000. Indeed, by

United Nations standards, China still has 150 million people living in poverty.

China has no other choice but to pursue sustainable development in order to meet the basic needs of its people and to eradicate poverty. In this process, the world is assured that China will make every effort to address climate change.

The international community has great expectations for reaching a positive outcome in Copenhagen. In China's view, the key to the success in Copenhagen lies in the realization of the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention

and its Kyoto Protocol (KP). Developed country Parties to the KP, collectively, must reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by at least 25-40% below their 1990 level by 2020.

For Non-KP developed countries, they should undertake comparable commitments with quantified emission reduction targets.

Developed countries should also fulfill their obligations under the Convention to provide financial support and technology transfer to enable developing countries to effectively tackle climate change.

In addition, appropriate mechanisms and institutional arrangements should be established for adaptation, financial support and technology transfer.

Developing countries will, in the context of sustainable development and with measurable, reportable, and verifiable support in terms of financing, technology, and capacitybuilding, take nationally appropriate mitigation actions.

The global financial crisis has undoubtedly exacerbated the challenge of climate change.

But since climate change is a more far-reaching and serious challenge, the world must not waver in its determination and commitment to addressing it. Indeed, the international financial crisis, if handled properly, may also be turned into an opportunity to reach a winwin solution for both climate protection and economic development.

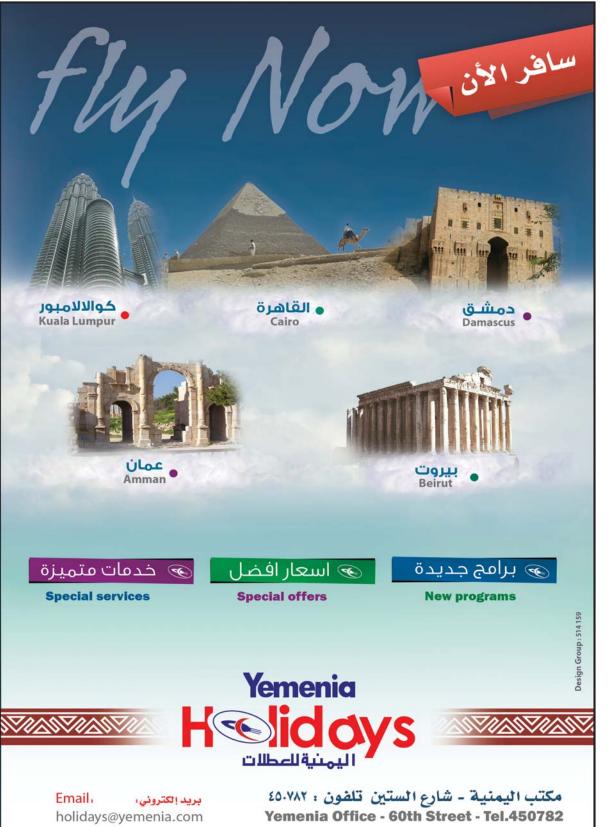
With a deep sense of responsibility for its own people and the entire human race, China will continue to implement proactive policies and measures to address climate change and make unremitting efforts to the protection of earth system.

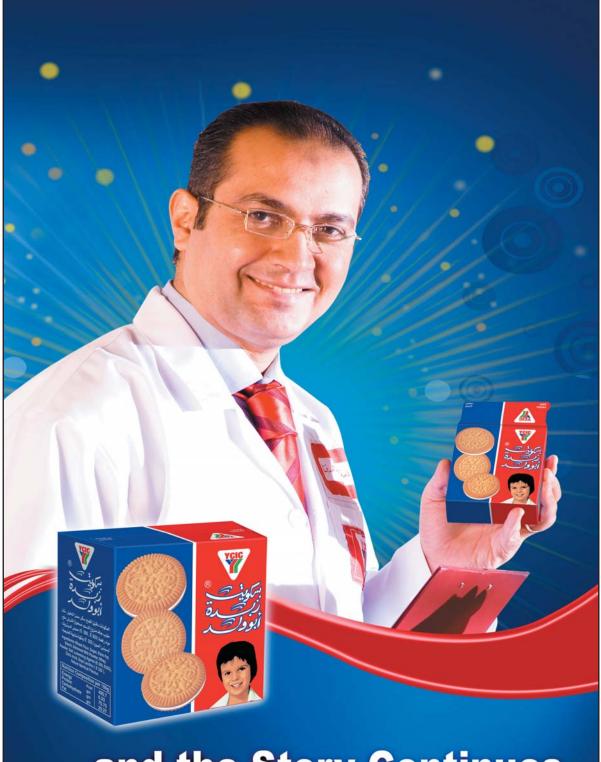
Xie Zhenhua is President Hu Jintao's Special Representative on Climate Change and Vice Chairman of the National Development and Reform Commission of China.

10 1 June, 2009

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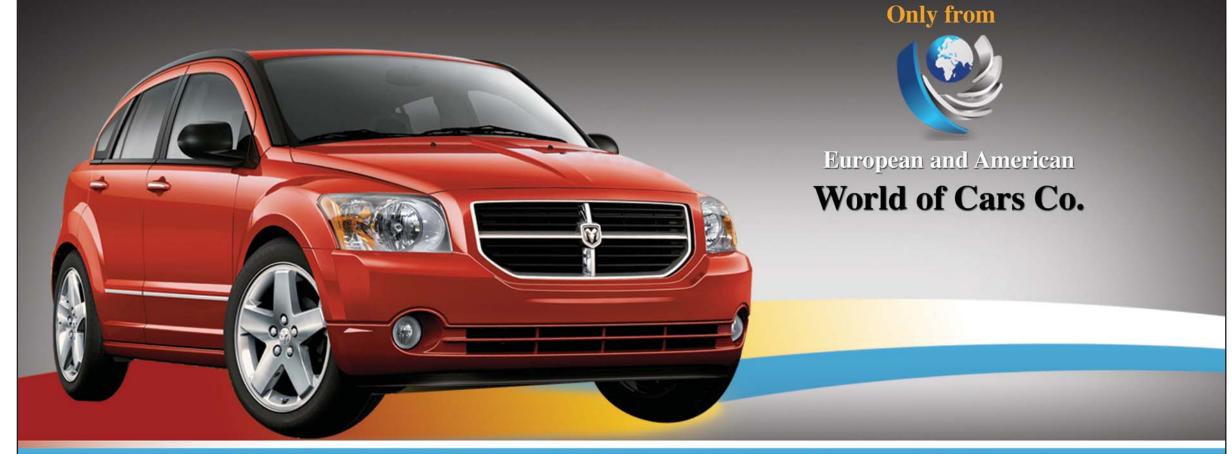




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تعلن شركة مصافي عدن لشركات المقاولات المحلية والمقاولين المحليين المصنفين في الدرجة(١) والشركات الأجنبية المتخصصة في المشاريع الإنشائية للدخول في المناقصة العامة لمشروع تشييد مبنى الإدارة العامة لشركة مصافي عدنعلى أن تتوفر في الجهة المتقدمة للمناقصة المؤهلات والخبرات كمقاول رئيسي للمشاريع الإنشائية والأعمال والأنظمة المتخصصة المكملة لها.

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شىهادة تأمين(سارية المفعول)

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يلتزم صاحب العطاء الفائز بالمناقصة بدفع ١٪ من قيمة العطاء كرسوم تحسين المحافظة ، كمايلتزم بسداد أية ضرائب

أو رسوم مرتبطة بتنفيذ المشروع وبحسب القوانين النافذة في الجمهورية اليمنية.

للاستفسار أو التسيق لزيارة الموقع أثناء إعداد العطاءات للاتصال بالعنوان التالي:(السبت إلى الاربعاء من الساعة صباحالا إلى ٤عصرا)

سباحاً ٢ إلى ٢عصراً)

شركة مصافي عدن – مدير إدارة المشاريع تلفون ٩٦٧٢٣٧٦٢٣١+ فاكس ٩٦٧٢٣٧٦٢٣٠+



JOB VACANCY

The DED (German Development Service) is a Government financed development agency focusing on seconding experienced experts to Yemeni partner organizations. To support our country management team we are looking for a **PROGRAMME ASSISTANT** with the following characteristics of the post:

Designation of the post Programme Assistant • Obtain the official acceptance of new development workers by the relevant Yemeni partner organizations and government institutions

Reporting to

Country Director (CD)

Duration of the post

Starting from August 2009 (permanent post)

Work station and area of intervention

The Programme Assistant is stationed at the DED head office in Sana'a and will be travelling frequently to all regions in Yemen where the DED is active.

Objective of the post

Assist the country director and sector coordinators (SC) in the management of all DED programme - related matters, with special emphasis on maintaining good relationships and effective cooperation with Yemeni partner organizations.

Tasks

- Assist CD and SC in all communication, correspondence, negotiations, and networking with DED partner organizations
- Assist CD and SC in establishing effective networks with other donor organizations
- Assist in the in-country-preparation of new DED staff
- Assist DED experts in all matters related to their work with special emphasis on maintaining good and effective cooperation with Yemeni partners
- Continuously monitor the security situation in Yemen, serve as contact person for the risk management office and advise the country director in security matters
- Assist DED staff in emergency situations
- Assist SC in the evaluation of partner requests according to DED standards
- Assist SC in progress monitoring and evaluation
- Act as workshop facilitator in DED workshops
- Assist in the organization and implementation of small studies and short term missions
- · Assist CD and SC in the elaboration of cooperation agreements with partner organizations
- Assist DED technical groups in the organization of their meetings
- Assist CD and SC in the follow-up and documentation of developments in DED priority sectors in Yemen
- Translate Arabic texts into English/German and vice versa
- Serve as interpreter during meetings from Arabic into English/German and vice versa
- · Mediate between DED staff and other parties in case of conflict

 Participate on request of CD in technical meetings, workshops, donor meetings on behalf of DED

Special characteristics of the post

After a period of introduction the Programme Assistant should be acquainted with all relevant DED planning, reporting and quality management standards. He /she should have profound knowledge of the entire country programme of DED Yemen and be familiar with all related documentation (project evaluation papers, cooperation agreements, reports). He/she should know the key persons of all relevant Yemeni institutions and international partner organizations/donors. He/she should know where to obtain the most important documents and policy papers (national and donor strategy papers, sector evaluation reports, planning documents, reports, studies, statistics, etc.) for the DED priority sectors.

Ideal Profile of the holder of the post

- University degree in a development related field
- Fluent (spoken, written, translation) in Arabic, English and German
- Good communicator
- · Respected by partners and government officials
- Capacity to mediate in critical situations
- Experience as workshop facilitator
- · Interested in and well informed about Yemeni development politics and programmes
- Driving license

Applications

Only applications in GERMAN language accompanied by a detailed CV in Europass format will be considered.

Nationality of applicants: Yemeni

Deadline: 10. June 2009

Address for applications: yem@ded.de or DED, P.O.Box 92, Sana'a

For further information on DED Yemen visit our website: http://jemen.ded.de

Health / Environment



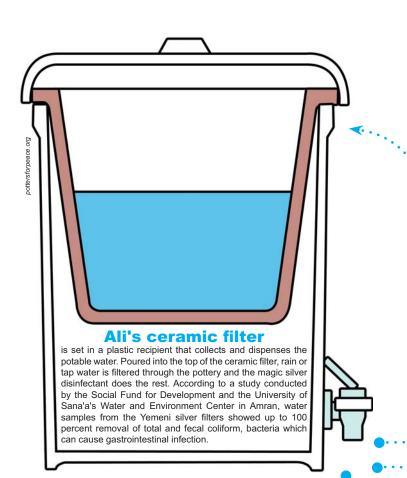
From clay to safe water

In a country with one of the highest rates of under five mortality in the Middle East, waterborne diseases can be drastically reduced by water purification through a filter. Newest on the market in Yemen is the silver filter. Alice Hackman follows its fabrication and asks how it works.



Up to 1.8 million people

die every year from diarrhoeal diseases including malaria, of whom 90 percent are children under five, mostly in developing countries, according to the World Health Organization, and 88 percent of these are attributed to unsafe water supply, inadequate sanitation and hygiene. In Yemen, to reduce waterborne health hazards such as gastrointestinal infections, rainwater, in particular, should be filtered prior to human consumption.





One Yemeni potter

is making a difference. Father of two Ali Salman (second right) has abandoned tanoor and flower pot production to make low-tech ceramic filters to provide Yemen's children with safe drinking water. With the support of GTZ and in partnership with the Yemeni-based Silver Filters Company, he and his family now use their inherited talent to make potable water more available countrywide.



The ingredient **x**

of the silver filter is colloidal silver. Once each filter has proven it has a successful flow rate of 1.5 to 3 liters an hour, it is dipped in water containing a very small quantity of this clever ion which suffocates bacteria, destroys pathogens and kills parasites. With this positively charged ion inside them, Ali>s ceramic pots can turn bacterially-contaminated water into safe drinking water for up to several years.

•••••

A filter's life starts

with the potter mixing fine clay with sawdust, collected from the carpenters in the old city of Sana'a, to produce perfectly porous ceramic. Once ready, the clay is shaped using a special mold imported from Nicaragua by Potters for Peace, a non-governmental organization that has promoted the use of ceramic filters in the developing world for over 20 years. The result looks something like a flower pot





Next stop the kiln

or oven, in which 11 to 12 small gas cylinders are used to slowly fire the filters for no less than 11 hours. After being marked with its own serial number, each filter is stacked inside. When the door closes, the heat soars to an incredible 300 °C for four hours, and then up to 880 °C for another seven. The high heat changes the molecular composition of the pottery to make it last for a long time.



Bacteria-free water

improves a family>s health and considerably reduces doctors bills - as well as the cost of transport to reach the local clinic. In the Amran study, from 63.0 percent of children suffering from diarrhea, less than 20 percent did so, after their families having used the silver filter for six months. Medical expenses on diarrhoeal treatment declined from over YR9,000 to nothing or lesss than YR5,000 per household.



A filter can save lives,

and proof of how much women valued it in one pilot stud, conducted in Mahwit by CARE International, was the frequency with which its outside plastic container was cleaned: at least every other day. A labor of love, the regular cleaning showed the importance these low-income families gave to the silver filter. The inside ceramic componenthowever should only be cleaned once a month, with a brush and clean filtered water.



Water purification

in Yemen can contribute to reaching the United Nations fourth and seventh Millennium Development Goals: «to reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five» and "to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water." At YR 5,000, the silver filter is an affordable means to ensure everyday access to potable water, for international non-governmental organizations and heads of private households alike.

4U

If you would like to find out more about silver filters, check out the following websites: *www.silverfilters.org, www.potterswithoutborders.com, www.pottersforpeace.com*

If you would like to buy a silver filter or find out more about their production in Yemen, call the Silver Filter Company on 01-538 792, or visit them in Sana'a on Nouakkchott Street, just west of the Supreme Elections Cioommission on Baghdad Street.

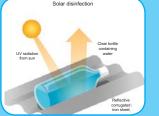
Safe water without a filter



Although boiling water, here in tea, provides 100 percent safe water, at altitude, the technique consumes a lot of gas or wood.



Widely used in rural areas, chlorine purifies water and protects it against recontamination, but correct dosage is vital.



Disinfection by UV rays is economical and a natural way to purify water, provided the sky is not overcast.



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Culture



Sunlight, gelatine and kitchen spices

Digital photography is gaining ground by the year, and companies that previously sold traditional silver films by the ton are slowly closing down, or abandoning old techniques to join the pixel revolution.

German artist Alfons Alt advocates for traditional chemical photography with bold prints of the animal, vegetable and mineral, but not with silver film. Instead he uses gelatine, potassium bichromate and dry pigments.

A self-proclaimed "altotypiste," Alt recently visited Yemen with his magic suitcase to share his vision with six Yemeni photographers and artists. Their joint exhibition opened on Sunday at the National Museum in Sana'a to the sound of a German brass band.

today, yesterday or tomorrow," he said,

his enthusiasm contagious. "What inter-

ests me is building a world vision, a cos-

"I am like a detective looking for a

story that I don't know," he explained. "I

advance intuitively, following a trail of

breadcrumbs. Perhaps I will discover it at

the end of my life, but what is especially

see him in the desert, near the icebergs. At

the end of his life, he bites a lemon and

says, "Oh, it's sour." Perhaps that's the

story of my life. We all run behind some-

In his quest for an explanation to the

universe, Alt pieces the clues together

with ingenuity and dedication: "I spent 15

years on animals, but I don't want people

to think I am monomaniac," he laughed.

"The vegetable is also a magical world,

A giant Pakistani termite mound may

be reminiscent of the Gherkin building in

London by Norman Foster, but the animal

world provides much more than just par-

allels in protective structures, he

explained. "The fish is a symbol of Christ.

The sacrifice of Abraham is shared by

Christianity, Judaism and Islam. I am here

to reconcile people. Our job as artists is to

"Animals are related to religion," he

"It's life a man running all his life. You

interesting is the road to get there."

thing that we don't really know."

and then there is the mineral.'

explained.

bring people together."

Yemeni talent

mogonic vision."

By: Alice Hackman

lfons Alt opened up his suitcase. Inside, he revealed the bare minimum to conduct his alchemy: a measuring jug, bovine gelatine, orange powder, some canvas, two brushes, and a chocolate thermometer. Yemen would provide the rest, he told the six Yemeni artists assembled to meet him, namely the sun.

Alt is famous for his "altotypes." Inspired by 19th century artist Rodolfo Namias' "resinotypes" and renamed jokingly after himself, they are, in a few words, positive photographic imprints on gelatine, further embellished with dry pigments. The result is a cross between a photo and a painting.

Contrary to today's popular digital photography, it is a magical process, where the image is slowly revealed to the naked eye and the result cannot be divided up into tiny dots or pixels. Magic permeates the experience: armed with a soft brush, Alt then dusts powdered pigment onto the still-wet painting.

"The more you brush, the more you see the photo, and the less you do, the more it looks like a painting," he said with a twinkle in his eye. The final product or "altotype," is, he grinned, "Thirty percent photography, 30 percent etching, 30 percent painting and 10 percent divine benediction.

"I'm looking for durability: things where you don't know whether they are





In his quest for a cosmogonic vision, Alt has depicted the animal, vegetable and mineral.

May, the French Cultural Center and the German House brought Alt together with six Yemeni artists to share ideas and techniques. The result was very successful, and everybody left their own personal imprint, said Alt, in smart Yemeni attire at the exhibition's opening.

"I expected to learn something, but this exceeded my expectations," said photographer Bushra Al-Mutawakel, who described working with Alt as an invaluable experience. "It was labor intensive, but very gratifying when we saw the results. It was about delaying the gratification; it was a labor of love.

'We print [our photographs] in black and white on plastic paper," explained AbdulRahman Jaber, whose work was also on display at the exhibition. "First, we prepare the paper [canvas] with seven layers of gelatine, then we add bichromate over the gelatine and leave it to dry."

"We put it in a dark room, then take it out and expose to the light with plastic paper to control the light." He explained. You get a positive copy on paper."

After exposure to light, the canvas must be thoroughly washed with water to clean off all the light-sensitive potassium bichromate. Once completely clean, it shows two shades of white. When dusted with pigment, the lighter shade absorbs the most color and the image is finally revealed.

Jaber is a digital painter, but Altography was very different: "Each one has its own taste," he said, explaining that they are as different "chicken and fish."

For photographer Asia Al-Sharabi, however, the new technique gave her work more depth than before: "The new technique gives it more mystery, especially with my style," she explained. "I wanted to show a Yemeni woman's identity, but without showing her: Playing with the technique, I was able to show her clothes without showing her."

Photography meets painting

While most of the Yemeni artists used their photographs as the basis for their new creation, painter Salwa Al-Eryani worked with on scanned copies of three of

a digitally-colored sketch in ink. Which of the three does she prefer?

"It's like choosing between two children," she laughed, "But probably the digital painting: It's strong and visible." Once they had painted their works over with layer after layer of gelatine, all six artists laid out their canvasses under a special lamp to reveal the image below.

They tried different exposure times, but 10 minutes worked best for most of them, said Al-Eryani. "It was the first time for me to work

with pigments without water," she explained. "Because the painting is a little bit wet, you don't need the water."

Of the pigments they used was bone char or ivory black, so called because it was once made from burnt elephant tusks before it became illegal. Nowadays, said

Alt, it is made from charred animal bones and teeth and is the blackest pigment you can find.

Lapis Lazuli, the blue stone mined in Afghanistan, can also be used as a pigment. Although nowadays only one company in the whole world makes it, it was used many years ago as a pigment in the pyramids, said Alt.

Altography, Yemeni style

"I learnt a lot," said engraver Naser Al-Aswadi, who first met and occasionally worked with Alt in France before he came to Yemen. "It was great to work with other Yemenis artists on a technique which was new to us.'

"We're still working at the [French cultural] center," he added. "We're starting to use Yemenis ingredients. If they work, we will continue to use them."

Instead of using expensive pigments imported from France, the artists have decided to try using local kitchen spices. Turmeric and saffron are only some of the pigments readily-available in the market, said Al-Aswadi. And the red soil from Wadi Dhahr could work equally well, added Al-Sharabi.

As for revealing the image, the lamp can easily be replaced by sunlight, controlling exposure and choosing a suitable time of the day: "In Europe, you can only work from 11:00 to 15:00, but here there is more ultraviolet," said Alt.

"All of us want to keep doing the technique," said photographer Ameen Al-Ghaberi, who had never worked with pigments before the ten day workshop with Alt. "He has given us the name of the materials so we can import them."

"I had no experience before in painting," said the photographer. "I wanted to make some of them again for details, but



The altotypes are on exhibition at the National Museum until June 13. Opening hours are from 09:00 to 13:00 and 16:00 to 18:00 from Saturday to Wednesday, and from 09:00 to 13:00 on Thursday. The museum is closed on Friday.

To find out more about Alfons Alt's work and international exhibitions, go to www.alfons-alt.com or email contact@alfons-alt.com.

there wasn't a lot of [canvas] left."

Lasting impressions

Among Al-Ghaberi's fans was Blandine Amiel, French living in Yemen: "I like the old-looking portraits of Yemeni people," she said.

"These would work well in France," agreed her friend Nicolas Decaillet. "People easily understand an expression or a look."

"I like the big fish," said Jochen Renger, pointing to a giant altotype of a fish by Alt, "I would like to have it in our living room, opposite the sofa. It gives me a feeling of relaxation. When I see the fish, I smell the salty air of the sea and good memories pop up in my mind."

"I also discovered here in Yemen how tasty fish is," adds the German water expert, who has lived in Yemen for over five years. "When I see this, I am almost hungry."

Caricaturist Fahad Al-Jebzi voted for a portrait by Jaber: "I like the Yemeni girl who is working in handicrafts," he said. "She is typically Yemeni."



painting: Here, Salwa Al-Eryani produced an altotype



Altography is a cross between photography and Photographer Bushra Al-Mutawakel, one of whose altotypes is above, described altography as a labor of

Section I. Invitation for Bids

Tender Advertisement no. (14) 2009]for 1st Time (One Envelope System - Technical + Financial)

The [Yemen Gulf of Aden Ports Corporation — Port of Aden] here announces its desire to invite bidders to Tender no. (14) for supplying [One No. Twin Screw Fast Pilot boat for Port of Aden] which will be financed from:

Government source.

Bidders who are willing to participate in this Tender have to submit written applications to [Tender committee Secretary] to receive Bidding Documents for an amount [30,000YR] non-refundable. Bidders have to apply during the official working hours at [Yemen Gulf of Aden Ports Corporation - Port of Aden-Tawahi

Tel : 00 967 02 20200168

Fax: 00 967 02 201541

YGAPCplanning@y.net.ye

The deadline for selling BDs will be on [27th june 2009]

Bids must be be submitted in sealed envelopes addressed to the Chairman of the Board Executive Charirman. The following documents must be contained in the bid

- A Bank Guarantee for a lump sum (60.000 USD for one pilot boat) (Sixty Thousand American Dollars.) Bank guarantee has to be valid for not less than 150 days from date of Bid Opening. Bank guarantee may be substituted with a pavable cheque.
- 2-Valid tax certificate (A foreign bidder who is not already doing business in Yemen may provide a copy of the appropriate VAT registration document from his home country.)
- 3-Valid Insurance Certificate. (Insurance certificate is required only from firms with employees in Yemen who are entitled to benefits from the Public Enterprise for Social Security in Yemen)
- 4-Valid registration and classification certificate. (In the event of an award of contract if the successful firm is not already registered it will be required to evidence registration with the concerned Entity in Yemen as a requirement forcontract effectiveness.)

A foreign bidder may provide the equivalent documents indicated in 2, 3 and 4 from its country of registration as appropriate.

The Dead line for submission and bids opening will be (Wednesday) at [11:00 Am] on 1 julv2009 1. Bids received after this deadline will be returned unopened.

Bid Opening will take place at [the Office Chairman Executive - Headquarters] and at the same time mentioned above, in presence of bidders or their authorized representatives.

Potential bidders may inspect BDs before purchasing during working hours for a period 27 days starting from advertisement.

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The position of Administration coordinator in one of the leading travel companies is vacant for immediate employment. The office is located in Sana'a, the incumbent should have the following main working knowledge:

HE or SHE should be:

- 1- Responsible for secretary work of the General Manager.
- 2- Administrative work of the office.
- 3- Responsible for all the Arabic and English correspondence.

Qualification Required:

University Degree preferred in **Business** Management/Commerce.

Professional and personal skills required:

- 1- Fluent written English and Arabic skills.
- 2- Excellent computer Literacy : Word, Excel, Power Point and Internet.
- 3- More than 2 Years Experience in Secretary work.
- 4- Able to work under pressure.
- 5- Working hours 8am-1pm and 4pm-7:30pm
- 6- Good team player.

Any interested applicant should send his/her CV with a recent photo attached to anwar320@hotmail.com before 15/06/2009.

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The Trade magazine published by the Ministry of Industry and Trade is announcing a vacancy for the post of Managing Editor of the Trade magazine. Selection will be based on merit.

Qualifications to apply:

- Practical experience in journalism for at least 15 years in the field of local and international economic journalism, with preferably experience in a similar post.
- Commitment to the prescribed working hours (will be decided in the work contract)
- Less than 50 years of age.
- Holder of a university degree and competent in computer and internet skills.
- Creative, enthusiastic and innovative
- Applicants should attach copies of his/her supporting documents.
- Applicants will be interviewed.

Interested applicants should submit their document to the magazine s administration at the Ministry of Industry and Trade within a week of this announcement. For inquiries: Tel 777218126

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Fine artists from all over the Arab world

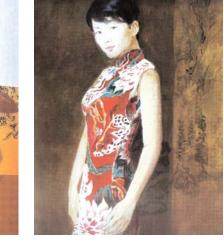
By: Ismail Al-Ghaberi

n thirteen showrooms, Sana'a last week hosted the talent of almost a hundred fine artists from around the Arab world and China, to celebrate Al Quds as the Arab Cultural Capital 2009

Up to 282 paintings from 98 different artists from 13 Arab countries and China were on display at the exhibition, entitled Sana'a International Forum for Plastic Arts and organized by the Yemeni Ministry of Culture.

At the exhibition's opening,





Minister of Culture Dr. Mohamed Abubakr Al-Maflahi said that this forum offered a great opportunity for artists from the region and the world as a whole to meet, hold constructive dialogue and exchange experience.

Forum general coordinator Hakim Al-Aqel stressed that the forum was a great opportunity to familiarize participants with plastic fine arts in Yemen, and give Yemeni artists an idea about level of developments in plastic arts in other Arab countries.

The exhibition, which was on until May 24, included a symposium on "the Arab Plastic Artist Movement, Half a Century of Achievements." Participants included researchers and art critics from different Arab countries.

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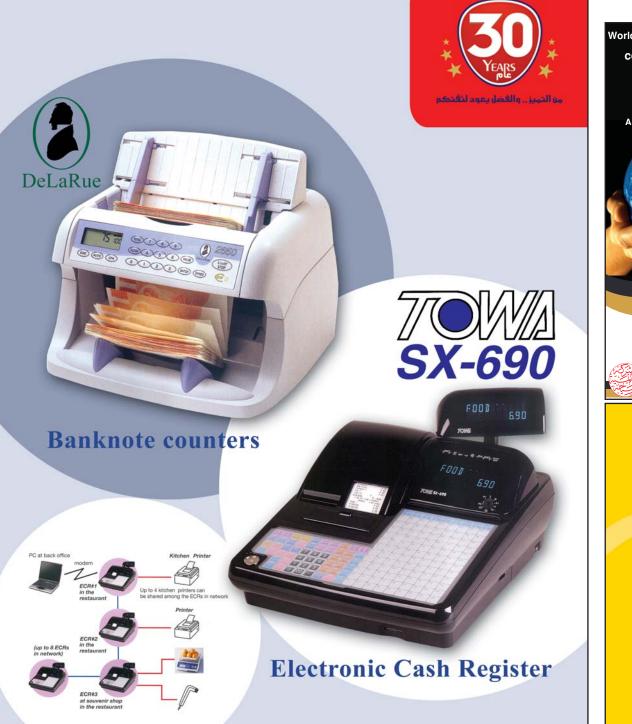
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