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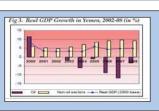




Yemen foils terrorist



Orphanages in Yemen



8

Yemen's macroeconomic developments in 2008

## Contradicting reports on price of Dutch hostages' freedom

By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, April 14 — Former hostages Jan Hoogendoorn and Heleen Janszen will leave Yemen on April 29th as planned. Despite being held for 14 days in an isolated area of Bani Dhabyan tribe in Khawlan, the Dutch couple returned to their home in Taiz where they worked for the past three years instead of immediately leaving the country after their ordeal.

The release of the hostages came after multiple tribal and non-tribal mediators intervened with the kidnappers from the Siraj clan of Bani Dhabyan. In April 2008, a member of the tribe claimed that the state had wronged both him and his tribe when security forces attacked them, critically wounding six men. The tribe demanded compensation and vindication from the state in return for the release of the two hostages.

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Along with financial compensation and medical treatment for the wounded, Ali Naser Siraj, the mastermind behind the kidnapping, wanted head of Marib security Mohammed Al-Ghadra and Head of Central Security in Marib Mohammed Omar as well as a number of soldiers to be held accountable for their attack against the kidnappers' tribe last year.

However, tribal mediation allowed a compromise to be reached. While state security backed its people, reports of 65 million Yemeni riyals were promised to be handed over to the kidnapers as compensation. Ten million riyals were already delivered as a gesture of goodwill prior to the release of the hostages. The remainder of the compensation will follow in installments.

Kidnappers also demanded that they not be held accountable for their kidnapping, and even though mediators forwarded four cars as a guarantee, the government denied paying any money to the tribe. In fact, the government announced on more than one occasion and through various media that it "would not tolerate such terrorism and would hunt the kidnappers down and

bring them to justice.'

operations, releases prisoners

The Dutch government reported through its embassy that it did not pay any ransom to free the kidnappers and that they relied on the Yemeni government and concerned tribal mediators to free its citizens.

The deal struck with the government includes the release of Bani Dhabyan locals who were detained during the kidnapping ordeal. Although the kidnappers said they reached a "written agreement" with the government through which their "demands were met," they declined to say how much they were paid and which of the demands were met. According to the anti-kidnapping law of 1998, the kidnappers are considered to be criminals and would receive the death penalty.

They also refused to comment on what will happen if they did not get the remaining 55 million dollars they were promised or what will happen if not all of their tribal members are released. Most of the kidnapping incidents since 2000 have taken place to put pressure on the government over the release of detainees. Usually such detainees were held without charges but held over accu-



Road leading to the small area where the two Dutch couple were held for two weeks in Bani Dhabyan area in Khawlan 90 kilometers southeast of Sana'a.

sations of anti-government acts or as pawns in negotiations with kidnappers, such as this latest kidnapping incident.

Meanwhile, the state's investigation ordered by the Ministry of the Interior

concerning the circumstances of the kidnapping has stalled. After media reports disclosing that the Dutch couple were abducted just kilometers away from Sana'a city and from the very point two previous abduction incidents had taken place, the minister ordered an investigation concerning why there weren't any security blocks or checkpoints in that area.

## Frequent blackouts predicted during the coming three months

By: Ola Al-Shami

SANA'A, April 15 — Citizens across the country have noticed the increased frequency of power cuts, in some places reaching four two-hour blackouts in a single day. Sources at the Ministry of Electricity and the General Electricity Corporation have said they are caused by a deficit in power supply from the existing diesel-run stations.

"Two power networks between

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Abdulmoemn Motahar, general director of corporation.

Dhamar and Sana'a started breaking down a while ago but we still used them since the Marib power plant has not yet started supplying electricity," said Abdulmoemn Motahar, general director of corporation.

The corporation's technicians have been trying to fix the problems for the

past few days from 6 am to 2 pm, during which time the other power stations are overloaded, hence the power cuts. Power plants in Hudaida have also experienced some problems because of use beyond their capacity.

Demand for electricity has significantly increased since the beginning of the summer in Yemen especially in

Demand for electricity has significantly increased since the beginning of the summer in Yemen, especially in coastal areas where the temperature is high: "Citizens use more power now for air conditioners and fans and this increases the load on the already overloaded power supply network," said Abdullah Al-Qubati, an electrician.

The repeated power cuts have caused many disturbances to the everyday routine and financial loss for workshop

Yemen - Sana'a

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horized Distributor In Yemen الوكيل الوحيد لأجهزة لايتوب توشينا في owners who depend on electricity for their living. Citizens have expressed their concern that repeated cuts will damage their electronic appliances.

"I could not finish washing clothes since the early morning. If they continue this way my washing machine will breakdown" said Om Ali a local house wife from Sana'a.

Moreover, according to a source at the electricity information service oil, diesel suppliers have not been able to provide fuel in regular and sufficient quantities to the existing power plants due to security risks caused by tribes, especially in Marib. The explanation was denied by local sources in Marib who said that at the moment the roads between Marib and Sana'a are open and safe.

"Whenever there is a problem we [in Marib] always get the blame even if it has nothing to do with us," complained Yahya Al-Zaidi, head of the social department at Marib's Local Council. "Come and see for yourself and you will

realize that there have not been any blockage to fuel containers."

It is hoped that the new Marib power plant will solve Yemen's power deficiency, if and when it comes through. The project has been implemented for six years and is expected to be fully operational by the summer.

"This station is going to overcome the current power shortage," said Yahya Al-Shaddadi, project office manager of Marib Gas Turbine Power Station Project.

The main station already started experimental production last January, and the transport lines which include 445 towers extending from Marib all the way to Sana'a, have also been erected. Each of the towers carries the capacity of 400,000 megawatts whereas the older network only carried 132,000 megawatts.









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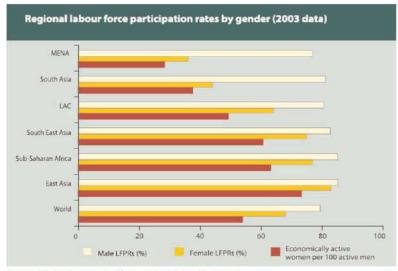
## Creating a gender responsive culture in Yemen's water sector

By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, April 15 - Transparency, legislative reform, awareness, training, and gender sensitive education were some of the highlighted solutions concerning women's rights in the water and sanitation sector in Yemen. Some of the biggest issues in this field include women's integration, access to decision making positions, and women's empowerment in the workplace in general. In coordination with the Ministry of Water and Environment, the Water Sector Program of the Yemen-German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) funded a month long research program analyzing the working procedures and the current situation of women in five local water and sanitation corporations. The study sampled 50 water sector employees and high level officials from Sana'a, Hajja, Hodeidah, Abyan, and Aden as well as the organizations' cultural environments in the five governorates.

Sumaya Ibrahim, an establishment development expert who did the study on gender in urban water utilities, commented that there are internal as well as external factors influencing the way women find their place and are treated in the water sector.

"Social attitudes towards women eventually leak into the organizational culture as every person comes into the organization with their social and traditional baggage. There are some common cultural stereotypes that limit women's empowerment, such as girls must not raise their voices, must not mix much with men, or must not travel



urce: Global employment trends for women by S. Elder and D. Schmidt Employment Strategy Paper No. 8, 2004 Geneva: ILO. @

on her own," said Ibrahim.

Some of the study's findings indicated that there is discrimination concerning financial rights because women are not considered the bread winners and so their financial demands should not be taken seriously. One of the samples in the Dr. Ibrahim's research voiced this concern: "They do not give me my rights because I am a married woman, and according to them I have a husband who should spend his money on me... men marginalize women and obstruct her involvement in any matter.'

One of the major organizational culture issues in the labor market as a whole is the notion that female staff will marry and then quit their jobs after marriage. This assumption leads to preference to male staff for scholarships as well as to low financial

support for women, such as a lack of payment for important course fees. According to the research, this directly influences promotion and employment for important and high level positions. Among the 1400 employees of the Sana'a Water Corporation, there are only 47 women. Only three are engineers and the rest are in administration or work as secretaries. Men who are heads of departments or at high level positions in the corporation blamed this on the lack of qualified women, an accusation that was immediately rejected by attending women staff, many of whom have high

level college degrees. There are, however, some supportive male general managers who devised new solutions to simply add a newly appointed female representative to the management board, as in the Hajja

the customers representatives be a female representative, such as in Abyan's water corporation.

With the participation of 43 participants from around the republic, GTZ funded and organized a workshop during which the results of this study were shared and further steps were recommended. Coordinating the workshop, Mohammed Al-Saleem, Human Resource Development Advisor with the GTZ, explained that the purpose of this event is to validate and build on the results of the study. "It is important that we work together and learn from each other's experiences, especially since some of the water corporations are present here today that have done some good work in women's empowerment and staff training." "This is the first gender oriented session of its size that the water corporation has organized. I was so interested that I came to participate despite the fact that I am on maternity leave," said Ahlam Al-Yasay, a member of the training department at Sana'a Water Corporation and head of the women's section at the Water and Environment Syndicate. "We don't have the opportunity to make decisions, even if we have the titles, and there is no space for women to have an important say. This is why we need to speak up about this discrimination."

Recommendations resulting from the discussion highlighted specific issues such as employment, promotion, bonuses, training, and how women feel excluded, whether intentionally or unintentionally, when it comes to taking advantage of opportunities that

Water Corporation, or to have one of the water and sanitation corporations have to offer.

> You find in vacancy advertisements that the wording discourages women from applying; this is why the people working on this issue should make a conscious effort to state that both women and men are encouraged to apply," said Arwa Hamadi, Aden Local Corporation project manager.

> The issue of making decisions during qat sessions was also brought up by the participants who acknowledged that women are directly excluded because many important meetings take place in the afternoon during men's qat sessions.

> While some of the male participants laughed this off, suggesting that women should join them in the qat sessions, most of the participants admitted that such practices must stop if women's empowerment was to

> "Admitting that there are cultural and religious constraints is the first step to overcoming them instead of staying in denial," said Hussin Al-Ansi, general director of training at the National Water and Sanitation Authority. "Let's face it; I would not let my daughter travel abroad on her own. And I am a part of this culture. So we should think of how to bring training to women instead of excluding women from training and career development.'

> Women's share in non-agriculture paid work in Yemen does not exceed ten percent and is among the lowest in the world. Yemen also ranks as one of the highest countries when it comes to inequality in social institutions according to a report from the International Labor Organization's

global employment trends for women in 2004.

The participants were divided into four working groups. The first group focused on how to create an equal opportunity corporation policy, the group focused organizational structure and internal charters, the third group pinpointed the organizational culture and attitudes, and the last group was about employees' awareness and how they could be made gender sensitive.

Among the recommendations from the discussions was to provide leadership and management training for women working in the water sector so that they are able to stand out and perform when an opportunity to lead

An urgent need to create self development programs and equal opportunity transparent management among the recommendations to empower women in the water sector. Organizational management should realize that women are important contributors to the corporation's success and economy as a whole. In addition, the organizational culture should be changed into a more harmonious and team-oriented culture so that both men and women find power in working

'We should focus on giving power to women, and then creating power with women and men working as a team. We should turn the working environment into a win-win cultural understanding that when the burden is divided on many it lightens, and when the success is shared it grows," concluded Dr. Ibrahim.

## Seminar raises awareness about cerebral palsy

By Ismail Al-Ghabri

SANA'A, April 15 — To further raise awareness about cerebral palsy, the Skills Development Establishment for Cerebral Palsy held its fifth seminar in Sana'a on Thursday at the Arab Syrian Cultural Center in Sana'a.

Cerebral palsy refers to a group of conditions that provoke physical disability in a child and impede his or her development.

It is caused by damage to motor control centers in the brain during pregnancy, childbirth or even childhood.

Dr. Obaid Al-Ademi, neurologist and professor at the Faculty of Medicine at the Science and Technology University, launched the seminar's first presentation and gave a brief summary of cerebral palsy, its prevention and treatment.

"Before delivery, causes include hypoxia, infections like toxoplasmosis, high blood sugar, using medicine or exposure to radiation," said Dr. Al-Ademi, explaining that cerebral palsy can also occur during childbirth if there are delivery complications resulting in brain asphyxia or during childhood because of meningitis for example.

Prevention includes check-ups before and during pregnancy, and delivery under medical supervision, preferably in a hospital, said the doctor. Parents should also make sure their children are vaccinated against diseases than can cause cerebral palsy, such as meningitis and tuberculosis.

"If the mother sees delay in movement or in the motor system, she should immediately consult a

neurologist or pediatrician," he said. There are no clear statistics as to the



Panel at the 5th Cerebral Palsy Conference. Official statistics indicate that there are at least 100,000 children with Cerebral Palsy in Yemen.

prevalence of cerebral palsy in Yemen, according to Dr. Al-Ademi. But according to official statistics, at least 100,000 children have cerebral palsy throughout the country.

During the seminar, physiotherapist Dr. Ahmed Mohamed Abo Bakr elaborated on the benefits of physiotherapy to children with cerebral

Dr. Shaima Al-Kaff, dental specialist and lecturer at the Queen Arwa University highlighted the basics for perfect dental care in children with cerebral palsy.

Neven Al-Kaff, general manager of Skills Development Establishment for Cerebral Palsy, pointed out that this seminar came in line with the establishment's campaign to raise people's awareness about this disease,

probable ways of occurrence and its treatment.

Established in 2006, the charitable establishment grew from helping 105 to 425 children with cerebral palsy, 90 of whom visit the center three days a week for free physiotherapy.

The center has trained the parents of 320 children with cerebral palsy, and referred about 40 children to other centers for more advanced treatment. It aims to expand its care in the coming years to help more Yemeni children suffering from cerebral palsy.

The seminar was attended by a number of specialists representing the Handicapped Care and Rehabilitation Fund, and other establishments concerned with handicapped, in addition to the parents of children with

## Yemen foils terrorist operations, releases prisoners

By: Aqeel Al-Halali For the Yemen Times

SANA'A, April 13 — Security authorities released 16 people from among a group of 57 prisoners. These men were arrested during the military campaign the army launched late last month in the J'aar area of Abyan governorate.

A security source told the Yemen Times that the released people were originally wanted by security on charges of "destructive acts against public and private property and disrupting the tranquility of citizens." However, their charges were dropped.

A special committee consisting of 11 security members is currently investigating all armed people who were arrested during the two-week armed confrontations in J'aar.

The source pointed out that "fighting operations have ended in J'aar following the arrest of the majority of the wanted." However, the source revealed that security authorities in Abyan are conducting intelligence operations to arrest "around ten additional people wanted by security."

The Executive Office in Abyan, which is the highest authority in the governorate, recently announced its support for "the responsible procedures that security apparatuses are conducting to catch terrorist elements that are outside of law and order in J'aar."

The statement disclosed that armed elements "attacked and looted a number of public institutions, murdered secure citizens, and tampered with security, stability and public tranquility." It also warned against "any persistence in exploiting the reforms of the security situation in J'aar to achieve special interests or attempts to mix up



A snapshot of a movie on terrorism in Yemen entitled "The lost bet".

papers at the expense of the security and stability of the country."

At the same time, the Ministry of the Interior revealed the thwarting of a tive results in this field through disnumber of terrorist operations which closing and foiling a number of terror-Al-Qaeda was planning to carry out. The ministry said that security apparatuses were able to arrest a number of "wanted terrorist elements" without revealing the nature of their plans.

The ministry confirmed that while tracking the terrorist elements, "security apparatuses confiscated a number of important documents containing names, phone numbers, plans to carry out terrorist operations, weapons, and tools planned to be used to carry out suicide bombings.'

The statement that was issued by the ministry's Security Media Center said that "the campaign to track down threats posed by the Al-Qaeda terrorist elements continues at a high frequency. Pictures of suspected terrorists are included in the security guide that was distributed to all governorates of the

The statement pointed out that "security apparatuses achieved posiist operations which Al-Qaeda was planning to carry out in Yemen, and arresting a number of the wanted terrorist elements.'

The Ministry of the Interior stressed that "terrorist elements are being watched around the clock by different security apparatuses," adding that "the upcoming few days will witness a number of security successes in tracking down elements of Al-Qaeda." These successes will be disclosed in due time, according to the statement.

Yemeni authorities announced late last March that they were able to foil "a dangerous terrorist and criminal plan" and arrest six people who the authorities described as "elements of a terrorist cell affiliated with Al-Qaeda" which was entrusted to carry out attacks in

### Ministry studying private TV and radio stations drafts law

By: Mohamed Bin Sallam

SANA'A, April 10 — The Ministry of Information is currently studying the draft of a law that would enable the private sector to own TV and radio sta-

Minister Hassan Al-Louzi confirmed that the ministry aims to empower the English language media within the goals of the general corporation for information and media documentation.

His statement came during a meeting held last Monday with the British Intercom Information team which is currently visiting Yemen to prepare a research file. The file will include economic, investment, tourism, and media

sectors aspects as well as the ongoing economic and administrative reforms of the country.

Al-Louzi valued efforts of the British team in highlighting the rapid developments, including the changes that Yemen is witnessing in different fields, and showing the real image of life under the state of unity, democracy, and development accomplishments as well as the challenges that Yemen currently faces.

He expressed his gratitude for this constructive professional initiative by the British foundation which aims to convey great investment opportunities

The minister pointed out that the

program of the media team will include field work and meetings throughout the country, confirming that the ministry is keen to facilitate the task of the team to ensure its success.

Al-Louzi presented the developments achieved in the field of media including freedom of expression and development of the press.

He pointed out that the media has major aims to work through since it follows up the performance of ministries and government bodies and meets the society's need for knowl-

He said that media in Yemen keeps pace with the development of the world in the technical fields, pointing

to the general corporation for information and media documentation which is concerned with ensuring access to information and data. Al-Louzi also pointed out the project of including the digital system in media work. He said that radio and TV satellite broadcasting will expand the scope of the English language programs and that a daily newspaper will be issued in

Al-Louzi reviewed the goals and projects of the ministry during the upcoming phase with regard to expanding projects of the local radio stations, organizing freedom of press, developing media centers, opening new centers, and varying their activities to enhance the presence of Yemen in the international media.

Concerning the inadequate international media perception of Yemen, the minister said that the misconceived image about Yemen doesn't concern him, pointing out that those newspapers talk only about the negative aspects and ignore the fact that Yemen struggles with every means necessary to achieve real development in the

Such newspapers further ignore the fact that Yemen is exerting efforts to achieve the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, particularly in the fields of education, health, enabling women in political participation, combating poverty, and commitment to democracy. He pointed out that the British media team will find evidence of this in the governorates it is going to visit.

Al-Louzi said that some newspapers and journalists attempt to create sedition in the country to achieve their personal interests at the expense of national principles.

Al-Louzi finished by saying that Yemeni unity is an accomplishment by all Yemenis and that any media personnel can study the great developments unity has had on Yemen in the past 19 years. He stressed that media is free and has the right to access to information and to criticize constructively.

In Brief

#### **SANA A**

#### Yemen unearths al-Qaeda-terrorist plots

Security authorities have revealed and foiled a number of terrorist plots al-Qaeda has planed to carry out in Yemen, Interior Ministry said on Friday.

The Ministry said that the hunting campaign for al-Qaeda terrorist elements. their photos circulated in the security guide throughout the country, resulted in capturing a number of wanted elements.

The security authorities have also seized some significant documents contain designs for terrorist acts, names and phone numbers in addition to weapons and other tools were to be used in suicide attacks, Interior Ministry said.

Several security bodies are hunting and tracking the terrorist elements all the day with a full coordination.

The ministry asserted that the coming few days would witness some security successes would be discovered then.

#### Cabinet approves establishing civil aviation institute

The Cabinet approved in its Tuesday meeting chaired by Prim Minister Ali Mujawar the draft of the republican decree on the establishment of the Civil Aviation and Meteorology Institute.

The institute aims to meet the requests of specialized administrative and technical cadres in the field of civil aviation and meteorology. It also aims to develop capacity of the Civil Aviation and Meteorology Authority (CAMA) through offering the continuance technical training for the CAMA staff.

#### **MAREB**

#### Early marriage, girls' education discussed

A symposium was held on Tuesday in Mareb discussing dingers of early marriage and women education rights, in addition to inheritance issues.

The symposium, organized by the Modern Generation Institution and Woman Coalition in Shabwa, Abyan and Mareb in cooperation with European Union, aims at raising awareness of the society on women rights in education and inheritance.

It also discussed two work papers dealing with the family formation and the principles of treating women in accordance with the Islamic religion, as well as health and dingers of early marriage.

#### **MAHWEET**

#### Awareness seminar on dangers of child trafficking organized

Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor organized here on Tuesday an awareness symposium on the dangers of child trafficking and means of activating combat of

**UAE Ministry of Foreign Trade** 

releases first issue of "Trade Affairs"

newsletter

The UAE Ministry of Foreign Trade's

(MoFT) Trade Negotiations and World

Trade Organisation (WTO) Department

has released the first issue of the "Trade

Affairs" newsletter. The specialized quar-

terly magazine has been launched in line

with MoFT's efforts to enhance its com-

munication with the UAE's trade and

business community, keeping them upto-date with the latest developments in

WTO and about the trade agreements

signed by the UAE with other countries.

The newsletter will also cover the most

important business news stories from

this phenomenon.

During the symposium, Mahweet governor Ahmed Muhsen affirmed the importance of integrating the efforts of all civil and official institutions in fighting against the phenomenon of child trafficking.

He emphasized the need of providing integrated care for street children in order to ensure reduction of this phenomenon.

He also referred to the suffering of children who are trafficked from violence, abuse and neglect which lead to the denial of their rights guaranteed to them by the divine laws, national laws and international agreements.

#### **MAHARA**

#### Mahrah reconstruction fund's priorities approved

The Board of Directors of Hadramout and Mahrah Reconstruction Fund approved in its meeting on Wednesday the future list of priorities of the fund's executive administration topped by reconstructing the ruined houses.

The meeting chaired by Prime Minister Ali Mujawar approved the executive administration's request regarding the first payment of YR five billion for covering the urgent works requirements including paying the first payments of compensations to the affected-houses' owners in the flood-affected areas.

The fund's board was briefed on the designs drawn for the totally ruined houses to be reconstructed, confirming the significance of conserving the common architecture style in the flood-affected areas in Hadramout valley.

The board of directors also affirmed on providing the requisite areas to making basic services available such as water, sanitation, electricity and telephone which should be included within those authorities' upcoming plans.

The fund's Executive Manager was entrusted by the board to communicate with the United Arab Emirate side to agree upon the executive mechanism to build the houses that the UAE has pledged to build.

The fund's board also reviewed the executive administration's report on the primary works related to the reconstruction fund and the results of its field visits paid last March to the flood-affected areas in the two governorates.

Furthermore, the fund's board directed Finance Ministry to complete quickly paying the rest payments of the floodaffected people in Mahrah governorate with the same mechanism followed in Hadramout governorate.

### **TAIZ**

around the world.

#### Session over children protection concluded

Their News

The newsletter also aims to fulfill the

information needs of the economic and

commercial sector in terms of informa-

tion related to the international trading

system which is supervised by the WTO. H.E Sheikha Lubna Al-Qasimi, UAE

Minister of Foreign Trade explains that

the purpose of this newsletter is to

"enhance communication with the trade

community in the country and the public

and private parties who are interested in

foreign trade affairs. This can be

achieved by providing information,

news, analytical studies and articles about commercial negotiations related to

WTO, and news about free trade agree-

dren from family violence and discrimination concluded its works on Wednesday in Taiz.

The session, organized by the Coordination Authority for Yemeni Non-Governmental Organizations for Child Rights Care in cooperation with the

Democracy School also, deals with the legal and social situations of the poorest children. The two-day session funded by the European Union (EU) aims at gaining advocacy for the child issues in the society. The session came out with many recommendations and suggestions to activate the social partnership for taking care of poor children and increasing awareness about negative behavior.

Two boats seized after they disembark 71 African refugees

Security forces at the Thubab coastline, Taiz, have seized a smuggling boat carrying 46 Somali refugees including 6 women.

The boat owners, three Yemeni sailors aged 30-35, have been turned over to Prosecution. In a similar event, Coastguards in the Gulf of Aden said a smuggling boat called al-Rayan owned by a Yemeni citizen disembarked 25 Somali refugees including 7 women at the al-Kuma coast. Seeing a naval patrol, the boat run away to the Ras al-Amra area in the Arabian Sea but it was later held with its crew.

Somali refugees continue to arrive in Yemen with police saying that almost 170 African displaced people including 33 women who reached the country coastlines in Taiz and Hahj provinces on Thursday. They were gathered and sent to the main refuge of Kharaz in Lahj.

Last figures suggest the number of those refugees who have already reached Yemeni territories exceeding 700.000.

#### **ABYAN**

#### Some 57 security wanted

Security source in Abyan governorate said on Friday that they have arrested 57 wanted persons since the beginning of the hunting campaign in Ja'ar district of Abyan. The source asserted that 17 persons have released after completing investigations, while the other 40 person are still under investigations.

The 40 persons are involved sabotage acts, looting, highway robbery, and targeting governmental security and economic facilities in addition to other crimes aiming to destabilize the situation in Abyan governorate.

Investigations have uncovered that there were other suspects to be partners with the accused, the source said, adding that the hunting campaign would continue until capturing all the wanted persons.

ments that are being discussed among

The first issue contains, among others.

in-depth articles about GCC free trade

agreements, WTO's organizational struc-

ture, the UAE's Foreign Direct

Investment policies, the WTO's approach

to the global financial crisis, Sovereign

Wealth Funds, and the Doha Round of

bodies, and an electronic copy of the

newsletter can be received by sending an

email request to wto-info@moft.gov.ae .

The newsletter will be uploaded on the

The newsletter has been distributed to some local governmental and private

Development Negotiations.

Ministry's website later.

GCC countries.'

A discussion session over protecting chil-

#### Two women perished as flood deaths continue in Yemen

People in Amran province have found the bodies of two women who were killed as floods caused by heavy rains have recently swept across the al-Fara'a valley in the province.

Eyewitnesses said that the two women were returning home when they tried to cross the valley but their attempts went in vein due to strong floods.

Heavy rains continue to fall in many parts of the republic claiming lives and submerging agricultural lands.

Over the last few weeks, over a dozen people were reported killed and others injured after floods swept through many areas in the country. Some deaths and injuries were caused by either floods or associated rockslides.

Last year, over 90 people were reported killed and more than 2000 house totally destroyed as heavy rains lashed several parts of the republic, mainly the eastern provinces of Hadramout and Maharah.

Lands were submerged with losses estimated at more that a billion dollars.

Workshop on refugees concluded

A workshop on African refugees, which was organized by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in coordination with the Ministries of Interior and Justice, has been concluded in Aden city.

During The two-day workshop, 30 participants from the two ministries discussed a number of agreements on refugees and their relationship with human rights as well as the role of security and judicial bodies.

The participants hailed Yemen's efforts to deal with African displaced people saying it is one of the first countries carrying the responsibilities towards refugees despite large numbers of the African refugees who continue to arrive in Yemen almost in daily numbers.

Recently, Japan announced the appropriation of \$ 5 million, to be channeled through the UNHCR and the IOM, to improve the conditions of African displaced people in Yemen.

The sum would be channeled into promoting living conditions of African refugees in Yemen through establishing residential units, carrying out health programs and supplying sanitary systems.

The UNHCR and IOM will focus on enabling refugees to overcome the effects of the global economic crisis and

the soaring prices of foodstuffs.

Part of the sum would be used to qualify the displaced and train them in vocational business in an attempt to help

them have yielding jobs. Last figures suggest the number of African displaced people who have already reached Yemeni territories exceeding 700.000 people.

African refugees who choose Yemen as a destination, where they reach via sea, sometimes drown as overcrowded boats capsize or when human smugglers force them to swim in deep waters.

Early this week, the UNHCR said 8 African refugees drowned and 22 others were missing into separate incidents in the Gulf of Aden.

Two smuggling boats, one of which was carrying 40 Somalis, capsized about 650 nautical miles off Aden coast.

The incidents took place when the refugees wanted to disembark.

However, 20 of those refugees who were aboard the two boats made it to Yemeni coasts, a spokesman for the UNHCR said.

In recent months, several ferries carrying Somali and Ethiopian refugees heading for Yemen capsized with many onboard being announced drowned and dozens missing.



## FOR SALE

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### **Government of Yemen**

Ministry of Water and Environment — Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation WATER SECTOR SUPPORT PROGRAM

### Terms of Reference for ACAP Advisor

Background
The Water Sector Support Program (WSSP) is a multi-donor initiative designed to support the implementation of the National Water Sector Strategy and Investment Plan (NWSSIP). WSSP will provide funds of about US\$340 million on a Sector-wide basis over a five year period (2009-2014) to be financed from the Government of Yemen and their Development Partners (WB — Germany — Netherlands). Under the WSSP, the Government has prepared an Anti-Corruption Action Plan (ACAP) to help ensure the funds provided under this program are used for the intended purposes, and contribute to the achievement of the development objectives of the NWSSIP.

The ACAP consists of seven components, to be implemented over the five years of the WSSP, with a total estimated cost of about US\$3.0

- Procurement Reform and Capacity Development
- Financial Management Reform and Capacity Development.
- Enhanced Information Disclosure. Education and Awareness.
- Community Participation and Consultation
  An Anti-Corruption Hot Line Program.

The underlying principle of the ACAP is that this will be a learning-oriented exercise for everyone concerned on both the GoY side and the donor side. Most of these activities will be introduced on a pilot basis. Monitoring and evaluation of results on an on-going basis will be critical in order to adjust the program in real time to opportunities and constraints encountered during implementation of the Plan.

A detailed Implementation Plan has been prepared which sets out the arrangements for coordination of the proposed activities. A key element of implementation will be the role played by the ACAP Advisor, to be located in the WSSP Executive Secretariat.

The ACAP Advisor would work within the WSSP Executive Secretariat, and report to the Head of that unit. His/her primary responsibility will be to oversee the implementation of proposed activities under the seven components of the ACAP. Specifically, he/she will

- Prepare Annual Work Plans and budgets for the ACAP components, and produce regular reports to government and the donors on the progress of implementation — including progress against plans and issues requiring attention.

  Take the lead in initiating work in each of the components of the ACAP, including the finalization of detailed Terms of Reference for technical
- assistance and studies to be carried out under various components, and managing the procurement process for the required inputs.

  Work closely with the other WSSP advisors and relevant units in MWE, MAI, SNACC, COCA, the High Tender Board, and other relevant agencies to ensure close coordination of activities under the ACAP with the mainstream activities of WSSP, and to avoid duplication of
- initiatives planned or already underway. Serve as the focal point for receipt of complaints and allegations from the independent operator of the proposed. Hot Line program, referring those cases to the appropriate agencies/units, maintaining a database on the status of all such cases, and preparing regular
- reports on that program to government and donors.

  Monitoring progress of individual activities under the ACAP, recommending successful activities for possible scaling up, suggesting adjustments in activities that are not meeting expectations, and proposing new activities for consideration, in line with the overall principles and priorities of the ACAP and within the scope of the funds available for such activities.
- Any other issues that are deemed necessary for the ACAP matters.

- University Degree in a relevant discipline. A minimum of 15 years of professional work experience.
- Good communications skills and a working knowledge of English.
- Familiarity with major issues facing the water sector in Yemen
- Professional expertise with at least one of the major components of the ACAP, with a preference for procurement or financial
- Good inter-personal skills and demonstrated ability to work closely with professionals from other disciplines. A reputation for personal and professional integrity

### Salary and Benefits:

Annual salary within the range of (\$14,400 to \$18,000) with annual increment of 10% on satisfied performance. Other benefits according to the applicable laws and regulations in force

### References:

A minimum of three references required

### Duration of assignment:

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

Interested applications, who strictly meet above requirements, may submit their applications with CVs and supporting documents during working hours to the address below by (April, 29, 2009) .

Dr. Abdul Wahed Mukred — WSSP ES Team Leader (Office within Sana a Basin Project)

West Wide of Al-Seteen Street at end of 20th. Street
Tel. +967 1 469156/7/9 Fax +967 1 469158 Mobile +967 733725348 Email: awmukred@yemen.net.ye

Only short-listed candidates will be contacted for interviews

### Felix Airways launch first regional flights to Salalah in Oman

Company Felix Airways launched last Sunday its first regional flights to Salalah Airport, Dhafar governorate in Sultanate of Oman. The first flight carried the company's executive manager Engineer Mohammed Al-Arashah, heads of unions of Trade and Industry Chambers in Sana'a, Aden and Hadramout, the Omani Consulate in Aden Saeed Mohammed Al-Shikaili and a number of representatives of travel and tourism agencies and local media.

The airplane was received at Salalah Airport by Oman's Head of the Trade and Industry Chamber Nasser Ahmed Al-Amri, general director of Salalah Airport Salem Bin Awadh Al-Yafi'ee and Omani officials and journal-

Al-Arashah made clear that this new airline "facilitates family and social contact between the two countries". He valued, at the same time, efforts of Oman's Trade and Industry Chamber- branch of Dhafar governorate- for its "contribution in operating the first regular air bridge



between Salalah Airport and main airports in Yemen."

According to the executive manager of Felix Airways, the company will carry out four air flights to Salalah Airport on a weekly basis on Wednesdays and Fridays.

For his part, general manager of Salalah Airport said that this step is considered " an another communication bridge between the two brotherly countries and embodiment of the increasing brotherly relations between Sultanate of Oman and Republic of Yemen under the

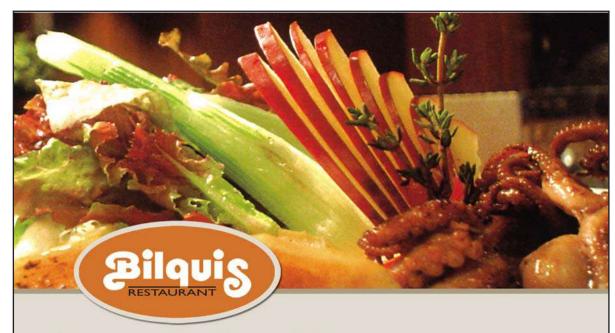
generous auspices of his majesty Sultan Qaboos Bin Sa'id and H. E. Ali Abdulla Saleh.

Al-Yafi'ee confirmed that these air flights will contribute to "activating movement of people of the two countries to serve the common interests. They will also increase opportunities of administrative and cultural exchange between Yemen and Oman." He pointed out that the increasing economic development that Dhafar governorate is witnessing such as the free zone and

expansion of Salalah new airport will contribute "to finding increasing and new partnership with work sector in Yemen to serve the interests of all."

It is worth mentioning that Felix Airways Company that launched its air services for the first time last October owns an air fleet consisting of four Canadian-made planes (CRG 200) along with eight airplanes which the company had signed a contract with the Canadian Bombardier Company to purchase last



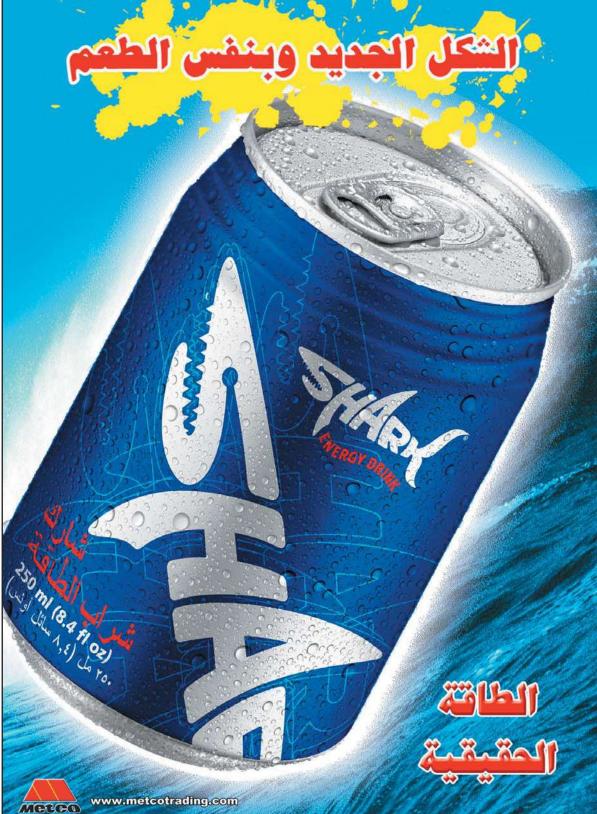


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**Work Location:** Sana'a One Year Fixed Term Contract **Contract Type:** 

- Duties & Responsibilities: Collect business functional requirements from the lead and key users
- Conduct business blueprint workshops and identify issues and gaps
- Document Company functional requirements (design documents, process flow diagrams, presentations, decisions summary, training material, configuration documents, development functional specifications, interfaces specifications ... etc.)
- Configure and customize the system according to the approved requirements defined in the design
- Offer SAP expertise and knowledge where required
- Support the Company in the resolution of gaps and issues and promote SAP standards
- Ensure integration between the modules (implication of system configuration throughout the different
- Help Company prepare their data and manage data migration activities including data review & coaching, test, and upload of master data and open items into SAP
- Prepare testing scripts and scenarios for system integration testing and user acceptance testing
- Prepare and conduct all types of testing (unit, integration, user, dry run, non-regression, performance) Prepare training material and deliver training to end users
- Help key users develop deeper skills to allow them to perform support role after go-live
- Provide post go-live support to the end users

### **Qualifications Required:**

- Bachelor degree in Business Administration, Computer Science or equivalent
- Minimum of 5 Years of SAP Experience in the specialized domain
- Hands-on involvement in a minimum of 4 Full Cycle SAP Implementations
- SAP Certification in HCM Modules is a plus (especially for version ECC6.0)
- Technical Skills (configuration, interfaces, testing, data migration ... etc.) in Payroll domain or Personnel Administration Domain
- Functional Skills (different HR processes, training, integration ... etc.) in PA or PY
- Previous Oil & Gas Industry Experience is a plus
- Worked in more than 3 countries with modern technologies (Middle East exposure is a plus) Strong personality, organization skills and delivery-oriented
- Available early May 2009
- Excellent management, communication, interpersonal and teamwork skills
- English language proficiency

### **APPLICATION PROCESS**

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رينج روڤر سپورت صُمّىت لتفوق المألوف

OFFSET

## Orphanages in Yemen

By: Ola Al-Shami

nwar, 11, was constantly trying to run away the Foundation Development in Sana'a. A psychologist was brought in to speak to Anwar, and after a few sessions he settled and his behavior improved.

Anwar was taken from the streets and placed in the orphanage at the tender age of nine after his father, a gat seller, died in a tragic car accident. Following his death, Anwar's mother found it absolutely impossible to control him because he was always roaming around the streets. The financial burden was also too heavy for her to bear alone so, with the agreement of his uncle, she placed him at an orphan-

But, although Anwar has family, he will probably stay in the orphanage until he finishes school and is old enough to leave. Adoption is out of the question because he already has a

"Many mothers or relatives opt to send their children to orphanages for many reasons," said Nadia Al-Tairi, executive manager of the girls' section in the Dar Qatar for Orphans. "The reasons are generally revenge killing in the northern governorates and poverty in the south governorates."

Orphanages in Yemen usually encourage those who can afford it to sponsor an orphan by providing financial support, but sponsors are usually not allowed to look after them in their own home.

"Most of these children's families are around and refuse to hand them over for adoption," said Mahmoud Allami, supervisor at the Dar Al-Hibshi for Orphans in Ibb.

"Adoption is not encouraged unless the child does not have any known parents, in which case a couple can adopt the child," added Al-Tairi. "In other cases, it is hard, even if their families are poor, because of dominant tribal traditions.'

She added that adoption would be easier if the orphanage accepted infants, but some orphanages only accept children only above as six or seven, others accept them above three years old: "Each orphanage has its own policy," she explained.

The Personal Status Law indicates that a child without known parents can be adopted, but the law is not clear, said lawyer Khalid Al-Anesi.

The Insan Foundation for Development, where Anwar currently eats and sleeps, has two buildings. The first houses 50 orphans from the age of six to fifteen years old, and the second 50 orphans over the age of fifteen. Anyone can be accepted if his relatives brought him to the foundation and sign an agreement.

Anwar lives in the first of these two buildings. On its two separate floors, he and all the other the orphans under 15 live together with a father and mother, a married couple for each 25 children, who live with them on a daily

of the mothers.

es a short play, a singing performance or a drawing exhibition in the orphanage's upstairs hall: "We are really amazed when we see these children perform in plays, because it indicates that they have healthy minds and bodies," added the mother.

Sketches from the Orphan Day celebration organized by the Al-Saleh Foundation last week.

Every child in the foundation is sponsored by a donor who gives the foundation USD 100 per month. The foundation is supported by the wealthy and business in the country or from abroad.

The orphans here study at one of the private Al-Alaya schools, and their sponsors are provided with monthly reports on their academic achievement. In their spare time, the orphans playing football in the orphanage's yard, playing billiards in the basement, or watching educational CDs in the computer room.

Everyone is responsible for keeping his clothes neat in his closet. The meals they eat are healthy and balanced because they are recommended from a nutritionist, and include meat, milk, cheese and vegetables.

"Most of the orphans arrive slim and unhealthy, due to difficult circumstances after the death of one of their parents," said Intidham Al-Bare'e, one

Every week, the orphanage organiz-

These orphans are polite and socia-

ble in school. They boast good schools reports, in which are displayed their high marks and teachers praise their

#### Non-governmental orphanages

daily interaction with classmates.

However, this is not the case in every orphanage. There are 105 non-governmental institutions that look after orphans all over Yemen, according to the statistics shown by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor.

"Conditions for accepting an orphan are similar in some of the orphanages," said Allami heads an orphanage in Ibb. "The father's death is usually a necessary condition, although some accept the mother's death as a reason for someone to be admitted as an orphan."

In Aden, Dar Qatar for Orphans currently supports 501 orphans, whose monthly sponsorship amounts to YR 28,000, a little under USD 140. This orphanage accepts orphans up to twelve year old, who stay there until they finish their studies or get married. The orphans who have sponsors study in private schools and the others study public schools.

"Since we started, we have not received any support from the businessmen here or even from the government, said Al-Tairi. "People think that this orphanage is a hundred percent supported by Qataris, but it is a misconception."

"They do support us, but not totally," she said.

#### **Qualifying orphans**

But organization for orphans do not only seek financial support to look after small children. In Sana'a, the Orphan's Development Foundation provides training to up to 550 orphans above eighteen who do not live in the foundation. Instead, they are trained in various vocational skills such as dressmaking or welding.

One of the crucial problems adult orphans face is integrating in society as productive people: "We teach the trained orphans how to manage small businesses, but we cannot provide each graduate with his small business to start his life because it needs a big budget," said Abdullah Al-Bawab, manager of the sponsorship section in the foundation.

It also includes 15,000 registered orphans under the age of 15 living with relatives who are in need of sponsorship. The actual number of sponsored orphans is 7,000 who receive YR 3,000 monthly.

The foundation enrolls them in school and provides them with necessary care.

President Ali Abdullah Saleh sponsored 2,000 orphans from the foundation on World Orphan Day on April 4, the Vice President sponsored 1,000 and another 1,000 were sponsored by businessmen.

#### Foundation for girls only

The first foundation for girls only, Al-Rahma Foundation for Orphans in Sana'a supports 230 orphans on which each orphan's sponsorship is YR 6,000 in addition to the funds provided by the orphanage itself for food, clothes and study.

"We married off nine girls from our foundation," said Maisun Ahmed, an executive manager in the foundation. "We take care of them until they get married or finish their studies. If she can't find a job after university, she can work in the foundation if she likes."

Recently Al-Rahma Foundation for Orphans, the Orphan's Development Foundation and Insan Foundation for Development conducted various celebrations for orphans on World Orphan Day. They called on businessmen and politicians to sponsor their orphanages to improve the orphans' living standards and education.

#### No money for formal schooling

The Dar Al-Hobaishi in Ibb supports 350 boy orphans, whom they accept the ages of seven and 18. The orphans sleep, eat, and study in this orphanage, which includes a school to teach orphans from grade one to nine.

"The school inside the orphanage helps us to save money for food," said Mahmoud Allami, supervisor at the governmental orphanage. "We do not have enough funds to put them all through education in schools.'

When they grow up, orphans do not have the capital to start up their own businesses, and the foundation cannot provide them all with the necessary funds: "Everyone wants money to start his own business, but it is really hard to find that for them," explained Al-

More attention needs to be paid to the integration of orphans into society: "Orphans lack love and families," said Al-Tairi, "we must attempt by all means to cheer them up and build their capacities."









International Bank of Yemen bringing Wall Street to Yemen

### How to be positive

Written By Khaleel Alsamomi Khaleel336@yahoo.com

irst of all, I would like to talk about I mean by Positivism. Positivism means that every action, movement, and saying must be according to what has come down to us in the form of Sharia law. Positivity is represented by three main points: a belief in Allah, commitment (Aleltzam), and reaction with actions.

The first point is considered the basis of Positivism because if you are a believer in Allah you will behave how Allah tells you to behave. For example, a belief in Allah's books and prophets will help a person to be positive if these facts are believed without any pretention or suspicions about their truth. In this case, your behavior will be classified as the best of positivism because it is impossible for Allah to ask any human to act in a negative way.

Another extremely important point is that we have to know that Allah is the first and the last, the merciful, and example for others which reflects the the guide in all our lives. To be positive you have to know these things in order not to indulge in polytheism, or shirk. To be classified as a positive man in society, you have to act and behave as your creator wants you to. The only way to achieve this is to think positively and to depend on Allah when it is difficult to do so.

The second important point to achieve positivism is to show true commitment to ourselves. How can we do this? To illustrate this point clearly, let's take some examples. Everyone has a mouth, and inside of this mouth, there is a tongue. What is the purpose of the tongue? Is it to speak badly about people, or is it used as a way to spread goodness among people? A clever man here is free to choose either to be positive or negative. Most people have legs, the purpose of which is to walk to mosques and to go to educational places such as universities and institutes. On the other hand, those who make their legs go to forbidden places, or moharamat, create a bad

very essence of negativity.

This point needs a lot of explaining, but what I want to say is that all your organs must be directed through your trust and belief in Allah and the in Day of Judgment. If you do this, then your positivity will meet acceptance from all. This is the most difficult point because a man will suffer a lot throughout his journey in this life and will definitely need Allah's help to remain positive.

The Third point of being a good man in society is reaction with actions. What are these actions? What is the nature of these actions? What is our duty towards these actions? What I mean by actions is what happened and what is going to happen. In this case, a positive man will look at events that happened either to him or to the world around him. He will immediately begin to analyze them, evaluate them, and act directly as his religion wants him to do. On the other hand, negative people think that life is only about entertainment, storing money, and

other worldly things. It is really a boring life. A good man will stand out either by showing the facts of these actions, their backgrounds, and how to solve such actions if necessary. The best example to be taken for this step is the great actions in Gaza strip. What happened there is unbearable to look at or think about: blood on the streets, houses destroyed, people buried underneath the destruction, massacres, homelessness, rape, and destruction of the infrastructure. Who reacted positively? Who reacted negatively? Who started to help immediately? Who is the responsible for this action and blood? These questions found their answers on the channels, radios, and the speeches of politicians. The reality became clear and the world saw who was a positive man and who was neg-

Finally, I leave the answer to you. Think realistically about what it means to be positive and how every good Muslim can achieve such a thing in their lives. Remember Allah and make the choice to be a positive person.

### COMMON SENSE

## Yemen's acute predicament: Corruption

bdulla Al-Baraddooni, a late famous literary personality, who was handicapped with blindness from the age of six years old, once said in the early 1990s, in 26 September, the mouthpiece of the Armed Forces in Yemen, that history will judge Yemen as hosting the "most corrupt regime in history" (For more on Baraddooni see this link: http://www.nytimes.com/1999/08/31/arts/



By: Hassan Al-Haifi

abdullah-al-baradooni-70-yemeni-poet.html.

While this conclusion may be difficult to affirm, since only God can truly make such a precise adjudication, which includes, the past, present and future, as Baraddooni intended his conclusion to encompass. However, it is clear that as the days, weeks, months, years and decades proceed, we are slowly beginning to attest that the blind poet and observer of our political and literary world indeed had more vision and insight than most people with 10/10 vision.

It is now so obvious that corruption has crept into every level of public service in Yemen. Even the outside world is beginning to detest such outright reliance on corruption, which Yemen has become characterized by, and through anyone who has arrived to any apparent semblance of political power or clout. With this in mind, there is a story that an old dear friend likes to often recite to give us some laughter and to soften our disgust at all the calamities one hears now - calamities that often accompany a government beset by chronic corruption. The story goes

"Once upon a time, there was a king of some remote land, who married a beautiful lady, who had a somewhat imbecilic father. The father was not imbecilic enough to realize that he can certainly profit from this opportunity that came with this nuptial arrangement. A couple of years after the wedding, the King's father-in-law (FIL for short hereafter) began to notice how many of the senior officials at the top levels of authority were developing large estates and fortunes.

He therefore whispered to the King: 'Your Majesty, why don't you assign me to a senior position, where I could be most helpful to you in running the affairs of state. Of course, the King saw in this an opportunity to have a laugh as well and assumed that this was one of the imbecilities of his father in law. Without any further ado, the King issued the Decree assigning his FIL as the Minister for Felus Catus Affairs. The FIL was not about to be outdone by this sarcasm of the King. Whenever the King was in public or at a meeting somewhere, he started to whisper jokes into the King's ear. The King was seen continuously laughing at the corny jokes of the King's FIL; without the King knowing this, eventually, this caught the eyes of many who wish to win the King's favor.

They started to shower the FIL with gifts and money and within a very short while the FIL had amassed a great fortune, because everyone saw the FIL as the most influential person to the King. Wherever the FIL went people greeted him with generosity and humility, believing that if they ever wanted anything from the King, the FIL was the direct medium to go through.

Pretty soon the other government officials, who were once the King's closest advisors and functionaries, began to complain about how the King's FIL was reaping all the profits from their work. The King was not amused anymore by this affinity claimed by his FIL, and started to notice firsthand the many properties he has accumulated and to ask about the bank accounts the FIL had.

He called his FIL and demanded an explanation. The FIL told the King: 'I never asked anyone to give me anything. Nor did I require any services from anyone. When the people saw how you were receiving me and acting so 'cozy' with me, whenever I told you a joke or two, they all rushed to send me gifts and gratuities.

Most of these, I have no idea where they came from. When the King found that his FIL was telling the truth, he knew he was outdone by him and simply left him alone, but demanded that he should never come to whisper anything into his ears anymore. The King insisted that his FIL should start telling those tales he kept whispering to him to everyone and thus clear his stained record in the eyes of the disbelieving public.

The FIL could not be pleased more by anything else. He did as the King ordered and went on to tell his stories to all those in attendance with the King. He only got to attract greater attention as the King had now allowed him to speak to all and as the King laughed so did everyone, even if only to please the King.

This only increased the wealth of the FIL; thus, he almost matched the King in material wealth. The King could not help but then appoint him as his Prime Minister as he continuously outwitted him and all the other officials. Hence, no one lived happily ever after, because the FIL never had any education to speak of and never had the faintest idea of what public service entailed. He always simply viewed it as the quick path to wealth and power."

For Yemen the rest is history, as only the insightful blind man once saw it, over a decade and a half ago, before it became ever so obvious to the entire world.

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

### An inquisitive reading of terrorism issues

By: Ahmed Mohammed Abdulghani

ast January, Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula announced moving its leadership to Yemen. This announcement raised wide controversy about the goal of taking such a step. Consequently, what is the new strategy that the organization can

Two months after that announcement, tongues were yet again wagging about Al-Qaeda. On March 15, it was officially announced that a suicide bomber blew up himself in an attack against a group of tourists from South Korea while they were on a mountain overlooking the historical city of Shibam in

According to an official source in the Ministry of Interior, the blast that took place at a quarter to six o'clock in the evening of that day claimed the lives of four South Korean, tourists including two women. Two other men and three women were wounded, and a Yemeni tourist guide died after he was taken to hospital. Another Yemeni was also wounded. The question that emerged was: Why were South Korean tourists targeted this time?

Does this mean that Al-Qaeda has widened the circle of its targets as it is no longer restricted to targeting Western, in particular U.S., interests? Or does the organization have information about Korean-U.S. cooperation in economic, military and intelligence projects in the region?

The U.S. paid great attention to the issue, and John Brennan, Deputy National Security Advisor to the U.S. President, paid a visit to Yemen the day after the incident, on March 16. The Yemeni official media reported that Brennan handed over a letter to Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh from U.S. President Barack Obama. The letter focused on mutual relations, cooperation and partnership between the two friend countries, including cooperation in security and combating terrorism, in addition to the situation of Yemeni inmates in Guantanamo and recent developments that concern the two

Since "recent developments" are the intention all the news, it is certain that the man came accompanied by a large team of intelligence and security personnel to investigate the recent incidents and supervise the ongoing investigations. He also came to give the Yemeni security apparatuses a new dose on how to deal with such issues within the context of the security and intelligence cooperation between the two countries and combating terrorism, according to the Yemeni official ver-

Of course, on the second day of investigations, an official source in the Ministry of Interior said that primary results to the Yemeni investigation 'revealed that the blast was a terrorist act and resulted from a suicide bombing carried out by an element of Al-Qaeda who used explosives to blow up him-

On March 18, three days after the incident, an official source in the Ministry of Interior announced that "a suicide bomber blew himself up with an explosive belt in the morning of that day on the road that leads to Sana'a International Airport. The source affirmed that no one was killed in the

incident except the attacker whose body was scattered." The unofficial news confirmed that the attack targeted a procession of the South Korean security delegation which was participating in the investigations into the attack against the South Korean tourists in Shibam.

Definitely, these details point to a security defect that reflects the weak capabilities of the so-called counter-terrorism apparatuses. At the same time, they reflect the Yemeni government's lack of credibility with regards to its announcements and practices. At times, the government's declarations that terrorism is under control -with a high level of transparency- hasn't prevented press interviews with leaders believed to be wanted by security. At other times, events reveal that Yemeni security apparatuses lack the simplest means of protection and surveillance.

The confessions of Mohammed Atiq Al-Awfi broadcast by Saudi television late last March have confirmed the weak performance of Yemeni security as the man continued to work in Yemen within activities of Al-Qaeda. He was wanted by security but when he decided to abandon the organization, he gave himself in to Saudi authorities directly. The role of the Yemeni security apparatuses in this context was only as "a witness who saw nothing.'

It is normal that the reader is confused when confronted with both the authorities' failure to protect the South Korean tourists from that blast, and their swiftness in recognizing the attacker's identity and obtaining information about him, including the letter that he supposedly wrote to his mother. It is also normal that the reader is confused between security's speed in recognizing the Shibam attacker, but not the man who blew himself up on the road to Sana'a airport.

The reader might have wanted a clear answer from the official source about the reason for using an explosive against tourists in Shibam, and an explosive belt in the airport road to attack a procession that didn't pass at

As the Arab saying goes, "The people's woes are the benefits of other people." The media reported that Yemen had asked South Korea to provide it with aid to combat terrorism. This might aim to hit more than two birds with one stone. On the one hand, it is an opportunity to market the terrorism issue on many levels. On the other hand, it is an attempt to cover up the negligence that occurred. It is as if Yemen wants to say to Korea, "We don't have the capabilities to deal with terrorism and need your

The demand and its associated disclosures might be a beginning of Yemeni-Korean cooperation to assign new responsibility to combat terrorism to reduce the major U.S. effort, as a sign of the Obama administration's new initiatives. Connected to more than one party, Yemen is under more pressure to fulfill its promises, since the Americans have often expressed their lack of trust in Yemen's seriousness in this field, which have adversely affected Yemen's reputation, regionally and internationally.

Hence, the announcement of the Ministry of the Interior on March 25 that "security apparatuses were able to arrest six elements affiliated with an Al-Oaeda terrorist cell which was entrusted to carry out a dangerous terrorist criminal act," might have aimed to recover

It might have been an attempt to prove its capabilities to others as the source made clear that the two last explosive operations that targeted Korean tourists in Shibam and the Korean procession in Sana'a were within that plan which targeted executing 12 terrorist acts against oil constructions, foreign interests and tourists in Yemen. This announcement didn't reveal where and how these elements were arrested and whether one of them was included in the list of those wanted by security and whose pictures were published in official media.

In this context, the press release that Al-Qaeda issued on March 17 claiming responsibility for the attack against the Korean tourists was important. It should be taken into consideration that this release came 13 days after the attacks, which may mean that the government and Al-Qaeda are exchanging their

The facts rely on investigation and the results that trials will come up with!

Source: Al-Ahali



### YEMEN TIMES

www.yementimes.com First Political bi-weekly English Newspaper in Yemen. Founded in 1990 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

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## The Internet's immune system

#### By: Esther Dyson

iruses, phishing, spyware, spam, denial-of-service attacks, botnets... You have probably heard these words, and perhaps even suffered from what they

signify, with or without knowing it.

I'd like to lay out a simple path to addressing (not resolving) these security problems, one that does not require agreement among all governments (or people) on what really constitutes a crime, much less a global police force or unenforceable global treaties. If we can increase security in general, then governments can focus on the real criminals.

A better approach is to view computer security as an issue of public health and economics, in which people can protect themselves but must pay for the costs they impose on others. We need to enable people to defend themselves against others; prevent innocent, well-meaning people from becoming infected and harming others; and reduce the incentives and ability of the ill-intentioned to do harm.

That sounds like a lot of different challenges. But there are effective approaches to each of them that do not require tracking everyone online, or requiring IDs for every interaction. Tracking user IDs will not enable us to catch or stop bad guys, and it will render the Internet impossible to use. We can't save cyberspace by destroying its openness.

To implement effective security, the entities best equipped to do so, the Internet service providers, must take the lead. They are technically savvy organizations with the ability (more or less) to protect users and detect abusers; they have a direct (though impersonal) relationship with their users; and they compete for users' business, so that, unlike governments, they will suffer if they per-

The ISPs (rather than governments) should provide basic security - antivirus, anti-phishing, anti-spam, and the like - as a regular feature of consumer Internet services. This is not hard to do. A number of anti-virus companies compete to offer consumer security services; each ISP could select one, or offer its

customers a choice of three, for example. The trick is to get consumers to use these tools - which will require an awareness campaign along the lines of public health messages. The result should be something closer to widespread hand-washing than to a system of acute-care hospitals.

As for spam, ISPs (including mail service providers) could limit their users to, say, 100 e-mails a day; for more, you have to pay or at least post a security bond, or pass some good behavior test. At the same time, all ISPs should implement an e-mail ID system (there are two good standards, called Domain Keys and SPF). This is not to track everyone's mail, but to prevent bad guys from spoofing good guys.

ISPs would throttle traffic from ISPs that did not join the security collective, and pretty soon their customers would complain, forcing them either to join or find themselves relegated to the underworld, from which it would be hard to launch attacks because no one would accept their traffic. And, because ISPs answer to other ISPs, not governments, dissidents and whistleblowers could

maintain their anonymity.

As for anti-phishing and malware downloads, there are a number of services that track "bad" sites and warn users off. Users can still go where they want, but at least there are signposts warning that they are entering a dangerous neigh-

Google does this in its search results, working with StopBadware.org (I am an advisory board member), and both Mozilla Firefox and Microsoft's Internet Explorer offer similar protections. In all cases, adventurous users or professionals can overcome the paternalism, but only by paying what amounts to liability insurance, for the risks they impose on the system.

The point is to create economic incentives to reduce cybercrime. Real criminals won't be deterred, but such a system would prevent the rest of us from being pulled along or becoming victims. With fewer victims, crime will pay less.

There are several reasons why this has not yet happened. The first is inertia, combined with (or disguised as) idealism - the mistaken idea that the Internet

should be free not just for speech, but also from payment. Yet it costs something to maintain an infrastructure that keeps people safe.

Indeed, cost – both to users and to ISPs - is the second obstacle. The challenge is to acknowledge the costs (as we are now doing with pollution) and assign them to people who can - and can be compelled to - pay for them. After all, we accept the costs of police forces and health care, including not just hospitals, but also clean water, safe food, etc.

So how do we make this happen? ISPs need to pass these costs on to their customers. But they won't, because they compete mostly on price. So customers need to demand security as part of their service, while ISPs need to shun ISPs that don't comply.

To help things along, someone should file a lawsuit - not too many! - against ISPs who tolerate misbehavior. The targets should be ISPs that willfully serve criminal customers, refusing to deal with complaints to the point that ignorance is no longer a legitimate excuse.

But ISPs' costs also include warning

people away from bad sites, which requires a due-process system to notify owners of compromised websites - so that they can fix them or realize that they have been exposed. Such a system is relatively expensive to manage, but it is cheaper than the costs of not having it.

These changes would not create some digital nervous system with a centralized brain that could solve all problems. Instead, they would result in something like an immune system of competing ISPs and evolving security services, local and omnipresent. That would vastly improve the overall computer-security situation: Ordinary people would feel secure and law enforcement and security specialists could focus on the biggest threats.

Esther Dyson, chairman of EDventure Holdings, is an active investor in a variety of start-ups around the world. Her interests include information technology, health care and private aviation and space travel.

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### Brave new financial world

#### By: Kenneth Rogoff

huge struggle is brewing within the G-20 over the future of the global financial system. The outcome could impact the world - and not only the esoteric world of international finance - for decades to come.

Finance shapes power, ideas, and influence. Cynics may say that nothing will happen to the fundamentals of the global financial system, but they are wrong. In all likelihood, we will see huge changes in the next few years, quite possibly in the form of an international financial regulator or treaty. Indeed, it is virtually impossible to resolve the current mess without some kind of compass pointing to where the future system lies.

The United States and Britain naturally want a system conducive to extending their hegemony. US Treasury Secretary Timothy Geithner has recently advanced the broad outlines of a more conservative financial regulatory regime. Even critics of past US profligacy must admit that the Geithner proposal contains some good ideas.

Above all, regulators would force financiers to hold more cash on hand to cover their own bets, and not rely so much on taxpayers as a backstop. Geithner also aims to make financial deals simpler and easier to evaluate, so that boards, regulators, and investors can better assess the risks they face.

While the rest of the world is sympathetic to Geithner's ideas, other countries would like to see more fundamental reform. Russia and China are questioning the dollar as the pillar of the international system. In a thoughtful speech, the head of China's Central Bank, Zhou Xiaochuan, argued the merits of a global super-currency, perhaps issued by the International Monetary Fund.

These are the calmer critics. The current president of the European Union's Council of Ministers, Czech Prime Minister Mirek Topolanek, openly voiced the angry mood of many European leaders when he described America's profligate approach to fiscal policy as "the road to hell." He could just as well have said the same thing about European views on US financial leadership.

The stakes in the debate over international financial reform are huge. The dollar's role at the center of the global financial system gives the US the ability to raise vast sums of capital without unduly perturbing its economy. Indeed, former US President George W. Bush cut taxes at the same time that he invaded Iraq. However dubious Bush's actions may have been on both counts, interest rates on US public debt actually

More fundamentally, the US role at the center of the global financial system gives tremendous power to US courts, regulators, and politicians over global investment throughout the world. That is why ongoing dysfunction in the US financial system has helped to fuel such a deep global recession.

On the other hand, what is the alternative to Geithner's vision? Is there another paradigm for the global financial system?

China's approach represents a huge disguised tax on savers, who are paid only a pittance in interest on their deposits. This allows state-controlled banks to lend at subsidized interest rates to favored firms and sectors.

In India, financial repression is used as a means to marshal captive savings to help finance massive government debts at far lower interest rates than would prevail in a liberalized market.

A big part of Russia's current problems stems from its ill-functioning banking system. Many borrowers, unable to get funding on reasonable terms domestically, were forced to take hard-currency loans from abroad, creating disastrous burdens when the ruble collapsed.

Europe wants to preserve its universal banking model, with banks that serve a broad range of functions, ranging from taking deposits to making small commercial loans to high-level investment-banking activities. The US proposals, on the other hand, would make universal banking far harder, in part because they aim to ring-fence depository institutions that pose a "systemic risk" to the financial system. Such changes put pressure on universal banks to abandon riskier investmentbank activities in order to operate more freely.

Of course, US behemoths such as Citigroup, Bank of America, and JP Morgan will also be affected. But the universal banking model is far less central to the US financial system than it is in Europe and parts of Asia and Latin America.

Aside from its implications for different national systems, the future shape of banking is critical to the broader financial system, including venture capital, private equity, and hedge funds. The Geithner proposal aims to rein in all of them to some degree. Fear of crises is understandable, yet without these new, creative approaches to financing, Silicon Valley might never have been born. Where does the balance between risk and creativity lie?

Although much of the G-20 debate has concerned issues such as global fiscal stimulus, the real high-stakes poker involves choosing a new philosophy for the international financial system and its regulation. If our leaders cannot find a new approach, there is every chance that financial globalization will shift quickly into reverse, making it all the more difficult to escape the current

Kenneth Rogoff is Professor of Economics and Public Policy at Harvard University, and was formerly chief economist at the IMF. Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2009.

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## (m) UNHCR

### YEMSA/HCR/ADMIN/09/0067

#### UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES **INTERNAL / EXTERNAL VACANCY NOTICE**

**Public Information (PI) Assistant** Title of Post:

Entry on Duty: **Post Number:** 10008196 1st June 2009 Up to 31 Dec. 2009 Category and Level: GL6 Duration: (renewable) Closing Date: 27th April 2008 Location: Sana a

### **DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:**

Under the direct supervision of the Associate Reporting/External Relations Officer, in the Branch Office Sana a, the incumbent is expected to perform the following duties, guided by the humanitarian principles and values of the United Nations, and adhering to the UN Code of Conduct:

### Terms of reference

1. Provide assistance to Reporting/External Relations Officer in preparation of interviews to the local media and background briefings to the international media. Keep track of evolving issues concerning displaced persons and refugees to be able to suggest stories and topics for the media to cover; monitor the daily press and keep inform the Rep, keep proactive relationship with the local media;

Draft briefing notes, talking points, minutes and other papers for high level meetings and visits; update fact sheets;

- Provide daily inputs for the national website on relevant local developments and ensure that briefing materials from other offices are available; conduct interviews with refugees, asylum seekers or IDPs to be published on the website Accompany when appropriate visits of foreign delegations and the media to refugee sites in the region, giving appro-
- priate briefings and commentaries; Establish contacts with local organisations to promote general interest and understanding of refugee issues and
- UNHCR operations in Yemen:
- Draft reports, briefings, updates, etc.;
- Translate documents and interpret during meetings from Arabic to English and vice versa;
- Ensure that the office is kept informed of local developments which are of vital interest; Perform other duties as required.

### **QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**

Post-secondary training/relevant experience in Social Science, Journalism, Humanities or Knowledge and Skills: related field.

Communication and computer skills are required.

Excellent drafting skills as well as translation and interpreting skills are very important. One needs to have not less than 6 years of relevant job experience.

**Experience:** Excellent knowledge of English and Arabic. Knowledge of another UN language is an asset. Languages:

### For internal UNHCR candidates:

Priority consideration will be given to staff members whose grades are equal or below that of the post advertised. Only candidates who have served one year in their present post will be eligible for consideration as internal candidates in connection with the vacancy. Candidates who do not meet the criteria as internal candidates can be considered as external candidates.

### For external candidates:

If no suitable internal candidate will be found, external candidates will be considered.

Applications received after the above mentioned closing date will not be considered. All applications should be sent to: The Administration Officer,

UNHCR BO Sana a P.O. Box 12093

Sana a

Fax No.: + 967-1-469 770

## (m) UNHCR

### YEMSA/HCR/ADMIN/09/0068

#### **UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES INTERNAL / EXTERNAL VACANCY NOTICE**

01 May 2009 Title of Post: Receptionist **Starting Date:** Post Number: 10008204 Category / Level: Up to 31 Dec. 2009 GL3 **Duration:** (renewable) Location: Sana a **Closing Date:** 27th April 2009

### **DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:**

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

### Terms of reference (Duties)

- Coordinating the orderly entry and appropriate reception of asylum seekers and refugees in the UNHCR
- Coordinating referral to the appropriate UNHCR procedures;
- Monitoring the reception area and ensuring adherence to UNHCR reception standards;
- Providing asylum seekers and refugees with basic information on UNHCR Refugee Status Determination (RSD) procedures;
- Ensuring that a sufficient supply of UNHCR forms and stationary is available for the Protection Unit; Identifying, recording in database and prioritizing vulnerable cases with special
- When requested, conducting registration interviews with new applicants:
- Providing reception statistics and data analysis as required;
- Drafting routine correspondence and reports:
- 10. Acting as interpreter and translator;
- Performing other duties as required.

### **QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**

Education: Completion of Secondary Education.

Experience: At least five years of previous job experience relevant to the function. Possession of good computer and communication skills is essential. Others: Very good knowledge of English and Arabic. Knowledge of either Oromo, Amharic, Somali Languages:

languages is an asset.

### For internal UNHCR candidates:

Staff may apply to vacant posts at their own level at any time. Under the reduced seniority requirement, staff who have completed at least half of the required seniority in grade will be considered. Candidates who do not meet the criteria as internal candidates can be considered as external candidates.

### For external candidates:

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

### **IMPORTANT:**

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

The Administration Officer,

UNHCR BO Sana a P.O. Box 12093 Sanaa.

Fax: +967-1- 469770

## Yemen's macroeconomic developments in 2008

emen is facing a number of economic and political uncertainties in the year ahead. These are related to external shocks such as the depressed oil prices, the turmoil in the world financial markets, and the instability in the horn of Africa. Domestically, the Government faces a number of political challenges related to the forthcoming parliamentary elections, the peace process in Sa'ada, and the continued threat from Al\_Qaeda. The upcoming on\_stream of LNG production in mid 2009 will mitigate the impact of falling oil revenue, thus helping to partially offset the impact on growth and other macroeconomic indicators. As a result, the fiscal deficit is expected to widen to about 10 percent of GDP while growth is likely to slow down to about 4 percent. With falling imports bill mitigating the near 30 percent decline in oil exports revenues, the external current account is expected to show modest deterioration, resulting in a deficit of about 2 percent of GDP. Inflation is expected to be among the few positive developments, with the rate expected to drop to around 10 percent as headwinds from the global economic recession will maintain commodity prices depressed.

### From Yemen Economic Update winter

World Bank Group - Yemen Program The price of crude oil seems to have bottomed at about \$40 per bbl. During the second half of 2008, oil prices witnessed a sharp and steady decline from their July peak of \$146 per bbl, reaching a four\_year low of \$32.4 per bbl in late

Prices stabilized, thereafter, averaging about \$42 per bbl in the first six weeks of the year. The sharp retreat in the second half of 2008 was due to falling global demand, with an estimated reduction of 1 to 2 percent. Oil prices are likely to show less volatility for the remaining of the year, as the reduction in demand associated with the continuing global recession is likely to be offset by OPEC cuts in production (which by February 2009 has made cuts amounting to 4.2 million bbls). Despite the sharp fall in the second half of the year, international crude oil prices have averaged about \$97 per bbl in 2008, nearly 34 percent higher than a year ago. For Yemen, the average price of crude oil exports in 2008 has averaged about \$95 per bbl as compared to \$73 per bbl in 2007. Yemeni exports comprise two major crudes: Marib light crude (API 49) which currently trades at par or with a slight premium to Brent and the heavier Masila Blend (API 32)which sells at a discount of about \$2 per bbl.

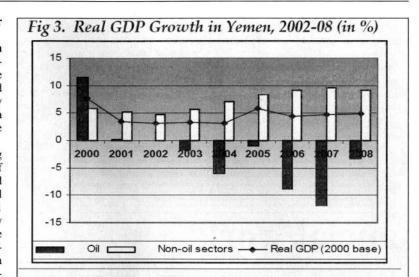
Government revenue from oil exports in 2008 went up by 42 percent, mainly reflecting higher prices. While total Yemeni crude oil production slipped by some 6 percent in 2008 (as compared to earlier projections of 3.3 percent), government share of exports (in bbls) went up about 5 percent increase (total government take that includes crude processed in local refineries remained unchanged) over the previous year. This apparent discrepancy reflects, in part, the buoyant state of oil prices during the year, which have contributed to reduce allocations to oil companies for their cost recovery. In general, the concession agreements in Yemen follow the standard practice which allows the operating companies to recover their exploration and development costs annually as a portion of produced oil defined in terms of costs.

Nominal GDP in 2008 is estimated at \$27 billion, about 10 percent higher than the previous year. In real terms this represents a growth rate of 4.8 percent as compared to 4.7 percent a year ago. The 2008 growth rate underlines a 3.3 percent decline in oil GDP that is offset by some 9 percent growth in non\_oil activities. It should be mentioned that the current GDP estimates for Yemen are undergoing major revisions which include rebasing from 1990 to 2000, changing the estimation methodology for the contribution of the informal non\_oil, and revising the GDP deflators.

#### Despite easing in the second half of the year, the overall inflation rate is expected to increase in 2008.

Recent data released by the CSO indicate an average inflation rate for 2008 reaching about 19 percent as compared to less than 10 percent a year ago. The data remains provisional and likely to undergo revisions that would incorporate more recent weights than the currently used weights that use the year 1999 as a base. For the period January-June 2008, the all\_items price index increased by about 13 percent over the previous six months, and by about 20 percent over the same period last year. Inflation rate peaked in March 2008 and then started to moderate slowly thereafter, reaching to about 11 percent in December 2008 (as compared to the same month a year ago). The decline since the second quarter has been driven largely by lower international food prices. Overall, the inflation pattern in Yemen seems to reflect the trends in global price indices, which have leveled off during the second half of the year. International commodity prices witnessed a sharp correction during the second half of 2008, ranging from 20 percent for food commodities to about 40 percent for non\_energy and metals commodity groups

Preliminary data indicate that the overall fiscal balance in 2008 will result in a smaller deficit than earlier projections. According to latest data released in



February, the 2008 deficit is now estimated to run at 4.3 percent of GDP, less than the budgeted deficit of 7 percent (and also less than the 6.3 percent realized in 2007). The narrowing deficit occurred despite the passing of a supplementary budget to cover additional expenditure related to higher fuel subsides and hikes in wages and salaries. The improved balance reflects savings in some current expenditure items and capital spending.

Owing to the lower oil prices, the 2009 budget projects a widening deficit to about 8 percent of GDP. The budget, issued in early November 2008 under the assumptions of oil price of \$55 per bbl and a GDP growth rate of 9 percent, focused the bulk of adjustment efforts on the fuel subsidies, which amounted under the combined original and supplementary budgets of 2008 to 818 billion YR. These savings were anticipated to come from falling benchmark international energy prices, and from new reforms aimed at improving energy efficiency and narrowing the gap between the domestic and international prices. The share of capital spending in total expenditure shows little change from its level in 2008 at about 21 percent (although in GDP terms it shows a slight decline to about 7 percent). In view of the falling oil prices, the

Cabinet passed a decree in late December aimed at reducing expenses and containing the negative impact on the deficit. Already indicating a high fiscal deficit of about 9 percent of GDP under the \$55 per bbls oil price assumption, the 2009 budget would have resulted in a widening of the deficit to about 11 percent if oil price projections were lowered to \$40 bbl. This is notwithstanding other possible adverse implications of lower hydrocarbon revenue caused by delays in the startup of the LNG plant, shortfalls in tax revenue as a result of the economic slowdown, and possible delays in donors disbursements. Earlier announcements made in the media regarding Decree no. 467/2008, indicated that the aim was to bring a 50 percent across\_the\_board cuts in expenditure (with the exception of wages and salaries). However, as further details emerged, it was revealed that the Decree will reduce expenditure by some YR73 billion only (i.e. 3.7 percent of total expenditure or about 1.28 percent of GDP). Combined with the impact of lower oil prices to \$40 per bbl, these new cuts will result in lowering the budget deficit from 10.7 to 9.4 of GDP (assuming an average oil price in 2009 of \$40

#### The current account balance is expected to show some improvement in 2008, following the notable deterioration in

The deficit in 2007, estimated at 6 percent, came after a long trend of positive current account balances and steady growth in the country's foreign reserves. The deterioration was largely influenced by falling oil exports by about 9 percent (oil has more than a 90 percent share in commodity exports) and the surge in imports bill. The latter reflects rising global inflation and increased imports of equipment for the ongoing liquefied natural gas project. The deficit is expected to narrow in 2008 to about 1.6 percent of GDP on the strength of hydrocarbon export revenues and the moderation in imports growth.

Foreign reserves continued to rise,

albeit at a slowing pace, reaching \$8.17 billion at the end of November 2008. This represents some 6 percent increase over the beginning of the year and equivalent to a comfortable 8 months of imports. The rise in reserves is almost solely accounted for by high oil prices over the period. As oil prices began to cool off in the second half, the growth rate of reserves showed moderation, particularly as the CBY continued to draw down to maintain a stable exchange rate.

Reflecting the smaller fiscal deficit, Yemen's net public debt showed modest nominal increase of about 4 percent in 2008. Public debt originates from both domestic and foreign financing, with the former consisting mostly of T bills held by domestic banks and non\_bank investors. There is a small non-securitized debt, which has been declining steadily in recent years to less than 13 percent of the total stock of domestic debt in 2007. Treasury bills are issued at 3, 6 and 12 months maturities; with current average yield close to 16 percent. About 60 percent of the T bills are acquired by Non\_banks such as the Pension Fund, while the remaining 40 percent are held by local banks. Net public debt (domestic and external) decreased from 30 percent of GDP in 2007 to about 29 percent in 2008. The fiscal deficits in 2007 and 2008 were financed mainly by drawing down government deposits at the central bank, and by borrowing from the domestic bank and non bank sectors.

#### Yemen's external public debt amounted to about \$5.9 Billion at the end of

Relative to GDP, Yemen's overall external debt has been showing steady decline in recent years, reaching about 22 percent at the end of 2008. All external public debt is owed to official creditors, and is mostly on concessional terms. Just over half of this debt was owed to multilateral creditors and the rest to bilateral creditors (of which \$0.37 billion to Saudi Arabia and \$.28 billion to Japan). Among the largest new sources of external financing in 2008 are Arab donors (such as AFSED and Saudi Arabia) and China. Notwithstanding the moderate financial needs in the short term, Yemen faces fiscal sustainability challenges in the longer run, as its oil output continues to fall and as alternative non\_oil revenue remain underdeveloped. This would call for expediting structural reforms to diversify the sources of revenues and reduce unproductive expenditure.

The exchange rate of the Yemeni Rials against the US dollar has been held steady in 2008, averaging about 199.8. In an effort to minimize the inflationary impact of weakening dollar, the CBY slowed down the depreciation of the domestic currency and maintained a relatively stable exchange levels over the last two years. To implement this policy, foreign currency sales by the CBY had to be stepped up during the year. With the current strengthening of the US dollar, falling global inflation, and receding foreign currency earnings, the CBY is expected to resume in 2009 its past policy of 3\_5 percent annual depreciation of the Yemeni Rial versus the dollar.

Despite the good progress made on their allocation, the pledges made under the Consultative Group meeting in London in 2006 have so far been slow to disburse. These pledges stood at about \$5.7 billion (including an additional pledges made after the CG meeting) with about 55% in the form of grants and the rest in concessional loans. The share of GCC bilateral in these pledges amounts to about 47 percent (or \$2.7 billion). Good progress has been made allocating these pledges with about 78 percent already appropriated to specific projects. Disbursement, however, has been slow so far, amounting to less than 6 percent by end of February 2009. This partly reflects the normal lag in the implementation of projects, but the authorities also indicated some delays in coming to terms with individual donors procedures. It is expected that disbursements will pick up significantly in 2009.

The growth rate of money supply witnessed some moderation in 2008, averaging about 12 percent as compared to 14.4 percent in the previous year. This has largely been influenced by the slowdown in net domestic assets, with the growth rate of credit to the private sector falling almost by half to 18 percent as compared to 35 percent a year ago. In a uncommon move, the CBY eased in April the reserves requirement on domestic currency deposits from 10 to 7 percent, while eliminating the 13 percent remuneration on reserves. Meanwhile, the reserves requirements for foreign currency deposits remained unchanged at 20 percent. It also exempted some bank liabilities from being subjected to reserves requirements, therefore helping to ease liquidity. Towards the year end, the CBY lowered the benchmark minimum interest rate on bank deposits from 13 to 12 percent. The realignment of interest rates on the Yemeni Rial came as another step to reduce the cost of financing for imports and the cost of lending in general. The CBY used its full allowance of Treasury bills to absorb domestic liquidity in the first nine months of the year, and has since relied on its certificates of deposit (CDs) and additional foreign exchange auctions.

#### Financial crises

Yemen is likely to weather the immediate impact of the current financial crisis, while the longer run impact remains uncertain. A number of independent and official reports have analyzed the implications of the current global financial crisis on Yemen. The reports concur that the implications in the short\_term are limited, while in the longer\_term they are inconclusive owing to the paucity of data and uncertainty about possible length and severity of the crisis. The findings could be summarized as follows:

a) Yemen has a relatively a small exposure to foreign banks and its domestic financial market remains underdeveloped. The short\_term impact through the banking sector is expected to be limited.

b) Risks to the Government's foreign assets appear to be small as they are largely held in low yielding deposits and secure bonds.

c) One of the main risks is seen through oil price shock and its impact on government revenue. Currently, oil accounts for about a third of total public revenue. Yemen could weather the impact of lower prices in the short run by liquidating foreign reserves (currently standing at about \$8 billion or 10 months of import), and tapping into the domestic debt market. External financing, which relies exclusively on concessional sources, is not likely to witness a large reversal in the short run despite uncertainties regarding some of the bilateral

d) In addition to its impact through

public spending, the current global financial crisis could affect growth (and balance of payments) through direct investment (FDI) and foreign remittances channels.

e) The current crisis is expected to reduce the flow of FDI, both in the oil and non oil sectors. The former will be affected by the lower return in the sector, although moderating international costs for drilling and exploration could be an offsetting factor. In the non\_oil sector, the crisis is likely to lower FDI flows, which comes mostly from the Gulf and tend to concentrate in tourism, real estate, and some manufacturing industries. It has to be mentioned that in the case of Yemen, political stability plays a paramount role in shaping the level of FDI flows.

f) Yemen has a large expatriate population abroad, with many with established residency status in the Gulf and elsewhere. The current crisis could have negative implications on the level of remittances, though the magnitude is not certain. Currently, these remittances are estimated to amount to about 5\_6 percent

	2007	2008	
		Budgt.*	Prel.
Total revenue and grants	1429	2081	2057
Hydrocarbon revenue o/w:	948	1539	1494
Crude oil exports	486	853	853
LNG exports	0	0	0
Non-hydrocarbon revenue	467	477	467
Tax revenue	315	360	367
Income	153	194	204
Goods & services	163	166	163
Non-tax	151	117	99
Grants	15	65	97.
Total expenditure & net lend.	1738	2459	2289
Current expenditure	1336	1958	1867
Wages and salaries	495	592	569
Goods and services	167	167	161
O & M	35	28	25
Interest obligations	97	127	129
Subsidies and transfers	517	1014	953
Subsidies	410	818	765
Transfers	107	196	188
Other	25	29	30
Capital expenditure	278	434	375
Net lending	76	67	47
Overall balance	-309	-378	-232

### Government of Yemen

Ministry of Water and Environment – Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation WATER SECTOR SUPPORT PROGRAM

### Terms of Reference for M&E Specialist

Background:
The Water Sector Support Program (WSSP) is a multi-donor initiative designed to support the implementation of the National Water Sector Strategy and Investment Plan (NWSSIP). WSSP will provide funds of about US\$340 million on a Sector-wide basis over a five year period (2009-2014) to be financed from the Government of Yemen and their Development Partners (WB – Germany – Netherlands).
Under the WSSP, the Executive Secretariat will establish an M&E Unit. Data collection will be based on a participatory approach, where sub-sector groups and representatives are responsible for M&E functions for their respective sub-sector. Staff at each level are responsible for M&E. WSSP's institutional strengthening and capacity building component will provide needed training and technical support.

Objective and Scope of Work
The purpose of M&E Unit is to assist the WSSP Executive Secretariat in design, implementation and coordination of the M&E activities in the Water
Sector Support Program and build capacity at the M&E Unit for long term monitoring, evaluation and management information systems. The prime
objective of the M&E Unit is to keep decision makers informed of the progress on WSSP activities. Assessment criteria and qualitative and
quantitative progress indicators will need to be either refined or newly developed during this period to help clarify achievable goals.
The WSSP M&E Specialist will coordinate with the sub-sector working groups, the sub-sector mandated agencies and the core donor group on regular basis to collect, compile and analyze M&E data. This information will be compiled in progress reports to be published on quarterly basis. The arterly data will feed into Joint Annual Review (JAR) to be held in June-July each year.

### Tasks and Responsibilities

The WSSP M&E Specialist shall have knowledge and experience in the areas of monitoring & evaluation of water and agriculture sectors in Yemen using results-based methodology. He/she shall have the ability to produce quality outputs in a timely manner, ability to work under heavy pressure, excellent organizational skills and sound judgment, ability to communicate with different levels of targeted populations, professionals and civil ervants. He/she shall be fluent in English and Arabic.

The M&E Specialist would work within the WSSP Executive Secretariat, and report to the Head of that unit. He/she will execute the following tasks:

Review related NWSSIP and WSSP documents and participate directly in the WSSP implementation exercises;
Prepare the required analytic background for the institutional implementation arrangements based on the M&E knowledge;
Plan, design, and organize the proposed WSSP M&E system and draw useful lessons and recommendations from previous NWSSIP JAR

Develop a detailed work plan for the existing M&E Unit at WSSP Secretariat and the human and financial resources requirements to sustain the

Through effectiveness, finalize all baseline indicators:

Build capacity within the M&E Unit based on needs as they arise;
Assist in the preparation and review of TORs for local staff for the M&E Unit;

Upgrade skills in the design of indicators and reporting systems, socio-economic data collection, data analysis, and design;
Develop TORs and action plans for data gathering, needed surveys, data analysis, and computerization of the system;
Analyze regularly the results from the M&E system, reporting major findings to the project management and formulate options and

Work closely with all water authorities as well as the Ministries of: Agriculture and Irrigation, Planning and International Cooperation, and

Work closely with civil society, and the core group of donors in all tasks;

Coordinate work with on-going development work by others;
Assist in discussing recommendations with GOY Counterpart Committee (MOF, MOPIC, MWE and MAI)
Work on other related tasks for WSSP as may be requested to support the M&E component; and

Assist in the M&E information preparation and conduct of presentations for stakeholders and donors in the Joint Annual Review (JAR)

he major outputs will be documents on WSSP M&E Implementation Program

WSSP M&E Implementation Workplan – during the first part of the consultancy.
WSSP M&E Implementation Guidelines – living document prepared throughout the consultancy period WSSP M&E Quarterly Progress Reports - living document prepared each quarter

WSSP JAR M&E Document – living document prepared each year before JAR. M&E Unit staffing and Financial Plan – during the last part of the consultancy.

- A minimum of 5 years of professional work experience of which at least 2 years shall be in the field of Results-Based M&E Framework in water /irrigation/ agricultural sector in Yemen
- Good communications skills and a working knowledge of English. Computer knowledge with expertise in Microsoft Office tools. Good inter-personal skills and demonstrated ability to work closely with professionals from other disciplines.

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

Interested applications, who strictly meet above requirements, may submit their applications with CVs and supporting documents during working

hours to the address below by (April, 29, 2009).

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

Only short-listed candidates will be contacted for interviews.

## Yemenia organizes a visit to Lebanon 🗨 to honor its top agents in Yemen



















































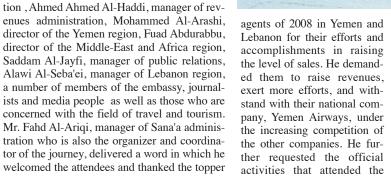














Al-Qadi



Al-Qubati



Mr. Fahd Al-Ariqi



















emenia honored its top agents in Yemen for the year 2008 through organizing a field visit to Lebanon for six days. During this period, agents got to know about

Lebanese cities, tourist locations and archeological sites. During the visit, Yemenia held an evening party during which the top agents in Yemen and Lebanon for the year 2008 were honored. In addition, the Yemenia ideal employees were honored in Lebanon. Shields and certificates of recognition were distributed among the awarded agents and employees. The ceremony was attended by Mr. Muhiaddin Al Dhebbi, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mrs Nada Al-Sarduk, General Manager of Tourism Authority in Lebanon, Mr. Faisal Abu Rass, Yemen's Ambassador to Lebanon, Mr. Melhem Karam, Director of the Journalists and Editors in Lebanon, Mr. Mohammed Yusuf Baidhon, Ex-minister and Member of the Parliament, Mr. Khair Allah Khair Allah, the well-known writer, Othman Al-Qubati, Representative of the Yemen Airways and deputy general manager of the trade affairs, Abdulla Qassem, manager of sales administra-













### **Got Punked!**

By: Mohammed Aish Hejash, hejash2004@yahoo.com

cry at the back of the yard was clearly heard by all. Everyone rushed to the scene as fast as they could to see what was happening. A small figure was on the ground, screaming out "Dad, Dad!" It was a small boy with pale lips whose face was turning blue. He was found bitten by a serpent.

His father took his unconscious boy to a small nearby clinic. The father's heart was beating fast and he was feeling terrible because of what had happened. His face was dripping sweat and his tips were clearly trembling. "Is he gonna die?" was the question that the terrified father asked. Again, he spoke: "He's my only son, please, rescue him sir." The only words that the doctor said were, "Sir, you need be patient and pray for him." The doctor was so full of focus that it made the father speechless.

It was hard waiting while someone the heart loves was in lot of pain. "Please Lord, he's my only son," the father kept repeating. He took out his packet of cigarettes and lit one, smoking and recollecting the terrible scene of his son's blue

A couple of hours passed and still no good or bad sign

A nurse passed by him, recognizing the smoke in the air. "Please sir, no smoking in here," she scolded him. Looking up at her with a pathetic pair of eyes, the father said, "I'm sorry ma'am. Here," throwing the remaining cigarette into the trash bin. As the nurse made her way down the corridor, the doctor came out with a smile on his face which made the father feel safe and happy. He knelt in thanks to the Almighty.

Another couple of hours passed. Finally, the small boy woke up groaning, calling out to his father, "Dad, where are you?" His father answered him, telling his son that he was next to him. He asked his son about what happened in the backyard when he was bitten by a

"Dad, Spiderman was bitten by a spider and turned into a man with spider's features, so I wanted to be a boy with serpent's features!" the small boy said. Surprised, his father screamed, "What?!" And he started singing the holy lullaby.

Sleep, baby, sleep Daddy guards the sheep Mommy shakes the dreamland tree Down falls a little dream for thee Beauty lies in the pattern of your skin And in your slow sliding Why did God make you a serpent? You should have been lord of lizards

### Ban on Guns in Yemen

By Saleh Albatati Faculty of Arts@Humanities Al-Ahgaf University-Mukalla Albatati2010@yahoo.com

he campaign of 'Yemen without guns' that was inaugurated on Aug 23, 2007 is concentrated mainly in the capitals of governorates. Civil society and political organizations played a positive role through demonstrations under the slogan 'towards a firearm free Yemen' to encourage the steps taken by the government.

One of the most important purposes in the campaign is to reduce and hopefully eradicate crimes committed by guns which are some of the most common crimes in Yemen. Everyone must abide by these anti-gun crime laws and no should be able to violate them. However, exceptions were made for high-ranking officials and individuals.

A question immediately arises: can the government succeed in its mission in creating a Yemen without guns? A survey was conducted among academic students to find out what they think about the probability of the campaign's success. The survey showed that 80 percent of the participants thought that the campaign will fail and Yemen will remain a country awash with guns. Their reasons are given as follows.

Firstly, Yemen is a tribal community which makes it extremely difficult to disarm people. Tribesmen tend to think that the gun is one of their customs and traditions making it nearly impossible to get them to part with it.

Secondly, many people who own guns think that being firearm free is a disgrace and that disarmament will turn them into passive people. A feeling of shame and imperfection over being without a gun is a part of the culture.

Thirdly, tribesmen consider the firearm to be an instrument of protection, particularly in areas famous for revenge.

Fourthly, there are some people that depend on buying and selling firearms as a means of subsistence.

It's clear that plans and campaigns for disarmament are not easy to carry out. However, disarmament is a goal that is possible. The real solution is not only to disarm Yemen and take away people's guns but to teach and educate Yemenis about the pitfalls of carrying weapon in schools, mosques, institutions, and universities. Pamphlets, flyers, and stickers that aim to make people aware of the dangers of carrying firearms should be distributed.

Citizens all over the country hope and wish that the anti-gun law is enforced, as they all hope for a Yemen without guns. However, they are fearful of misusing the law which could make Yemen prone to anarchy. Practical guidance to impose the law results in accomplishment of the government's mission, but without proper guidance the law can be wielded to do horrible things. If the government really wants a Yemen without guns it must enforce the law strictly and appropriate-

### Just a couple of minutes of thought

By: Lamis Abdulkarim Shuga'a

t often happens that we hear worthy advice from those with more experience, but do not realize its importance unless we think about it more deeply. If we consider such wisdom carefully, we can draw

An important sentence, which has drawn my attention, was said by the famous Islamic propagandist Amr Khalid. From a long speech, I concentrated on one phrase for a couple of min-

Amr Khalid said that most of our problems, if not all, occur around us because we are all unaware of our rights, first towards ourselves and second towards others. In other words, if every person knew exactly his or her duties and rights in dealing with others, there would be most certainly be fewer problems in our societies and lives.

Such a useful saying must be taken into account. Not only this, but we also faithfully have to adhere to it in our daily lives. Of course, no one is perfect. All of us, in fact, commit various mistakes and fail to accomplish out duties completely for a reason or another. Moreover, we sometimes repeat those mistakes, even if we know their consequences.

Maybe it is our nature to be imperfect, but we should obey rules and do our duties as best possible we can to avoid problems and to get reward whether in this life or in the afterlife.

As God says in the Holy Ouran, "The person who does good and valid things whether a man or a woman is a believer, God will give him a kind life and reward them their recompense better than what they did before." (Surat Al-Nahl: 97)

Let me convey in detail what I mean with some examples to show to what extent we can really benefit from the

Let us start with the smallest unit in society: the family. Many problems happen between a husband and a wife because of failure of one of them, or both, in striving to achieve his or her duties entirely. The husband, for example, becomes angry when he notices that some housework has been neglected especially if the reason is insignificant, or when some of his orders aren't followed by either his wife or his children. A husband might equally observe that his wife doesn't stay within the limits of the household budget, buying too much and cooking more than is needed, without any consideration of the consequences. The husband, on the other hand, may also be unreasonable, for example neglecting the household's needs, neglecting or being ruse to him family, which may also exacerbate his wife. Sometimes his selfishness might prevent him from doing his share of the housework.

As a matter of fact, many husbands return home after problems at work in a bad mood, where they raise their voice and display irritable behavior.

This problem can be solved if such husbands do as one of my relatives does. When he comes home from a bad day's work, he hangs up all his work problems on a small tree near his home. On his way back to work the next morning, he passes the "problem tree" and picks them all back up again. In this way, he can avoid a lot of troubles with his family.

The wife also can avoid many problems if she is patient, satisfied and has the ability to bear her husband. She must

also accept her fate and commit faithfully to all the duties expected of her. Similarly, the children should accept their duties and follow house rules according to Islamic instructions. In schools, the same principles may be applied. Some teachers, for a reason or another, do not fulfill their work wholly or obey school regulations, which leads to ongoing problems with the director, parents or, sometimes, with the students themselves.

The students, on the other hand, might be rude to their teachers if they are, for example, asked about the homework they didn't do, or are simply not good students. If students do not obey their teachers and do their homework, they will almost certainly have problems and

And is it not an amazing thing, dear readers, that the same thing can be noticed in policy? Some countries interfere in the business of others, without any right and that somehow leads to conflicts. Such incidents would not come about if these countries were able to exactly perceive the limit of their involvement with others

In many places and with different kinds of people, we can observe other types of failure links to this idea, for example at work, in public places, in the

street, in markets or with neighbors. What I need to say, in the end, can be summarized in the Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) following Hadith: "The best thing in Islam is not interfering in other people's business."

A Yemeni proverb echoes this thought: "No one will abuse you, if you are silent," and here what is meant by silence is the act of going about one's duties without causing problems.

### How to be happy

By: Anwar Ali Bakhdar Faculty of Arts Al-Ahgaf University-Mukalla So10000@hotmail.com

appiness is largely a choice. I can hear many of you arguing with me, but it's true. You can choose to be happy at work. Sound simple? Yes. But simplicity is often profoundly difficult to put into action. I wish all of you had the best employer in the world, but let's face it, you probably don't. So think positively about your work. Dwell on

the aspects of your work that you like. Avoid negative people and gossip. Find coworkers vou like and enjoy and spend your time with them. Your choices at work largely define your experience. You can choose to be happy at

You may or may not love your current job and you may or may not believe that you can find something in your current job to love, but you can. Trust me. Take a look at vourself, your skills and interests, and find something that you can enjoy doing every day. If you do something you love every single day, your current job won't seem so bad. Of course, you can always decide that it is time to quit your job, too.

If all of these ideas aren't making you happy at work, it's time to reevaluate your employer, your job, or your entire career. You don't want to spend your life doing work you hate in an unfriendly work environment.

Most work environments don't change all that much. But unhappy employees tend to grow even more disgruntled. You can secretly smile while you spend all of your non-work time job searching. It will only be a matter of time until you can quit your job - with a big smile.

## Through The Mind'S Eye By: Maged Thabet Al-kholidy



### Is education a business?

Maged Thabet Al-Kholidy majed\_thabet@hotmail.com

enerally speaking, education has supreme aims recommended by all the religious, moral and social norms. As our prophet Mohammed (PBUH) said, "A teacher is tantamount to a messenger." According to this, it is commonly believed that a teacher has to "convey a message." Education should provide the promise of a better future for generations to come. But what happens when other more materialistic aims take over education?

We may hear about some educational institutions that honestly respect education, doing their best to achieve its supreme goals. But for some others who also "honestly respect" education, new interests have emerged. One of these is business. Some teachers and academics do not only call for these new goals, but actually fight for them as if they were religious duties.

When business is business, there should be no expectations of quality in education since the quality of incomes is superior to anything else.

You may think that I am writing only about private schools and universities. People, by now, have grown accustomed to their system. The

Ministry of Education itself recommends they be owned by investors who expect incomes from these businesses.

But I am actually referring our country's public centers of learning, business, income, and where commissions have become the most important goal -of course not as our Prophet says, but as our moods, pockets, and personal gains dictate. I am not pointing a finger at

governmental educational institutions fees or even the business of selling indispensable course and reference books and references to students. Rather, you may be surprised to hear that teachers do business selling handouts to boost their incomes in the latest ploy of what I will call education's businessmen.

Teachers of a well-known academic institution surprised me when started a new commercial to plot to turn teaching into a moneymaking project.

It does not need capital and partners do not have to pay any water, or electricity bills. The only thing needed is an extra exercise sheet, for not more than YR 1,000 to be paid when the first deal is sealed.

A 30-page handout costs YR 400-500, while its normal cost is not more than 150. "But it is printed in high quality," the photocopier says whenever

asked by any student. The font size is "bigger than the normal font size," especially perhaps for shortsighted students!

The cleverness of this project lies in the idea of inserting an extra sheet each two or three pages of the handouts, with questions and exercises to be answered as homework or research for which the students are to be evaluated for 25percent of their total marks.

"The pages without the original question sheet are not accepted", one teacher told students.

This exercise sheet is essential to homework, even if it is submitted without any answers, and a second hand version from the previous year will not be accepted. It must be original, like the money-making idea.

But, as originality is required nowadays in our daily lives invaded by recycled products and ideas, it would be better to originally oppose this new

Poor and kind students are its target, and education should be the only

Maged Thabet Al-Kholidy is a contributing opinions writer from Taiz. He holds a Master Degree of Arts in English and is the former editor of Taiz University's English language

### The right way

BY: Mayasa Ali mayasa\_a@yahoo.com

Don't go from that way, It's the desert of our souls Don't sail for a long time, In the sea of sadness and tears. See the white sun, Go in it's direction.

See the bright stars, Spend your night near of them. Close your eyes, Ask yourself the question What do I want from my life, Answer yourself frankly Accordingly complete your way,

Whenever you meet any difficulties,

Be strong, don't lose your trust Either in your ability or in your God. Go a head in that way, As there's an end waiting for you. Success, happiness, and a great top. Don't let them wait for a long time. Don't be afraid, The sunshine will light your way.

### **Government of Yemen**

Ministry of Water and Environment — Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation WATER SECTOR SUPPORT PROGRAM - WSSP

### **Terms of Reference for Procurement Advisor - Local Consultant**

To follow up and support the preparation of (WSSP) Procurement Plan prior to Program Effectiveness and review and support procurement issues during program Implementation

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

For the purpose of ensuring the proper coordination and execution of the Program, the Government shall maintain (Inter Ministerial Steering Committee) assisted with an Executive Secretariat in carrying out its duties. the Procurement Advisor would be a member of the Executive Secretary.

Now WSSP Executive Secretariat invites qualified and experienced local consultants to apply for the post of Procurement Advisor, within the team of program Executive Secretariat.

2) Tasks and Responsibilities

Under the supervision of WSSP team leader, and observing the procurement directives, the nominated (PA) would achieve the following tasks:

Act as WSSP Coordinator for Procurement aspects

Develop, coordinate, and implement a comprehensive procurement plan for the whole WSSP period and include the whole sub-sectors activities, such plan shall be deal out annually and updated on regular basis. Provide inputs into the WSSP annual work plan and budget .

Follow up on the execution of the WSSP procurement plan and develop related procurement reports .

Review and endorse the sub-sector procurement plans. Support and assist the procurement specialists on the sub-sector level to prepare their plans and apply procurement

guidelines of the Bank, Donors, and the Government Follow up with the regional consultant the preparation of the Procurement Manual of Practices (PMP) for WSSP to be

adopted before program effectiveness. Define management reporting tools for monitoring procurement activities on the sub-sector level

Carry out procurement needs of the Program Executive Secretariat

To be responsible of the procurement matters during the program review missions from the Donors and Government.

Any other issues that are deemed necessary for the program procurement issues

The consultant will liaise his work with the sub-sector procurement specialists and submit monthly reports to the Executive Secretariat Team Leader on the procurement achievements and the arrangements applied Qualifications and Requirements:

10 years of work experience in the field of procurement operations and related issues.

7 years relevant experience with procurement and procedures of Foreign Donors. 5 years overall experience with Government procurement and procedures and regulations.

University Degree in Business Administration, Commerce, Law, Economics, Engineering, or related fields.

Good knowledge of English and Arabic Languages . Computer literate with strong skills in Microsoft Office and related software.

Good command with professional skills in transferring the knowledge.

**Duration of assignment:** 

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

Interested applications, who strictly meet above requirements, may submit their applications with CVs and supporting documents during working hours to the address below by (April, 29, 2009)

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

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.. للتواصل: ٥٧٧٧٢٢٤١١٥ • بكالوريوس محاسبة - جامعة صنعاء -دبلوم كمبيوتر - دورة النظام المحاسبي المتكامل (يمن سوفت) - خبرة في الحسابات لمدة عامين نظام يمن سوفت للتواصل: ٧٣٣٠٧٩٨٨٢

• محمد يحى السقاف - بكالوريوس هندسة نفطية - يجيد التعامل مع الحاسوب - مستوى جيد في اللغة الإنجليزية - يبحث عن وظيفة شاغرة في شركة نفطية

للتواصل: ٧٣٥٤٦٢٤٢١ • بكالوريوس محاسبة - خبرة ست سنوات - خبرة على العديد من الأنظمة المحاسبية - دبلوم كمبيوتر - خبرة في التعاملات البنكية الألكترونية

للتواصل: ٧٠٠٧٧٤٣٩٧ – ٤٤٥٥٧٧٧٧ • دورات حاسوب، ثانوية عامة، دورة في أساسيات التسويق، دورة تدريبية في .. مجال التنسيق والإدارة وتنفيذ الأنشطة، دورة لغة إنجليزية، دورة حول التوثيق والأرشفة وأعمال السكرتارية، دورة في

النظام المحاسبي المتكامل، دورة في مجال التقييم الريفيٰ بالمشاركة(PRA). للتواصل: ٧٣٥٤٠١٨٦٣ أو ٧٣٥٤٠١٨٦٣

 يوسف أحمد قائد الشامى بكالوريوس كيمياء، جامعة تعز، دورة في مجال البترول (شركة أسيوط لتكرير البترول – اسبوط مصر) إجادة إستخدام برامج micro soft office - Windows إجادة اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً - خبرة سنة واحدة كمراقب تأكيد الجودة في مصنع الإسفنج والبلاستيك- تعز عملت في مجال البحوث والترجمة (عربي إنجليزي والعكس) أرغب في العمل داخل الوطن أو خارجة للتواصل: ٩٦٩٨٩ه ٣١٠٠ ٧١٣٠٢٣١٠٣

• بكالوريوس علوم الحاسوب خبرة في الصيانة، شهادة خبرة معتمدة في الصيانة، خبرة في الشبكات، خبرة عامة في تقنية المعلومات، أرغب في العمل في مجال التخصص.

للتواصل: ٥٧٧٢٢٤١١٥

• عبدالملك عبدالواحد، بكالوريوس في العلوم الجيولوجية تخصص مياه وبترول، يجيد التعامل مع معظم البرامج والأجهزة الجيولوجية كما يجيد التعامل مع الحاسوب بالإضافة إلى مستوى جيد في اللغة الإنجليزية، يبحث عن عمل في شركة نفطية داخل الوطن أو خارجة للتواصل: ٣٧٧٩٤٩٦١٤/ V50707707

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الاستفون:

الحمد امين - نجيب محمد فارع توفيق العزعزي - صادق الحكيمي وكافة موظفي الفنك لنكمبيوتر

برامج الكمبيوتر، مستوى جيد في اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقا ، رخصة قيادة السيارة خبرة في مجال المخازن لمدة تسع سنوات (أمين مخازن) مراقب مخزون، متابع المشتريات، سنة واحدة في مجال الإدارة، يرغب في العمل في مجال مناسب.

صالة تحتوي على غرفة طعام وغرفة جلوس - مطبخ أنيق - ٣ حمامات. الشقة آمنه جداً

من سبع غرف مع صالتين وأربعة حمامات - مع بدروم - الموقع الحي السياسي للتواصل: ۲۹۷۰۰۳ وطرقات، دبلوم تقنى بعد الثانوية مساحة وطرقات، إجادة العمل على جميع الأجهزة المساحية، التعامل مع برامج الرسم على الحاسب، خبرة في مجال نفس

للتواصل: ۷۷۱۹۲۲۰۸۸ • سيف عبدالله عبده سيف العريقي، حاصل على

دبلوم عالى تحكم ميكانيك، المعهد التقنى الألماني، دبلوم صيانة كمبوتر لمدة ستة أشهر من معهد القدس للكمبيوتر واللغات، خبرة عمل تسعة أشهر في مصنع الإسفنج والبلاستيك - تعز - الحوبان، خبرة في تشغيل آلة (تتراباك) ثمانية أشهر. عملت في ورشة لحام لمدة خمس سنوات - لدي رخصة قيادة سيارة، مبتداً في اللغة الإنجليزية.

• حاصل على دبلوم الحاسوب، خبرة في صيانة الحاسوب، خبرة في الشبكات، شهادة خبرة معتمدة مجال الصيانة، خبرة في المبيعات. للتواصل ٧١١٧٨٦٧٤٢

### باحثون عن وظيفة

• ليسانس في الشريعة والقانون - خبرة واسعة في مجال المبيعات والقانون – خبرة واسعة في خِدمة العملاء - جيد جداً في اللغة الإنجليزية - جيد جداً في استخدام الكمبيوتر والشبكات والإنترنيت - خبرة في التعامل مع العملاء - خبرة في الإدارة والتعامل ضمن الهيكل الإداري لدى الشركات الكبرى - يبحث عن عمل في مجال المبيعات أو العلاقات العامه للتواصل: ٧٣٤١٤٦٤١٧ - ٢٠٢٧٥٠

• عارف على مثنى - بكالوريوس في (الأحياء المجهرية) microbiology - جامعة اب - خبرة سابقة - يبحث عن عمل في أي مستشفى أو مختبرأو عيادة (دوام كامل) - براتب جيد

للتواصل: ۷۱۳٤۰۷۸۹۳ - ۳۵۸۷۹۲۹ • بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - دبلوم سكرتارية - برامج كمبيوتر متطورة للتواصل: ٧١١٣٠٥٦٠٩

• بكالوريوس ترجمة جامعة صنعاء - دبلوم سكرتارية كمبيوتر - النظام المحاسبي المتكامل ( يمن سوفت) - دورات في الإنترنيت والتنمية البشرية - خبرة في المراسلات التجارية والترجمة من العربية إلى .. الإنجليزية والعكس - يريد العمل لدى شركة أو منظمة

• للإيجار (للأجانب فقط) شقة ٣ غرف نوم - مفرج الإيجار: ١٥٠٠ دولار قابل للتفاوض

للتواصل: ٧٣٣٤١٦٤٠٠ • للإيجار: فيلا دورين - ديلوكس مفروشه - تتكون

عقارات

للتواصل: ٧١٢٣٦٠٦١٠

للتواصل: ٧٣٣٢٩٠٧٢٨ / ٢٢١١٥٧٩

• شوقى أمين أحمد يوسف - سنة رابعة كلية التجارة قسم المحاسبة ، حاصل على دبلوم سكرتارية إجادة



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ستشفيات

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فاکس: ٤١٨١١٦ E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

فنادق

ت: ۲۳۷۰۰۰ -۱۰ دت: ۲۱۲۵۶۱ - ۱۰ فاکس: ۵۶۲۰۰۰ ت:۲۷۲۲۲۷۲ -۱

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### معاهد

معهد یالي ت: ۴٤٨٠٣٧/ ٤٤٥٥٨٦ فاکس:۴٤٨٠٣٧ معهد اللغة الألمانيه المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر ت: ٢٦٦٢٢٢ فاكس: ٥١٤٧٥٥

معهد کاروکوس ت: ٥٣٢٤٣٤/٥ فاکس: ٥٣٢٤٣٦ معهدأیکتك ت: ۵۱۰۶۱۳ - ۲۲۰۸۳۳ فاکس: ۲۲۰۵۳۷

### شركات للتأمين

الوطنية للتأمين ت:۲۷۲۷۱۳/۲۷۲۸۷۳ فاكس:۲۷۲۹۲٤ الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين عدن ت: ۲٤٤٢٨٠

تعز ت: ۲٥٨٨٨١ شركة اليمن للتأمين صنعاء ت: ۲۷۲۸۰٦/۲۷۲۹٦۲/٤٣ عدن ت: ۲٤٧٦١٧ تعز ت: ۲٥٠٣٤٥

### مدارس

مدرسة رينبو ت: ۳۷۰۱۹۱/۲ فاکس:۳۷۰۱۹۳ ت: ۹/۸۵۲۸۶۶ مدرسة التركيه الدوليه ت: ۲۰۲۱۵۹

### النسيم للسفريات

لعالميه للسفريات والسياحه ت: ۲۰/۸۹/۱۰

### مطاعم

مطعم ومخبازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني) تلفون : ۲۹۲۷۷ – ۲۹۰۰۰ فاکس : ۲۹۷۱۱۹



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تحویلة ۲۱۱ ۲۲۸۸۲۱

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

البنوك

بنك اليمن والخليج 🌏 فاكس: ٢٦٠٨٢٤ ت: ٢٦٠٨٢٣ -٩٦٧ -٩٦٧

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عدن ت: ۲۰-۲۳۷۱۹۹

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الإطفاء ۱۹۱، طوارىء المياه ۱۷۱،

الإستعلامات ١١٨، حوادث (المرور) ١٩٤،

الإذاعة ٢٨٢٠٦١، التلفزيون ٢/٢٠٠١،

٢٥٠٧٦١/٢ وزارة المواصلات (تلفون) ٧٥٢٢٢٠٢،

بؤسسة الباصات للتنقل داخل المدن ٢٦٢١١١/٣،

الصليب الاحمر ٢٠٣١٣١/٣، تليمن ٧٥٢٢٢٢٧

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

فرع عدن :ت/ ۲۳۷۸۲۹ ۲. فاکس/۲۳۷۸۲

-البنك التجاري ت: ٢٧٧٢٢٤ فاكس : ٢٧٧٢٩١

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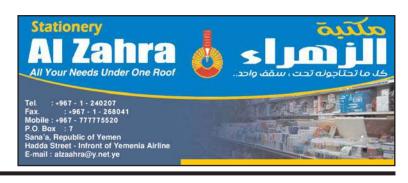
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## Momo in Sana'a



Morrocan troupe Ayub performs Momo in Sana'a.

#### By Khaled Al-Hilaly

ise messages of time management were the favour of the day last Tuesday and Wednesday as hundreds of school children watched the theatrical adaptation of 'Momo,' a modern fairytale of a child in conflict with thieves who steal time.

Many of the students were already familiar with the cartoon Momo, the story of the time-thieves and the child who brought the stolen time back to the people.

The sound of children's clapping and laughter during the show and their comments and comparisons between the play and the cartoon made evident their understanding of the play and its theme.

The novel Momo itself was first written by German novelist Michael Ende and published in 1973. It was translated into Arabic by Dr. Bahir Al-Jawhari. The novel was adapted to theatre by Moroccan playwright Omar Al-Jadli. The play has since been put on under the direction of Moroccan director Ibrahim Hanai in Morocco, Egypt and Yemen.

#### Performed by Morocco's Ayub

The play was performed by the Moroccan Ayub theater troupe as part of a cultural activity by the German Goethe institute in cooperation with the Yemeni Ministries of Education and Culture. Most of the troupe actors are from Morocco, including the

famous comedian Walid Al-Mezouar.

The Ayub troupe is the first to present Momo as a theatrical production.

"The play is for the young," said Al-Jadli. "The theme of the novel and play is time, which is a problem in all societies because it is attached to everyone's daily life. We want to deliver the novel's philosophy, wisdoms, and messages about dealing with time to school students."

Director Ibrahim Hanai explained how by running after time, people change into robots who don't have time to talk to friends or take their children to school. "Not devoting time to children creates divides between children and their parents," he said.

### Momo the German legend

Momo is a fairytale about an orphaned girl's fight against 'The Grey Gentlemen,' or time-thieves who represent the Time Savings Bank. The Grey Gentlemen promote saving as much time as possible by asking people to stop doing all things considered to be time-wasting, like talking to friends or children, reading, doing anything fun, or even sleeping. Momo, who has the extraordinary ability to listen and solve others' problems, elects to fight against these time-thieves. She succeeds with help from the turtle Cassiopeia.

"The play Momo is one of the cultural activities of the Goethe Institute under the 'Schools: Partners for the Future' initiative," said Kathrin Fietz, German Language teaching expert at the Goethe Institute.

Fietz added that they choose only activities suitable for Yemeni Muslim society.

"The Goethe Institute discovered that people in the Arabic and Islamic world don't read, especially youth," Fietz stated. "Momo is a book for children and youngsters and was among other books which were translated into Arabic in one of the projects of the institute to help get Arab children to read more. Another one of the goals of the project is to make

known what children read in Germany so that we can start an intercultural dialogue between German and Arab children."

"Lack of time is a topic we have to deal with everyday, especially for children," said Christiane Kaesgea, the cultural manager in Berlin, who was also the former cultural manager of the Goethe Institute in Morocco.

"We very often don't consider that children need to have time with the adults who take care for them. Children understand the story of the novel very well. 'Adults don't have time for us. Everything is quick,' children say," Kasegea said.

Moroccan troupe members presented awards from the Goethe Institute to students for the best written and drawn portrayals of Momo. The awards included tshirts and MP3s with Momo in audio format and some German hip-hop music.



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the exhibition Was attended by representative from the Ministry of Oil and number of oil companies working in Yemen Including TOTAL, OMV, OXY, DNO, DOVE, CALVALLY, JANNAH HUNT and ENI.

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