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Price 40 Yemeni Riyals

**Inside:**  **2** Yemen foils terrorist operations, releases prisoners  **5** 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 kidnapers 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.

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 kidnapers' 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 kidnapers down and

bring them to justice."

The Dutch government reported through its embassy that it did not pay any ransom to free the kidnapers 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 kidnapers 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 kidnapers 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 kidnapers, 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 check-points in that area.

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## 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

Dhahar 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 Abdulmoenn 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 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

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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In Brief

**SANAA**  
**Yemen unearths al-Qaeda-terrorist plots**  
 Security authorities have revealed and foiled a number of terrorist plots al-Qaeda has planned 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 containing 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 dangers 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 dangers 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

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 flood-affected people in Mahrah governorate with the same mechanism followed in Hadramout governorate.

**TAIZ**  
**Session over children protection concluded**  
 A discussion session over protecting children 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-Rayyan 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.

**ADEN**  
**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.

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Their News

**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 quarterly magazine has been launched in line with MoFT's efforts to enhance its communication with the UAE's trade and business community, keeping them up-to-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

around the world.  
 The newsletter also aims to fulfill the information needs of the economic and commercial sector in terms of information 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-

ments that are being discussed among GCC countries."  
 The first issue contains, among others, in-depth articles about GCC free trade agreements, WTO's organizational structure, the UAE's Foreign Direct Investment policies, the WTO's approach to the global financial crisis, Sovereign Wealth Funds, and the Doha Round of Development Negotiations.  
 The newsletter has been distributed to some local governmental and private bodies, and an electronic copy of the newsletter can be received by sending an email request to wto-info@mof.gov.ae. The newsletter will be uploaded on the Ministry's website later.

Felix Airways launch first regional flights to Salalah in Oman

Felix Airways Company 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.



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 year.

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 journalists.  
 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

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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 million, as follows:

- 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.
- Investigative Capacity Development.

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.

**Role and Responsibilities of the ACAP Advisor**  
 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.

**Qualifications:**

- ¥ 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 management.
- ¥ 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.  
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**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) .

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- Configure and customize the system according to the approved requirements defined in the design phase
- 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 modules)
- 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

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Visit Yemen LNG's website at (WWW.YEMENLNG.COM).  
Go to Careers, then to Vacancies to enter our Web Application System.  
Register your personal and professional data in order to log in and apply, mentioning the title and the reference number of the position you are applying for.

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

Closing Date: April 25<sup>th</sup>, 2009

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الجمهورية اليمنية، ص.ب ١٦٩٢١،  
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# Orphanages in Yemen

By: Ola Al-Shami

Anwar, 11, was constantly trying to run away from the Insan Foundation for 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 qat 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 orphanage.

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 mother.

"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 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 basis.



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 of the mothers.

Every week, the orphanage organizes 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.

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 daily interaction with classmates.

### Non-governmental orphanages

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 dress-making 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 founda-

tion 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-Bawab.

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**



## The Internet's immune system

By: Esther Dyson

**V**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 perform badly.

The ISPs (rather than governments) should provide basic security – anti-virus, 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 neighborhood.

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

**A** 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 recent-

ly 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 Topolánek, 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 fell.

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 investment-bank 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 morass.

*Kenneth Rogoff is Professor of Economics and Public Policy at Harvard University, and was formerly chief economist at the IMF.*

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

**YEMSA/HCR/ADMIN/09/0067**

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

<b>Title of Post:</b>	<b>Public Information (PI) Assistant</b>		
<b>Post Number:</b>	<b>10008196</b>	<b>Entry on Duty:</b>	<b>1st June 2009</b>
<b>Category and Level:</b>	<b>GL6</b>	<b>Duration:</b>	<b>Up to 31 Dec. 2009 (renewable)</b>
<b>Location:</b>	<b>Sana'a</b>	<b>Closing Date:</b>	<b>27th April 2008</b>

**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;
2. Draft briefing notes, talking points, minutes and other papers for high level meetings and visits; update fact sheets;
3. 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 on a monthly basis;
4. Accompany when appropriate visits of foreign delegations and the media to refugee sites in the region, giving appropriate briefings and commentaries;
5. Establish contacts with local organisations to promote general interest and understanding of refugee issues and UNHCR operations in Yemen;
6. Draft reports, briefings, updates, etc.;
7. Translate documents and interpret during meetings from Arabic to English and vice versa;
8. Ensure that the office is kept informed of local developments which are of vital interest;
9. Perform other duties as required.

**QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**

**Knowledge and Skills:** Post-secondary training/relevant experience in Social Science, Journalism, Humanities or related field. Communication and computer skills are required. Excellent drafting skills as well as translation and interpreting skills are very important.

**Experience:** One needs to have not less than 6 years of relevant job experience.

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

**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.

**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  
Sana'a

Fax No.: + 967-1-469 770

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

**YEMSA/HCR/ADMIN/09/0068**

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

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

**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)**

1. Coordinating the orderly entry and appropriate reception of asylum seekers and refugees in the UNHCR Office;
2. Coordinating referral to the appropriate UNHCR procedures;
3. Monitoring the reception area and ensuring adherence to UNHCR reception standards;
4. Providing asylum seekers and refugees with basic information on UNHCR Refugee Status Determination (RSD) procedures;
5. Ensuring that a sufficient supply of UNHCR forms and stationary is available for the Protection Unit;
6. Identifying, recording in database and prioritizing vulnerable cases with special needs;
7. When requested, conducting registration interviews with new applicants;
8. Providing reception statistics and data analysis as required;
9. Drafting routine correspondence and reports;
10. Acting as interpreter and translator;
11. 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.

**Others:** Possession of good computer and communication skills is essential.

**Languages:** Very good knowledge of English and Arabic. Knowledge of either Oromo, Amharic, Somali 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  
Sana'a

Fax: +967-1- 469770





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



**Y**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 administration, Ahmed Ahmed Al-Haddi, manager of revenues administration, Mohammed Al-Arashi, director of the Yemen region, Fuad Abdurabbu, director of the Middle-East and Africa region, Saddam Al-Jayfi, manager of public relations, Alawi Al-Seba'ei, manager of Lebanon region, a number of members of the embassy, journalists and media people as well as those who are concerned with the field of travel and tourism. Mr. Fahd Al-Ariqi, manager of Sana'a administration who is also the organizer and coordinator of the journey, delivered a word in which he welcomed the attendees and thanked the topper



agents of 2008 in Yemen and Lebanon for their efforts and accomplishments in raising the level of sales. He demanded them to raise revenues, exert more efforts, and withstand with their national company, Yemen Airways, under the increasing competition of the other companies. He further requested the official activities that attended the



Captain Abdulkhliq Al-Qadi



Mr. Othman Al-Qubati



Mr. Fahd Al-Ariqi

party to translate the political initiatives of leaderships of the two countries through activating tourism and visits and removing obstacles to facilitate entry of citizens of the two countries in Yemen and Lebanon. Following that, Yemenia organized a training field visit for employees of the Yemen region to Lebanon during which they recognized activities of the Middle East Airways and the Beirut International Airport.



## Got Punked!

By: Mohammed Aish Hejash,  
hejash2004@yahoo.com

A 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 face.

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 serpent.

"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-Ahgap University-Mukalla  
Albatati2010@yahoo.com

The 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 appropriately.

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 fail in school.

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.

## Through The Mind's Eye

By: Maged Thabet Al-Kholidy  
maged\_thabet@hotmail.com



### Is education a business?

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

Generally 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, where business, income, and 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 25 percent 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 scheme.

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

*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 magazine.*

## 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.*

## Just a couple of minutes of thought

By: Lamis Abdulkarim Shuga'a

It 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 benefit from it.

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 minutes.

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 our 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 Quran, "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 saying.

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 rude 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

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

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 yourself, 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.

## How to be happy

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

Happiness 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. Swell on

### 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

#### 1) Context

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

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

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:

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# Momo in Sana'a



Moroccan troupe Ayub performs Momo in Sana'a.

By Khaled Al-Hilaly

Wise 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-Mezour.

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 t-shirts and MP3s with Momo in audio format and some German hip-hop music.

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BAKER HUGHES

The Baker Hughes Company organizes an exhibition at the Movenpick hotel on April 11<sup>th</sup> 2009

Considered to be the first of its kind in Yemen, the exhibition Mud logging unit with new technology in (HP Gas System, RPI System and Riglink) As Baker Hughes Incorporate conducts business in a manner that does not harm people or the environment, this commitment is facilitated through (HS&E) Management System. 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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