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Lack of health insurance leads to choice of debt or ill health



The government is debating new legislation to introduce health insurance, without it Yemenis face mounting debt to pay for health care.

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA'A, Nov. 24 — Yemenis are being forced to choose between debt or ill health due to a lack of adequate health insurance, according to Dr. Adel Al-Emad, assistant professor of health economics and management at Sana'a University.

During a workshop organized by the Yemeni Workers' Union on Monday, Al-Emad explained that half of Yemenis are deprived of health services, indicating the rural population's minimal access to health facilities. He revealed that 27 percent of Yemeni families have at least one member suffering from a chronic disease.

The professor said that without health insurance people are forced to borrow money, sell their homes and resort to charity organizations to cover their health expenses, or face living with disease.

"The absence of health insurance leads to more poverty, and more poverty leads to more illness," he said during the work-

shop.

Al-Emad, who founded the Specialized Health Insurance Company, the only private company in Yemen offering health insurance, said that the private sector cannot resolve health problems unless the government takes part in the solution.

"People will be more eager to pay income tax if they receive health services in return," he said.

Health insurance is of economic importance. According to Al-Emad, many countries are interested in the health of their people, not for human reasons, but for economic reasons.

"Investment in the health sector means investment in human development," he explained.

The doctor indicated that improved health leads to increased productivity in the workforce, and therefore boosts economic growth.

Al-Emad stated that it's not easy to implement health insurance in a primarily rural-based country like Yemen. "It's

difficult to collect money from farmers or random workers, and those workers make up a high proportion of the Yemeni population," he said.

The health insurance law has provoked much debate among parliamentarians and health activists. The law stipulates that the government will establish an authority to collect and control the taxes of insurers to improve the health sector.

"Establishment of a government authority requires many experts and employees, moreover, it will cause corruption," Al-Emad said.

"We call on the government to provide all workers with health insurance instead of making them beg in hospitals," said Mohammad Al-Jadri, head of the Yemeni Workers' Syndicate.

He indicated that the syndicate asked the government to pass a law on health insurance in 2004. "Most workers cannot afford increasing health expenses," he said.

Parliamentarian Dr. Sameer Khair told the Yemen Times that the bill is in the final stages of approval, indicating that most MPs support the new legislation.

There are two articles in the proposed law which have provoked debate. MPs want the private sector to be a partner in the provision of health insurance, and have demanded the government give people freedom to choose between insurers, according to Khair.

He said that MPs are reviewing the establishment of a governmental authority that will collect taxes from employees. A new Health Insurance Authority has been proposed which will impose a 11 percent tax on all state employees in order to provide them and their families with health services, including medicine and surgery.

Escalating violence in Sa'ada hinders IDPs return



More than 280,000 people remain displaced from their homes due to violence in Sa'ada. IDPs live in tents, relying on aid agencies for food and shelter.

By: Malak Shaher

SANA'A, Nov. 24 — Renewed fighting between Houthi rebels and a pro-government tribe had left at least 20 people dead and several wounded. The clashes are the worst since the cease fire signed in Feb. 2010, according to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Since Nov. 13, violence between the pro-government Galga tribe and the Houthis have killed at least 20 and injured another nine. Further fighting broke out in Bani Owaibary to the north of Sa'ada, killing six and injuring three.

"How can we return to our villages while the clashes continue to increase? We cannot return back as our houses are destroyed and danger is everywhere," former Sa'ada resident, Ali Ahmad, told the Yemen Times. "Now I live with my three children, my wife, mother, brother and sister in a small tent suffering from the cold weather. I cannot risk taking them back and exposing their lives to danger, let alone that our house in Sa'ada has been destroyed."

Dozens of families, like Ahmad's, want to return home but the escalating violence between Houthis and pro-government tribes, which erupted again without warning, is forcing the internally displaced people (IDPs) from Sa'ada to stay in the camps.

The recent conflict began on Nov. 15, paused for five days over Eid, and resumed on Nov. 20. More than 12 armed Houthis were killed before Eid.

UNHCR's public information assistant, Jamal Al-Najjar, told the Yemen Times that the clashes, which started just three days before Eid, prevented dozens of IDPs from returning to their homes. UNHCR has not had access to other IDPs living in tents in Qataber and Manbah, near the Saudi border.

"The intermittent clashes between the tribes and the Houthis have stopped many IDPs from returning home," said Al-Najjar. "Only 20,000 IDPs out of 300,000 went back." He added that other tribes have mediated between the Houthis and the Galga tribe to stop the clashes at least during Eid.

"This is an alarming escalation. UNHCR adds its voice to that of the local mediation committee in calling for calm and protection of the civilian population," said spokesperson Andrej Mahecic in a press conference in Geneva. "We remain very concerned about the lack of access and the humanitarian situation in other parts of the governorate."

Ahmad Ali is currently one of 280,000 displaced people. He has been displaced for nearly a year after leaving his house during the last Sa'ada war, which started in Aug. 2009 and ended in Feb. 2010. Although he receives aid

and food in the camp, he dreams of the day he can return back home with his family, where his children can go to school and his family can live peacefully.

Car bomb attack

In a separate incident in the northern governorate of Al-Jawf, a car bomb struck a religious procession of Shiites, killing at least 15 people on Wednesday. A car packed with explosives detonated alongside a crowd of Houthis, Houthi spokesman Mohammed Abdulsalam told AFP.

Abdulsalam said the attack targeted Houthis who were preparing to mark Al-Ghadeer, the day on which Shiites commemorate Ali Bin Abi Taleb, a key figure of the Shiite Houthi faith, as supposed successor to the Prophet Mohammed in ruling the Islamic Umma.

The anniversary has long been a source of conflict between Sunni and Shiite Muslims. A tribal leader told AFP that the bombing was the work of Sunni militants loyal to Al-Qaeda.

"A suicide bomber driving a four-wheel drive vehicle blew himself up alongside the procession," the tribal chief told AFP. "Among the dead was the provincial tribal chief Hussein bin Ahmed bin Hadhban and his son."

Other tribal sources warned that the death toll was likely to rise. One told AFP "it could reach 30."

New campaign to re-buff radicalism

By: Tom Finn

ADEN, Nov. 23 — A campaign has been launched by the Yemeni government to win over Yemeni hearts and minds, in a battle to confront extremist ideology and favour Islam's moderation.

The project was launched on Wednesday at an opening ceremony in Aden attended by the Deputy Prime Minister and representatives from the Ministries of Tourism, Culture and Justice.

As well as an array of performances by Yemeni children, the ceremony included a speech by Amr Khaled, the world renowned Egyptian televangelist, whose organization, the Right Start Foundation, will be leading the two week project to confront religious extremism in Yemen.

On Thursday, hundreds of 'youth leaders' from across Yemen will come to the capital Sana'a to receive training from Amr Khaled and his foundation on how to establish youth projects that confront extremism.

"We wish to establish a public movement that is self-assembled by Yemeni youth to confront extremism," Amr Khaled told local journalists at a press conference in Aden on Wednesday. "Our campaign will have delegates confronting extremism in every city and governorate in Yemen."

The second week of the campaign will be focused on the instruction of Yemen's Imams. One hundred renowned preachers and scholars have been selected to

receive crash courses in 'moderate preaching' under the supervision of Amr Khaled and aided by the Ministry of Endowments. The chosen Imams will also meet with some penitent extremists who have re-accepted moderate ideology.

"With the combination of a well educated and conscientious youth and mid-way scholars we can build a strong future for Yemen," Ahmed Sa'ada, a project manager at the Right Start Foundation told the Yemen Times.

A group of icons from the world of Islamic preaching have accompanied Amr Khaled to embark on an extended media campaign to re-buff Al-Qaeda's ideology and direct the Yemeni people on the ideas of temperance and moderation. Aided by the Ministry of Information, they will deliver a string of speeches propagated through Yemen's media outlets, forums, websites, mosque pulpits and television channels.

On Friday, Amr Khaled will be de-



The Egyptian televangelist Amr Khaled with a group of young Yemeni performers at the opening ceremony of a new campaign to combat religious extremism in Yemen.

livering a sermon entitled "Moderateness and the Mid Way of Islam" at the Al-Saleh Mosque in Sana'a with around 30,000 people expected to attend.

The campaign, which has received financial support from the government-funded Saleh Foundation, represents the first such attempt at using Islamic rhetoric to bolster its campaign against an increasingly insurgent Al-Qaeda.

"Violence does not succeed in confronting violence, and governments alone will not succeed in confronting it," said Amr Khaled. "This is a chance for the moderates, who represent the vast majority in Yemen, to present their views to the Yemeni people."

Minister warns against foreign military action in Yemen

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, Nov. 24 — Yemen's Minister of Endowment, Hamoud Al-Hitar said that Yemen will not be another Afghanistan or a shelter for terrorists warning that "an external intervention will only unify Yemenis against any military action from outside."

He accused Arab and international media as well as Yemeni press of exaggerating the size and influence of Al-Qaeda in Yemen, stating that in reality, "the situation is under control."

In an interview with the Saudi funded, London based Al-Sharq Al-Wasat newspaper, on Nov. 20, Al-Hitar belittled Al-Qaeda and extremism in Yemen. The minister said that Yemen could handle its own affairs without the need of external intervention.

"Extremism does not exceed ten percent of what is reported in the media. Yemen is being subjected to an unfair media campaign," he said.

Yemen has made headlines twice since the end of 2009. The first time followed the Detroit flight bomb attempt on December 25, 2009 by a Nigerian student who studied in Yemen. Most recently the explosive packages plot on October 29 brought Al-Qaeda in Yemen back into the headlines when two parcels, sent to the US, were traced back to Yemen.

"The explosive packages have crossed more than one airport and Farouq Abdul Mutaleb crossed more than four airports, but why this much focusing on Yemen," he said maintaining that the focus on Yemen alone is unfair.

The minister said that Yemen has an experience in combating extremism through dialogue, referring to a 2006 initiative by the Yemeni government to rehabilitate former Jihadis returning from Afghanistan and other countries through dialogue.

He said that many radicals in Yemen received their education abroad and that the roots of terrorism are not from Yemen, but from Afghanistan.

"Extremism is a foreigner to Yemen, which was known for centuries as a tolerant country nurturing a multi-religion and multi-sect society until recently," he said.

To counter the recent intolerant trends Yemen has prepared a campaign to counter radicalization. The campaign focuses on four areas including rational dialogue to uproot extremism, security measures to control crime before it happens and bringing perpetrators to justice, economic measures to prevent money transfer to terrorist operations, and cooperating internationally and regionally against terrorism.

The minister accused foreign entities - without identifying them - of portraying Yemen as a terrorist country to gain political interests.

"If we count terrorism victims in Yemen in the last decade, they will not reach three percent of the victims in the 9/11 attack," Al-Hitar said. "So why all the fuss about terrorism in Yemen."

Continued from page 1

Sothorn Movement fails to disrupt Gulf Cup

Another demonstration was held on Nov. 23 by the Gulf Cup opening ceremony participants demanding their pay. The performers in the opening show were promised their pay after the football game finished, but they didn't receive it.

"When we didn't find the person who was supposed to give us the money, they said they would give it to us tomorrow. The next morning we went to the stadium where we were supposed to be paid, and everything was closed," said one of the performers who joined the protest later.

"After that we went to the hotel where the accountant is staying but he didn't pay us. So we all went to Al-Jla'a school and protested from eight a.m. until six p.m. and then they gave us half the money, and promised us the other half the next day at the governorate building," she added.

"Aden is living a new security situation that it has never witnessed before. It's full of armed men and soldiers," said Al-Othmani.

A report from the Times of Oman before the tournament began said that a bus load of Omani citizens who were traveling to support their national team were kidnapped in between Hadramout and Aden. The Omani ambassador in Yemen denied any Omani was kidnapped and ensured their safety after contacting the operations room in Aden and Lahj.

Although the government made it hard for protesters to get to Aden with its massive security cordon, a soldier was killed and three others wounded whilst on patrol in Abyan, which is hosting the Gulf Cup along with Aden.

The attackers were on a motorbike according to the AFP.

Two attackers purportedly fired rocket-propelled grenades at a military vehicle east of Loder. The ambush took place outside a security cordon set up by authorities in Abyan and Aden governorates for the 20th Gulf Cup. An anonymous official blamed Al-Qaeda for the attack.

Sectarian violence in political security prison

Despite a public prosecutor's memo dated Oct. 27 to move the Sa'ada detainees from the political detention site to the central prison, the political prison administration are still refusing to implement the judicial order, according to HOOD.

At least 653 accused Houthi prisoners over the past five years have been confined in political security prisons in Sana'a, Sa'ada and Hajja without trial, according to Al-Dailami. There are 84 detainees in Sana'a prisons.

"Since the President announced the pardon, no one has been released," he said.

The organization claims that the authorities practice a culture of hatred and incitement against Zaydis in mosques, schools, and in the media.

"Last week at a Friday sermon, Al-Mashhad mosque's preacher in Sana'a gave his entire sermon on the Ismailia sect, which is a branch of the Shiite sect. The preacher stated that Ismailis are non-believers and thus they should be killed and their property should be taken," Al-Dailami said.

This mosque is located in the old city of Sana'a where a large Shiite population exists along with a growing Salafi

Sunni population.

Dr. Ahmed Al-Daghashi, a professor of Islamic philosophy at the University of Sana'a and expert on Islamic groups, told the Yemen Times that there is a two-way incitement from some extremist groups, both Sunnis and Shiites, against each other.

"The tone of hatred is visible in media articles and in the sermons at mosques," he said. "The state is not bothered with the religious affiliation of the people, whether Zaydis or Salafis," said Al-Daghashi, confirming that as far as he knows, the regime does not hold an ideological position of any sort. However, he also indicated that the regime's main concern is its own interest, and it will do whatever it takes to stay in power.

Al-Dailami called on the state to respect the constitution which protects human rights, and advocate for a culture of tolerance instead of promoting sectarianism that threatens the social peace and leads to a divided society.

During the last unity anniversary celebration, President Ali Abdullah Saleh pardoned all prisoners of political conscience including the Houthi detainees, but many of them have still not been released.

A few weeks after the president announced his pardon, many human rights activists and organizations along with the families and relatives of detainees organized several protests in front of the political security prison to pressure for the application of the president's amnesty, without success.

During the wars from 2004 until 2010 in Sa'ada between the Houthis and government troops, many Zaydis supporters in several governorates were detained accused of supporting the Houthis.

In Brief

SANA'A**Director of ADFD Yemen projects lands in Yemen**

The director of Yemeni projects for the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD), Saeed Al-Dhaheiri, arrived in Sana'a for a few days visit. Al-Dhaheiri will inspect the ADFD-funded projects in the country, especially those in the Soqatra archipelago.

Four laws for 2010 issued on Sunday

Four new laws were issued on Sunday. Law No. 22 covers mines and quarries and includes 144 articles in eight chapters. Law No. 23 covers trademarks and geographical indicators. It consists of 61 articles divided into six chapters. The last article stipulates that the law shall

be published in the gazette and come into force three months after the of date issue. Law No. 24 amends clause A of articles 5 and 11 of Law No. 33 for 1991 on the commercial register. Finally, Law No. 25 amends article 3 and to adds a new article to Law No. 6 for 1990 on Yemeni nationality.

Yemen seals USD 12 million grant with World Bank

Yemen and the World Bank reached an agreement on Monday under which the bank will provide a USD 12 million grant in support of the public budget. The agreement was signed by Deputy Minister of Planning and International Cooperation for Project Programming, Abdullah Al-Shatir, and the Bank's

representative Raymond Conway. The Bank allocated USD 70 million in financial assistance to the state budget last week, as it urged the government to do more to bring about effective financial and administrative reforms.

Yemen to partake in INTOSAI conference in South Africa

Yemen is to take part in the 20th conference of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) to be held in Johannesburg, South Africa on Nov. 22-27. President of the Central Organization for Control and Auditing (COCA), Abdullah Al-Sanafi, said that the Yemeni delegation would participate in several committees emerging from INTOSAI. The committees will draft a report on the committees' outcomes over the last three years to be submitted to the conference for approval.

Saudi authorities release 13 Yemeni fishermen

Saudi authorities have released 13 Yemeni fishermen after they had been detained for a week, the Interior Ministry said on Monday. The fishermen said that they had been detained by Saudi marine forces since Nov. 5, when they were fishing in international waters in an area between Thu Thelath and Thu Hirab Islands, according to the ministry. The Saudi authorities have confiscated two boats, and deported the fishermen via the Al-Tiwal border outlet. Authorities in Yemen have initiated an investigation into the circumstances of the incident.

Fire in plane's engine put out at Sana'a International Airport

On Thursday firefighters extinguished a fire in an engine of a C130 transport plane affiliated to the Yemeni Air Forces. The fire blazed as the plane ran off the runway and collapsed onto one of its wings. Chairman of the General Authority for Civil Aviation and Meteorology, Hamid Faraj, told Saba news agency that "the plane was coming from the Jordanian capital, Amman, and ran off the runway after it landed at the airport, which caused the fire to break out in one of its engines." He said that the airport was shut down for a short time just after the incident and then resumed

activities as normal. A joint investigation will be initiated by the Air Forces and General Authority for Civil Aviation and Meteorology to investigate the specifics of the incident, and the results will be announced in due course, Faraj concluded.

Islamic Relief distributes meat in six Yemeni governorates

The Islamic Relief in coordination with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs is distributing Eid sacrifice meat in six Yemeni governorates. The organization's representative in the country, Khalid Al-Mowalid, said the project is targeting more than 41,000 of the poorest people in Sana'a, Aden, Lahj, Abyan, Hajja and Amran.

Yemen, Liberia friendly match in Abyan displays 20th Gulf Cup security

Deputy Interior Minister and Head of the Security Committee for the 20th Gulf Cup, Major General Saleh Al-Zouari, has affirmed that security plans for the cup are fully implemented. The plan to secure sport activities for cup is in force at a high level of precision and capacity in all stadiums and sport facilities in Aden and Abyan governorates that will host the event, according to almotamar.net. He said that the friendly match that took place in Abyan on Wednesday between Yemen and Liberia showed the good organization and the high level of security procedures. Al-Zouari expressed admiration for the active attendance of Abyan football fans at the match, and praised the efforts of security personnel for their alertness in securing the match as well as other Gulf Cup sporting events.

ADEN**Head of 20th Gulf Cup referees committee arrives in Aden**

Head of the Referees Committee for the 20th Gulf Cup, Jamal Al-Ghandour, arrived in Aden on Saturday to participate in events for the cup that began the following Monday. The Egyptian international referee spoke to Saba news agency about his happiness in visiting Yemen. He criticized some media outlets that had reported that the security

situation was unstable in Yemen, pointing out that the reality shows that the Yemeni people are peaceful and hospitable. A number of Saudi, Bahraini and Omani referees also arrived in Aden on Saturday for the cup.

UAE and Omani football squads arrive in Aden for 20th Gulf Cup

The United Arab Emirates football team headed by Board Member of the UAE Football Federation, Rashid Al-Zaghab, arrived in Aden on Sunday to participate in the 20th Gulf Cup. The Omani football team headed by the chairman of the Omani Federation for Football, Khalid Bin Hummad Al-Dawsari, arrived on the same day. The 20th Gulf Cup football championship kicked off on Monday Nov. 22 in Aden governorate, and is due to end on Dec. 5. The participating nations include six Arab Gulf states, Iraq and the host nation Yemen.

Saleh congratulates Suleiman on Lebanese Independence Day

President Ali Abdullah Saleh sent a congratulatory cable on Sunday to his Lebanese counterpart, Michel Suleiman, on the occasion of Lebanese Independence Day. Lebanon annually celebrates its Independence Day on Nov. 22, in remembrance of its liberation from the French Mandate which was exercised over Lebanese soil for over 23 years.

Saleh arrives in Aden for football cup opening

President Ali Abdullah Saleh arrived in Yemen's business capital Aden on Friday. During his visit he will attend the 20th Gulf Football Cup opening ceremony, and will also launch a number of developmental projects. The championship will take place from Nov. 22 to Dec. 5 in Aden and Abyan. Saleh is accompanied by a number of senior officials and lawmakers.

Al-Attiyah commends Yemen for its organization of 20th Gulf Cup

Secretary General of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), Abdul Rahman Al-Attiyah, praised Yemen's level of organization for the 20th Gulf Cup on Monday. He also spoke admiringly of the level of attendance from all sectors and Gulf member states, in addition to the high turn-out of Yemeni fans. In

a statement to Saba news agency, he noted that this organization indicated the efforts exerted under the auspices of President Ali Abdullah Saleh to make this a great historical event for Yemen. Al-Attiyah affirmed that there is no worries about security in Yemen hosting this tournament. He said that Yemen has overcome all challenges to host this championship through providing stadiums and sport facilities.

USCG hails Yemeni Coastguard Training Institute activity

The United States Coast Guard (USCG) praised on Sunday the advanced training level provided by the Yemeni Coastguard Training Institute in Aden. During his meeting with the Director of the Institute, Faisal Daif Allah, the head of the USCG delegation affirmed their readiness to offer overall technical and practical support for the institute. He also affirmed the willingness of the Americans to provide technical and practical information concerning navigation for the Yemeni coast guard. The delegation was briefed by the director on the institute's activities in training and as well as combating sea piracy and equipment maintenance.

TAIZ**Saleh pays inspection visits to Taiz districts**

President Ali Abdullah Saleh paid inspection visits to the districts of Al-Ma'afir, Al-Mawasit and Al-Shimaytain in Taiz governorate on Wednesday. He was received by local officials, sheikhs and social dignitaries as he arrived to inspect the people's conditions and exchange congratulations on Eid Al-Adha. He also inspected progress on development projects including roads and dams, stressing the importance of building more dams and dykes to collect rainwater, and doubling efforts on the implementation of development projects. On the trip, Saleh highlighted the strides in development attained in the districts pointing to large projects in roads, education and electricity. He urged the local governments and councils to address the communities' issues and work hard to meet their development needs under the annual plans of the local councils.

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Office Sana'a

Vacancy Announcement for National Personnel for the Cooperation Programme of Improving Reproductive Health in Yemen**(PN 09.2061.1-001.00 - RH) done by the GTZ Office Sana'a****Manager of Component 1: "Reform of the Health Sector and Improvement of Management at Central Level"****Requirements:**

- ☐ **Technical expertise** in the following areas:
 - Management, including operational planning, monitoring and reporting
 - Personnel management, leadership skills and promotion of team work
 - Training and coaching with emphasis on adult learning
 - Good English reporting skills
- ☐ Specific **methodological expertise** in the following areas:
 - Health Policy
 - Health Sector Reform
 - Networking with partner institutions including international donors
 - Working with government institutions in Yemen, preferably the MoPH
- ☐ **Training:** University degree in relevant field, preferably degree in Medicine and postgraduate degree in Public Health, PhD and advantage
- ☐ **Minimum of ten years of relevant professional experience**, including experience in working in a team.
- ☐ **Language proficiency:** native Arabic speaker, fluent in spoken and written professional English.
- ☐ **Adequate computer skills.**

The Component Manager will be responsible for coordinating the programme component 1 "Reform of the Health Sector and Improvement of Management at Central Level" and will work in close collaboration with the managers of components 2 and 3 and the GTZ Programme Coordinator. Experience in results-based monitoring and gender-specific approaches is of advantage. The candidate should be a good team worker, possess networking skills, and be open to continuous education, peer learning and quality improvement processes. Travelling within Yemen and occasionally abroad is necessary.

Interested candidates of suitable qualification are invited to send their application and an up-to-date CV in Arabic and English latest by **03/12/2010** to:

By mail:

GTZ Office Sana'a
Human Resources Officer
Vacancy Announcement "Component Manager Reform of the Health Sector and Improvement of Management at Central Level (Comp 1)" (GTZ/RH)
P.O. Box 692
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

By Fax:

Vacancy Announcement "Component Manager Reform of the Health Sector and Improvement of Management at Central Level (Comp 1)" (GTZ/RH)
Fax number: (00967-1) 412 539

By E-mail:

Vacancy Announcement "Component Manager Reform of the Health Sector and Improvement of Management at Central Level (Comp 1)" (GTZ/RH)
e-mail address: Lana.Luqman@gtz.de or gtz-jemen@gtz.de

Only short listed applicants will be invited for interview.

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Office Sana'a

Vacancy Announcement for National Personnel for the Cooperation Programme of Improving Reproductive Health in Yemen**(PN 09.2061.1-001.00 - RH) done by the GTZ Office Sana'a****Manager of Component 3: "Promotion of Reproductive Health and Health Education for and with Special Audiences"****Requirements:**

- Technical expertise** in the following areas:
 - Management, including operational planning, monitoring and reporting
 - Personnel management, leadership skills and promotion of team work
 - Training with emphasis on adult learning and working with special audiences
 - Good English reporting skills

Specific **methodological expertise** in the following areas:

- Health Promotion
- Networking with partner institutions including youth organizations
- Working with government institutions in Yemen

Training: University degree in relevant field, preferably Degree in Medicine or/and Public Health and/or Health Promotion and/or Education**Minimum of five years of relevant professional experience**, including experience in working in a team.**Language proficiency:** native Arabic speaker, fluent in spoken and written professional English.**Adequate computer skills.**

The Component Manager will be responsible for coordinating the programme component 3 "Promotion of reproductive health and health education for and with special audiences", and will work in close collaboration with the managers of components 1 and 2 and the GTZ Advisor Reproductive Health under the overall supervision of the GTZ Programme Coordinator. Experience in results-based monitoring and gender-specific approaches is of advantage.

The candidate should be a good team worker, possess networking skills, and be open to continuous education, peer learning and quality improvement processes. Travelling within Yemen and occasionally abroad is necessary. Women are explicitly encouraged to apply.

Interested candidates of suitable qualification are invited to send their application and an up-to-date CV in Arabic and English latest by **03/12/2010** to:

By mail:

GTZ Office Sana'a
Human Resources Officer
Vacancy Announcement "Component Manager Promotion of Reproductive Health and Health Education for and with Special Audiences (Comp. 3)" (GTZ/ RH)
P.O. Box 692
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

By Fax:

Vacancy Announcement "Component Manager Promotion of Reproductive Health and Health Education for and with Special Audiences (Comp. 3)" (GTZ/ RH)
Fax number: (00967-1) 412 539

By E-mail:

Vacancy Announcement "Component Manager Promotion of Reproductive Health and Health Education for and with Special Audiences (Comp. 3)" (GTZ/RH)
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What you didn't know about Yemeni names

By: **Malak Shaher**

For a beautiful woman like Nae'm, the only thing that bothers her day and night is her name. In spite of the fact that it means 'blessing', the name is only given to boys not girls, especially in Yemen.

"I am a girl, not a boy. I really hate my name and want to change it," said 20 year-old Nae'm.

Sadly, there are many girls in a similar position to Nae'm who hate their names.

In most Yemeni families the father chooses the names of their children, not the mothers. However, women do have some chance to name their daughters. Heba Mohammad, 33, said that her husband gave her the chance to name their daughters but not their sons.

When it comes to naming a son Mohammad, parents usually don't have any objection. Mohammad, the name of the Islamic prophet, is represented in almost every Muslim house. "My husband and I named one of our sons Mohammad because I love the Prophet Mohammad, peace be upon him," said Heba Salem. "I would like my son to be as good as the prophet was."

Yemenis have witnessed, and continue to witness, wars and tense situations. This has been reflected in the naming of children. During the revolution of 1962, the names Burkan (volcano), Thar (revolutionary) and Sharar (spark), were common.

The names Maxim, Lenin and Alexander, all of Russian origin, were common names during the seventies and eighties when the Yemeni Socialist Party ruled the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and had close connections with the Communist Party in the former Soviet Union.

"I have never liked my name," said Maxim Sa'eed. "I live among people whose names are Mohammad, Ali or Ahmad, and that's why I felt I had to change my name." Maxim changed his name to Mohammad in 2007.

According to a study on names in the Yemeni community by Abdul Wahed Al-Zumr, the names of different weapons are commonly given to children, especially in areas that have experienced war or violent situations. In Sa'ada, where wars have raged and tribal revenge is common, names like Qunbula (grenade), Shafra (knife) and Bazooka are very common.

Most unpleasant names are given to babies because of the common belief that cute babies may be affected by the 'evil eye'. This comes from the superstition that a curse, directed for reasons of envy, can be bestowed upon a child by a malicious look. It is believed that the 'evil eye' can cause bad luck, injury or even death. A bad name reflects the parents' belief in, and their intention to prevent, the 'evil eye'.

Some families believe unpleasant names will safeguard their young babies. Deaths shortly after birth are not uncommon. As a result, parents give

their prospective babies unpleasant names believing it will protect them.

"I lost three babies when they were only six or seven months old. I gave them good names but they died," said a middle-aged woman from Sana'a. "My last baby's name is Sho'a (ugly), and she is now seven years old."

The study listed names such as Kurheya and Makrooha (hated by people), and Kheibah (ugly) as names to prevent death and enhance survival. In Yemen, people also believe that if a baby keeps crying, his or her name should be changed, because it means the baby does not like its name.

"My grandmother told me that I kept crying for three months after my birth. My name was Fatima and my grandmother told my parents to change my name as she believed I did not like the name," said Yasmeen Hossain. "They changed my name to Yasmeen and I stopped crying," she added smilingly.

The agricultural environment also affects people's choice of baby names, especially for girls. Names such as Nabata (a very small plant), Qirfa (cinnamon), Hila (cardamom), Lawzah (almond), Sailah, (canal), Zaitoonah, (olive), Inabah, (grape) and Firkisah (peach), are popular.

In many parts of Yemen, but especially common in Taiz and Sa'ada, people name their children after continents, countries and famous cities. You may encounter names like Italia (Italy), Efrqiya (Africa), Asia, Amrika (America) and Espania (Spain).



The majority of people in Yemen name their first child after their father or mother. In most cases, fathers are the ones who have the right to name their children unless the parents have agreed

otherwise.

"I named my first son after my father, Ali, and my father named me after his father, Ahmad," said Ahmad Ali.

It has become traditional in families

that the first son names his first baby after his father. In this case, you may encounter a person whose name is Ali Ahmad Ali Ahmad, and the chain continues.

Stories from Real Life

By: **Nawal Zaid**
For the Yemen Times

Emigration and its effects on the wife and family

He traveled for work and left his family to a teenager

Ahmad Ali, 50, is married and has five sons and three daughters. He is not educated and immigrated to Saudi Arabia to work in Mecca. He took his eldest son Adel, 25, with him. Adel is married with one daughter. He has graduated from Sana'a University with a Bachelor Degree in commerce.

Ahmad left his younger son Majed, who was still a child of 15, to take care of the rest of the family. His father forced him to leave school and bought him a bus to work on and support the family with.

The father used to stay in Saudi Arabia for five years and spend only two months with his family when he returned home. Majed was still a child when Ahmad left, and did not know what responsibility meant. He went to work on the bus at noon and came back home at 11 p.m. His mother used to wait up for him always fearful of traffic accidents.

When she asked him about his work and told him not to make mistakes, he would shout at her to keep silent. He considered himself the only man in the house after his father. As a free and loose teenager, he did what he wanted.

He started a relationship with a 45 year old woman who called herself Om Abdul-Latif. She always called Majed and invited him to her house to have dinner with her. She used to adorn herself for him and sit with him. Then she would take the money he earned from working on the bus.

Most of the time she called him late in the night to come sleep with her. She was divorced and an immoral woman. Majed's mother, Fatima, would wait for her son until he returned very late. When she asked him about why he returned so late, he shouted at her and told her he was working. Then he left the house angry to return to Om Abdul-Latif.

Majed started spending days and nights with Abdul-Latif and rarely came to his mother's house. His mother suffered because of her child's behavior. When she asked him for money to pay for the rent and to buy things for the family, he would tell her that he did not get much work and had very little money. He gave her 5,000 rials or less and said: "This is all I earned during the whole week."

Fatima called her husband and asked him to send them money. When he asked her about the income from the bus, she said: "When you come back I will tell you." Majed was playing with the money he earned, buying gifts for the divorced woman, and going to her everyday as if she was his wife. He brought food from a restaurant with him and they ate together.

She wanted him to marry her, and go with her to his family to introduce her as his wife. But Majed wouldn't as he feared his father and his uncle, Amin, who also lived in Sana'a. Instead he agreed to come to her house everyday and sleep with her. He then became her man, forgetting his mother and family.

For five years Majed remained in this situation with the woman. When the uncle Amin came and asked about Majed, Fatima could not tell him anything about Majed, fearing for him for what his uncle may do. But finally, when Majed disappeared from the house for a whole month, his mother told his uncle about Majed's bad behavior towards her.

Amin started searching for Majed. He learned from Majed's friends, who had buses like him, about what had been happening and the location of Abdul-Latif's house. Amin went to the house and was surprised to find Majed there during the night.

Amin took Majed back to his family's house and beat him. Then he took the bus from him and all the money from his pockets. He took his mobile to stop him from calling Abdul-Latif, and forced him to stay at home with his mother and brothers.

He threatened that if Majed left the house he would kill him without any fear. Majed remained in the house feeling sad and thinking only of that woman and how to escape to her. He beat his brothers and mother. He became psychologically disturbed and his health deteriorated badly. He was kept in the house until his father returned.

The Fatima told Ahmad everything about Majed's behavior and held him responsible for it. Ahmad did not blame his wife for what had happened to Majed, but blamed himself instead. Then he decided to take Majed with him to work in Saudi Arabia, and leave the eldest son Adel in the house with his mother, brothers and his wife.

Majed traveled with his father to work in Saudi Arabia, and after a period of time, Ahmad called his family and told them how much Majed had improved.

He also told them he would not let Majed return until he had grown up and left his troubled youth behind him.

A dishonest wife destroys her husband's life

Ali Mohammad was 40 years old, married and had three daughters and a son. He was partly educated. He used to live in Sana'a and work in Saudi Arabia.

From a conservative and good family, Ali was a respectable and straight man. He used to take good care of his children and his wife who was 20 years younger than him.

He travelled to Saudi Arabia for work with his brothers in Tabook City to improve his living standards and financial situation. He left his wife and little children in Sana'a alone. His wife's family also lived in Sana'a, and he also had a married daughter living in the city.

A short time after Ali left Sana'a, his wife Latifa revolted against staying in the house all the time. She used to leave her children with neighbors under the pretext that she was going to wedding ceremonies with woman chewing qat.

She neglected her children, particularly the eldest girl Reem. Reem was 10 years old and from a former wife. Latifa forced Reem to go to her grandfather, the father of her mother. All of Reem's grandfather's family worked as qat sellers in their house and often mixed with men.

Reem's mother was divorced and lived in her father's house. Reem joined her mother and uncles selling qat from their house. During the afternoon they would sit with men to have tea, smoke pipes and chew qat with them until late at night.

When Ali called his wife and asked her about his children, she told him everything was good and not to worry about anything. Ali remained in Saudi Arabia for ten years always with the hope that he would return to Yemen to build a new house and live a better life.

As Reem grew up, her behavior deteriorated. She went out with youth to parks wearing indecent clothes. She stopped going to school and became addicted to cigarettes, pipe smoking and chewing qat.

Even her own mother, Arwa, neglected her and lived in her own world. Her

stepmother Latifa also did not take care of Reem. Latifa was leaving her three children with neighbors and going out, not returning until 10 p.m. Nobody knew where she came back from this late at night.

When Ali returned to his homeland, he was so happy and longed to see his family. He brought many gifts, clothes and money and decided not to work in other countries anymore. He thought to establish a project in Yemen to be near to his wife and children.

However, Ali was shocked to see how his family had changed. His daughter of 20 no longer studied, and had become addicted to smoking and chewing qat. She could not change her behavior after her father returned.

His wife Latifa, instead of being happy at her husband's return, was very angry. She started creating problems for him, and tried to force him to go back to Saudi Arabia and leave her to her new life.

Ali did not believe what had happened to his family, and what had happened to his daughter that he had left for his wife and her mother to take care of. He spent a long time thinking how to repair this bad situation and how to solve the problems with his wife.

In a short time Latifa found a trick to get rid of her husband and force him to go back to Saudi Arabia. She took a very large part of the money he brought back from Saudi Arabia and left it with her friends to keep with them.

When Ali discovered the money was stolen, he searched for it everywhere in the house and asked his wife about it. But she was smart and pretended to search for it with him. She told him: "Do not bother yourself. Maybe one of our relatives took the money without our knowledge."

"Travel again and everything will be amended," Ali's wife told him. She encouraged him to go back to Saudi Arabia, but poor Ali was devastated by what had happened to his family and daughter. He suffered a stroke and died at the age of 40, leaving behind his daughter and deceitful wife.

A short time after Ali's death, Latifa married one of her relatives. She took her children and the money she stole from Ali and disappeared.

Reem's mother also re-married and left her daughter to live with her family in their house which had become an evil place like a market. She now receives customers, selling qat to them and sits

with unknown men until midnight, chewing qat with them and ignoring her future.

While her husband worked in Saudi she bore another's child

Halima Al-Matari is 60, married and has seven sons and a daughter. She lives with them in Bani Matar, and is a farmer and housewife. Her husband, Yahya, used to leave his family for years to work in Saudi Arabia.

Yahya would work in Riyadh for four or five years and return to Yemen only for a short period to see his family before heading back to Saudi Arabia again. His wife and children were left alone.

Halima was spending her time between housework and farming. She was suffering from the absence of her husband, and was responsible for bringing up the children besides her work on the land.

Her husband's regular absence for long periods of time attracted the attention of others. There was a neighbor called Ali who lived with his family next to Halima. He always offered Halima his services and asked if she wanted anything.

Halima considered him as one of the family and used to receive him in her house. One day Ali came to Halima at night after the children were asleep. He entered the house and asked Halima to sleep with him. She agreed. After that, he continued his visits to Halima's house late at night to sleep with her.

After many months of visits from Ali, Halima felt the symptoms of pregnancy and went to Sana'a City for tests. The tests indicated that Halima was indeed pregnant. She was very scared of people talking, and wondered what she would do and what she would say to her husband if he knew. She finally decided to tell people that the baby in her womb was from her husband.

She succeeded in convincing the people around her, but the problem remained about her husband. What would she tell him after his long absence? She decided to give birth to the child. After the delivery, her husband called from Saudi Arabia telling her he would return in three months.

She brought up her baby over the three months and a week before her husband

arrived, she strangled the baby. When her children talked about the baby, she changed the topic. But her eldest son Mohammad saw her kill the infant, and blackmailed her saying he would reveal everything if she did not give him what he wanted.

Years passed and her husband knew nothing of the murdered child. Then one day, Mohammad quarreled with his mother when she asked him to go work the land when he didn't want to. As their quarrel intensified, he threatened to tell his father the story of the child she had killed.

Yahya had been listening to Mohammad argue with his mother and was shocked. He asked his wife about the story. She told him what had happened but did not tell him the name of the person she had been sleeping with. He could not believe all that had happened in his absence.

He went to live alone in their old house, and left his wife and children in the new one. His children supplied him with food from their house and always asked him to return to home and live with them and their mother.

Yahya decided to go to Saudi Arabia again. He stayed there for five years this time, and never thought to call his wife. He only sent back money, clothes and other things necessary for his family. When he finally returned to his family, he remained frustrated and no longer trusted his wife. He decided not to divorce her, but left her to live with his children in his house.

He decided not to travel anymore for work and remained to bring up and educate his children without interference from his wife. Indeed, he brought them up well and provided them with a good education.

Halima greatly regretted what she had done and always asked Yahya for forgiveness. She held him responsible for leaving her for such a long time. She tried to convince him to forgive her, but sorrowfully he could not do so. He kept her in his house only for the sake of his children.

Now Yahya is in his 70s and still does not touch his wife.

4U

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25 November: International Day to Eliminate Violence Against Women

By: Thoraya Obaid

Today I join UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and other leaders in condemning violence against women and calling for stronger action to end impunity.

Every woman has the right to live in dignity—free of fear, coercion, violence and discrimination. Every woman has the right to health, including sexual and reproductive health. Yet, for hundreds of millions of girls and women worldwide, these human rights are denied.



Today and every day we must speak out forcefully for zero tolerance of all forms of violence against women and girls. And we must recognize that this is not a woman's issue—this is an issue that concerns us all.

Violence against women is not inevitable. Families and communities can change social norms and attitudes. Governments can put strong laws in place, enforce them and bring perpetrators to justice. And societies can guarantee the right to sexual and reproductive health, which includes services for family planning,

maternal health and HIV prevention, and the ability to make free and informed choices about reproduction.

UNFPA is working with governments, UN partners and civil society to stop violence against women and girls and to put the right laws in place to bring offenders to justice. We are working to promote the right to sexual and reproductive health and carry forward the recommendations in Security Council resolution 1325 on women, peace and security. And we are proud to be a key partner of the UN Secretary-General's Campaign, UNiTE to End Violence against Women, and the United Nations Task Force on Violence against Women.

We look forward to working closely with UN Women to mount a more effective response to end violence against women—in times of peace, conflict and natural disaster.

We are convinced that a coordinated and comprehensive approach will move us closer to a world where women and girls can live free from fear, violence and discrimination, reach their full potential, and enjoy equal opportunity and mutual respect and confidence with men.

Thoraya Obaid is the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund and the Under-Secretary General of the United Nations

Helping Yemen to help itself

By: Stefan Wolff

The significance of today's discussions derives not only from the security-related headlines that Yemen generates in the international media but also from the very real opportunity that our gathering provides for achieving what Dr Abdul Ghani in his opening address called the "need for mutual understanding" between Yemen and its international partners; a mutual understanding that is currently impeded by a diverging analysis—not so much of what the problems are, but what to do about them.

So, what are the challenges that Yemen faces? In my view and in light of today's discussions, they fall into four broad categories: economic, social, political, and security. They are all interrelated, they have their sources within and beyond Yemen, some of them have a long history, including of failed strategies to tackle them, some seem to be more recent. Above all, they are not just Yemen's problems in either their causes or consequences. But they are fundamentally linked to the capacity of the Yemeni state to perform four essential tasks and to do so almost simultaneously:

1. To establish and consolidate security and stability across the whole

country

2. To improve the quality and inclusiveness of its political institutions

3. To generate sustainable economic growth on the back of economic reform and job creation

4. To address social inequality and exclusion

How can Yemeni state capacity be increased such that the state can rise to this challenge? Three key factors stand out from today's discussion and from a broader comparative perspective on both successes and failures in similar situations around the globe: leadership, international engagement, and policy delivery.

Policy delivery provides the substance for local and international action, and our discussions today have been informed by a number of very concrete and potentially valuable proposals: from establishing a donor trust fund to more targeted humanitarian and development aid; from publicly funded oil and gas exploration to investment in agriculture and tackling the Yemen's food and nutrition crisis; from timely elections to national dialogue and drawing in the expertise among the country's expatriate community; and from military cooperation to intelligence sharing. As Alan Duncan and Simon Manley pointed out, there are tough choices involved, and they will require careful consideration

of the prioritisation, timing, sequencing, and resourcing of policy initiatives.

Key in this respect is a comprehensive approach, the coherence of policies, their compatibility with each other, and whether they are feasible and viable. In other words, we constantly need to ask ourselves whether policies can be delivered and by whom, and if so whether they will have the desired impact. In many ways, this is the essence of the whole-of-government approach advocated by Janet Sanderson.

The second factor—international engagement—is important for a number, and fairly obvious, reasons: financial and other material resources, expertise and technical support, political and diplomatic leverage. Crucially, international engagement needs to be sustained and well-resourced. Furthermore, it needs to involve governmental, non-governmental, and private-sector actors who cooperate with each other and coordinate their efforts. Above all, international engagement needs to be sensitive to the context of Yemen: it will be all the more effective the more legitimate in terms of process and outcome it is in the eyes of Yemeni society at large.

My third point is about local leadership. We need to be conscious of the fact that no degree of context sensitivity or comprehensiveness of interna-

tional engagement and no level, however high, of policy innovation and ingenuity can replace local leadership. This needs to be recognised in Yemen and among the Friends of Yemen. It means that we really need to achieve a mutual understanding of the problems that face Yemen, and it means to accept that neither the Yemeni government nor its international partners have a monopoly on the truth when it comes to what the correct analysis and conclusions are about how to devise effective responses.

Local leadership requires that not only the government of Yemen is called upon to rise to the challenges of creating a secure, politically stable, socially inclusive and economically viable country, but that business and civil society, opposition forces and tribal leaders do exactly the same. It will above all depend on the quality and courage, determination and skill of their leadership to achieve this. It will require a common vision of Yemen's future and the ability and willingness to make and sustain effective compromises, no matter how difficult they may appear at times.

Let me emphasise again: international engagement and a set of viable and feasible policies will necessarily play an important role in responding effectively to Yemen's multiple problems, but they cannot replace local leadership.

Today's event has been an important contribution in what will undoubtedly be a longer process of preventing further deterioration of the situation in Yemen and the region, of consolidating and expanding state capacity, and of progressing towards a successful democratic and economic transition in Yemen. There has been thorough engagement with the issues and obstacles Yemen is facing, local and international leaders and experts have made valuable contributions, and have, despite divergence in their analysis, displayed a good grasp of challenges, potential remedies, and of their own roles and responsibilities.

On this, suitably optimistic note, I hope, I would like to thank on behalf of the Yemen Forum our keynote speakers, Dr Abdul Ghani and Alan Duncan, all session chairs and speakers for their insights, our well-informed audience for their constructive contributions, and above all Chatham House for putting on this event and thus creating a space for a comprehensive, balanced, and productive discussion. To echo Alan Duncan once more: we now have a real opportunity and responsibility to move from rhetoric to action.

COMMON SENSE

For most Yemenis There were no holiday packages

Yemen has never aroused so much interest throughout the world as it is doing now. As I browse through Bing, Google's and all those search engines in the internet, all I can see is: 'An Explosive Package Is Discovered Coming From Yemen', being stated in a thousand and one ways. I think that Scheherazade would have had a fit trying to tell her master and king all these fabulous tales. I can't get my grocer to pack our groceries the right way, yet all of a sudden Yemenis have become super experts at packaging all the latest state of the art explosives" said Mumtaz as he tried to get his books together to go to his class at the university his father enrolled him in with great difficulty.

His father Ahmed was the least impressed by his son's knack for current events: "Look, Son, you mind your studies for now, I had enough trouble getting you into college, on account of your poor grades in high school, I don't want to face the same difficulty getting you out of jail for some idiotic comment someone hostile might have heard being spilled out of your mouth."

Mumtaz wasn't a bit shaken by his father's intellectual slur: "Dad, you must remember, we live in a democracy, and you can say whatever you like. Even if you talk against King Farouk, nobody will bother you."

Getting back to his school record, Mumtaz also commented: "On the other hand, you know that the reason my performance was not good in Secondary School, was because my great private school did not have a Science teacher for Physics, Biology and Chemistry for 12th Grade!"

His father caught on quickly: "Apparently they did not have a good history teacher either. King Farouk reigned in Egypt, not in Yemen; that was more than half a century ago. So, what are you telling me?"

Mona, Mumtaz's sister, came to the defense of her brother: "Dad, that goes to show how smart my brother is at evading snoops and mosquitoes. Of course, he knows he cannot say the President of Yemen, or even the President of Mongolia nowadays. He could be thrown in jail for suspicion of being a terrorist spokesman. Look at the new Press Law they are trying to pass now. Of course the timing was chosen to make it coincide with Yemen's newly found partnership in the 'War on Terror'. This way no one would dare suggest that Yemen's new Press Law is a fifty years' retraction in the democratization process. That is why the Ministry of Information just completed a brand new building unnecessarily for YR 2 Billions, when the old one would have been fine for another thousand years."

"Look, you guys", the mother now came into the discussion, continuing, "all this talk about packages and press freedom are hardly the concern of the overwhelming majority of Yemenis today. I was in the marketplace before the holiday, trying to see if we can afford to buy a head of lamb for the Feast of Sacrifice, especially since my mother has sold all her jewelry to go to make the Pilgrimage to Mecca. While there, I saw five fathers collapse on account of their inability to buy the most basic of groceries, let alone holiday needs and trimmings!"

"The father said jokingly, 'I think they collapsed because they could not find any more packaging for their holiday gifts and needs. Word has it that Bnai Brith have requisitioned all the packaging material in Yemen, so they can carry on with the bomb package fairy tale that even Scheherazade could not think of to spare her neck!'"

"Oh Dad, you are not going to get on that conspiracy theory, are you?" inquired Mona, who was the only one in the family who had a craving for pro-Zionist western media, because she hopes it will get her to make it to the good old US of A.

Mumtaz knew he could earn points against his sister with this one, on account of her dwarfed size compared to her brother and the rest of the family, which they always made fun of: "Mona! You can't make it to your USA anymore, even if you were hidden in Abdul Muttalib's underwear, let alone a package delivered by DHL! Not only that, it is rumored that all the packaging material has been taken of the stores, as a preventive measure to ward off any further explosive packaging making it to the Antarctic Ocean, so that the whole in the Ozone layer can be made bigger, and they would not say that it is western industrialists and their new Asian tiger friends, who are polluting all the God given protection against ultra violet, infrared and other radiation, that humanity enjoyed for millennia."

The mother quipped: "Hey, kids, get out of here, before you miss your first day in school after the holidays, or else we will put you in a package that will land you both in the Kalahari Desert, and the only creatures you will find there are herds of wild baboons dressed in underpants imported from Nigeria!"

The father liked that: "Well, honey, you have outdone Scheherazade! Nobody could come up with that tale, if they went to the best Mossad training courses in the Negev Desert, where they are now uprooting the last remaining Palestinians living there, who are incidentally Israeli citizens. That beats any fairy tale packages cover-ups anyone can come up with, if you tell me."

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

SKETCHED OPINION



By: Hamid

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Xinhua/Fan Changqun (top)

Archeologists inspect a newly excavated sunken ship of ancient China's Yuan Dynasty (1206-1368) in Heze of east China's Shandong Province, Nov. 23, 2010. Archeologists in Shandong on Tuesday announced that they have discovered an ancient sunken ship of the Yuan Dynasty at a building site in Heze. The wooden ship, with 21 meters in length, 5 meters in width and 1.8 meters in height, contains 10 cabins. Some 110 precious antiques and porcelains have also been discovered in and around the ship.



Xinhua/He Lulu (top)

A girl watches television news reporting about artillery shelling by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) on the Yeonpyeong island in the disputed waters off the Korean Peninsula, in Seoul, capital of South Korea, on Nov. 23, 2010. DPRK on Tuesday fired scores of artillery onto the South Korean Yeonpyeong island and into waters off the west coast of the Korean peninsula near a tense maritime border, South Korea's Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) said. South Korea fired back in response, and the military is now put on a heightened alert, officials said. It also deployed fighter jets to the west sea, according to Yonhap News Agency.



Xinhua/Shen Hong (top)

People look at a shopwindow in New York, the United States, Nov. 22, 2010. The shopwindows in Manhattan were dressed as the Christmas shopping season approaches.



Xinhua/Jon Fabrigar (top)

Journalists present flowers to the grave of UNTV's Daniel Tiamzon at the Loyola Memorial Park in Paranaque, south of Manila, Philippines, Nov. 22, 2010. Tiamzon was one of the 32 journalists along with 25 other civilians brutally killed a year ago in what is considered the worst politically-motivated killing in the history of the country, known as the Maguindanao massacre. Philippine President Benigno Aquino III issued a proclamation Monday, declaring Nov. 23 as the National Day of Remembrance to mark the anniversary of the Maguindanao massacre, in which 57 people died.



Xinhua/Yuan Hongwei (top)

Local chefs present their culinary creations during a gourmet carnival in the Huangpu District of Guangzhou, capital of south China's Guangdong Province, Nov. 22, 2010. The gourmet carnival, part of Guangzhou's tourism promotion campaign during the ongoing Asian Games, kicked off here Monday. A total of 2,000 copies of "Gourmet Map of Huangpu" were handed out, in which tourists could easily locate eateries offering fine cuisine across the district.



Xinhua/Wu Wei (top)

NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen (R) speaks during an exclusive interview with Xinhua News Agency at the NATO headquarters in Brussels, capital of Belgium, on Nov. 22, 2010.



Xinhua/Luis Camacho (top)

Chen Bingde (R Front), chief of the general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Francisco Javier Contreras Rivas (L Front), chief of the Joint Command of the Peruvian Armed Forces, inspect the guard of honor during a welcoming ceremony at the Plaza Caceres Army Headquarters in Lima, capital of Peru, on Nov. 22, 2010. Chen Bingde arrived in Peru for an official visit on Monday.



Xinhua/Xie Peixia (top)

Folk actors perform Binyang-style Dragon Dance in Debao County of Baise City, southwest China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Nov. 20, 2010. Binyang-style Dragon Dance, also called "Dragon Dance in Firecrackers", came into birth in Binyang of Guangxi more than 1,000 years ago. The dance, listed as a state intangible cultural heritage, is a derivative of traditional dragon dance, in which topless performers hold the dragon on poles and walk through floods of firecrackers.



Xinhua/Ernesto Bonilla (top)

Yu Ping (R), vice president of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and Manuel Flores (L), president of the El Salvador-China Friendship Association, sign a cooperation agreement during the inauguration of the Trade Exhibition of China in San Salvador, capital of El Salvador, on Nov. 22, 2010. More than 50 Chinese companies took part in the four-day exhibition, the first of its kind held in El Salvador.



Xinhua/Chen Yehua (top)

Zhang Shan of China shoots during the competition of Women's Skeet Team of shooting at the 16th Asian Games in Guangzhou, south China's Guangdong Province, Nov. 23, 2010. The team of China claimed the title.



Xinhua/Shi Jianxue (top)

A college student performs dance at the opening ceremony of this year's college dancing festival of Zhejiang, in Hangzhou, capital of east China's Zhejiang Province, Nov. 22, 2010. A shortlist of 75 pieces of dance will be shown on the stage during the four-day provincial festival, which kicked off here on Monday.

Yemeni workers unaware of their rights

By: Shatha Al-Harazy

Amani works 12 hours a day in an office 50 minutes away from where she lives in Sana'a. Although she works hard, she's paid just YR 30,000 a month, about USD 140. That's just over five dollars a day, or 45 cents an hour.

Amani Ali, who graduated from business administration college, couldn't find any job better than being a secretary for a lawyer. There is no prospect of promotion, and most of her salary is spent traveling to and from work. "He earns almost five million rials a month, and yet he doesn't pay me well," Amani said. "When a lawyer, who is supposed to know the law and human rights, is treating his labor as slaves, violating their right to fair payment, then what do you expect other employers to do?"

Om Ahmad is an office cleaner who works eight hours a day for YR 12,000, or just over USD 56 a month, or under 24 cents an hour. If she misses a day's work, that day is deducted from her salary.

An employee at an oil service company told the Yemen Times that although it's a well known company, they still don't pay their employees

fairly. "They take into consideration where the employee comes from, so if he is a Yemeni they pay him less than the others. I work in a position that the company used to pay the previous employee almost USD 1,500 a month, which is the right salary for the work we do. But when I replaced him, they paid me USD 300 a month. The only reason they paid us differently was he wasn't Yemeni."

Five dollars a day for some people is a good wage as they can't find anything better. Their need allows the employer to pay them less, and most of the time there are no contracts.

Yemen has agreed to eight conventions on human rights from the International Labour Organization (ILO). These include: two conventions (87 and 98) on Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining from 1970 and 1969, respectively, the two conventions (29 and 105) on Forced or Compulsory Labour from 1969, the two conventions (100 and 111) concerning the Elimination of Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation from 1976 and 1969, respectively, and the two conventions (138 and 182) pertaining to Forbidding the Employment of Children and Minors from 2000.

In the latest report by the Arab Economic Unity Council on the average

income for the individual in 2008, Yemen was at the bottom of the list for the region.

Most of the companies that commit violations of labor rights do not have worker syndicate committees," said Ali Balkhodair, the secretary general of the Yemeni workers Union. "It's a two way need, the problems might start because the need of the committee, and the committee can exist to protect the workers from these violations."

The workers themselves should come together and nominate someone who wants to defend their rights voluntarily, and create a labor syndicate committee or union in their company, suggested Balkhodair. Labor syndicates already exist in larger companies, such as oil companies. There are also professional syndicates that deal with specific professions, such as the Yemeni journalists' syndicate, the pharmacists' syndicate, and the lawyers' syndicate.

The contract

An employment contract should provide protection for both the worker and the company, but is often made one-sided to the benefit of the employer.

The following is a sample from a contract. The 'first party' refers to the employer the 'second party' to the em-



Mansour Muqbil, 40, has been using this machine to sand stone for 15 years. He also handles machines to drill holes and decorate stone, but does not use protection to do so. "When you have experience, you don't need it," he says.

Recovery expected in migrant remittances to Yemen



By: Ali Saeed

Naji, a Yemeni citizen from Ibb governorate, emigrated to the US 10 years ago looking for a job. Now he provides for his family in Yemen and some of his relatives with the wages he earns abroad.

Previously, Naji's family depended on agriculture as their sole source of income, an income that barely met their needs. But now they live in comparative luxury with payments sent to them from their son Naji. From the remittances sent back they have built their own house in Sana'a city. With the extra funds they have rented out additional apartments, creating a further source of income.

Dr. Mutaher Al-Abbasi, deputy minister of planning and international cooperation, told the US Central Command sponsored website, Al-Shorfa in March, that 860,000 Yemenis work abroad in Gulf countries, representing 8.5 percent of the overall expatriate workforce in the Gulf. Around 800,000 Yemenis work in Saudi Arabia and around 60,000 in the UAE.

Al-Abbasi told Al-Shorfa that "an increase in the influx of Yemeni workers into the Gulf labor market would benefit Yemen and the GCC countries. One such benefit is that this would establish a balance between the goods market and the labor market, especial-

ly in light of the strong trade relations between Yemen and the Gulf states."

The minister stressed the importance of setting up a common institutional framework to implement the directives of the GCC countries, and to ensure its application, by giving employment priority to Yemeni workers among the expatriate workforce. Visa procedures should be eased for Yemenis entering GCC countries thus facilitating their search for job opportunities.

A recent report by the World Bank, released on Nov. 8, anticipates emigrants' remittances to developing countries, including Yemen, will recover by the end of 2010, after falling in 2009 due to the world financial crisis.

In 2007 Yemen received USD 1,321 million in remittances and ranked in the top 10 countries in the Middle East and North Africa for receiving payments from abroad. Yemeni migrants' remittances accounted for 7.6 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) according to 2008 figures from the Central Bank of Yemen (CBY).

Remittances to Yemen reached USD 1,410 million in 2008, an increase of USD 89 million from 2007, according to the CBY. As a result of a worldwide recession in 2009, many Yemeni workers abroad were laid off or salaries were decreased.

With a steady recovery expected from the 'credit crunch' experienced

around the world in late 2008, the World Bank anticipates remittances will flow to developing countries. Worldwide remittances are estimated to reach USD 325 billion by the end of this year, jumping from USD 307 billion in 2009.

It is also expected that remittances to developing countries will continue increasing during 2011-2012 and may exceed USD 370 billion, according to the World Bank. The bank suggested reducing the cost of remittance transfers to produce significant benefits to migrants' families. It added that this would also improve the country's credit worthiness for external borrowing.

The CBY announced last year that by the end of 2009, it would start implementing a new modern mechanism to calculate migrants' remittance including non-cash items such as furniture and other appliances. However, a year later, the bank has not yet started this mechanism and is still working on the preparation stage, according to Fawzi Al-Wesabi, an official from the research department at the CBY.

Remittances in 2009 were sent largely from the USA, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Russia and Germany, according to the Migration and Remittances Fact Book 2011, produced by the World Bank. The top remittance receiving countries in the world include India, China, Mexico, the Philippines and France.

ployee:

"The employee undertakes to do the assigned duties by his direct or indirect boss (the first party) or any other duties assigned by the branches of the first party. If the second party does not fulfill the required duties, the second party shall be subject to the rules of the company."




"The first party has the right to assign the second, duties or any other duties related to the company inside the country or outside it, the first party has the right to determine the expenses for any assigned work."

"Workers in Yemen are not aware of their basic rights," said Balkhodair. "We receive many complaints about salaries that are not enough to cover basic daily needs, about long working hours, and arbitrary dismissals."

Elham Mohammad works in a computer networking company. She also earns about five dollars a day, while the company makes almost YR 50 million a year. Her lack of experience made her accept the job offer. The manger gave her the choice to sign a contract, or to work without one. He told her that working without a contract is much

better, because with a contract, 15 percent tax would be deducted from her salary. In fact only six percent should be deducted from her salary, and the other nine percent should be paid for by the company.

According to the Yemeni Labor Union most of the complaints are made by men. "Maybe it is because female workers don't know their rights, while men do to some extent. Or perhaps the reason behind this could be that most women work for the government sector which has more advantages," said Balkhodair.



LOCAL OPEN TENDER NOTICE

Reference of the contract: EuropeAid/128608/C/ACT/Multi/Wrainh

As part of our program to "Optimize Agricultural Production and Improve Nutritional Behaviors in some districts of Dhamar governorate, Yemen"; French Red Cross, in partnership with Yemeni Red Crescent Society, wants to launch a Call of Tender number 1/2010 for the implementation of "Rainwater Harvesting Project" as listed below:

Group No.	Project name	project site	Project component	Guaranty value (USD)
Group 1	Implementation of rain water harvest projects Hamir Abzar	(Al Minias-Sahel Al Ribat-Al Hadabah-Al Sharaf-Al Tanami-Al Gurgurah) Hamir Abzar-Otmah district	1. Al Minias tank 2. Karief Sahel Al Ribat 3. Al Hadabah tank 4. Al Sharaf tank 5. Al Tanami Karief 6. Al Gurgurah catchment	9585
Group 2	Implementation of rain water harvest projects Yafa,a -Otmah	Al Sabeer and Al Maleh Bani Bahr -Yfa'a Otmah district	1. Al Sabeer harvesting tank 2. Al Maleh harvesting tank	5000
Group 3	Implementation of dam Al Marwan Hijarah-Otmah	Al Marwan / Hijarah - Otmah district	1. Al Marwan water reservoir	3470
Group 4	Implementation of Al Thobaq dam and rehabilitation of Jabel Almal dam	Al Thobaq and Jabel Almal Ans district	1. Al Thobaq Zilat Al Qalt dam 2. Rehabilitation of Jabel Almal Al Qalt dam	7100
Group 5	Implementation of rain water harvesting projects Watiah and Bani Ofeer	Badit Alhod - Watiah Al Dhleen Bani Ofeer Magreb Ans district	1. Badit Alhod harvesting tank 2. Mihat Al boor Al Dhleen harvesting tank	5600
Group 6	Implementation of rain water harvesting projects Alakiah and Halfa'a	Alakiah Moshak Halfa'a Alkrabeh Alolia Magreb Ans district	1. Carafe above the spring water 2. Al Hamroor Halfa'a harvesting tank	3080
Group 7	Implementation of rain water harvesting project Al Sullin	Algaash Al Sullin Al Manar district	Al ja'ash karief Al Sullin	2140

These projects are funded by grant from European Union as part of Europe Aid Food Facility Program due to the agreement referenced: EuropeAid/128608/C/ACT/Multi.

The Call of Tender documents are available during the official work times at the project office / Yemeni Red Crescent Society Dhamar branch - Old ring road near to Dhamar health and population office. The companies who wish to bid to one group or more are invited to collect a tender dossier by 60 USD for each group from the above mentioned address. The dead line for collecting a tender dossier is set on the 1\1\2011.

The deadline for the submission of tenders is set on Monday 10/01/2011 in closed envelope and stamped. The following documents should be included in the envelope:

- Bank insurance (as the form included in the call of tender document) with the identified money for each group works for 90 days from the envelope opening date.
- Copy of update classification document;
- Copy of update insurance and tax documents;
- The opening date of the envelopes is set on Monday 10/01/2011 at (11 am) in the above mentioned address.

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America, he's your president for goodness sake

By: William Thomas
October 2010 senior living magazine
Vancouver & lower mainland

There was a time not so long ago when Americans, regardless of their political stripes, rallied round their president. Once elected, the man who won the White House was no longer viewed as a republican or democrat, but the President of the United States. The oath of office was taken, the wagons were circled around the country's borders and it was America versus the rest of the world with the president of all the people at the helm.

Suddenly President Barack Obama, with the potential to become an exceptional president has become the glaring exception to that unwritten, patriotic rule.

Four days before President Obama's inauguration, before he officially took charge of the American government, Rush Limbaugh boasted publicly that he hoped the president would fail. Of course, when the president fails the country flounders. Wishing harm upon your country in order to further your own narrow political views is selfish, sinister and a tad treasonous as well.

Subsequently, during his State of the Union address, which is pretty much a pep rally for America, an unknown congressional representative from South Carolina, later identified as Joe Wilson, stopped the show when he called the President of the United States a liar. The president showed great restraint in ignoring this unprecedented insult and carried on with his

speech. Speaker Nancy Pelosi was so stunned by the slur, she forgot to jump to her feet while clapping wildly, 30 or 40 times after that.

Last spring, President Obama took his wife Michelle to see a play in New York City and republicans attacked him over the cost of security for the excursion. The president can't take his wife out to dinner and a show without being scrutinized by the political opposition? As history has proven, a president in a theatre without adequate security is a tragically bad idea.

Remember: "Apart from that, Mrs. Lincoln, how did you enjoy the play?"

At some point, the treatment of President Obama went from offensive to ugly and then to downright dangerous.

The health-care debate, which looked more like extreme fighting in a mud pit than a national dialogue, revealed a very vulgar side of America. President Obama's face appeared on protest signs white-faced and blood-mouthed in a satanic clown image. In other tasteless portrayals, people who disagreed with his position distorted his face to look like Hitler complete with mustache and swastika.

Odd, that burning the flag makes Americans crazy, but depicting the president as a clown and a maniacal fascist is accepted as part of the new rude America.

Maligning the image of the leader of the free world is one thing, putting the president's life in peril is quite another. More than once, men with guns were videotaped at the health-care rallies where the president spoke. Again, his-

tory shows that letting men with guns get within range of a president has not served America well in the past.

And still the "birthers" are out there claiming Barack Obama was not born in the United States, although public documentation proves otherwise. Hawaii is definitely part of the United States, but the Panama Canal Zone where his electoral opponent Senator John McCain was born? Nobody's sure.

Last month, a 44-year-old woman in Buffalo was quite taken by President Obama when she met him in a chicken wing restaurant called Duff's. Did she say something about a pleasure and an honour to meet the man or utter encouraging words for the difficult job he is doing? No. Quote: "You're a hottie with a smokin' little body." Lady, that was the President of the United States you were addressing, not one of the Jonas Brothers! He's your president for goodness sakes, not the guy driving the Zamboni at "Monster Trucks On Ice." Maybe next it'll be, "Take Your President To A Topless Bar Day."

In President Barack Obama, Americans have a charismatic leader with a good and honest heart. Unlike his predecessor, he's a very intelligent leader. And unlike that president's predecessor, he's a highly moral man.

In President Obama, Americans have the real deal, the whole package and a leader that citizens of almost every country around the world look to with great envy. Given the opportunity, Canadians would trade our leader, hell, most of our leaders for Obama in a heartbeat.

What America has in Obama is a head of state with vitality and insight and youth. Think about it, Barack Obama is a young Nelson Mandela. Mandela was the face of change and charity for all of Africa but he was too old to make it happen. The great things Obama might do for America and the world could go on for decades after he's out of office.

America, you know not what you have.

The man is being challenged unfairly, characterized with vulgarity and treated with the kind of deep disrespect to which no previous president was subjected. It's like the day after electing the first black man to be president, thereby electrifying the world with hope and joy, Americans sobered up and decided the bad old days were better.

President Obama may fail but it will not be a Richard Nixon default fraught with larceny and lies. President Obama, given a fair chance, will surely succeed but his triumph will never come with a Bill Clinton caveat – "if only he'd got control of that zipper."

Please. Give the man a fair, fighting chance. This incivility toward the leader who won over Americans and gave hope to billions of people around the world that their lives could be enhanced by his example, just naturally has to stop.

Believe me, when Americans drive by the White House and see a sign on the lawn that reads: "No shirt. No shoes. No service," they'll realize this new national rudeness has gone way, way too far.

Indeed, Indonesian women have shown how Sharia can provide a tool for combating misogynist policies. For example, the head of Islamic affairs in the Ministry of Religion, Nasaruddin Umar, is a self-described Islamic feminist who has published sophisticated critiques of gender bias in Koranic exegesis.

Religion permeates almost every aspect of life in Indonesia, including politics. But political parties advocating for implementation of Sharia have lost ground in successive elections from 1955 to 2009. The parties that still support Sharia have largely disappeared or changed their platform. Rather than taking over the state, Islamist parties have been forced by the electorate to alter their policies to account for Indonesian pluralism.

Perhaps the best way to help Muslims is not to attempt to transplant institutions from Indonesia to the Middle East, or to give aid to "American-approved" moderates, but simply to listen more closely to the voices of Indonesian Islam.

But that is difficult to do. Almost none of the writings of the intellectuals who have been crucial to democratization and women's rights in Indonesia – for example, Abdurrahman Wahid, Nurcholish Madjid, Syafi'i Ma'arif, Siti Musdah Mulia, and Maria Ansor Ulfah – has been translated into English. Perhaps more unfortunately, none has been translated into Arabic.

Did the government take action against "corruption" and the corrupt people? These questions and many others need to be answered by the officials who really distorted the face of the government and Yemen, in every sense of the word.

In fact, we're in desperate need of a radical change in the governing system and policy. We need to eradicate the corrupt people who unfortunately seem to be deeply rooted in the country and sabotage the development without being known or questioned for their illegal deeds.

I hope our dear president could make strong decisions and not to have mercy on those who have no aim, but to make personal gains and destroy the country. And by doing that, our national days would continue flourishing and be our source of pride!!

Through The Mind's Eye

By: Maged Thabet Alkholdy
maged_thabet@hotmail.com



Gulf 20, a great occasion, but not for the Yemeni team

Firstly, I and all Yemenis welcome the teams and masses that from all the Gulf countries to attend the Gulf 20 championship. Really, the Yemenis get honor from hosting this championship, though there has been a lot of news about canceling or delaying this championship. But it has finally been held on time and in place with excellent preparation. Actually, this feeling of happiness has disappeared with the first match between the "red colored Yemeni team" and the "green colored Saudi team". The results of the first match really did kill this feeling, though there were enough factors in favor of the Yemeni team.

Playing in their homeland with the attendance of the Yemeni masses should have come to Yemen

played a great role in motivating and encouraging the Yemeni team to show a better performance and to produce honorable results. About 27,000 Yemeni people attended the match to encourage the team with a great hope that it will win. But even this number of people was of no use for this team that has never won any match against the Gulf teams in all the previous championships. Alas, how will the players of the Yemeni team face the people who did not hesitate to come and encourage them? How will they face the other teams who are being hosted by our failing team?

The friendly matches that were played by the Yemeni team in preparation for the Gulf 20 were enough to polish the skills of the players. These were good to make the players feel more confident and be more skillful in their performance. They should have obtained experience from the other teams. It has been propagandized that the team was no longer as it was before. It could win three or four friendly matches against strong teams. This, however, was also of no use for a team used to failure. This what has been shown in the performance of the players and the results of the first match with the Saudi team. It is as if they were playing for the first time.

The change in players on the Saudi team was another opportunity for the Yemeni team to have better results. Almost all the main players of the Saudi team were excluded from the match against the Yemeni team. They were replaced by new players who do not have enough experience like the main players. This was considered a golden opportunity for the Yemeni team to win the match. But unfortunately, the match ended four to zero to the Saudi team. I just wonder what the result would have been if the Saudi team included the main players who are well-known for their good performance and experience. Again, I say alas for the Yemeni national team who made us hang our heads on this great occasion.

Actually, the Yemeni team was encouraged not only by the Yemeni people, but also by the government, including the President who paid them well and promised them many returns if they could win or at least show a high level of performance. I do not know how the President and the other officials will face the delegations of the other countries during the championship.

Before the championship and at the beginning of the match, it was obvious the encouragement provided by the other Gulf teams and people to the Yemeni team. The satellite channels of many other Gulf and Arab countries were playing for the Yemeni team to win the match. The people in many Gulf countries wished the Yemeni team to win the cup if their own country did not. The reporters and sport analysts were standing with the Yemeni team to have an opportunity of winning the cup at least once, and this was the best opportunity to do so for many reasons. But all these hopes have gone to the wind.

To conclude, I am really sorry for writing this about my national team, but this is my feeling after watching the first match which ended not with a normal result, but with a shameful result (four to ZERO). All these factors were enough to allow the Yemeni team do its best to achieve something, if not actually winning the cup. At least they should have won the first match. Lastly, I say it is ok, dear readers; we should not be sad because we are already familiar to such results. I hope you and I may see something better in the future. At least if not in our lives, it can be in the lives of the coming generations.

Maged Thabet Al-Kholdy is a contributing opinion writer from Taiz. He holds an MA in English, and is the former editor of Taiz University's English-language magazine.

What IF

By: Naseh Shaker
naseh_shaker@yahoo.com'

you could influence and negotiate with flair?
What IF...
you could take the worry out of presentations both big and small?
What IF...
your fellows kept coming back for more?
What IF...
your voice stood out amidst the clamor of everyone else's?
What IF...
you had all the confidence you wanted?
What IF...
conflict resolution was something to

relish instead of avoid?
What IF...
there was something that was more than just studying?
What IF...
you had a shared vision that everyone could buy into?
What IF...
everybody had a job they wanted to do, and worked for a company that wanted them to do it?
What IF...
things could shift quickly with minimum effort?
What IF...
creativity and innovation were an everyday part of your studying?

Indonesia's democratic Islam

By: Alfred Stepan
and Jeremy Menchik
Project Syndicate

The visit by "Barry Obama," the Indonesian nickname for the former president and current United States president, to Jakarta is intended, as much as anything, to celebrate the achievements of the largest Muslim-majority country in the world. In the 12 years since its transition to democracy, Indonesia has regularly held local and national elections, developed a functioning free market, and strengthened its culture of tolerance towards the country's Christian, Hindu, Buddhist, and Chinese minorities.

Of the ten members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, only Indonesia has a "free" rating from Freedom House. The largely Catholic Philippines, Buddhist Thailand, and Confucian Singapore lag behind Indonesia in providing basic democratic rights to their people. American policymakers have therefore looked to Indonesia as a model for the rest of the Muslim world. But what lessons are to be learned from Indonesian democracy?

The most important lesson is that Islamic organizations can provide the backbone of a tolerant civil society. Muhammadiyah and Nahdlatul Ulama (NU), mass Islamic institutions with more than 30 million and 40 million

members, respectively, operate more than 10,000 schools and hundreds of hospitals, as well as run youth organizations and support women's movements. Both have connections to political parties, most of which have consistently spoken out for democracy and against an Islamic state.

Indeed, Syafi'i Ma'arif, the former chair of Muhammadiyah, has made pluralist arguments, grounded in the Koran, against blind obedience to Islamic classical jurisprudence. Abdurrahman Wahid, the former chair of NU, for decades advocated respect for religious pluralism, and was pivotal in mobilizing democratic opposition to the authoritarian leader Suharto. A third Islamic intellectual, Nurcholish Madjid, called for the "de-sacralizing" of politics in the 1970's, advocated genuine multi-party democracy in the 1990's, and personally urged Suharto to step down in 1998.

Indonesia also demonstrates how Islam can provide support for women's rights. Among the activist community in Jakarta, the most successful organizations are those that draw support from the women's wings of Muhammadiyah and NU: Muslimat, Fatayat, and Aisyiyah. The former head of Fatayat, Maria Ulfah Anshor, has made sophisticated arguments grounded in fiqh for women's access to reproductive rights. And, thanks to a partnership between the state and Islamic scholars stretching

back 40 years, Indonesia has one of the most successful family-planning programs in the developing world.

Ironically, the US has done as much to block the efforts of Indonesia's women's-rights activists as it has to support them. Former President George W. Bush's restrictions on funding for health programs that used condoms or other forms of contraception meant that Islamic organizations receiving any funding from the US Agency for International Development were unable to publish material promoting safe-sex and family planning.

This could be, and often was, highly counter-productive. In one particularly absurd case, a group of Muslim feminists who wrote a book promoting women's rights based on Koranic exegesis had to publish their work in secret, because it included arguments for women's reproductive rights and a small percentage of the group's funding came from a foundation that had received money from USAID.

The fact that Islamic organizations have benefited women may also help explain Indonesian women's political success. The parliament is 18% female (a slightly higher percentage than in the US Congress), and a woman, Megawati Sukarnoputri, was the country's fourth president. Leading organizations like Umar, Fatayat, and Muslimat provide a corrective to the widespread view that Sharia necessarily impedes women.

Our source of pride

By: Mohammed Ali Al-Qahtani
qahtani22@yahoo.com

During these last months, we celebrated our two great anniversaries of our revolutions. First, we celebrated the 48th anniversary of the 26 September Revolution Day that took place in the former north of Yemen in 1962. This revolution was against the arbitrary system of Imam government and was achieved through the perseverance of our loyal patriotic champions. Those champions sacrificed their lives and watered the revolution's tree with their blood. They made our grandfathers' dreams true. Actually, this revolution brought a light to the dark path of people's lives. It dispersed and removed the gloom and the darkness of Imami's reign.

It also laid the foundation stone of

the democratic system that freed people from the persecution of Imam's era. The era which deprived citizens of their basic rights such as the right of living, liberty, freedom, education, etc. Thereby, it is this revolution of 26 Sept. that paved the way for the 14th October revolution that took place in the former south of Yemen, in 1963, on whose 47th anniversary we have celebrated last month. This revolution was against the British colonizers/ settlers.

Thus, it is worth mentioning that these two revolutions were the turning points of our beloved Yemen. They are worth the celebration as national days as they were behind our independence of today. These two revolutions were crowned by the re-unification of the former two part of Yemen that was declared on the 22nd of May, 1990.

The unity was nurtured under the patronage of president Ali Abdul-

lah Saleh. It's absolutely the day from which all other days have taken their power, pride, and independence. It's the glory and the honor of all Yemeni faithful people, who feel its accomplishment and seek the homeland's interest first.

However, as it is said that "every garden has its weeds", these achievements are accompanied by nagging matters that annoy the country's stability and progress.

In simple terms, there are many questions raised regarding those matters. Some of which are the following:

Did the government honestly apply the objectives of our two revolutions and unity? Has our government taken into account all the development goals?

Why did Sa'ada war last for a long time and who is the responsible for this?

Why the southern movements came into existence?

Then .Let's support the team of the country
Where we live as one big family
Love is it's life as well as mercy
O Foot ball ! you are so nice and also crazy
Can make us feel sad and happy
But , we love you too much whatever you can be
Hey ! the 20th Gulf Cup will be held in our country
So , let's enjoy and be happy
And celebrate together with everybody.

شركة النمر للنقل البري الداخلي

وعبر مكاتبها .. أن تصموكم

نقدم لكم على ركب اسطواناتنا المدينت ورمالها المنتظمة وعلى
بساط الرامة ندعوكم الى زيارتنا لشهد الزمان معا صابا ومسا، إنبدأ، هنا:
الفيضة الفيضة - المكلا - سيهون - شبة - والمهدة
المكلا - عدن - تهرا - والمكلا

شركة النمر للنقل البري المنتظمة

شعار الإدارة العامة، ٢٦١١٥٧ - ٤٨٠٤٣١
الفروع، الفيضة، ٠٥/٦١٠٠٣٩ - المكلا، ٠٥/٣٠٧٨٠٦ - سيهون، ٠٥/٤٠٨٣٤٢ - شبة، (عتق) ٠٥/٢٠٠٧٥٧



٢ جواز سفر برقم
٢٠٦٨٨٥٦٩٨ بإسم
فرانسييسكو ديزون
صادر من الولايات
الأمريكية المتحدة
بتاريخ ٢٠٢/٧/٣٠
على من يجده ايصاله
الى عاقل حارة
المديرة، شارع
مجاهد.

٢ إعلان فقدان بطاقة
شخصية ل عامر علي
عبدالرزاق النويهي
برقم ٨٥١٧، صادرة

٢ سودا كاوية، كالسيوم
كلورايد، صوديوم
هايبوكلورايت للبيع.
٧٣٣٧٣٨٧٨٧
٢ بيع مولد كهرباء
مستخدم نظيف
إيطالي الصنع نوعيه
نمرديني ١٥ كيلو
ثلاثه بستون ديزل
بسلف وبسعر مناسب.
٧٧٧١٢٤٤٨٠ تعز
أو ٧٧١٩٧٧٩٣٣

أن يكون ماركتة
سوزوكي وفي سعر
معقول . علي عبده
الفيل. ٧٧١٥٣٣٨١٧
٢ سيار اكسنت هونداي
٢٠٠١ بحاله جيده
مستعمل نظيف ولوحه
خاصه. عبدالعزيز
محمد ٧٣٤٥٧٣٩٧٦
٢ تويوتا إيكو موديل
٢٠٠٤ جير عادي -
اللون فضي القيمة:
\$٤٠٠٠ أربعة ألف
دولار. ٧٣٥٥٣٠٠٣١

٢ أرضيه للبيع بمساحة
سته وثلاثون لبنه على
شارعين جوار مركز
صنعا التجاري ،
الشارع الأول واجهه
٣٤متر والواجهه
الاخرى ٢٤٠ متر موقع
تجاري ممتاز وسعر
٧٧٧٩٦٠٩٢٥
٢ شقه مفروشه جديده
كائنه في ش الخمسين
حده مكونه من ثلاث
غرف وحمامين ومطبخ
وصالة. حسن حمود
٧٧٧٤٤٨٦١٧



٢ اعلان عن شراء باص
خاص ١ أو ٢ مكشوف
في حاله جيده ويفضل

الجراف عن حاجته
لسكرتيرتين
بالمواصفات التالية:
ثانوية عامة على
الأقل، دبلوم
سكرتارية، خبرة لا تقل
عن سنة. ٣٢٩٣٣٠،
٧٧٧٢٥٥٠٣٢



٢ مبنى دورين مصلىح
على لبنتين وربيع وثمن
الموقع علع شارع
المتفرع من شارع
عشرين بين هائل
والداثري. السعر
المحدد ثمانيه عشر
مليون ريال يمني.
٧٧٧٩٦٠٩٢٥

٢ شقه مفروشه جديده
كائنه في ش الخمسين
حده مكونه من ثلاث
غرف وحمامين ومطبخ
وصالة. حسن حمود
٧٧٧٤٤٨٦١٧

٢ شقه مكونه من ثلاث
غرف وحمامين ومطبخ
غير مفروشه كائنه في
عمائر بنك سباء
الإسلامي الدور الأول.
أبو علي ٧٣٣٦٤٦٧٢٠

٢ فيلا للإيجار ؛شارع
الجزائر أمام المركز
الليبي، دورين مكونه
من ١٠ غرف
٤ حمامات،
مطابخ، حوش ٥٥ لبنه
غرفة مع الحمام
للحارس مع منفذ
خاص للخارج وثلاثه
بوابات على ٣ شوارع.
٣,٠٠٠ دولار قابله

٢ فيلا للإيجار ؛شارع
الجزائر أمام المركز
الليبي، دورين مكونه
من ١٠ غرف
٤ حمامات،
مطابخ، حوش ٥٥ لبنه
غرفة مع الحمام
للحارس مع منفذ
خاص للخارج وثلاثه
بوابات على ٣ شوارع.
٣,٠٠٠ دولار قابله

٢ إعلان معهد سكاي
للغات والكمبيوتر
الكائن في الحصة -

البشرية لمنظمة
(NODS). جيد في
اللغة الإنجليزية،
حاصل على عدة في
عملية ترحيل
الحسابات في النظام
المحاسبي يمن
سوفت. المقدرة على
وضع دراسات ميدانية
في الخطة التسويقية
لاي منتج في سوق
العمل. ٧٧٠٨٢٥٧٥٤ -
٧٣٦٢٣٦٩٦٠



٢ يعلن مسارات
Msarat عن حاجته
لسكرتيرتين
بالمواصفات التالية:
ثانوية عامة كأقل
مؤهل، دبلوم
سكرتارية، وكذلك عن
حاجته لمسوقين
وعلاقات عامة
ولمدرسي لغة
انجليزية. We're
looking for
teachers of
English، ٥٠٠٢٢٢٠،
٧٧٧٢٥٢٥٧٧

٢ تعلن مدارس الزهراء
الحديثة عن حاجتها:
مدرسين خريجي
جامعات، سكرتيرة، و
حارس مدرسة
للتواصل: الأصبحي
جولة الثقافة شارع ٢٢
مايو. ٦٢٠٦٩١ -
٧٧٧١٩٦٧٤٩ -
٧٣٣١٣٣١٤

٢ يعلن معهد سكاي
للغات والكمبيوتر
الكائن في الحصة -

٢ وهيب عبدالحبيب،
بكالوريوس محاسبة،
خبرة ٧ سنوات في
السجلات المحاسبية
والأنظمة، دورات
متعددة في الكمبيوتر.
٧٧٣٢٥٠٩٩٠،
٧٧٣٢٥٠٨٨٠.
٢ يجيد اللغة الانجليزية،
ويرغب في العمل
كحارس أمن أو
سكرتير.
٧٧١١٤٧١٣٧.

٢ أمبر مهاري مولا -
بكالوريوس ادارة
أعمال(ماليزيا)، تقنية
معلومات (ماليزيا)،
عملت كمساعد اداري
- دبي، اجادة اللغتين
الانجليزية والعربية.
٧٣٦٧٣٩٢٦
٢ بكالوريوس محاسبه،
مستوى جيد في
المحاسبة والكتابة باللغة
الانجليزية، وعدة
دورات في اللغة
الانجليزية، دبلوم
سكرتارية وكمبيوتر،
خبرة لمدة سبع
سنوات كمحاسب
مخازن(مراقب
مخزون)، وثلاث
سنوات خبرة كأمين
مخازن. ٧٣٤٠٩٦٥٢

٢ فلسطيني حاصل على
بكالوريوس هندسة
كمبيوتر عام ٩٧، مدير
سابق لمعهد لغات،
مراقب جوده لمصنع
لحوم، يجيد اللغة
الانجليزية والتسويق
- لديه إقامه في اليمن
يرغب بالعمل كمندوب
مبيعات أو أي عمل
مناسب. ٧٣٥٦٩٤٣٩

٢ عمرو محمد ناجي
محمود، بكالوريوس
تسويق وإنتاج إداري،
حاصل على دبلوم
سكرتارية في مجال
الحاسوب. حاصل على
عدة دورات في التنمية

٢ بكالوريوس تجارة
تخصص محاسبه
دبلوم الدراسات العليا
تخصص محاسبه -
دبلوم اللغة الانجليزية،
خبره خمس عشر سنه
في المحاسبه
والمرجع في العديد
من الحركات التجارية
والصناعيه حاصل على
إجازة محاسب
قانوني. ٧٣٥٥٨٧٨٧٦
أو ٧٧٧٧٧٤٥٢

٢ علي هزاع الجنيد،
سواق معدات ثقيله
وخفيفه، خبره مدتها
١٢ سنه، عملت لدى
شركات نفطيه سائق
معدات ثقيله لمدة ٨
سنوات (شبول -
بوكلين - وايت -
قاطرات وغيرها) يريد
العمل لدى أي شركه
أو في الخليج.
٧١٣٢٠٧٢٧٢

٢ عبد الرحمن العامري -
معلم كبير في الانميوم
- خبره ١٠ سنوات،
يريد العمل لدى أي
شركة المنيوم أو في
أحد دول الخليج، أجد
اللغة الانجليزية كتابة
ونطقا. ٧٧٣٣٢٥٥٥٠

٢ فلسطيني حاصل على
بكالوريوس هندسة
كمبيوتر عام ٩٧، مدير
سابق لمعهد لغات،
مراقب جوده لمصنع
لحوم، يجيد اللغة
الانجليزية والتسويق
- لديه إقامه في اليمن
يرغب بالعمل كمندوب
مبيعات أو أي عمل
مناسب. ٧٣٥٦٩٤٣٩



٢ مروان عبدالله
العشاري.الرخصه
الدوليه لقياده
الحاسوب(KDL)و
دبلوم لغه إنجليزيه
ودبلوم سكرتاريه في
الحاسوب.شهاده(IT)
في الصيانه وبرمجه
الحاسوب وخبره لا تقل
عن سنه في هندسه
الحاسوب وتركيبه
وتصميم الشبكات.
٧١١٦٣٩٩٩٠

٢ بكالوريوس محاسبه
-إجاده المحادثه
والكتابه بصوره جيده
للغه الانجليزيه. دبلوم
سكرتاريه كمبيوتر
- خبره ٧سنوات
محاسب.

٢ بكالوريوس لغه
إنجليزيه+دبلوم
سكرتاريه في
الكمبيوتر دبلوم
تسويق. يرغب في
العمل لدى شركه في
مجال يتطلب اللغه
الإنجليزيه.
٧٧٧٠٠٤٢٠٧

٢ بكالوريس هندسه
الاتصالات
والألكترونيات، دبلوم
في اللغه الإنجليزية
(مستوى متقدم في
اللغه) هناك العديد من
شهادات خبره من يمن
موبايل وشركه توتال
النفطيه. ٢٥٤١٤٠ /٠١
أو ٧٧٠٨٥٧٣٧



١٧٧ طوارئ الكهرباء
١٧١ طوارئ المياه
١٩٩ طوارئ الشرطة
١١٨ الإستعلامات
١٩١ الأطفال
١٩٤ حوادث (المرور)
٣٥٢٧٠/١٧ الشؤون الداخلية
٢٠٣٥٤٤/٧ الشؤون الخارجية
٧٥٢٣٣٧ تليم
٢٥٠٧٦١/٣ الهجرة
٣٣٢٠٠/١٢ التلفزيون
٣٧٢٠٦١ الإذاعة
٣٠٣١٣/٣ الصليب الاحمر
١١١٢٦٢/٣ مؤسسة الباصات للتنقل داخل المدن

الوزارات

١/٢٩٠٢٠٠ رئاسة الجمهورية
١/٤٩٠٨٠٠ رئاسة الوزراء
١/٥٤٥١٣٣ وزارة الأشغال العامة والطرق
١/٢٧٤٤٣٩ وزارة الاوقاف والارشاد
١/٥٣٥٠٣١ وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
١/٢٦٨٥٨٣ وزارة الثروة السمكية
١/٢٧٤٦٤٠ وزارة الثقافة
١/٢٩٤٥٧٩ وزارة الخدمة المدنية والتأمينات
١/٢٧٦٤٠٤ وزارة الدفاع
١/٢٨٢٩٦٣ وزارة الزراعة والري
١/٢٦٦٢٨٩ وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية والعمل
١/٤٠٢٢١٣ وزارة الشؤون القانونية
١/٢٥٢٣١١ وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان
١/٤٧٢٩١٣ وزارة الشباب والرياضة
١/٢٣٥٤٦٢ وزارة الصناعة والتجارة
١/٢٣٣٥١٢ وزارة العدل
١/٢٢٠٠٥٠ وزارة السياحة
١/٤٠٢٣٥٤ وزارة المغتربين
١/٢٠٢٣٠٩/١٠ وزارة النفط والمعادن
١/٢٨٩٥٧٧ وزارة شؤون الداخلية
١/٢٦٠٩٠٠ وزارة النقل
١/٤٤٤٨٣١ وزارة حقوق الانسان
١/٢٣١٤٦٠ وزارة الاتصالات وتقنية المعلومات
١/٢٧٢٧٤٢ وزارة الادارة المحلية
١/٢٧٤٠٠٨ وزارة الاعلام
١/٢٥٠١٠١ وزارة التخطيط والتعاون الدولي
١/٢٥٢٧٣٢ وزارة التربية والتعليم
١/٥٣٧٩١٤ وزارة الخارجية
١/٢٣٣٧٠١ وزارة الداخلية
١/٢٦٠٣٦٥ وزارة المالية
١/١٧٥٢٢٢٠٢ وزارة المواصلات
١/٤١٨٢٨٩ وزارة المياه والبيئة
١/٢٢١١٩٦ وزارة الكهرباء

مستشفى الكويت	ت: ٠١٢٨٣٢٨٣	معهد كاروكوس	ت: ٥/٥٢٢٤٣٤
مستشفى السعودي	ت: ٠١٢٣٣٣١٣	معهدايبكتك	ت: ٥١٠٦١٣ - ٢٤٠٨٢٣
مستشفى ازال	ت: ٠١٢٠٠٠٠٠	ف: ٢٦٥٥٣٧	
	ت: ٠١٢١١٢٣١/٠		

شركات طيران

طيران اليمنية	٥٠٠٦٠٠
السعيدة	٣٥٠٨٠٠
الإماراتية	٥٦٥٦٥٦
الإثيوبية	٤٤٤٤٤٢
الألمانية (لوفتهانزا)	٤٢٧٩٩٣
التركية	٢١٣٤٠٠
السعودية	٤٤٥٩٧٠
القطرية	٥٠٦٥٧٤
العربية للطيران	٥٠٦٣٠٠
طيران الخليج	٤٤٠٠٠١
المصرية	٤٤١٠٤١
	٣٧٥٠٦١

فنادق

فندق ميكورر صنعا	ت: ٠١٢٤٦٩٦٧-٦٦
فندق شمر	ت: ٠٢٣٢٨٦٦٦-٢٣
فندق شيرتون	ت: ٠٢٢٤٦٩٦٧-٦٦
فندق مومبيك	ت: ٠١٢٣٧٥٠٠
فندق فرساي	ت: ٠١٥٤٦٦٦٦-٦٦
فندق سبا	ت: ٥٤٦٠٠٠
فندق ريلاكس ان	ت: ٠١٤٤٩٨٧١
فندق لازوردي	ت: ٤٠٤٠٣٠/٣/٤٠
فندق تاج صيدة رزدينس	ت: ٠١٤٢٣٠٣٠

مكاتب ترجمة

الشهاب لخدمات الترجمة:(عربي- إنجليزي)(إنجليزي - عربي)
تلفون: ٧٧٧٧٦٣٢٠٢ أو ٧٧٣٠٠٨٦٨٦ - فاكس:
٤٢٠٦٥٧/٠١
إيميل: gmail.com yemen.sts

معاهد

معهد يالي	ت: ٤٤٨٠٣٩ -
معهد التي	ت: ٤٤٥٤٨٢/٣/٤
معهد اللغة الألمانية	ف: ٤٤٨٠٣٧
المعهد البريطاني	ت: ٢٢٤٢٣١
لغات والكمبيوتر	ف: ٥٥٧٤١٥

مطاعم

مطعم ومخبازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
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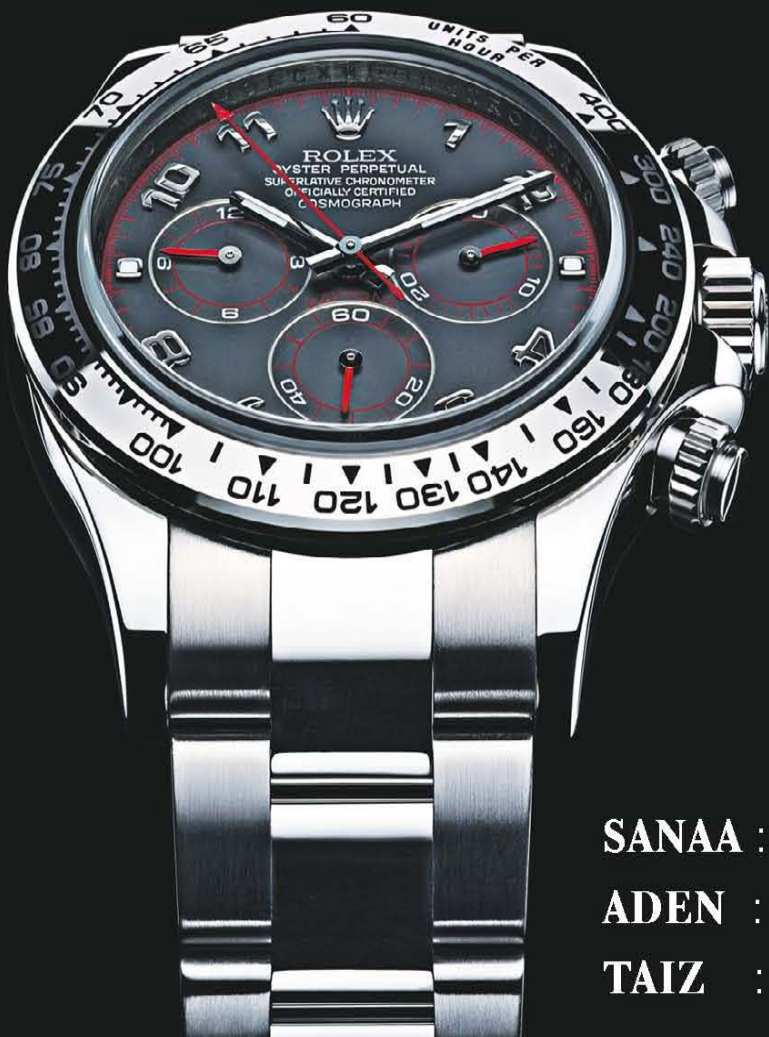


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