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Dozens killed as Sa'ada clashes become fierce

By: Mohammed Bin Sallam

SA'ADA, June 25 — Bloody confrontations between the Yemeni army and Houthi loyalists have become fierce in several Sa'ada districts, most notably in the areas of Jama'a, Jesr Madar and Jesr Al-Khanaq in Kataf district, where dozens on both sides were killed, informed tribal sources from the restive governorate said Wednesday.

Other tribal sources note that Houthis and army troops have been swapping control of Mahdha area near the south entrance to Sa'ada city following a week of fierce clashes that killed dozens more on both sides.

Yemeni army troops in Mirran are attempting to advance toward strategic positions in an attempt to free several military units besieged by Houthi gunmen in the area.

"Houthis have been working hard since the confrontations erupted to drive military forces from Mirran area, which is believed to be their main strategic position, the starting point of their operations and the home area of their slain leader, Hussein Badraddin Al-Houthi, whom the army killed in September 2004," the sources say.

The army-affiliated 26September.net reports that government forces have taken over most strategic positions in Bani Muadth district, once used by Houthis in their fight against the troops, noting that nothing remains in the area except a few pockets of resistance, which the web site expects to be eliminated in the hours to come.

The site quoted what it calls "official Sa'ada sources" as saying that military forces are preparing to raid both Haidan and Matra areas, the latter of which is field leader Abdulmalik Al-Houthi's main stronghold. The government believes that senior Houthi fighters are entrenching in these areas.

Media sources expect fierce fighting to occur if the Yemeni army attacks the main stronghold of Houthis' leader in



Military reports say that government forces have taken over most strategic positions in Sada'a.

Matra, which was hit with hundreds of rockets when a wave of confrontations erupted between both conflicting sides during the second week of May.

According to 26September.net, government troops have seized control of Al-Ammar and Al-Saifi areas and now are advancing toward Dhahian city, located 8 kilometers north of the provincial capital.

Houthi relatives deny the authenticity of reports published by pro-government media outlets, claiming that they are strongly resisting all offensives by government troops against their strategic positions while maintaining that their current capacity to defend themselves and fight the Yemeni army is better than before.

The Yemeni Socialist Party-affiliated Aleshteraki.net has quoted informed sources as saying that Houthi gunmen shot down an MI-8 helicopter at 10 a.m.

Tuesday as it hovered over the 17th Military Division, which has been besieged for more than a month, in an attempt to supply its troops with food and ordinance.

The site's sources say that members of the 17th Military Division — besieged in Mirran area for 44 days now — are angry at the government's seeming indifference toward releasing them, so they've begun telephoning media outlets to complain about their harsh conditions.

The besieged troops say they lack basic living necessities such as food, water and medication, particularly as they are subjected to frequent Houthi assaults. They note that sympathetic boys in the area had been supplying them with food until Houthis discovered this and stopped them from doing so two days ago.

The besieged troops include division

commander Abdulaziz Al-Shahari, whom Houthis blame for intensifying the blockade on various Mirran villages after a July 2007 ceasefire agreement reached by both sides in Doha went into effect. Houthis further accuse Al-Shahari, a Salafi extremist, of insulting Zaidi ideology.

On Sunday, Houthis shot dead Mohammed Al-Fadhli, head of the 10th Military Division's training unit, in Al-Sama as he was surveying the area prior to a planned attack against the strongholds of Houthi leaders in Matra district.

Houthi field leader's condition

Asked about the condition of Abdulmalik Al-Houthi, whose arm was injured in clashes with the army a few days ago, one of his relatives responded to the Yemen Times by telephone on Wednesday that the field leader is in

good condition, adding that he is continuing to lead battles against Yemeni government troops.

Al-Houthi's relative further denied the veracity of media reports alleging that the leader had been killed.

Human situation

Regarding the human situation in the war-ravaged governorate, sources from the provincial capital say that dozens of farmers demonstrated Sunday in front of the city's government complex, protesting against the authorities, who aren't allowing them to transport their agricultural products to Sana'a.

The same sources went on to say that, "Farmers demonstrated after their vehicles filled with fruits and vegetables weren't allowed to travel to Sana'a," noting that despite their top quality, fruit

sales are poor.

According to the sources, a military checkpoint in Amran's Harf Sifyan district is contributing to complicating the entry of food and fuel supplies to Sa'ada, as well as the transport of Sa'ada agricultural products to other areas.

Additionally, local residents complain that Sa'ada city suffers frequent nightly blackouts lasting for hours due to lack of diesel supplies needed by the city's electrical generators. They add that the price of propane gas has exceeded YR 2,000 per cylinder.

Residents further reveal that the numbers of displaced families evacuating their rural homes for Sa'ada city are on the increase, expressing concern that epidemics may spread among these displaced families due to lack of basic services.

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MPS say: no to genital mutilation, 18 is minimum marriage age, juveniles cannot be punished as adults

By: **Kawkab Al-Thaibani**
For the **Yemen Times**

SANA'A, June 24 — A two-day workshop in Parliament concluded that the minimum marriage age in Yemen should be 18, and the sponsors of both brides and grooms should be punished if they allow them to marry under this age.

The workshop's participants also concluded that juvenile delinquents between the ages of 15 and 18 are not equal to adult criminals. They further recommended laws banning female genital mutilation.

The workshop covered three main areas: the criminality of juveniles, female genital mutilation, and the minimum age of marriage. These three subjects were chosen because the existing laws concerning them are not specific enough and are often ignored.

This workshop was arranged by Parliament, the Higher Council for Motherhood and Childhood, and the Yemeni Network Combating Violence Against Women known as SHIMA, under the sponsorship of the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), OXFAM International, and Save the Children, a worldwide children's rights organization. Attendees included members of the Sharia Committee, who matches the constitutional laws with Islamic sharia law, Parliament members (MPs), doc-

tors and human rights activists.

"The main purpose of the workshop is to amend the laws that did not provide protection to children," said Naseem Ur-Rehman, UNICEF's communications director.

Ur-Rehman said that he heard about Nojoud Al-Ahdal Nasser, the young girl who went to court to ask for a divorce from her almost 30-year-old husband. He added that there are many cases like Nojoud's which go unnoticed. "We want to end the silent suffering," he told the attendees.

In April, after Nojoud's case was published in news sources around the world, the Safe Maternity Act presented by the health committee failed to pass in Parliament. The act included a minimum age of 18 for marriage, punishment for families who marry their children off earlier and a ban on genital mutilation. The Sharia Committee refused the act because they said that the minimum age for marriage in Islam is not definite.

Parliament President Yahia Al-Ra'i and religious scholar Ahmed Abdul-Razaq Al-Rukaihi, who is also a member of the Sharia Committee, said that they will take these recommendations into account when drafting the laws.

Minimum age of Marriage

The suggestion to specify the marriage age faced more objections than the

other two subjects addressed during the workshop. Specifically, the Sharia Committee found it difficult to define a specific minimum age of marriage. Hassan Al-Sheikh, a scholar and Sharia Committee member, said that he was confused after what he heard in the workshop. "I am afraid that if we stop early marriage, we could create troubles for young people," said Al-Sheikh.

Jabr Abdullah, a religious scholar, said that the ability to have sex could start from the age of nine.

Law professor Ali Hassan Al-Sharafi told the scholars that nothing in the proposal should worry them. He mentioned two main things about adopting a minimum age for marriage. First, he pointed out the dispute among Islamic scholars about the acceptability of early marriage. "This is a good thing to use in our favor; we should consider the most suitable opinion," said Al-Sharafi. He added that in Islam, there are things considered mobah [neither forbidden nor obligated], which he said would include creating a minimum age for marriage.

The attendees objected to the current law that states that the young girl can be married if she is ready for sex. Attendees said that readiness is not measurable, and that young girls are vulnerable to exploitation.

Scholar Al-Rukaihi said that he was really moved when he understood the

negative health impacts of early marriage brought up during the workshop, such as obstetric fistula [a common ailment among child brides who give birth that causes permanent incontinence and physical pain]. "Honestly, I was affected by what I saw," he said.

Another attendee, Huda Al-Yafe'i, the head of the orphan sector in Al-Saleh Social Foundation for Development, said that legislators have to differentiate between early marriage and early pregnancy. "As a teacher, I have seen many girls who go astray and to stop them from marrying is not good."

Others objected to the idea of differentiating between early marriage and early pregnancy because to control that is not attainable, and marriage is not limited to pregnancy. PM Shawqi Al-Qadhi said that marriage is not only about sex, it is a whole new life for girls who are often unprepared for its stresses.

Attendee Jamila Al-Ra'abi said that early marriage does not solve any problems, but rather creates more. "Early marriages makes lots of orphans, and causes a lot of pain for young mothers," she said.

According to a study by the Gender Development Research and Studies Center in Sana'a University in 2005 early marriages trigger social, psychological and health problems like obstet-

ric fistula, malnutrition, psychological trauma, maternal and child mortality . Early marriage also increases a girl's vulnerability to domestic abuse by both the husband and her in-laws. Early marriage forces girls to drop out of school, which dramatically affects the country's development as a whole. Other groups like the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and the World Health Organization (WHO) have also condemned the practice.

Criminal Responsibility:

Criminal responsibility was discussed in two respects: legality and the religious background for lawmaking. Al-Sharafi said that there is a difference between puberty and adulthood. Al-Sharafi and other attendees quoted the Qur'anic verse that says, "And try orphans (as regards their intelligence) until they reach the age of marriage; if then you find sound judgment in them, release their property to them." They said that this verse showed that puberty does not mean adulthood, and criminal responsibility should be measured this way. A juvenile offender at the age of 15 can be punished with between 10 to 20 years in prison for a crime, but cannot be executed for murder. "His young age should be taken as an extenuating circumstance in major crimes, and he should get half the sentence for minor ones," said Al-Sharafi.

Scholar Al-Rukaihi objected to this, saying that some people might use juveniles to kill others. Al-Qadhi responded that he understood the fears of the religious scholars, but juveniles shouldn't be punished for others' mistakes. Al-Sharafi agreed that the one who incited the child to commit a crime should be punished as if he was the perpetrator.

Genital Mutilation:

Despite the fact that most of the PMs said that they did not believe that Yemenis perform female genital mutilation, the Health Survey of the Yemeni Family, conducted by the government in 2003, showed that over 21 percent of Yemeni women are exposed to this extremely harmful practice.

Yemen has five main governorates that still perform female genital mutilation: Hodeidah (97.3 percent), Mahrah (96.6 percent), Hadhramout (96.5 percent), Aden (82.2 percent), and Sana'a Capital Secretariat (45.5 percent).

"I do not think that genital mutilation is rampant, but it is neither forbidden nor an obligation and therefore it is acceptable if we stop doing it to prevent the damage," said Al-Sheikh.

Genital mutilation has dangerous consequences for female reproductive health in both the short- and long-term, according to the UNFPA and the WHO, among a large number of non-governmental organizations.

Chinese Vice President attends Sana'a investment symposium

By: **Mahmoud Assamiee**

SANA'A, June 25 — Chinese Vice President Xi Jinping encouraged the developing trade and economic relations between Yemen and China that grew immensely during the past five years.

"The two countries' institutions have realized development in oil and gas exploration as well as clothing and metal production," said Xi in the opening ceremony of the Yemeni-Chinese Investment Symposium held in Sana'a on Wednesday.

He added that Chinese-Yemeni investment cooperation has privileges for Yemen, which has a unique geographical location rich in natural resources, while China has developed technology in the energy, communications, electricity and

construction fields.

"The visit [to Yemen] has reflected the genuine desire of Yemeni leadership and businessmen to create friendship and cooperation between the two countries," said Xi, who called on businessmen to make use of these benefits via investment in Yemen.

For his part, Prime Minister Ali Mujawar indicated that trade between the two countries in 2007 exceeded YR 1.6 billion.

He also spoke about various opportunities for increasing cooperation with Chinese companies in the fields of oil, minerals, fisheries and industrial zones, and welcomed Chinese investments in Yemen.

Head of the Yemeni General Investment Authority (YGIA) Salah Al-

Attar confirmed that the symposium would enhance and develop investment relations between Yemen and China and would enable investors to know the investment climate and opportunities available in different fields.

The head of Chinese Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) reviewed the symposium's program, and indicated that the latest economic developments would be discussed along with the increasing trade between the two countries.

More than 103 Chinese companies and a number of Yemeni businessmen participated in the symposium, which discussed various working papers on introducing investment opportunities. The symposium was organized by the YGIA and CCPIT.

Ahmed Bin Mu'aili: The case of a supposed Yemeni

By: **Kawkab Al-Thaibani**
For **The Yemen Times**

Public prosecutors in the Appeals Court said this week that Ahmed bin Hassan Bin Mu'aili, a controversial figure detained since 1998 for counterfeiting passports, is not actually Yemeni and is putting the country's safety at risk. He is known as the first person to file a civil lawsuit against President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

Bin Mu'aili, who was held in prison without trial for nine years, was tried in 2007 in Special Penal Court, which deals with political and security cases, and was found guilty of counterfeiting passports. He is currently appealing the verdict.

Public prosecution said that as long as his family denies that he is their relative and his nationality is unconfirmed, he is a danger to the country and should be deported. Bin Mu'aili claims that the Political Security Organization, Yemen's intelligence agency, is behind his arrest and detention. He said that public prosecution wants to deport him because he used to work for the organization and knows its political secrets. His case will appear in Appeals Court again this coming Monday, June 30th.

Case background

When he was arrested on Sept. 19, 1998 by the Political Security Organization, known as the PSO, Bin Mu'aili was found with 11 passports on his person.

Charged with counterfeiting passports and identification, he was jailed that same year though his case never went to trial.

The Yemeni Penalty Code, which states that if a minor crime was committed and no trial has occurred within three years since the time of committing the crime, the charges must be dropped. Though the Passport Prosecution Office, the agency that handles investigation of passports and travel documents, dropped the charges against him in 2003, Bin Mu'aili remained in prison without trial.

When the National Organization for

Defending Human Rights and Freedoms, known as HOOD, learned of Bin Mu'aili's plight in 2005, the organization filed a compensatory civil case against President Saleh in 2006. The president Saleh also heads the PSO, the agency for which Bin Mu'aili said he worked.

This was the first known civil case filed against President Saleh, according to the U.S. State Department's 2006 country report on Yemen's human rights practices.

In 2006, the South Western Sana'a Court ended up rejecting HOOD and Bin Mu'aili's civil suit against President Saleh. The court determined that the president wasn't directly accountable for Bin Mu'aili's unexplained prison time. At this point, Bin Mu'aili still hadn't been put on trial yet.

In August 2006, Bin Mu'aili appealed this ruling before the Civilian Branch of the Capital Secretariat of Sana'a's Court of Appeals, which reversed the ruling and summoned the president to attend the next court session in order to respond to the lawsuit. Shortly thereafter, government authorities submitted the judge who reversed the decision for judicial inspection.

In 2007, the government's criminal case against Bin Mu'aili's finally went to trial in the Special Penal Court, where he was found guilty and sentenced to seven years in prison.

Bin Mu'aili appealed the verdict and its seven year prison sentence and is currently being re-tried in Appeals Court.

Special Penal Court appeal happening now

At a June 16 court hearing, Bin Mu'aili pleaded with the judge, "I am in your thima [responsibility before Allah]! I've been at the Central Prison for nine years and I've been abandoned. Even if I'm not a Yemeni, treat me as a human being!"

On Monday, Judge Mohammed Al-Hakimi, head of the Special Penal Court, adjourned Bin Mu'aili's case for a week. In this new trial, the judge will allow Bin Mu'aili's defense team to call witnesses,

in addition to permitting Bin Mu'aili's lawyers and relatives to visit him in prison to help him round up these witnesses.

The prosecution claims that the affects of Bin Mu'aili's crimes – forging passports and identification cards – are ongoing matters of national security, citing this as the reason he has remained imprisoned since 1998 and went without trial until last year.

Is he Yemeni?

Prosecutor Sa'eed Al-Aqel said in court this month that Bin Mu'aili's brother, Sheikh Mohsin Bin Mu'aili, denies their familial ties.

Al-Aqel further noted that Bin Mu'aili spent his early childhood in Saudi Arabia, where he obtained the 11 different passports that were found on his person in 1998. According to prosecutors, the passports all had photos of Bin Mu'aili with different names, including "Ahmed Aisa Bin Mu'aili" and "Ahmed Bin Aisa Khader Al-Rashid."

Bin Mu'aili previously told judge Al-Hakimi that he'd cut ties with many of his family members for shunning him since before his birth when his father married his mother, who was from a lower class.

He maintains that when he was young, his relatives told him he had to change his name on his passport due to a revenge case, although he now realizes that they had lied about the revenge case and did it to exclude him from the family name.

The 62-year-old is married to two women, a Yemeni and an Egyptian. His daughter, Laheeb Bin Mu'aili, 17, lives in Egypt.

His lawyers say that at next Monday's court session, they'll summon Bin Mu'aili's niece to testify that her uncle is indeed a Yemeni citizen. The court hasn't responded to Bin Mu'aili's request to submit to DNA testing to prove his nationality. Last month, a 45-person committee made up of Parliamentarians, journalists and human rights activists was established to support Bin Mu'aili.

Yemen to have a National Law for Refugees

By: **Hamed Thabet**

SANA'A, June 22 — The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees agency in Yemen said on Saturday that it will institute new measures, include issuing new IDs, as well as promoting a new national law for refugee protection to ensure better quality of life for refugees in Yemen.

"For the first time, the Yemeni Parliament will discuss a draft, including several items to protect refugees in Yemen," stated Nabil Othman, UNHCR deputy representative in Yemen. He added that the law is still just a draft.

"A committee comprised of UNHCR and the Human Rights Ministry will create these laws and then present them to Parliament as soon as possible. The draft also will include some new laws, while at the same time renewing recent laws," noted Samer Haddadin, senior protection officer for UNHCR in Yemen.

The draft law will include a definition of refugees, the process for refugees, refugees' observance toward the Yemeni government and vice versa, and in which aspects the government will take responsibility for caring for refugees. Haddadin notes that many other laws will be added to the new draft law – called the National Law for Refugees – and soon presented to the Yemeni Parliament.

Haddadin explained that the Yemeni government is who will decide whether to have this law or not, while UNHCR certainly will support the Yemeni government in all it wants in order to have the new law.

Yemen is one of the countries that signed the 1951 convention relating to the status of refugees, in which Yemen committed to host refugees and provide them protection, enabling them to share the same rights as its own citizens.

Since the 1990s, Yemen has received thousands of refugees; however, in recent years, the number of refugees has doubled due to poor political and social conditions in the Horn of Africa. Although the Yemeni economy is hurting, it still opens its doors to refugees.

Difficulties integrating, discrimination and lack of protection were and still are the main issues about which African refugees in Yemen complain.

Othman notes that most urban refugees face problems regarding housing, such as rent issues and finding accommodations. However, "There's a lawyer for each problem and that lawyer's duty is to determine a solution between the refugee and the Yemeni citizen," he adds.

The Human Rights Ministry is calling for a special law to identify refugee status in Yemen, maintaining that many

problems will be solved through such a law. "Currently in Yemen, there's a big problem and misunderstandings because only some refugees consider themselves refugees in Yemen, while a great number see Yemen as a stop on their way to other countries," explains Sara Al-Arasi, a member of the Human Rights Ministry's international law department.

Although the total number of refugees registered with UNHCR in Yemen is 126,500, this doesn't reflect actual numbers. According to Othman, "We know Yemen has a great number of refugees, but we can't determine the exact number. For this reason, we want them to come to our offices to register and get new identification cards."

He continues, "These new ID cards will guarantee their protection, whereas their current cards can expire, which is why they face many problems with Yemeni security because they don't renew them."

The current identification card only bears the UNHCR logo, but the new ones will include the Yemeni government logo as well, which means it will be similar in status to a Yemeni citizen's ID card. As Othman explains, "This will help refugees because when

security forces or soldiers see the Yemeni logo, they'll show some respect."

Othman says new registration centers will open soon so that refugees can obtain the new ID cards or card renewals, noting that this effort will be done in cooperation with the Yemeni government.

"Here in Yemen, there's cooperation with the Yemeni government in order to protect all refugees from harm and discrimination, but this requires funding and it's well known that Yemen currently is facing economic challenges," Haddadin points out.

According to Amin Al-Yusufi, head of the Human Rights Ministry's Africa department, refugees encounter many problems, beginning with their transport to Yemen on smuggling vessels.

"Catching smugglers is one of the Yemeni government's hardest jobs because of Yemen's lengthy coastline and also because smugglers know where and when they can reach the coast," Al-Yusufi says, adding that, "Yemeni coast guards aren't qualified or trained to catch professional smugglers, which is why Yemen now seeks international assistance in catching such smugglers."

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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The PADZEY project is a project resulting from the cooperation between French Government (French Development Agency - AFD) and Yemeni Government. The project aims to support rural development in animal production areas in order to alleviate poverty in pilot rural areas of Yemen (Taiz and Wadi Mawr-Tihama).

The PADZEY project invites qualified candidates to apply for the following position:

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Required qualifications:

- Education: University degree in animal production or veterinary medicine /science with good knowledge of the animal husbandry and nutrition.
- Five or more than five years of practical experience in the field of the livestock development, extension and training.
- The candidates should have experience in dealing with rural communities in extension delivery and on-farm demonstrations.
- Candidates from the targeted area are most preferable.

Only male candidates can apply for this position.
Interested applicants should send their CVs within 10 days of this advertisement.

Only short listed candidates will be contacted for an interview

IN Brief

IBB
Earthquake hit al-Makhader region in Ibb

A middle-ranged earthquake hit on Tuesday al-Makhader region of Ibb governorate.

The Earthquake Study and Observation Center has mentioned that the earthquake observation stations of the center registered on Tuesday at 6:15 PM, local time, a middle-ranged earthquake measuring 3 on the Richter Scale centered in al-Makhader region of Ibb governorate.

Session on spreading health culture concluded in Ibb

Ibb governorate concluded on Monday a training course on spreading health culture and population policies for 20 volunteers which was organized by Yemeni Family Care Association in cooperation with women's charitable institution funded by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

During the training, participants were introduced to lectures on reproductive health, family planning, the benefits of breastfeeding, and spacing between births as well as prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.

ADEN**Tunisian investors delegation arrives in Aden**

A delegation of Tunisian investor in the field of maritime fishing arrived in Aden on Tuesday for a several-day visit. In a statement to Saba, head of the Tunisian delegation Noor Ba Obaad said that the visit aims to acquaint investment opportunities available in Aden in the field of fish, create a partnership with Yemeni investors.

He pointed that the delegation's talks with Yemeni officials would include the possibility of signing a number of agreements to set up joint fishery projects between the two countries.

Yemen, OIC concludes combating AIDS disease session

Women's Society for Sustainable Development in cooperation with the Organization for International Cooperation (OIC) concluded on Monday an awareness campaign on combating AIDS disease for 20 journalists from various media means that lasted for two days.

During the session, participants recognized lectures and on the concept of AIDS, ways of transmission, how to prevent it and the role of media in educating all segments of society and spreading awareness to limit this disease.

Cuban medical activities reviewed in Aden

Rector of Aden University Abdul Aziz Bin Habtor discussed on Monday with a Cuban medical mission on its activities in the faculty of medicines and its scientific role in the university.

During the meeting, Bin Habtor praised the Cuban medical experiences which contributed to upgrading the faculty since its establishment, pointing to its high level due to efforts of foreign missions in the field of medicine.

For his part, deputy head of the Cuban mission Luis Soto said the meeting also dealt with the difficulties and problems that face the mission.

SANA'A**Cabinet approves plan of spreading intellectual awareness to reject extremism**

The Cabinet approved on Tuesday on plan of spreading political and intellectual awareness among youths to reject thoughts of extremism and sedition.

The plan was presented by ministerial committee headed by minister of information.

The cabinet asked the concerned ministries to draw an executive program for the plan to be then approved.

According to the ministerial committee, the plan aims at facing risks and challenges surrendering the Yemeni society and damaging republican system and national principles of the country.

Meanwhile, the Cabinet ratified the 2007-2008 Arab Youths Charter which was suggested by recent Damascus summit last March.

The charter is to support Arab youths programs which focus on protecting Arab and Islamic identity and to protect Islamic and Arab values and youths from extremism.

The charter states to set up Arab fund to finance small, medium and big sports projects and offices to offer job opportunities for university students.

Moreover, the cabinet agreed on a memo president by minister of justice over making amendments on the paragraph No. 3 for the article No.1 of the Arab Anti-terror agreement. The agreement was approved by Arab League over efforts of combating terror.

Educational program in Yemen reviewed

Deputy Minister of Education for Training and Qualification Sector Abdullah Lamlas held talks on Tuesday in Sana'a with Director of Yemeni-American Program for Improving Education Prof. Ernest O'Neil on the educational activities which are implemented by the program in the targeted governorates of Sana'a, Amran, Mareb and Shabwa.

The meeting confirmed the necessity to extend the program to include new Governorates in order to draw a work plan in this regard till 2012.

The plan would include implementing school buildings, training and qualifying teachers, social participation (parents councils) and other educational programs.

On the other hand, Lamlas held talks on Tuesday with head of Humanitarian

and Educational Research Unit in UNESCO Dr. Maeen Hilmi al-Hamirani over educational programs and activities implemented by the UNESCO in Yemen.

The two sides evaluated Teacher Training Program of the Ministry of Education which is financed by the UNESCO.

Yemen, Somalia sign educational MOU

Yemen and Somalia signed on Tuesday a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on education for the years 2008 – 2010.

The agreement, which was singed by Minister of Education Abdul-Salam al-Jawfi and Somali Minister of Education and Culture Aydid Abdullahi Hanaf, includes 150 annual scholarships for Somali students to study in the Yemeni university.

Under the agreement, Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training has to present 50 financial grants for the Somali students in Community College and technical institutes.

It also states that education ministry has to offer technical support in field of teachers training and grant the center of teacher training in Mogadishu.

The memo also includes exchanging the documents, books and educational issues as well as documenting cooperation between the two national committees for education, culture and science of both countries.

The Somali official hailed Yemeni grant for Somalia, particularly in the field of receiving the immigrants and offering educational scholarships.

Yemen calls for increasing humanitarian assistances to African refugees

A member of Foreign Relations and Expatriate Affairs Committee in the Parliament Basaam al-Shatar discussed on Tuesday with the representative of

Doctor Without Borders (DWB) medical and humanitarian activities carried out by DWB in Yemen.

The talks dealt with medical and humanitarian assistances provided by the DWB to refugees who fled from the Horn of Africa to the country.

Al-Shatar showed appreciation humanitarian and medical activities financed by the organization, pointing to the importance of increasing those human services particularly for African refugees in Yemen.

CSCO seeks to support Yemen technical education

Minister of Technical Education and Vocational Training Ibrahim Hajri discussed on Tuesday with the regional director of American company Sisco Systems Inc. (CSCO) Yaman Abu Saleh the possibility to sign an understanding memo to support technical institutes in Yemen.

Under the would agreement, the company will support technical and vocational institutes and community colleges with modern educational systems and set up a modern database linking them together.

The two sides reviewed the objectives of the CSCO academy to develop and update institutions of technical education as well as training teachers.

Hajri hailed the CSCO's efforts to develop technical education, making reference the importance of its partnership with private sector to improve the education level in Yemen.

Al-Alimi sees off UAE ambassador

Deputy Prime Minister for security and defense affairs Rashad al-Alimi received on Tuesday the United Arab Emirates ambassador in Sana'a Ali Al-Awani on the occasion of ending his tenure in Yemen.

During the meeting, al-Alimi expressed appreciation for distinctive relation between the two countries in

the areas of defense and security, particularly with regard to rehabilitating and training Yemeni security personal and exchanging security information.

He highlighted the ambassador's efforts to strengthen the bilateral cooperation between his country and Yemen, particularly in political, economic, military and security forces fields.

Yemen, EU talk on security cooperation

Interior Minister Mutaheer al-Masari held Tuesday talks with a representative of the European Union to the United State, the French judge Jean-Pierre on aspects of security cooperation between Yemen and the EU, particularly in field of combating terrorism.

During the meeting, Jean-Pierre praised the effort made by Yemen in the fighting against terrorism and its latest efforts in the field.

MUKALLA**Hadramout governor receives Tunisian delegation**

Hadramout governor Salam al-Khambashi held talks on Monday with the delegation of Tunisia farming and fishing union, who is currently visiting the country.

The talks focused on possibilities of setting up Tunisian investments in fisheries field in Yemen and marketing fishing products of the governorate.

The governor welcomed the Tunisian investments in the governorate, especially in fishing as the governorate is considered one of the country's governorates that has excellent quality of fish. He said that there are 20 fisheries associations in the governorate and 11, 080 fishermen.

The head of the Tunisian delegation affirmed joint disease of both countries to enhance their historical and brotherly relationship, saying that the Tunisian production of fish is between 110,000 to 150,000 tons yearly.

Their News

Japan Earmarks \$1.5 million of its Contribution to UNHCR To help Yemen in Hosting African Refugees

Sana'a, Embassy of Japan, 24 June 2008: The Government of Japan has decided to earmark for Yemen a sum of US\$1.5 million of its contribution to UNHCR this year to help Yemen in hosting refugees from Somalia and other parts of East Africa. The earmarked funds will be utilized to implement varied programs of UHCR, for African refugees in Yemen.

Japan is one of the largest donors to UNHCR for decades and will continue to actively cooperate with the Organization I providing humanitarian and other assistance to refugees throughout the world, including those in distress in this part of the region, and to lessen the burden of the Yemeni Government to deal with the growing influx of refugees from the African Horn in recent years.

WB- Yemen Country Portfolio Performance Review

The World Bank office in Sana'a held on Tuesday a successful Country Portfolio Performance Review (CPPR) workshop, 2008 and attended by key cabinet ministers, all heads of World Bank Project Implementation Units. Other invitees were government officials, parliamentarians, donors, and some Bank Task Team Leaders as well as staff from the World Bank office in Sana'a. The workshop was co-chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister of Planning and International Cooperation and the World Bank Country Director. The discussion was constructive honest and lively, leading to an endorsement of the proposed action plan prepared by the CPPR Committee. The CPPR Committee consists of representatives from the ministry of planning, the ministry of finance and the Bank country office. It meets regularly and is seen as a valuable instrument to address overall project implementation issues.

The key messages from the event: Great appreciation of the Bank support by the Government to Yemen and the good quality of support that led to the enhanced improvement of portfolio performance.

Over the past few years, the World Bank portfolio performance and funds ratio of disbursements made substantial improvement when compared to the MNA region and the Bank as a whole.

The last CPPR exercise was in 2005, there were 5 problem projects out of a portfolio of 19. Now the Bank has none out of a portfolio of 20.

OIC Secretary General lays foundation stone for an endowment for IUIU
OIC Secretary General, Prof. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, laid yesterday, 19th June 2008,

in Kampala the foundation stone for an endowment to expand the Islamic University at Nakawa in Uganda (IUIU). The stone laying ceremony was conducted on the sidelines of the ongoing 35th meeting of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers.

The Secretary General was greeted upon his arrival at the stone laying venue by Ugandan Vice President, Prof. Gilbert Balibaseka Bukenya, the rector of IUIU, Dr. Ahmad Sengendo, and several state ministers as well as a number of top university officials

The IUIU expansion project has been made possible thanks to Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni's donation of a 10-acre piece of land at Nakawa while the funding is provided by the the Islamic Development Bank (IDB).

Addressing attendees at the stone-laying ceremony, Ihsanoglu declared that the IUIU has been a resounding OIC success thanks in large part to the patronage of the Ugandan government combined with support from OIC Member States and a number of benefactors who established the endowment for the university's enlargement. The Secretary General added that the endowment marks a new page in the development of the IUIU.

Following the ceremony Ihsanoglu took a group photo with male and female university students.

The IUIU was established following a decision by the second OIC summit held in 1974 and inaugurated in February 1988. Based in Mbale, Uganda, the IUIU focuses on a wide range of undergraduate and post-graduate subjects.

Leading dubai companies take top honours at middle east call centre awards '08 event

Dnata as top regional call centre, RTA-Salik as best new call centre and cts with the best regional Call Centre manager were some of the top accolades handed out to Dubai companies at the annual Middle East Call Centre Awards '08 Gala Dinner on Tuesday evening this week. With call centres at the regional centres of DHL and TNT in Dubai also picking up trophies, Dubai was the biggest winner on a fun-filled and entertaining evening that has become known as the Middle East Call Centre "Night Of The Year".

According to Dominick Keenaghan, president of event organizers INSIGHTS, "this was the third year that the Awards have been run, and Dubai has never before featured in the two top Awards of Call Centre of the Year and Call Centre Manager of the Year, those categories formerly going to call centres in Riyadh, Muscat and Abu Dhabi. With Dnata winning the former category and Humaira Majid of cts the latter, the two will now

go forward to represent the region at the World Call Centre Congress in Phoenix, USA in September".

Continued Keenaghan, "individual Awards are becoming more difficult to win each year because more and more regional call centres see the immense value of entering the INSIGHTS' Awards competition. Not only does the process of preparing a submission force a thorough analysis and evaluation of ongoing operations and strategies, those activities in themselves valuable exercises to expedite ongoing, internal development and improvement initiatives, but the impact and effects of winning an Award has been demonstrated to have many, unique, galvanizing benefits for employee morale and motivation. In particular, the accolades are a great way to attract senior management's attention to the valuable work going on in the call centre in bottom-line affecting areas such as customer loyalty and retention. We know this because previous Awards winners continue to enter each year in the hope (they tell us) of repeating the joys of winning, being recognized by their regional peers and gaining higher status within their own Other trophies handed out at the Awards 08 event this week included two to Arab National Bank in KSA for "Best Technology Platform" and "Best Quality Assurance Program", SpancoGKS of Qatar for the "Best Internally Developed Call Centre Application", Bupa Arabia of KSA for the "Best Retention & Motivation Program" Award, CrysTelCall of Jordan as "OSP of the Year (less than 71 seats)", Xceed of Egypt for "Best Career & Skill Paths" and "Special Achievement" awards to Etisalat Customer Care Centre and Nada Majid of Zain Bahrain for "Sales Improvement Program" and "Live Cycle Strategist" respectively. In the small Call Centre category of less than 71 seats, Brian D'Costa of DHL was "Manager of the Year" and TNT were "Call Centre of the Year".

The Middle East Call Centre Awards 08 evening was jointly sponsored by the region's leading Call Centre supplier, Avaya and the rapidly growing Dnata Contact Centre.

New campaign urges freedom for media workers

The International Federation for Journalists and its affiliate journalist unions in the Arab world and Iran launched a new campaign to urge more freedom of speech and end violence against journalists, the IFJ reported.

As part of the new campaign, a "Breaking the Chains" report lists the main legal obstacles to freedom of speech in the Arab World and Iran and records cases of sentenced and jailed journalists.

According to IFJ, "these cases give a flavour of the conditions in which journalists work and the atmosphere of intimidation and fear that currently accompanies the exercise of journalism throughout the region."

The campaign lists a series of demands to facilitate the work of the media in the Arab world and Iran and give more freedom to journalists to work professionally. Among the demands are the elimination of imprisonment as a radical sanction used to intimidate journalists and to silence independent media, decriminalization of press offences and the end of disproportionate fines.

Al Mahabbah Awards 2008 to be broadcast on Al Resalah and Million's Poet Channels

The Al Mahabbah Awards Festival 2008 is coming to television screens across the Middle East. The festival, held at Al Raha Beach Theatre in Abu Dhabi from April 24-26, featured several concerts and ceremonies featuring works of art dedicated to the memory of the Prophet (PBUH).

Two months later, the powerful message of the festival lives on and will be broadcast on Al Resalah channel, part of the Rotana network, and the Million's Poet channel, over the course of four weeks.

The Al Mahabbah Festival 2008 was held under the patronage of His Excellency Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi and Supreme Deputy Commander of the UAE Armed Forces and under the honorary Chairmanship of HE Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Foreign Minister of the UAE.

The channels will be airing four of the events held during the Al Mahabbah Festival, the Opening Ceremony signalling the start of the festival, the Classical Concert featuring several Nasheed artists, the inspiring Youth Concert and the Closing Awards Ceremony where the winners were revealed in nine categories.

Starting with the Opening Ceremony which was attended by His Highness Sheikh Diab bin Zayed Al Nahyan, a member of the Executive Council for the Emirate of Abu Dhabi and Head of the Water and Electricity Authority in Abu Dhabi; Sheikh Nahyan bin Chakhtot bin Mubarak Al Nahyan; His Eminence Alhabib Ali Zain ElAbidine Al-Jafari; the cleric Dr. Hamza Yusuf and a large number of leaders, clerics, scholars, businessmen and a group of artists and journalists, the four events will be broadcast every Wednesday for four weeks starting June 25th at 19:35 GMT, 22:35 KSA and ending July 16th with the Closing Awards Ceremony.

Repeats of each episode will be broadcast on the following Thursday at 10:00 GMT, 13:00 KSA.

The Al Mahabbah Awards were started two years ago in response to a series of disrespectful cartoons published in a Danish newspaper depicting the Prophet Mohammed. Thus, the festival was created to promote artistic expressions of love for the Prophet and inspire Muslims all over the world, especially young people, to express their deep love for the Prophet.

The three-day festival attracted a range of artists from around the world and especially Egypt. With Egyptian actor Mohammed Henedi a firm supporter of the festival, a host of actors from Egypt such as Gamal Ismael, Mahmoud Gendy and Mahmoud Yassin attended the festival as well as international guests such as Cynthia Schneider, a professor in USA's Georgetown University and Malek Akkad, a USA-based filmmaker and son of the late filmmaker Mostapha Akkad.

Performing at the festival in the Youth and Classical concerts was a range of Nasheed artists and bands from all ends of the globe, from UAE singer Mohammed Al Mazem to Australian group, the Brothahood. Guest speakers at the event included Al Habib Ali Al Jifri, founder and General Director of the Tabah Foundation for Islamic Research and Dr. Abla Al Kahlawi, Dean of Islamic and Arabic studies at Al-Azhar University in Egypt.

The festival culminated with an Awards Ceremony that announced the winners in nine categories of songs, advertisements, Documentary and TV Programs, Films, Books, Photography, Graphic Arts, Mass Media and Event of the Year.

This year, the Al Mahabba Festival selected His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid, Vice President of the United Arab Emirates, the Prime Minister and Ruler of Dubai, as Personality of the Year, one of the major awards conferred by the festival, in recognition of his call for the establishment of a museum in Dubai for the Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him), the first museum of its kind in the world.

Another major award, Event of the Year, was given to Syrian Mohammed Alhosary and Danish Anders Botter. The former was cited for his initiative to raising awareness about the Prophet, Peace Be Upon Him, through a massive advertising campaign in Danish newspapers. The latter, meanwhile, was recognized for creating a profile in popular social networking site Face book as a reaction to Danish newspapers' decision to reprint pictures depicting the Prophet, Peace Be Upon Him, and generated visits from more than 9,000 members.

Winners of the remaining eight categories of awards include: Best Book, "Noor Mohamed" for British writer Martin Linges; Best Painting "Anasy" for Turkish artist Nasia Souba; Best Picture "Oh Darling Mohammed" for Saudi Bahi Mashat; Best TV Commercial "But Not the Messenger of God" produced by the Global Commission for the Support of the final Prophet; Best Television Program "Following the Steps of the Beloved" for the cleric Amr Khalid, and the production team at Iqra TV channel; Best Website, the last prophet website "lastprophet.info" from Turkey; Best Foreign Song "Tala Albaro Alayna" for the American Native Dean; Best Arabic song "Do not Say the Beloved Prophet Died" for Saudi national Hashim Baroom.

Due to lack of nominated movies for the Best Film Award, the judging panel decided this year to re-honor both the Saudi Muwaffaq Al-Harthi, the producer of the cartoon film "Final Prophet Mohammed", and the name of the late Mustapha Akkad, the director of Al-Resaala movie, after previously being honored at the 1st session.

The public helped in selecting the best foreign song and best Arabic song, through live voting at the youth's ceremony held on the first day of the Festival.

Dr. Amal Al Qubaisi, member of Federal Council of the United Arab Emirates, a member of the Board of Trustees of "Al Mahabbah Awards Festival" said, "The event gave people from all over the world the chance to speak one language - the language of peace that unite the hearts on the love of the Prophet of God, peace be upon him".

Meanwhile, in his speech, Sheikh Habib Al-Jafari stressed on the importance of the Festival to clarify the image of Islam and Muslims.

He called on artists to harness their works in support of the great Prophet, in view of the importance of the message they carry.

This year the event was produced by production company Pyramedia who are better known for their productions of the hit TV shows 'The Million's Poet' and 'Prince of Poets'. Compiled of a team of more than 150 people to produce all the events related to the festival as well as film the entire event which will be aired over the coming weeks, Nashwa Al Ruwaini, Pyramedia's CEO quoted "It was an honour to produce an event of this kind, all our productions are aimed at creating a better image of the Muslim world to people from other regions, an event like this is aimed at smashing the stereotypes that exist about Muslims in this world, and showing to people how important our Prophet Mohammed is to us."

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- Creates SAP Invoice Document based on scanned images of invoices from the Business Workplace relating to different departments.
- Inputs basic data like Invoice #, Invoice date, commitment document reference (for SO/LSO/PO/FWO), invoice receipt date, amount, Currency, House Bank, payment method and other details. When information is incomplete refers back to the invoice source and resolves error. Examples: missing information, incorrect coding, etc.
- For Service Orders (SO) / Limited Service Order (LSO):** Matches the individual invoice line items amount against the SAP Service Entries (SE) and checks the supporting documents for Cost Recovery & auditing purposes. This includes checking the individual SE amount, validity of LSO, value of the LSO, unit rate and quantity as per Service Time Ticket.
For Purchase orders (PO): Matches the individual invoice line items amounts & quantity against the PO line items and Goods Receipt (GR) and contacts buyer for any disputed item.
For Framework Orders and Non PO: Enters the invoice's data as per the information provided in the invoice, enters the coding if available, checks Approval Authority limit and sends to the SAP authorized approvers via Workflow for Electronic Approval.
Verify the prices, quantity, unit rate and other details as per the contract.
- Invoices processed within time frame required to show good picture and build confidence of company to its vendors/customers, also to recover early payment discounts and reduce costs to the operations.
- Validates the invoices according to contracts and Service Orders.
- Notifies approvers in different locations if the service entry reflected on the vendors invoice does not match the service entries.
- Keep all information of rates/contracts/vendor information/employee information/bank information/payments to vendors/payments to employees as confidential when they are with company and when they leave the company.
- Makes follow-ups with various departmental managers on pending/parked invoices sent to their work flows to ensure timely processing of the invoice and payment thereof.
- Process Down Payment for employees as posted in SAP.
- Prepare adjusting entries deductions Notices & Return letters approved from the supervisor.
- Carries out other similar or related duties as requested by AP / Disbursement Supervisor.

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Expression of Interest for Constructing Yemeni Kuwaiti Administration towers and Commercial Complex in Sana'a city

- Yemeni Kuwaiti Real Estate Development Co invites eligible contractors to indicate their expression of interest (EOIs for Constructing Yemeni Kuwaiti Administration towers and Commercial Complex, the project consists of the following components and activities:
 - Commercial center, three floors.
 - Car Parking, two floors.
 - Yemen Kuwait tower, 17 floors above the commercial center, total built up area 5780 SQM.
 - Second tower, 12 floors above the commercial center, total built up area 4108 SQM.
 - Third tower, 8 floors above the commercial center, total built up area of 1792 SQM.
- The interested contractors must provide their prequalification documents
- The interested local contractors must associate with international contractors.
- The client will analyze bidder's documents and send bids including engineering drawings, specifications & the Bill of Quantities to the technically qualified contractors.
- The company is not obliged to accept any proposal without mentioning any reason.
- For any queries, please contact the telephone numbers mentioned below.
- Two hard and two digital copies of the prequalification documents should be delivered to the following address at or before 1: 00 pm on of 5 July,2008

First hard and soft copy:

Yemeni Kuwait Real Estate Development Co
Contact person: Humoud Jassem Al Falah
Position: Deputed Member (Delegate)
Telephone: + 9671 (420563 – 420562)
Fax: + 9671 (420565)

Yemeni Kuwait Real Estate Development Co
Contact person: Rafat Mahmood Siddiq
Position: Manager of Technical Services
Telephone: + 9671 (420563) / +967-733 (706050)
Fax: + 9671 (420565)

Second hard and soft copy:

HS and associates
Contact person: Hani Al Sahooley
Position: general manager
Mobile: + 967-733-219098
Fax: + 967-2-238538
e-nauk: hs@sahooley.com



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Mobile phones and kids: helpful or harmful?

By: Alia Ishaq

Mohammed Ziyad is a nine year old boy who has had his own mobile phone for the last three months. His mom gave it to him in order to keep track of his movements while he is out of home with friends.

"If he is in the house, I take the mobile away from him. But when he is away, I give it to him. It is my way of making sure he is alright and communicating with him when he is on his own," said his mother.

"I like having my own mobile phone, and I only wish mom would have let me pick a better one," said Mohammed. "I want one of the more expensive ones because the kids in school show off with what type of phone they have," he added.

Mohamed said he knows that his mom bought it to check on him while he is away, but he admitted that he makes a few phone calls to his friends as well.

Many kids like Mohammed use mobile phones to exchange photos, music and SMS text messages. They play games with them and sometimes use them more efficiently than adults do.

"My mother asks me to change the programming for her or to find some lost pictures," said Waddah, a 10-year-old boy. "I feel good that I can do this and she cannot. I know everything about my phone and every time there is a new version I pester my mom to buy it for me."

Most of the time, the children's mothers pay for the phone expenses, which are usually calling cards and not phone line bills. Mothers claim that the kids have a fixed budget, although some of the kids admitted that they buy cards on their own if they have money.

"Mom thinks she knows how much I spend on the mobile phone, but she is wrong. She gives me allowances and I save from it to buy new covers, to download tunes or to buy calling cards and she hardly notices," confessed Ali, a 13-year-old boy who has had his mobile phone for the last two years. His current phone is the third one he's



Laith Mahfooz Bamashmos (left), 11 years and Mohammed Ziyad (right), 9 years old talking on their cell phones during a family outing.



owned because he exchanged the others with friends or bought them from the second-hand shops.

Nasser Abdullah, an owner of a video game store on Al-Dhairi Street, said that most of the teenagers and kids who come into his store have mobile phones and that most of them use the phones "badly." He mentioned that what they do the most is send each other songs and video clips. "Sometimes they use them to chat with their girlfriends," he added, pointing out that these kids have a world of their own when they are together and that it's difficult to talk to them.

An expert's warnings

While some experts are warning of the physical and social effects of mobile

phones, its usage around the world had been dramatically increasing over the last few years. However, what concerns these experts the most is the mobile phone boom for children, and Yemeni children are no exception to the trend.

One of the most controversial studies was published this past February by a top Australian neurosurgeon, Dr. Vini Khurana. The scientist claimed that to have found evidence that using handsets for more than 10 years can double the risk of brain cancer. Khurana also adds that risks from using the mobile phones have far broader public health effects than asbestos and smoking, especially on children since their brains are not fully developed and since they will

have more cumulative exposure than adults.

The study said that mobile phone radiation could heat the side of the head or potentially thermoelectrically interact with the brain, while Bluetooth devices and "unshielded" headsets could convert the user's head into a potentially self-harming antenna and cause a brain tumor later in life, on preferred side for using the mobile phone.

Khurana mentioned in his study that the reason why the relationship between mobile phones and brain tumors have not been proven yet is due to the fact that the wide-spread use of mobiles has increased only recently and that these tumors usually take several years to form. He added that he

expects his claims to be definitively proven in five to 10 years from now.

He also urged governments worldwide to take immediate steps in reducing radiation exposure from cell phones. France and Germany have both warned their citizens about the excessive use of cell phones, especially by children.

No final answer yet

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), there is no concrete proof yet that mobile phones are damaging to health. However, WHO said that if mobile phones do turn out to be damaging, then children will be at greater risk because their brains and bodies are not fully developed.

In 2001, the U.S. National Cancer Institute said there was no increased risk of brain tumors in cell phone users in comparison to non-users.

In general, most reports on the subject recommended limiting the use of mobile phones among children although there is an absence of explicit scientific data confirming negative repercussions for them. According to the WHO, this is because of the ethical and practical concerns that limit or prevent experimental studies performed on children.

The WHO also added that because of a much higher cumulative exposure than today's adults, children might be more vulnerable to any effects of radiation.

The Australian Centre for Radiofrequency Bio-effects Research, partly funded by the Australian government, has already confirmed in a study of 110 adults that mobile phones cause a change in brain function by altering brainwaves known as alpha waves. However, there was no indication whether the effect on health was positive or negative.

Mobile phones can isolate children. Dr. Tahr Shaltoot is a psychological expert who appeared on Al-Jazeera television channel during a show on the increasing phenomenon of mobile phone usage among children in the Arab world. He mentioned that one of the most damaging aspects of children using mobile phones is that it isolates them from the world around them.

"Due to the fact that modern mobile phones now have a lot of entertaining applications, the child tends to spend more time using the phone and less time around their families though they are with them at the same house, which is of course dangerous," he said. Shaltoot added that when the child becomes isolated, parents lose the ability to monitor and guide their child in appropriate ways.

When asked about the psychological effects on children who cannot afford to buy or who are not allowed to buy mobile phones like their friends, Shaltoot said that parents shouldn't give their children whatever they want since that will affect their enthusiasm for accomplishing things on their own.

From poverty to the center of the battlefield

By: Almgiddad Mojalli
almgiddads8@yahoo.com

Despite the increasing dangers of the profession, many young men are joining the military for financial benefits, since poor rural-dwelling youths have few other job opportunities.

President Ali Abdullah Saleh announced during the 2008 Military Academy's graduation ceremony that the Yemeni military would recruit 50,000 new soldiers.

Young men from all around the country have signed up for the military, though it may cost them their lives. So far 12,000 new soldiers from the different governorates have been recruited, according to military sources.

The army camps encourage current soldiers to promote the vacancies and spread the word around. In response to this announcement, young Yemeni men join the army in what they think is an effort to defend their country's peace and stability, though might better be described as a last-ditch effort to make a living.

The Sa'ada war broke out in that governorate in 2004 between the Houthi rebels and Yemeni armed forces. The war started in the Maran mountain range, then spread to cover many districts in Sa'ada governorate such as Haidan, Dhahian, Sufyan. Recently, the fighting spread to the Bani Hushaish district in Sana'a governorate. Most of the new recruits are sent directly to these places. During the past four years, Sa'ada governorate has witnessed wars in which hundreds of soldiers and Houthi rebels were killed.

The recruiting process

"Not anyone is accepted to join the army. We have strict measures and requirements for accepting candidates," explained an officer working in the requirements department of the Ali Nasser military camp in Sana'a.

The average age of new recruits is between 18 and 24-years-old. The rules of recruitment require that a candidate is 18 years old or more before they join. According to some of the recruits themselves, a few desperate younger candidates who want to join the army lie about their age in order to be accepted.

When interested candidates hear of the openings, they come in person to the recruitment office and present their identification cards to prove their age, along with a certificate of completion for at least the ninth grade. These plus a guarantee of good conduct endorsed by an aqil al-harah [community leader] in the candidate's neighborhood, are the applicant's requirements. Additionally, the candidate must not have a criminal record and has to go through a fitness test.

"We check for the general health, and any disabilities, the minimum height accepted is 160 centimeters," explained the officer.

As to why they require a proof of ninth grade education, the brigadier explained that the soldiers must at least know how to read and write competently in order to understand the further training they are to receive and to assume their responsibilities in the military chain of command.

According to senior officers in the army, the military system encourages education and attempts to fight illiteracy. Illiterate men are not accepted into the military system. This was endorsed vigorously in the late 1970s and early 1980s, when illiterate military men had to either submit to lessons or face expulsion.

Most of the new recruits said they were tempted to join the military because it provided them with a regular income and a kind of financial guarantee for their families in the case of their death. They added that poor educational opportunities and lack of jobs often make joining army the only choice for young men. "I completed my secondary school with grade average of 65 percent," said Ibrahim*, a soldier. "Since I can't go to university to

complete my education and then to get a better job, I resorted to joining the army."

New recruits receive a salary of around \$100 per month, and those posted to the battlefield can receive up to that could reach \$250 a month including the salary, which is considered a large amount of money for Yemenis coming from poor and rural backgrounds.

Training or no training:

According to military procedures, the new recruits must receive an intense training at a military camp for 45 days nonstop. They are not allowed to leave the campgrounds and can receive visitors only on Fridays.

The training includes marksmanship, small weapons dismantling, fitness drills and marching.

However, because of the renewed conflict with Houthi supporters, some of the new recruits admitted that they had been sent directly to the battlefield without receiving such training.

"We were hauled into a truck with a commander calling our names from a sheet of paper and then we were sent to the military camp in Sa'ada. We were trained on combat techniques and how to use the weapons for one week at the camp before we actually joined the real fight; it was scary," confessed Ahmed*, 23, a returning soldier.

Ahmed said that said that he is ready to go to the battlefield again and that he would willingly die for the sake of national security, but admitted that he also needs the money.

However, while thousands of youth opt to join the army whether for patriotic reasons or fleeing from poverty, many others have had second thoughts and decided to drop out, especially once they have seen the atrocities of the war.

Although joining the army is a one-way ticket, some high-ranking officers actually forgave and turned a blind eye to a few escaped youths.

"You should understand that not everyone is made of soldier material. There are some young men who are



The military said that they will recruit 50,000 more soldiers

shocked by the cruelty of war and cannot continue. Fortunately, they are only a few," said a commander of the northwestern infantry who will be heading to Sa'ada with a new batch of recruits in two weeks.

Savage enemies:

The brutality of the war has escalated for these soldiers as well as the Houthis whom they fight.

"Some of us have never carried a weapon in our lives; our enemies have had some kind of training or another and we are fighting on their land, so they have a geographical advantage over us," said Abdullah*, 20, another soldier. "I have seen my combat mate bleed to death and I could not move an

inch, otherwise my location would be exposed and I would be shot too. I will never forget that scene."

Mohammed*, 28, a sergeant in the army, recounted how many of his friends were killed before his eyes during the first Sa'ada war in 2004. He stayed in Sada'a for three months and then went home. He now suffers from psychological complications such as paranoia, thinking that Houthi followers will attack him at any moment. "Many of my friends and I were besieged in a mountain by Houthi followers and if anyone raised his head to see around, he was killed," he said. "About nine of my friends were killed, one by one, in front of my eyes."

This experience affected his family

life as well. Mohammed said he used to beat his wife and 7-year-old daughter frequently; they left him one month ago. But in spite of all these negative elements, Mohammed didn't hesitate for even an instant when his commander called him again and told him he would be returning to Sa'sda. "Three weeks ago, my mates and I were asked to go to Sa'ada again and we all responded to the call but when I arrived at the camp in Sana'a, the required number was completed.

*The names of the soldiers in the story have been changed to protect their anonymity. Authority figures requested to remain anonymous because of the sensitivity of the material.

Official coexistence with notoriety

By: Mahmoud Yasin

I don't think that Mr. President avenged against the Al-Shoura Weekly editor Abdulkarim Al-Khaiwani. Otherwise, it will mean that Mr. President has stopped practicing vengeance, which is an indispensable component in his politics.

This is the cause of certain forces that are not in line with President Saleh's rejection of their availability, however, the president, in one way or another, doesn't deny the idea of personal vengeance. It is a commonplace idea, and it has not happened that Mr. President viewed such an idea as inappropriate.

The matter was left without the necessary clarifications until Chair of International Federation for Journalists (IFJ) said at a festival organized by the London-based Amnesty International to award a 'Special Award for Journalists Under Threat' to Abdulkarim Al-Khaiwani, one of the

inmates in President Ali Abdullah Saleh's jails.

All people in and outside Yemen understand that the imprisonment of Al-Khaiwani is the result of a long-term criminal fabrication and that the journalist has fallen a victim of a multi-priority party that monopolizes exclusively interpretation of relevant laws placed in effect. This interpretation is part of hurriedly taken processes, which we need not mention their details, because even the court never referred to the most recent evidence before it released the court.

This is very unsatisfactory. It reminds us of the warnings made by Al-Khaiwani to his colleagues a few months ago having seen that they continue criticizing the government and its policies that lead the country to such dire situations. Al-Khaiwani warned his colleagues that their criticism will not be feasible, adding that even the kind advice won't help persuade the authorities exclude anyone from their retaliatory policy.

I am one of those who suggested that Abdulkarim Al-Khaiwani should give a call to President Saleh prior to his most recent imprisonment so that the president can reveal his personal respect and appreciation and nothing in this regard necessitates apology. Then, it would be enough for President to show some respect like any Middle East father.

The matter no longer has to do with the country's hurt reputation abroad, if not called notoriety, as the Yemeni authorities turned to behave in away triggering more animosity toward active journalists and opinion writers. As a result, Al-Khaiwani has acclimatized himself to the official coexistence with threats and notoriety.

Some people doesn't pin any hope in the power of international organizations and warnings given by donors with regard to Yemen's obligations to respect journalists and press freedom. However, these repeated events uncovered that the political regime easily submit to such

international pressures.

Advice to journalists:

Being colleagues in the same career and our tasks and duties are alike, if not correlated, it is time that we come together and work on protecting and defending our rights and press freedoms. Journalists' cooperation has proved to be effective and commonplace in several experiences.

The outside world proved to understand risky issues that may harm communities in a better way than the Middle East regimes do so. The ambiguity was clarified through the way the official authority reacted to the story of Amnesty International granting its 'Special Award to Journalists Under Threat' to Al-Khaiwani. The 26 September did not hesitate to report that the award was granted to a criminal (Al-Khaiwani) who gained international reputation because of his treason.

Source: *Newsyemen.net*

COMMON SENSE

The realities of war

“I just do not understand, why this war in Sa'ada and now a couple of other governorates can't seem to find an end to itself”, said Muflih, as he picked up his Mountain Dew can from the grocery store counter.

His brother Ali was ready with an answer that somehow was meant to puzzle Muflih more than to present an answer to his brother's genuine query: “Wars can never find their own ends; it is people who must reach the end of wars. For all they care, wars wouldn't mind it if they last for hundreds of years, as long as these sons of Adam relish at the sight of the blood of their own kin. In fact wars think they are an end in themselves, as they are the terminal point of reason, logic and sheer human compassion.”

Muflih worked his fingers a bit trying to open his Mountain Dew can, as he had apparently pulled the self opening tab too hard removing the ring that the finger is entered into to pull the opener and then said: “That is technology for you, now how can I open this can without the ring?” as he fiddled the loose ring trying to make some value of it now that it has been made useless for the purpose for which it was intended, continuing “you can't find a can opener now anywhere in the City of Sana'a, thanks to all these self opening paraphernalia that has overtaken the canned and bottled drink industry”. Ali felt that even wars can have their lighter side: “Well, at least you can thank wars for having no need for can and bottle openers anymore. Even corked bottles can now be opened without a cork screw opener and it is all because of those geniuses who make all the war gadgetry we see being lobbied between two confronting forces on TV now almost daily”.

Muflih now breathing a sigh of relief after having found a way to open the drink with a small knife he kept with his keys among other things said: “Brother, you always seem to make a lengthy discourse out of simple questions that just happen to dance at the tip of my tongue from time to time. What are you trying to get at?”

“You see when you want to detonate a grenade, don't you have to pull out a lever or unscrew something before throwing it at the enemy” said Ali.

Muflih said: “How would I know? I never threw a grenade at anybody and I hope I never see one, let alone throw one”.

“Now, you are not thinking like a real bona fide fighting Yemeni. Why to Yemenis, war is their national pastime. Just read a little bit of the history of Yemen. It has been just an ongoing series of wars and skirmishes, some of them localized, while others saw armies moving from one side of the country to the next in blitzkrieg fashion. Some wars had foreigners embroiled in bloody engagements as punishment meted out by some rulers to their military brass for not fighting well on the other fronts to which their rulers had sent them. Some wars had foreigners who were misled by their naiveté in thinking that Yemen was an easy playground for their generals to play war games in, only to find out with much disdain at the stupidity of their strategists and the military tacticians who goaded them to okay turning the war game button on. Whatever the case may be, the Yemenis were ready willing and simply proud to turn their country into a sustainable open grave for anyone who dares challenge their mastery over those rocks” said Ali contemptuously as he pointed at the majestic towering summit of Jabal (Mount) Nuqum, overlooking the City of Sana'a from the East.

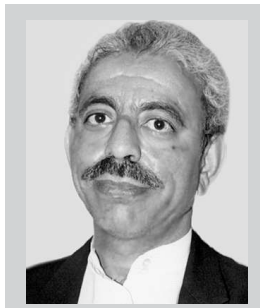
“Yeah, but where does the War in Sa'ada and now elsewhere fit in what you say?” asked Muflih.

“Then there are those wars that our local war lords and war merchants foster to further their own selfish narrow interests. These wars are the tragedy of the fighting spirit of Yemen. Whenever there is hope that Yemen just might enter into a period of stability and prosperity, these war goons as I call them all of a sudden join forces to convince the authorities that the Yemenis are getting bored for not having a war to fight in, either here or elsewhere. Moreover, it is really time to make use of our stashed weapons before they rust or get eaten by the rats like they ate the Mareb Dam!”

Muflih now got entangled in his brother's crazy logic: “In addition, we have neighbors, who are drowned in wealth and have a hobby for fostering conflict wherever their money can find solid grounds for getting people to lob grenades and other ordnances at each other, or just kill for the hell of it. Yemen, Lebanon and Afghanistan are all fertile grounds for these war games of the rich. They really believe that this will encourage the producers of the weapons used in all these wars to not bother them while they continue to indulge in an extravagance of blood, which the unholy 'Jihadist' culture they have nurtured have spread throughout the world. Yemen is just a small piece of this jigsaw puzzle that has spread throughout the world”.

Ali expanded on his brother's rationalization: “Maybe that is why the Red Cross has turned a blind eye to the unfortunate tragic suffering of the innocent civilians of Sa'ada. This includes ignoring the obliterated skulls of the yet unable to stand up infants who haven't the faintest idea why they should pay the price for the follies of the grown men that lead their country. An even more tragic picture is that even though the RC and the whole world has seen genuine photographed proof of the tragic outcome of war on the helpless civilians in Sa'ada, not one voice of substance has been heard to call for an end to this madness unfolding in the distant and blockaded to the outside world region of Sa'ada. One can recall a time when the Red Cross had a field hospital in a previous war in the very same war-torn region that is witnessing the tragic consequences of irresponsible leadership today. Indeed, that was a commendable task then. Now, the ICRC seems to find itself a prisoner of a 'Red Crescent' society that obviously sees eye to eye with one of the antagonists in this regrettably meaningless prohibitive conflict.”

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



By: Hassan Al-Haifi

Globalization and the Muslim Community

By: Mohammed Abdulwasea

If globalization is taken to mean increased inter-dependence and interaction in a world reduced in size by the revolutions in transportation and communication, then this could be not further from the truth. Islamic fundamentalism has been, in fact, strengthened by globalization. In the Middle East it is one of its driving forces.

Muslim fundamentalist movements are benefiting from an increase in the flow of information, speed of communication, and mobility more than any other political movements in the region. Their vision of a globalized society, however, is quite different from the pleasure-seeking, profit-driven western lifestyle that is being promoted by the globalization that we focus upon most. The Islamists' ideal of a globalized society is the network-connection of all “real” Muslims and their organizations in order to promote their definition of Islam and what they view as “Islamic.”

Globalization should not be equated with the Westernization of the world. A close look into the Islamic world reveals that it does indeed actively participate in the various processes of globalization, probably even more than many other regions of the world, and that Islamist movements are one of globalization's motors. The Islamic world itself has become something like an “Islamic village” mainly due to the

activities of the Islamist groups. The technological advances of the 20th century led to a kind of globalization in the Islamic world that has yet to be recognized in its full scope.

For the West, the most visible expression of globalization in the Islamic world were the attacks of September 11. The terrorist attacks of that day are the result of what might be called the globalization of several civil wars and political conflicts between Islamists, military governments, like Syria and Algeria, or monarchical governments like the kingdoms of the Arabia Peninsula, led by Saudi Arabia. The attacks were the terrible consequence of a strategic decision on the part of the most radical Islamist movements stemming from their defeat in many Muslim countries.

The developments of the national jihad in Muslim countries like, for instance, Algeria and Egypt, were remarkably similar. In the years between 1992 and 1997, both nations saw extremely bloody battles in a war between militant Islamists who wanted to take over the governments of these countries.

The increasingly violent actions of the Islamists in these two countries turned the masses against them and alienated their own supporters. Subsequently, both the leadership as well as many of the foot soldiers of the militant Islamist movements either made their peace with the authorities or

went into exile. Some became part of the Muslim diaspora in Europe where they would continue the work as a jihad vanguard despite their disconnection from the political issues that carried their struggle in their home countries. Others went to Afghanistan, where they had enjoyed a safe haven since the 1992 overthrow of the communist regime.

Here, they would meet those who earlier had left the Arab world in order to fight in the Afghan jihad against Soviet occupation. The rest of the story is well known. The different strains of defeated Islamist movements were picked up and connected under the leadership of the Saudi renegade Osama bin Laden and the Egyptian jihad leader Ayman al-Zawahiri. Their organization, al-Qaeda, is the first truly global terrorist network that would use e-mail, internet, frequent flyer miles, wire transfers, and tourist, student, and refugee visas in order to organize a globalized jihad.

While globalization of the several armed struggles in the Muslim Middle East became frighteningly effective until the crackdown following September 2001, the militant Islamists claimed that globalization was also the cause of the new jihad. In their analysis of the defeat within their home countries it was not only their incapacity to keep the connection with their mass base that led to their failure. The Islamist groups blamed the West's and particularly America's active support of

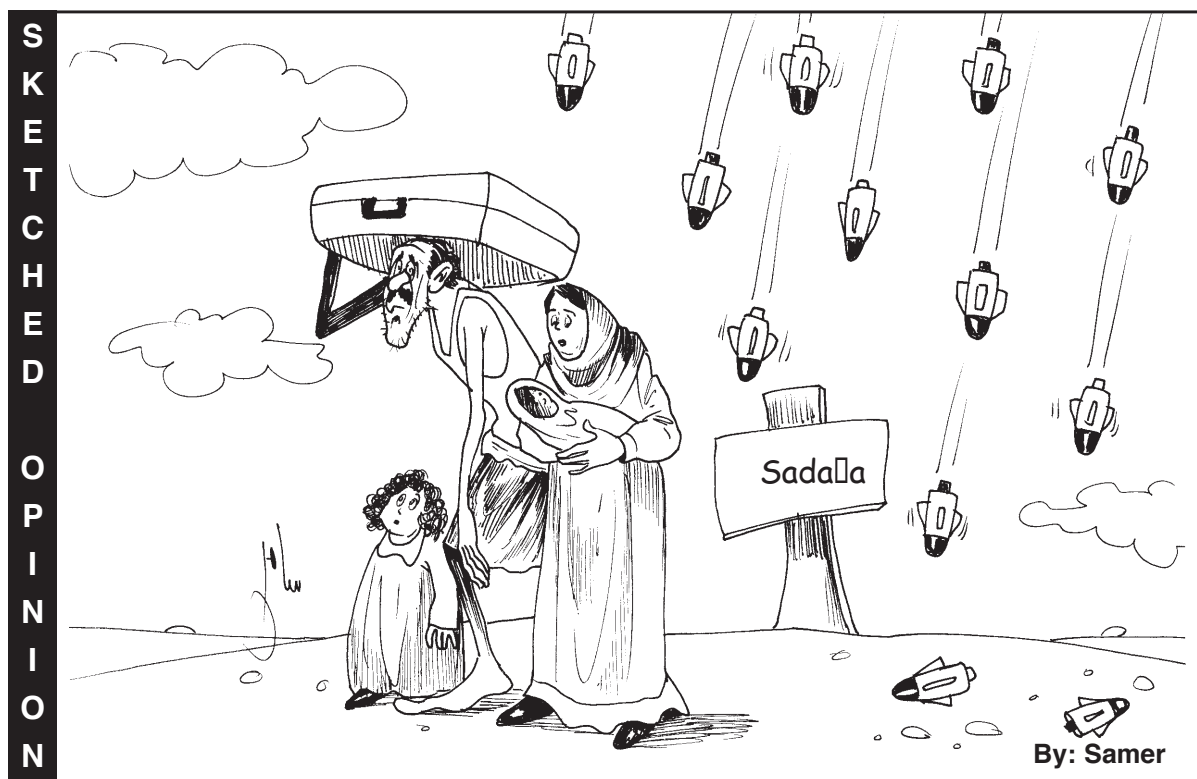
their enemy governments. In the case of Egypt, for instance, they pointed to the roughly \$5 billion that the U.S. pays annually to the government in Cairo.

When the military government in Algeria canceled its first democratic ballot scheduled in 1992, France, which took the leading role among the Western countries in this case, actively supported the military coup. In fact, the military government in Algiers became so attentive to Western support that at one time, the Islamists claimed, the authorities murdered a group of Italian sailors on board their ship in an Algerian harbor and staged the event as if it has been committed by the Islamists. This was all done, it was claimed, in order to ensure continuing Western support in the conflict.

In an article in the Times Literary Supplement in March 2002, the commentator Navid Kermani argued that the attacks of September 11 could hardly be inspired by Islamic ideals but were rather nihilistic acts of destruction devoid of any political message. For the followers of the globalist jihad there certainly was a message. The message al-Qaeda conveyed to its sympathizers was that of the effectiveness of a globalized jihad. The globalized jihad had begun in 1996 with al-Qaeda's declaration of war against America and its citizens, renewed in 1998 and in several of its videos since.

The new jihad is being portrayed as the response to the increasing influence of Western nations on countries of strategic importance for the West like Egypt or Algeria that would become unable to decide their own future. The chosen targets of September 11 - Wall Street, White House, and the Pentagon - represent for al-Qaeda not simply the symbols of American economic, political, and military might. They would also be the places where the people whose decisions affect everybody's life in countries like Egypt and Algeria go to do their work. In the eyes of al-Qaeda, the victims of September 11 were no innocents and not collateral casualties. They would be the ones who in the White House support the Islamists' enemies in the governments of the Middle East. They would also be the ones who in the Pentagon decide the deployment of troops in the region, or on Wall Street who devalue every single working hour in a foreign country if they choose to trade its currency with a point less than before.

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Nokia Siemens Networks extends its strategic partnership with SabaFon Yemen in a US\$24 million deal

The deal will also include additional future commitment of US\$39 million in constituting network expansions and care services over the next five years



Nokia Siemens Networks and SabaFon, Yemen's leading GSM network operator, have signed a multi-million frame contract to expand and modernize SabaFon 2G network through Nokia Siemens Networks latest cost effective solutions allowing SabaFon to improve its capacity, coverage and customer service.

The US\$24 million deal's duration is set for 12 months, and also includes additional future commitment of 39 million USD which includes network expansions and care services over the next five years.

Some of the solutions offered in the contract include Nokia Siemens Networks' Release 4 Core solution, in addition to Network implementation, Care services and competency development services.

Commenting on the occasion, Sheikh Hameed Bin Abdullah Al Ahmar, Chairman of the Board of Sabafon said, "We are proud to partner with such a reputable international organization such as Nokia Siemens Networks. This contract has a significant importance for us as it meets the needs of SabaFon's subscribers and provide them with the latest technologies available in the international telecommunications market."

Yemen has a low penetration rate of about 18% which represents SabaFon with a great growth opportunity in the telecommunications market. Already the number one operator in the country, Nokia Siemens Networks will offer SabaFon improved coverage and additional radio capacity using the latest in

Felxi Edge Radio to leverage its current position in the market.

"Yemen is a very strategic market for Nokia Siemens Networks and we are proud that SabaFon has placed its trust in our solutions for the extension of their network. There is a growing awareness in the market of our solutions being reliable, cost effective and offer operators the ability to address their customer needs, both now and in the future," said Jan Cron, Head of Middle East and Africa region for Nokia Siemens Networks.

"With a combination of our best in class product portfolio, our team expertise, and our strong presence and know how of the regional and global market, we are confident enough to meet SabaFon's rising demands and provide them with an early delivery of crucial network capacity," added Cron.

"The network expansion is an ongoing process, Sabafon is committed to continuous investment in technology and people in order to provide the very best service to our growing customers base that would enable both postpaid and prepaid subscribers to enjoy new generation of services" said Tarik Al-Haidary, CEO of Sabafon

"We, in SabaFon, have ambitious plans for the future and we look forward to see NSN as part of it," he added.

About Sabafon

SabaFon is the largest and leading mobile operator in Yemen. SabaFon provides the highest quality and innovative mobile services and delivers value to all Yemeni customers and committed to building a state-of-the-art GSM telecommunications network that will facilitate long-term economic growth in Yemen.

For additional information on SabaFon, please visit www.sabafon.com

About Nokia Siemens Networks
Nokia Siemens Networks is a leading global enabler of communications services. The company provides a complete, well-balanced product portfolio of mobile and fixed network infrastructure solutions and addresses the growing demand for services with 20,000 service professionals worldwide. Nokia Siemens Networks is one of the largest telecommunications infrastructure companies with operations in 150 countries. The company is headquartered in Espoo, Finland.
www.nokiasiemensnetworks.com



Public transportation: An ignored sector cries for attention

By: YemenTimes Staff

Official statistics indicate that the transportation sector contributes between 10 – 13 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Yemen. This sector comprises mainly of passenger public transportation, and commercial transportation of goods. However, the largest focus is on passenger transportation which is estimated to take up to 80 percent of the pie of transportation in Yemen.

Reference to passenger transportation in Yemen is directed at taxi and bus owners and operators as well as microbus, known as Dabab in Arabic slang, which is the prime mode of public transportation in Yemen. This report aims mainly at shedding some light onto this sector, and life and livings of thousands of Yemenis who work in this sector.

Thousands of SMEs

There are eight companies operate buses between Yemeni cities, while six companies operate taxi vehicles. However, there are no formal companies which operate in the mass public transportation within the cities, leaving thousands of SMEs or single-microbus ventures operating in this subsector.

In the capital city Sana'a alone, there are estimated to be around 8,000 microbuses roaming around the streets and in junctures, competing for the same number of passengers every day, making up to \$ 50 in a good day, but not every day is a good day, the increasing number of microbuses make it more difficult to make a living, says Abdo Hassan, a microbus owner / driver: "I make good money during the morning and afternoon commutes of university students since my route passes by two university campuses, so in weekends, holidays, and the summer holiday it becomes difficult to make a living".

He added, now with the increasing number of microbuses in my route, the queues at the bus juncture are becoming longer and it takes a longer period of time to load up and start the commute.

Abdulsalam Kohlani, another microbus operator, says that he's owned this microbus for over twelve years now, adding that: "previously, when we were not heavily regulated, if business drops in one route you can move to another route, or even discover a new route, but now we are limited to a single route for life, and regardless if there is construction, roads are blocked, or whatever, you cannot change that route".

Mustapha, a passenger, says that microbuses are the best way to get around, and previously you had to wait for a while especially at the morning



Microbuses are the prime mode of domestic public transport in urban Yemen

rush hour during the morning commute to work, but now it has become very easy as there are plenty of microbuses who are almost fighting over the passenger, so the waiting period has decreased to a minimal.

Other opinions indicate that there is an increasing number of passengers as a result in population growth, adding that every microbus, in spite of their increasing number is able to have some business.

Costs of Operation

A few years ago, a commute used to cost around 10 YR, and have doubled now to 20YR and more on less busy routes. The prime reason for the increasing cost, according to microbus owners is the cost of fuel, says Abdo Hassan: "Previously I used to rent a Diesel microbus for 4000 YR per day, since diesel is less expensive than petrol, but now I own a petrol microbus which I converted to running on Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), which is the cheapest fuel out there.

He says when the 20-liters of Diesel used to cost 350 YR, the commute was

for 10 Riyals, but when diesel is now at 700 YR, the commute costs 15 or 20 YR, however, having converted to LPG, where a 16-liter can costs 400 YR, it is more profitable for me to operate than in diesel.

Another microbus driver indicates that the cost of living has increased overall in Yemen, therefore microbus owners and operates have to increase the price of transportation in order to make enough money to provide to their families given the high levels of inflation and increases in prices.

Taxi companies

The emergence of several taxi companies in Yemen such as Raha Taxi in Sana'a and Al-Katheri Taxi in Aden has highlighted that provision of new and improved services will create and increase the demand for taxi services in Yemen. Raha Taxi on its own has over 600 vehicles in its fleet, while other emerging companies are also cutting into the same market segment. Ameen Jabiri, a Raha Taxi driver, says that the service is highly appreciated especially by women and families who want a safe

and comfortable commute around town, but are unable to have their own cars. Adding that he used to drive a microbus but is now able to generate more income through less commutes due to the excellent service which is provided through Raha Taxi. "Traditionally, a taxi in Yemen meant a broken-down vehicle which smells and isn't water-proof, but now you get a ride in a new and air conditioned vehicle for the same amount or even less."

Competition from taxi companies have also forced traditional taxi owners to adapt, most of the broken-down taxis have been put into retirement and new taxis have emerged on the streets, in an attempt to compete with taxi companies, individual taxi owners are facing several hardships and have developed coping mechanisms, says Jalal Hamid, "I am a government employee but I bought my personal car as a taxi in order to help me make a living, but I found that there is enough competition in the market and roaming around looking for a passenger is a lot of hustle which doesn't prove worth while, so whenever I see a passenger on my way I pick him/her up,

otherwise I don't."

In addition to that, the import of used taxi vehicles from neighboring gulf countries or even the Korean peninsula has decreased the costs of acquiring a new taxi vehicle, while several of these vehicles have been designed to work on LPG which make it more feasible for a new entrant into the taxi business.

Development of a Sector

The Ministry of transport is clearly aware of the importance of this sector to the local economy and the livelihood of many Yemenis, therefore it has developed a strategy focusing on the development of an extensive road network to include feeder roads especially in rural areas, in order to provide a much-needed service for rural people, as well as provide new opportunities in the transportation sector. Development of new roads and expansion of existing ones will help this sector to a great extent through decreasing traffic congestion and linking more rural areas to urban centers, thereby decreasing the cost of passenger and commercial transport in turn driving rural development as well.

Business In Brief

Chinese Deputy Premier Arrives in Yemen

The Chinese deputy premier has arrived in Yemen and held talks with deputy president Hadi, as well with other government officials. The discussions included China's assistance to Yemen as well as issues of mutual interest.

Government to expand Public Investment Program

The Government has recently ordered the establishment of the Public Investment Programs Unit within the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation in order to study the feasibility of implementing new public investment proposals which were not listed in the initial Public Investment Program

Five Bakeries closed in Aden

The local office of the ministry of trade and industry has shut down five bakeries in Al-Mansoura district in Aden due to a violation of the bread retail law, which was enacted as a result of the soaring wheat prices. The bakeries were retailing at prices above the limitations.

Customs: Privet Sector works to cheat consumers

Director of the Customs Authority Dr. Ali Al-Zubairi stated that several large businessmen and agents import sub-standard products and spareparts to sell them as genuine products to the local consumers, adding that the import of sub-standard and poor quality products has some serious consequences on the local economy and the trust of consumers in several brands.

EITI council to be revived

Yemen's Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) Council will be revived in order to push forward with Yemen's accession to the EITI initiative. This was announced following a meeting last week involving deputy prime minister for economic affairs Al-Arhabi and the newly appointed minister of oil Amir Al-Aydarous

Al-Mutawakel to facilitate import of Australian wheat

Minister of Trade and Industry Dr. Yahya Al-Mutawakel is currently in Australia to hold talks with his Australian counterparts facilitate the import of Australian wheat to Yemen.

IBY increases its capital to 5 billion Riyals

Following the general shareholder assembly for the International Bank of Yemen, the assembly decided to increase the paid up capital of the bank to 5.1 billion Riyals, towards reaching 9 billion Riyals in 2009. The bank's profits for FY 2007 exceeded a benchmark of 2 billion Riyals.

Saving resources to save growth

By Jeffrey D. Sachs

Reconciling global economic growth, especially in developing countries, with the intensifying constraints on global supplies of energy, food, land, and water is the great question of our time. Commodity prices are soaring worldwide, not only for headline items like food and energy, but for metals, arable land, fresh water, and other crucial inputs to growth, because increased demand is pushing up against limited global supplies. Worldwide economic growth is already slowing under the pressures of \$135-per-barrel oil and grain prices that have more than doubled in the past year.

A new global growth strategy is

needed to maintain global economic progress. The basic issue is that the world economy is now so large that it is hitting against limits never before experienced. There are 6.7 billion people, and the population continues to rise by around 75 million per year, notably in the world's poorest countries. Annual output per person, adjusted for price levels in different parts of the world, averages around \$10,000, implying total output of around \$67 trillion.

There is, of course, an enormous gap between rich countries, at roughly \$40,000 per person, and the poorest, at \$1,000 per person or less. But many poor countries, most famously China and India, have achieved extraordinary economic growth in recent years by harnessing cutting-edge technologies.

As a result, the world economy has been growing at around 5% per year in recent years. At that rate, the world economy would double in size in 14 years.

This is possible, however, only if the key growth inputs remain in ample supply, and if human-made climate change is counteracted. If the supply of vital inputs is constrained or the climate destabilized, prices will rise sharply, industrial production and consumer spending will fall, and world economic growth will slow, perhaps sharply.

Many free-market ideologues ridicule the idea that natural resource constraints will now cause a significant slowdown in global growth. They say that fears of "running out of resources," notably food and energy,

have been with us for 200 years, and we never succumbed. Indeed, output has continued to rise much faster than population.

This view has some truth. Better technologies have allowed the world economy to continue to grow despite tough resource constraints in the past. But simplistic free-market optimism is misplaced for at least four reasons.

First, history has already shown how resource constraints can hinder global economic growth. After the upward jump in energy prices in 1973, annual global growth fell from roughly 5% between 1960 and 1973 to around 3% between 1973 and 1989.

Second, the world economy is vastly larger than in the past, so that demand for key commodities and energy inputs is also vastly larger.

Third, we have already used up many of the low-cost options that were once available. Low-cost oil is rapidly being depleted. The same is true for ground water. Land is also increasingly scarce.

Finally, our past technological triumphs did not actually conserve natural resources, but instead enabled humanity to mine and use these resources at a lower overall cost, thereby hastening their depletion.

Looking ahead, the world economy will need to introduce alternative technologies that conserve energy, water,

and land, or that enable us to use new forms of renewable energy (such as solar and wind power) at much lower cost than today. Many such technologies exist, and even better technologies can be developed. One key problem is that the alternative technologies are often more expensive than the resource-depleting technologies now in use.

For example, farmers around the world could reduce their water use dramatically by switching from conventional irrigation to drip irrigation, which uses a series of tubes to deliver water directly to each plant while preserving or raising crop yields. Yet the investment in drip irrigation is generally more expensive than less-efficient irrigation methods. Poor farmers may lack the capital to invest in it, or may lack the incentive to do so if water is taken directly from publicly available sources or if the government is subsidizing its use.

Similar examples abound. With greater investments, it will be possible to raise farm yields, lower energy use to heat and cool buildings, achieve greater fuel efficiency for cars, and more. With new investments in research and development, still further improvements in technologies can be achieved. Yet investments in new resource-saving technologies are not being made at a sufficient scale,

because market signals don't give the right incentives, and because governments are not yet cooperating adequately to develop and spread their use.

If we continue on our current course – leaving fate to the markets, and leaving governments to compete with each other over scarce oil and food – global growth will slow under the pressures of resource constraints. But if the world cooperates on the research, development, demonstration, and diffusion of resource-saving technologies and renewable energy sources, we will be able to continue to achieve rapid economic progress.

A good place to start would be the climate-change negotiations, now underway. The rich world should commit to financing a massive program of technology development – renewable energy, fuel-efficient cars, and green buildings – and to a program of technology transfer to developing countries. Such a commitment would also give crucial confidence to poor countries that climate-change control will not become a barrier to long-term economic development.

Jeffrey Sachs is Professor of Economics and Director of the Earth Institute at Columbia University. Source: Project Syndicate, 2008.

Looking to move from a typical airline ?

We would like to apologize for the typo occurred in the email address of this Ad which appeared on page 2 in the previous issue of Yemen Times. The address is corrected in this notification. Those who already sent their CVs are requested to send them again.

Please send your CVs to bravomosa@yahoo.com

العمانية للطيران
air arabia

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS) and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) invites Yemeni Nationals to apply for the following position with its Community Based Health Development Programme (CBHD).

Post title: Project Manager

Responsibilities:

The Community Based Health Development (CBHD) programme will be implemented in Hajjah and Hodeidah district with the dual aim of 1) improving the health status of the population, especially women and children, and 2) enhancing the capacity of the YRCS staff at headquarters and branches, volunteers and communities to implement a CBHD programme.

The Project Manager will be responsible for the daily supervision and implementation of the CBHD programme in Hajjah and Hodeidah. This includes:

- Assist in the preparation of detailed annual plan of action in Arabic and English and corresponding budget; to be reviewed every quarter and submitted to the YRCS headquarters and the supporting national societies through the programme steering committees (PSCs) in a timely manner.
- Teach and train staff and volunteers working for the Programme in participatory methods, which are based on dialogue with communities to identify their needs.
- Facilitate and provide technical assistance to programme development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation at all levels.
- Ensure the implementation of appropriate monitoring tools, analyze the data and if necessary take corrective measures to ensure that immediate objectives are being achieved.
- Supervise and support the on the job training of programme employed staff.
- Undertake regular and frequent support and monitoring visits to the project sites and participate in periodic reviews and evaluations (internal as well as external).
- Write monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports in English and Arabic to be submitted to the YRCS and the supporting national societies.
- Ensure coordination and collaboration with relevant government and non governmental organizations.

Qualifications:

The ideal candidate should have the following qualifications:

- Health / social science or relevant educational background, preferably a master degree.
- A minimum of 1 year working experience with community based development.
- Experience with participatory approaches.
- Training and teaching experience
- Ability to compile and analyse data
- Fluent in Arabic and English (spoken and written).
- Excellent interpersonal, communication and facilitation skills.
- Good organizational and leadership skills.

Duty Station: Sana'a and the two project areas in Hajjah Governorate and Hodeidah Governorate. The Project Manager will spend approximately two to three weeks per months in rural villages supervising the implementation of programme activities.

If you meet the above requirements please send your motivated application including your CV to: IFRC Yemen Office, Sana'a, P.O. Box: 5456

You can also submit your application by fax: 01-481871 or by mail: mohammed.sharif@ifrc.org

The deadline for receiving applications is July 5th 2008

Only short listed candidates will be contacted.

The Red Cross/Red Crescent is a humanitarian organization. The Red Cross/Red Crescent expects its employees to show an attitude in line with the principles of the Organization and to have appropriate behaviour at all times and in all places. The Red Cross/Red Crescent principles are: neutrality, universality, independence, impartiality, humanity, unity and volunteerism.

Republic of Yemen

Ministry of Water and Environment

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project – IDA Credit No. 3700-YEM

**Request for Expressions of Interest
Provision of training**

This request for expression of interest (Eoi) follows the general procurement notice for this Project that appeared in Development Business No. 583, dated May 31, 2002.

The Republic of Yemen has received a Credit from the International Development Association (IDA) towards the cost of the Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project, and intends to apply part of the proceeds of this Credit to payments under the contract for the provision of training to key staff of the Local Water Supply and Sanitation Corporations. The training to be provided includes the following training courses:

Group 1: Eoi to be submitted by local providers only

- a. English language training,
- b. Computer skills training, and
- c. MS-Excel skills training.

Group 2: Eoi to be submitted by local and/or regional providers

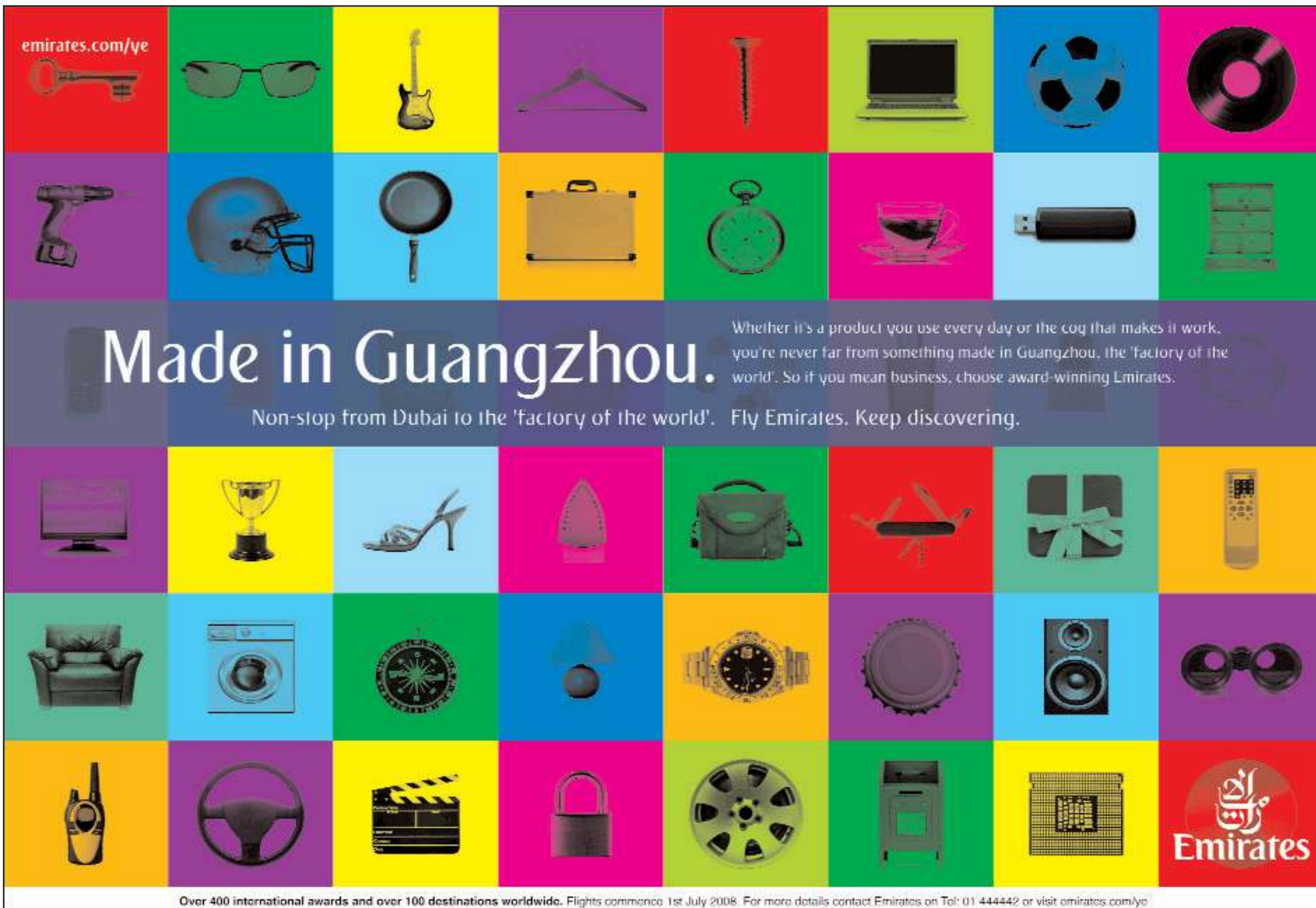
- a. Basic Water Supply and Wastewater Collection and Treatment,
- b. Occupational Health and Safety,
- c. Financial Management for Non-Financial Managers,
- d. Basic management,
- e. Problem Analysis/Decision Making,
- f. Communication Skills,
- g. Organization Structuring,
- h. Strategic Management/Business Planning,
- i. Modern Utility Management,
- j. Time Management,
- k. MIS/Performance Monitoring and Reporting, and
- l. Reporting skills

The Project Management Unit (PMU) of the UWSSP, on behalf of the Ministry of Water and Environment invites eligible local and regional training providers to indicate their interest in providing one or more of the above mentioned training courses. Interested training providers must provide information that they are qualified to perform the requested services (brochures, description of providing similar services). In case of regional training providers, joint ventures or associations with local training providers are encouraged. The venue for all training to be provided will be Sana'a, Republic of Yemen.

A training provider (or a joint venture/association) will be selected in accordance with the procedures set out in the World Bank's Guidelines: Selection and Employment of Consultants by World Bank Borrowers, January 1997, revised September 1997, January 1999 and May 2002, and is open to all firms from eligible source countries, as defined in the guidelines.

1. Interested training providers may obtain further information between 09.00 and 14.30 hrs at the address below.
2. Two copies of the Eoi must be delivered to the address below not later 12th July, 2008 at 1.00 pm (Yemen Standard Time) to the address below.
3. The minimum requirements for short listing are:
 - Submission of the latest company's prospectus/profile (with attachments, if necessary),
 - Description of/References from previous and ongoing similar assignments.

Project Manager
Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project
Al-Mugashi Villa
North to Al-Jandool Supermarket/behind Al-Dewan restaurant,
Hadda
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
Tel: 967 1 425253/4
Fax: 967 1 425255
E-mail: uwssp@y.net.ye



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Lisbon Treaty

By: Paul Kokoski
pkokoski@mountaincable.net

I wish to commend Irish voters for rejecting the Lisbon Treaty. Their vote is a reflection of the true heart and soul of a nation in touch with its democratic roots and moral foundation. Accepting the treaty would’ve helped solidify a European Union Constitution that already has broken good faith with organized religion by deliberately failing to mention Europe’s Christian roots and identity.

A “Yes” vote would’ve enhanced the power of a European Union that unequivocally aims at forced compliance of all member states to accept a culture of death that includes homosexuality, same sex marriage and abortion.

French philosopher Jacques Maritain wrote that democracy – which many consider the best form of government – emerged as a temporal expression of evangelical inspiration and as such (in a historical rather than a dogmatic sense), is linked closely to Christianity.

The increasing tendency of European nations to repudiate their Christian roots isn’t an expression of some morally superior tolerance for other cultures; rather, it’s the authorization of an absolute way of thinking and living that’s radically opposed to a variety of cultures that, in the end, are dogmatically relativistic.

Secularists are motivated by a totalitarian concept of the state, according to which the state is a sort of Supreme Being that’s above us and tells us how to live. However, this isn’t reality, as the state should conform to the society it serves – not the other way around. This is the essence of democracy, the opposite of which is dictatorship and totalitarianism.

The Evergreen Province

By: Mofeed Al-Jaad
mofeed336@yahoo.com

Whenever we talk about the Evergreen Province, the beautiful city of Ibb immediately comes to mind. The ancient city of Ibb considered one of Yemen’s historical cities renowned for its beauty and history.

What makes the city evergreen from continuous rainfall is its climate and fertile mountain soil. What’s surprising about this area is that one may be unable to distinguish between the seasons due to the frequent rains that fall heavily. Thus, this is the source of nourishment for the fertile soil that keeps the area green. For this reason, it always looks green due to its various plant life, so this is why most writers call Ibb “the Evergreen City.”

Moreover, because the area’s climate is moderate, it attracts large numbers of people to settle in it, as well as being regarded as a source of inspiration for numerous tourists. Added to this beauty is the fact that the area is surrounded by high mountains, which are green too.

For example, Ba’adan Mountain overlooks the city and serves as an eastern border for the governorate. At the top of this mountain, one can enjoy the view and the attractive landscape, while enjoying the purity of the fresh air. Tourists often visit this mountain, never feeling that they’ve wasted their time, but instead, devouring the scenery with their eyes as the sense of enjoyment spreads across their faces.

Indeed, the Evergreen City of Ibb is one of Yemen’s most beautiful cities!

The Song of Bye

By: Nashwan Ahmed Al Khawlany
nashwan336@yahoo.com

When the sun sets off
The flower all withered
And the souls settled
While sitting aside it goes off
Moving the tree’s roots
The wind is howling inside
Disturb the hearts and souls wide
but minds of the disappeared thoughtful batch
The birds are flying west and I watch
It hurts my things as they go away
With slowly fluttered wings, they fade away
Leaving the trees of my homeland high
It is so hard time to say GOOD BYE
The most bitter sweet words
Those separate the souls and hearts
When I say it hurts my eyes
How can I live without my friends-wise?
How can I live alone! Long I thought

Even to defeat what I fought
But destination is one’s own destiny
A hope can be cut with one’s own destiny
Burying one’s own dreams
So hearts never is had as gold
It can turn hate into love
These I have found
With those whom I have lived a round
So long, but so short to my soul
No way to shun that moment’s cool
No way is it time parting and I
I have to say GOOD BYE
To whom without my life is leisure?
Who turn my saddest moment vacant?
To a life full of pleasure and zest
How GOOD BYE’S tone will be sound-best
When eyes are motionless
Like a dead sea, it remains seen bless
Without my classmates and friends
A circle of waves as it begins, ends
How can I Bid those whose world is my heart

Whose sky my eyes?
How GOOD BYE last time would be
When we say GOOD BYE to
The white hidden but black lilies
Whom eyes ever be sick of seeing
Disappeared Beauty, decorum and really
Good manners, and good behavior, by modesty
So, we do not care for the next generation
As there are such leaders, on whom we can trust
Now the impending storm is about to come
To scatter those who have live for four years together
Someday soon, we must say GOOD BYE
That has all the melancholy of the world
It breaks our hearts so about are yours?
Last moment some say GOOD BYE others FAREWELL!
All cry inside when they hear the BYE SONG.

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT



The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) invites **Yemeni Nationals** to apply for the following positions with the “Advisory Support Services to the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC)”.

1-Post Title: National Expert in Institution Coordination.
Duration: One year - renewable (total 2 years initially).
Duty Station: Sana’a –Yemen-Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC).

Responsibilities:

- Assist with the development and implementation of a system for monitoring the national reform agenda.
- Participate in the review of the strengths and weaknesses of current coordination mechanisms in use within the government and between the government and Yemen’s development partners.
- Assist with the assessment of capacity building needs of government staff in the areas of sectoral and inter-sectoral coordination.
- Assist the implementation of a capacity building plan for government staff on coordination issues.
- Participate in the identification of capacity gaps in the institutional coordination process, with a focus on MoPIC and inter-agency arrangements for the oversight of implementation of the national plan and the national reform agenda.

Qualification:

- A university degree in one of the social sciences.
- Minimum 3 years of experience.
- Ability to work within a multi-disciplinary framework.
- Sound analytical background.
- Good analytical ability.
- Good command of the English language and Arabic.
- Ability to support strategic planning, results-based management and reporting.

2-Post Title: National Expert in Planning and Policy Development.
Duration: One year - renewable (total 2 years initially).
Duty Station: Sana’a –Yemen-Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC).

Responsibilities:

- Assist with the development and implementation of a system for national development planning.
- Participate in the review of the strengths and weaknesses of current planning and policy development processes.
- Assist with the assessment of capacity building needs of government staff in the areas of planning and policy development.
- Assist the implementation of a capacity building plan for government staff on planning and policy development issues.
- Participate in the identification of capacity gaps in the development, implementation and oversight of the national plan.

Qualification:

- A university degree in one of the social sciences.
- Minimum 3 years of experience.
- Ability to work within a multi-disciplinary framework.
- Sound analytical background.
- Good analytical ability.
- Good command of the English language and Arabic.
- Ability to support strategic planning, results-based management and reporting.

3-Post Title: National Expert in Organizational Change Management.
Duration: One year - renewable (total 2 years initially).
Duty Station: Sana’a –Yemen-Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC).

Responsibilities:

- Assist with the review of the strengths and weaknesses of the institutional structure and current staffing situation of MoPIC
- Assist with the assessment of major capacity gaps for the performance of key functions of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation.
- Assist the implementation of a capacity building plan for MoPIC staff through coordinating provision of on the job and formal training.
- Participate in the identification and implementation of a change management strategy in MoPIC.

Qualification:

- A university degree in one of the social sciences.
- Minimum 3 years of experience.
- Ability to work within a multi-disciplinary framework.
- Sound analytical background.
- Good analytical ability.
- Good command of the English language and Arabic.
- Ability to support strategic planning, results-based management and reporting.

Interested candidates are requested to visit our website at: <http://www.undp.org/ye/undp-vacancies.htm> for detailed terms of reference of the positions and may submit their applications indicating the title of the post applied for by mail to Human Resources Unit and response will only be made to short listed candidates.
UNDP, P.O.Box 551 Sana’a/Fax: 448892/E-mail: (hr.ye@undp.org)
The deadline for receiving applications is 12, July 2008.
UNDP is an equal opportunity organization and qualified female candidates are strongly encouraged to apply.



Invitation for General Bid
NO. (5) For 2008 year

The TV and Radio General Corporation re-announces for the second time its interest in inviting for general bid number (5) 2008 year for importing, supervising installation, operating, confirming, and submitting an unwritten guarantee for two productive units with two recording and showing video with its multi-system stuff .

All the interested candidates apply with their written request for this bid during the official work time to the following address:

The TV and Radio General Corporation – Engineering Sector- General Administration for Projects - tel: (01/ 230752)

For buying and having the entire bid documents with receipt: (100 \$) non refundable.

The deadline of selling the documents is 14/7/2008.

The file should be enveloped and sealed with the red wax and submitted to the secretary of bids and out-bids committee of the corporation. The file should be addressed with name of the authority, the name of the project, the number of the bid, and the name of the applicant, and the file should include all the following documents:

- Submitting unconditional banking warranty with amount to (6500\$) valid for 120 days starting from the day of opening the files or by a payable check.
- Submitting a copy of the taxing card valid for 2008, (all the foreign bidders, who don't work in Yemen, submit a copy of the register documents for extra cost taxation from their countries.
- Submitting a copy of the insurance card valid for 2008 year (the insurance cards are only requested from those companies which have assets in Yemen and have the right to benefit from the revenues given by the general corporation for social insurance in Yemen).
- A copy of valid certificate of registration and classifications.

The deadline of receiving the documents and opening the files at 11:00 am on Saturday morning 19/7/2008 at the main branch of the corporation.



Invitation for General Bid
NO. (6) For 2008 year

The TV and Radio General Corporation re-announces for the second time its interest in inviting for general bid number (6) 2008 year for buying , importing, checking , operating , confirming , and submitting a guarantee of various TV tapes. All the interested importers and companies apply with their written request for this bid during the official work time to the following address:

The TV and Radio General Corporation – Engineering Sector- General Administration for Projects - tel: (01/ 230752)

For buying and having the entire bid documents with receipt: (300 \$) non refundable.

The deadline of selling the documents is 14/7/2008.

The file should be enveloped and sealed with the red wax and submitted to the secretary of bids and out-bids committee of the corporation. The file should be addressed with name of the authority, the name of the project, the number of the bid, and the name of the applicant, and the file should include all the following documents:

- Submitting unconditional banking warranty with amount (17.000 \$) valid for 120 days starting from the day of opening the files or by a payable check.
- Submitting a copy of the taxing card valid for 2008, (all the foreign bidders, who don't work in Yemen, submit a copy of the register documents for extra cost taxation from their countries.
- Submitting a copy of the insurance card valid for 2008 year (the insurance cards are only requested from those companies which have assets in Yemen and have the right to utilize from the revenues given from the general corporation for social insurance in Yemen).
- A copy of valid certificate of registration and classifications.
- A copy of the alms card valid for 2005.
- Two tapes samples for each type.

The deadline of receiving the documents and opening the files at 11:00 am on Saturday morning 19/7/2008 at the main branch of the corporation.

26 June 2008



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ص.ب: ٥٤٦٥

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please contact us on:

733863785 or 733891779

٩٠ نظيفة جداً مع سواق يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية بطلاقة للتواصل: ٧٣٤٦٦٠٢٢٤

• للبيع: سيارة مرسيدس ٢٣٠ - موديل ١٩٩٧م - خصوصي - اللون كحلي غامق - نظيفة جداً - السعر (٧٥٠٠ دولار) للتواصل: ٧٣٣٢١٦٩٤٠

كمبيوتر، اثاث، ادوات كهربائية، تلفونات، و اشياء اخرى

• للبيع: جهاز تلفون / فاكس جديد باناسونيك - موديل Kx-Fm١٣١ - متعدد الوظائف وينظام الرد الالي في إستقبال وإرسال الرسائل الصوتية للتواصل: ٧٣٤٦٦٠٢٢٤

• البيع: آلة تصوير Minolta المستخدمة cspro Ep2020 للتواصل: ٧١١٢٣٣٥٢

١٨٩٥٤

الشرية

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كاميرات مراقبة

- مناقشات حروب -

صنعاء - شارع بغداد - خلف عمارة القضاة
هاتف: ٢٣٣٢٥٧١٢ ص.ب ١٨٤٦٠

شقة مفروشة بالكامل (خمس نجوم) - ٣ غرف - مفرج (ديوان) + صالة كبيرة للطعام مع غرفة جلوس + ٣ حمامات ومطبخ فاخر - الموقع: المدينة السكنية - حده - الإيجار: ١٢٠٠ دولار

• للبيع: فيلا دور مسلح حجر - المساحة ٧ لبن حر - مكونة من ٥ غرف مع ديوان وصالة و ٣ حمامات ومطبخ - الحوش دائري يسع سيارتين - الموقع بيت بوس للتواصل: ٧٧٧٤٠٨٧١١

• للبيع: فيلا حجر من دورين - كل دور ٥ غرف وصالتين ومطبخ وحمامين مع حوش واسع مبسط يسع عدة سيارات - الأرضية ١٠ لبن - الموقع شارع هائل جوار مطعم ركن جحا للتواصل: ٧٣٤٦٦٠٢٢٤

• للإيجار: فيلا دور واحد - مدينة الأصبحي الجديدة - مكونة من ٦ غرف - ٣ حمامات - مطبخ - حوش كامل التأثيث. الإيجار المطلوب ألف دولار شهرياً.

(التسليم شهر يوليو ٢٠٠٨)

للتواصل: ٧٣٣٦٠٩٦٧٧

جامعة الحديدية - دبلوم لغة إنجليزية - يرغب في العمل في أي مجال للتواصل: ٧١٢١٩٥٦٣٥ - ٧١٦٤١٢٦٧

• بكالوريوس محاسبة - خبرة سبع سنوات - يمن سوفت - كمبيوتر - مستوى متوسط في اللغة الإنجليزية.

للتواصل: ٧٧١٩٦٣٤٢٧

• عبد الجليل - ثانوية عامة - خبرة في مجال المخازن + مدير إداري لمشروع قنوات سد مارب - خبرة في مجال إدارة المشاريع - خبرة في مجال الكهرباء - خبرة في مجال الإشراف والمتابعة - يبحث عن عمل للتواصل: ٧٣٣٢٠٣٣٧١

• بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - كلية التربية - جامعة صنعاء - يبحث عن عمل في شركة أوفي أي مجال آخر للتواصل: ٧٧١٣٧٨٣٠٩

• تخصص برمجة وتطبيقات الحاسب - خبرة في عمل البرامج وكذلك التصاميم وأيضاً في مجال المحاسبة - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية.

للتواصل: ٧٧٧٩٩١٢٤٨

سارات

• للإيجار : سيارة هايولكس غمارتين - موديل

عقارات

• للإيجار: (للأجانب فقط)

مكتب أحمد محسن المريسي
للخدمات العقارية
حده - الخي السياسي ٢٨٥٥ - ٧٣٣٨٠
الأصمحي - بيت بوس - مكتب ٦٧٩١٦٦ - سيار ٧٣٣٤٧٢٩٨٤

فلل للبيع

* فيلا جديد، دور واحد، حي المثلث الذهبي، مساحة الأرضية حوالي ٦.٦٦ لبن حر ، ٢٢ مليون ريال

* فيلا جديد، دور واحد، حي الإسكان، ٥ غرف، حمامين، مساحة الأرضية ٧ لبن حر، ٢٥ مليون ريال.

* دور ويدرهم، شارعين ركن، المثلث الذهبي، ١١ البنت حر، ٦ غرف، ٣ حمامات ومطبخ، اليدرهم كامل، ٥٥ مليون ريال

* دور ويدرهم جديد، ١٣ لبنه، شارعين ركن، ٦ غرف، ٣ حمامات ومطبخ، كبير، تشطيب ممتاز، حي المهندسين، ٨٠ مليون

* دور ويدرهم جديد، كبير، ٦ غرف، ٣ حمامات ومطبخ، ١٥ لبنه، حي المثلث الذهبي، ٧٥ مليون ريال

* دورين ويدرهم، جديد، ٧ لبن، ٦٥ مليون ريال

* دورين ويدرهم، حي شميلة، قريب جداً من السوق، ١١ لبنه حر، شارع ١٤ متر. سعر البيع ٨٠ مليون ريال

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- مدرس لغة صينية - مدرس لغة فرنسية - مدرسين صيانة - سكرتيرة. للتواصل: ٠١/٢٣٤٠٥٩

• إحدى المؤسسات الإستشارية الكبرى تبحث عن سكرتيرة تجيد اللغة الإنجليزية ويكون لديها خبرة في مجال السكرتارية الإدارية. للتواصل: ٧٣٣٥٣٠٠٠

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مستشفيات

مستشفى الثورة ت: ٠١/٢٤٦٩٧٠-٦٦
المستشفى الجمهوري ت: ٠١-٢٧٤٢٨/٨٧
مستشفى حدة الأهلي ت: ٠١-٤٢٩٨١
المستشفى الألماني الجديد ت: ٠١-٦٠٠٠٠/٦٠٢٠٠٨
فاكس: ٤١٨١١٦
E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

فنادق

فندق فرساي ت: ٠١-٤٢٥٧٧-١/٢
فندق شيراتون ت: ٠١-٣٣٧٥٠
فندق موفيميك ت: ٠١-٥٤٦٦٦
فندق تاج سبا ت: ٠١-٣٣٣٧٢
فندق ريلاكس ان ت: ٠١-٤٤٤٨١
فندق وأجنحة الخليج السياحي ت: ٠١-٦٠٣٥٠-٦٠٢١٣٥/٨

معاهد

معهد والي ت: ٤٤٥٤٨٢/٣/٤-٤٤٨٠٣٩ فاكس: ٤٤٨٠٣٧
معهد اللغة الألمانية ت: ٣٠٩٤٥
المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر ت: ٣٦٦٢٢٢ فاكس: ٥١٤٧٥٥
معهد كاروكوس ت: ٥٢٢٤٤/٥ فاكس: ٥٢٢٤٦
معهد لينك ت: ٢٤٠٨٣٣-٠١٦٢٠٠ فاكس: ٣٦٥٥٧

شركات للتأمين

الوطنية للتأمين ت: ٣٧٧٧٣/٣٧٧٨٧٣ فاكس: ٣٧٧٢٤٤
صعاء ت: ٢٠٦١٢/٨/١٣
الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين صعاء ت: ٣٨٤١٣٢
عذ ت: ٣٤٤٨٠
تعز ت: ٣٥٨٨١١
شركة اليمن للتأمين صعاء ت: ٣٧٨٠٦/٣٧٩٦٢/٤٣
عذ ت: ٣٤٧٢١٧
تعز ت: ٣٥٠٣٥٠

مدارس

مدرسة رينبو ت: ٤١٤٠٠٣٧/٤٢٤-٤٢٣
مدارس صنعاء الدولية ت: ٣٧٠١٩١/٢ فاكس: ٣٧٠١٩٣
مدرسة الزركية الدولية ت: ٤٤٨٢٥٨/٩
مدرسة الماجد اليمنية ت: ٣٠٦١٥٩

سفريات

السيم للسفريات ت: ٣٧٠٧٥٠
العالمية للسفريات والسياحة ت: ٤٤١١٥٨/٦٠

مطاعم

مطعم ومخبازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
تلفون: ٢٦٦٣٧٥ - ٥٠٥٢٩٠ - فاكس: ٢٦٧٦١٩

IMPORTANT Numbers

للاشتراك في هذه المساحة الإتصال على
تحويلة ٢١١ ٣٦٨٦٦١

طوارئ: الكهرباء ١٧٧، طوارئ الشرطة ١٩٩،
الطفاء ١٩١، طوارئ المياه ١٧١،
الإسعافات ١١٨، حوادث (المرور) ١٩٤،
الشئون الخارجية ٢٠٣٥٤٤/١/٧، الشئون الداخلية ٢٥٣٧٠/١/٧، الهجرة ٢٥٠٧١١/٣، وزارة المواضات (تلفون) ٧٥٢٢٢٠٢،
الإقامة ٢٨٣٠٦١، التلفزيون ٣٣٠٠١/٢،
مؤسسة الباصات للنقل داخل المدن ٣٦٢١١١/٣،
وزارة المواضات ٢٥١١١/١/٢/٣، السباحة ٢٥٤٠٣٢،
الصليب الأحمر ٢٠٣٢١٣/٢، تليمن ٧٥٢٢٢٢٧

البنوك

بنك اليمن والخليج فاكس: ٢٦٠٨٢٤ ت: ٢٦٠٨٢٣-١-٩٦٧
فرع عدن ت: ٢٣٧٨٩٩/٢-٢٣٧٨٩٤ فاكس/ ٢٣٧٨٩٤
بنك التضامن الإسلامي ت: ١/٦٦٦٦٦٦
البنك التجاري ت: ٣٧٧٢٤٤ فاكس: ٣٧٧٢٤٤
مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل ت: ٢٣٦٨٥٣/٣٦٨٥٣٠٣٥٠ فاكس: ٣٦٨٥٣٠٣٥٠-٣٦٨٥٣٠٣٥٠

بنك اليمن الدولي ت: ٤٠٧٠٣٠-٠١
البنك العربي ت: ٣٧٦٥٥/٢-٠١
بنك التسليف الزراعي ت: ٠١-٥٦٣٨١٣
البنك المركزي: ت: ٣٧٤٢١٤-٠١

تأجير سيارات

زأويه (Budget) ت: ٣٠٩٦١٨٠٥٠٦٣٧٢ فاكس: ٢٤٠٩٥٨
يورب كار ت: ٣٧٠٧٥١ فاكس: ٣٧٠٨٠٤
هيرتز لتأجير السيارات صعاء ت: ٠١-٤٤٠٣٠٩
فرع شيراتون ت: ٥٥٥٩٥٨
عذ ت: ٢٠٢٤٥١٣٥

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

أتك لتعليم الكمبيوتر (تركيز على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة إلكترونية) شهادة ايزو ١.

صعاء ت: ٠١-٤٢٨٣٠٥
فاكس: ٠١-٤٤٦٩٠
عذ ت: ٢٠٠٣٣٧١٩٩
تعز ت: ٤٠٢٥٠٢٤٣
المكلا ت: ٥٠٢٠٧٤٩٢

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البريد السريع

صعاء ت: ٤٤٠١٧٠/٦٧
الحديدة ت: ٢٤٩٨٣
إب ت: ٤١١٩٨٨
المكلا ت: ٣٠٣٦٤١
شوة ت: ٢٠٣٣٦٦
سيئون ت: ٤٠٢٤٦٩٠

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IPI makes recommendations for international journalism

By: Mohammed Bin Sallam

Concluding its 57th General Assembly held in the Serbian capital of Belgrade in the presence of 400 participants from 120 countries, the International Press Institute, or IPI, recently made its recommendations regarding the current state of international journalism. During the assembly, which was attended by Yemen Times Reporter Mohammed Bin Sallam, who compiled the following report, participants discussed various resolutions aimed at reducing obstacles for journalists and their profession in various world nations. As indicated below, some of the resolutions also touched upon the threats posed to journalists and reporters by security agents in numerous countries and regions.

Resolution on the erosion of source protection

IPI members criticized measures diluting journalists' right to protect the confidentiality of their sources everywhere, but particularly in Europe. Long-awaited draft legislation intended to offer journalists better protection, submitted to Serbian Parliament in mid-May, provided little comfort. Its vague wording obliging journalists to reveal information when a "pressing need requires it" is unlikely to offer strong support for journalists with information of interest to law enforcement. More subtle threats are posed by the implementing of a 2006 European Union directive requiring telecommunications companies to retain – from six months to two years – certain information regarding all telephone calls, e-mails and short messages for potential use in criminal investigations.

In Germany, under legislation enforcing this EU directive, information on journalists' communications with confidential sources could be made available to authorities upon request.

In the United Kingdom, where telecommunications traffic data already is retained under a voluntary agreement between telecommunications companies and the government, proposed legislation would require companies to transmit that data to the government for storage. These developments require a very high level of faith in law enforcement's capacity for self-restraint, despite a pattern of aggressive, wide-reaching searches of media offices and journalists' homes across the continent, often under the guise of fighting terrorism.

The European Council and its Human Rights Court often have upheld the public interest in protecting journalists' sources, which strengthens the media's role as society's watchdog. That role would become exceptionally difficult if news media were forced to rely on sources that were unsure whether journalists could protect their identities.

For this reason, IPI members urge governments to give full consideration to the public interest served by the right of journalists to protect sources when drafting legislation or when conducting legal investigations and prosecutions.

Resolution on journalists' freedom to report natural disasters

IPI members called on governments to respect journalists' right to report freely on natural catastrophes and their aftermaths, permitting them to collect and disseminate information about such events.

When earthquakes, hurricanes, floods and other disasters strike, media coverage serves many essential purposes. In their immediate aftermath,



400 participants from 120 countries participated in the International Press Institute conference in Belgrade

it can save lives by supporting the proper coordination of rescue and relief efforts. In the longer run, unrestricted reporting submits to public scrutiny the efficacy of government responses to disasters, as well as any malfeasance that may exacerbate damage.

Resolution on nations' failure to respect Article 19

On the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, IPI members expressed deep concern at the number of countries who have signed the declaration, but fail to apply in their countries the freedom of expression and press freedom principles contained in the declaration's Article 19.

As a result, these nations' media frequently have been assailed by punitive and other measures obstructing the free flow of information and preventing journalists from doing their duty to keep the public informed.

Article 19 states that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression, including the freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas via any type of media, regardless of frontiers.

Applying these principles is essential in order to enable the media to fulfill its watchdog role regarding the conduct of affairs by government and other institutions. Those nations that don't enable media to perform this important function not only abrogate a cornerstone principle of United Nations membership, but also lose their claims of being regarded as democracies.

IPI members call on countries to examine their standards of conduct in relation to Article 19 and their media and also requests the United Nations investigate adopting measures to ensure that countries live up to these important principles.

Resolution on journalists' arrests in South Africa

IPI members expressed alarm at the increasing number of arrests of journalists and photographers reporting on or photographing the actions of police at crime scenes or other incidents in South Africa.

On several occasions within the past year, journalists have been summarily bundled into police vans and imprisoned, sometimes for an entire night. In all instances, their alleged

crimes – never clearly spelled out at the time of their arrest – have been thrown out of court, mainly on the grounds that there's no evidence upon which to base prosecution.

Media organizations in South Africa have perceived this conduct by the authorities as an attempt to prevent the public from being informed about official conduct and to intimidate journalists.

At the same time, IPI members have noted increasing complaints from journalists and others about the refusal of government officials and local authorities to supply information in response to questions. Additionally, certain authorities have refused to deal with newspapers that have criticized official conduct to the extent of refusing to place advertisements in those papers, clearly designed to harm such papers' financial viability and coerce their editors into being less critical.

IPI members condemn these actions as attempts to impose censorship via indirect means, calling on the South African government to order its staff and others in authority to abide by freedom of expression and freedom of media principles in that nation's constitution.

IPI members are deeply distressed that South Africa, which was lauded when it introduced its new enlightened constitution in 1996 after years of censorship by the previous apartheid regime, would allow such flagrant deviation from those fine principles so soon after beginning to play a leadership role on that continent.

Resolution on journalist's murders in Serbia

IPI members further expressed concern over the fact that the perpetrators of the murders of journalists in Serbia remain at large and called on Serbian authorities to intensify their investigations into these cases.

IPI members welcomed assurances by Serbian President Boris Tadic in opening the general assembly that Serbia would uphold press freedom and pursue investigations of journalists' murders.

With journalists increasingly seen as easy targets, failure to bring to justice the perpetrators of such attacks sends dangerous signals; thus, IPI members urge Serbian authorities to take active steps to investigate vigorously these attacks.

IPI members also believe Serbian

authorities should improve that nation's climate which militates against journalistic investigations of corruption. Companies and public agencies should refrain from using their placing of advertising to influence the editorial views of media outlets.

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