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December: A good month for Yemenis



Tawakul proudly displays her Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo along with Liberian President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, and Liberian women's rights campaigner Leymah Gbowee

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

SANAA, Dec.11 – In the last month of 2011 four Yemenis won international awards in everything from human rights to signing competitions.

Yemen saw bloody political unrest, an economic crash and a widespread humanitarian crisis in 2011, but still managed to end the year on a more positive note. On Saturday Yemeni human rights activist Tawakul Karman received her shared Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo.

Karman received the prize along with Liberian President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, the first democratically elected female president of Liberia, along with Liberian women's rights campaigner Leymah Gbowee.

Karman was awarded the prize in recognition of her peaceful struggle; she has been calling for human rights and justice since 2006. She is now the both the youngest person to win as well as being the first Arab woman to receive the Nobel Prize.

Karman is also one of the leaders of Yemen's peaceful youth revolution

and spent at least six months in Sana'a's Change Square. Her first travel after winning was to Qatar a week later where she was received with joy and honor. On her way to the airport soldiers loyal to now horary president Ali Abdullah Saleh chanted for her. Karman left Yemen in October but has not given up her fight, travelling to the US, Europe and elsewhere campaigning on behalf of Yemen's revolution. She has vowed not to return until Saleh steps down.

"I have always believed that resistance against repression and violence is possible without relying on similar repression and violence," she said at the ceremony. "I have always believed that human civilization is the fruit of the effort of both women and men. So, when women are treated unjustly and are deprived of their natural right in this process, all social deficiencies and cultural illnesses will be unfolded, and in the end the whole community, men and women, will suffer."

"The solution to women's issues

can only be achieved in a free and democratic society in which human energy is liberated, the energy of both women and men together. Our civilization is called human civilization and is not attributed only to men or women."

A day before the Nobel Prize Ceremony, Yemenis received the news that young Yemeni singer Najeib Al-Mukbeli, 26, had won first place in the Gulf Star signing competition. He became the second Yemeni in a row to win the competition following Fuad Abdulwahid who predicted on Facebook that his fellow Yemeni Al-Mukbeli, who sang a song for Yemen when the results were announced, would win. He has now signed five years contract with Rotana Music Company.

Arwa Othman, a Yemeni photographer, received the Ana Maria Mamuliti 2011 international prize from the Italian Foundation Alim-erva.

Othman established the House of Folklore in 2004 in Sana'a, where she is a distinguished writer and a well-known face of the Yemeni revolution. She was awarded the prize for her role in boosting Yemeni culture and traditional folklore.

Othman was forced to flee to Egypt because of the deteriorating security situation in Yemen. In April she was a victim of extremist violence because of her role in leading opposition marches against Saleh's regime.

Finally, Yemeni journalist Khaïl Al-Hammadi was presented an award by the international organization, Canadian Journalists For Free Expression. Al-Hammadi is a journalist for Al-Jazeera TV and a freelance producer for Al-Jazeera English TV; he also works as a photojournalist for Agence-France Presse.

Al-Hammadi won the award for his brave coverage of the Yemeni revolution, which he continued to report on despite death threats for his work.

Counterfeit medications in circulation



Contaminated medication confiscated last year in Sana'a

By: Malak Shaher

SANAA, Dec. 11 – At least four brands of counterfeit medications are reported to be in circulation across Yemen, according to the Yemeni Society for Consumer Protection (YSCP).

The YSCP published a statement saying that at least 30 percent of the medication on the market is fake and called on the government to impose more restrictions on medications.

AUGMENTIN 1GM, an anti biotic medication, was analyzed by a Saudi laboratory, which found that it contained no active ingredients, rendering it useless, according to the YSCP.

The society added that counterfeit versions of real medications were also in circulation. A fake version of Levitra, used to treat erectile dysfunction, is on the market while counterfeits of Yasmin, a contraceptive pill used to prevent pregnancy, can also be found.

Last year the YSCP warned people against using the anti-fungal medication Nizoral, which had serious and direct side effects on the liver.

The confiscation of contaminated food and medication has become

an increasing problem, especially in recent months.

"I no longer allow my kids to buy anything from the shop. We keep hearing about contaminated juice and food," said Amal Ali, a mother of three from Sana'a. Last year, the local council of Al-Safia district, confiscated four tons of a contaminated juice popular among children.

Just two months ago, at least four tons of contaminated medicine was also confiscated in the Al-Safia district of Sana'a, according to Muhssen Mayas, the head of the district health office.

37 types of medication were destroyed, some of which had expired in 2007.

Al-Wahda newspaper published a report last week stating that at least 4,000 boxes of contaminated powder milk for children, under the brand name Similac, had been confiscated.

Fadhl Mansoor, head of the consumer society, called on the new government to keep a better watch over food and medication markets to avoid more contamination cases.

"We call the government to activate censorship of medication and food as there are some who do not take people's lives seriously," he said.

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Protesters march for justice and human rights

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA'A, Dec. 11 — Hundreds of anti-regime protesters held a march during the launch of the SupportYemen campaign on Saturday.

The day was also the occasion of World Human Rights Day, and protesters called for the building of a new civil state and for respect for human rights.

According to the campaign's founders, the launch was held at Sana'a's Change Square to convey the message that the international community should support Yemen's human rights.

Members involved in the campaign include young female and male activists, bloggers, journalists, photographers, videographers and web designers.

"I want my right to an education...I want the right to express myself," campaigners chanted while marching.

The campaigners also held banners reading, "No to sectarian discrimination...No to racial discrimination...We will build a new Yemen." Another chant called out: "Our peaceful revolution will restore all the people's stolen rights."

"We reject all forms of violence, including psychological, verbal and sexual violence," read a statement released by SupportYemen

on Saturday. "We refuse to use all types of weapons that can lead to an outbreak of conflict and cause the deaths of Yemenis."

The campaign called for the support of religious, partisan and cultural diversity and for prejudices to be overcome.

Members on Saturday called for the youth to continue their peaceful struggle in Change and Freedom Squares in order to achieve the aims of the revolution and so that a new civil state may be built.

The importance of the role of women and youth in effecting change and contributing positively towards building a new Yemen was stressed.

Sara Jamal, an independent political activist and co-founder of the campaign, said that the campaign's principles are based on ideas of freedom, social justice and equality.

"Our next step is to train people how to use documentation to monitor human rights violations. Yemen lacks experts in this important field," said Jamal. "We will raise awareness among people about current political issues and we will work as a watchdog group as well."

Jamal has delivered speeches in English to convey the revolutionaries' message to the international community. She said that Yemen's public and opposition-aligned me-



SupportYemen began as a Twitter hashtag but has grown into a global campaign.

dia outlets have lost credibility both inside and outside Yemen.

Jamal nonetheless adds, "The international community is impressed by the peaceful revolution."

"Yemenis have changed their country's negative stereotype. They have proved that they are creative and skilled," she said admiringly.

"Unfortunately, in the past the regime had damaged the reputation of Yemenis."

Speaking to the Yemen Times about the differences and disagreements found inside Yemen's Change Squares, she said: "It's natural to differ in opinions and ideology. We should accept all people, regardless

their beliefs. We refuse the gun culture only."

SupportYemen started as a hashtag on Twitter to turn people's attention to the large marches and tragic killings that were occurring in Yemen while the world simply turned a blind eye, said NoonArabia, the campaign's co-founder.

Riots in Dhamar prison

By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

DHAMAR, Dec. 11 — The parliament has instructed an investigation into the riots that took place in Dhamar Central Prison 70 kilometers south east of Sana'a, on Friday.

This is the fifth time riots have taken place in the overcrowded prison, which has more than 750 inmates. The committee is made up of the governorate security department, central security and the prosecution.

According to locals, the prisoners tried to break their way out at 5am early Friday morning and created havoc by smashing windows and doors. The prison security called for backup and soon central security forces surrounded the prison in fear that armed tribes might help the prisoners break free as happened in previous attempts.

The security also used tear gas to control the angry inmates.

"It is a mixture of political and criminal reasons," said journal-

ist Abdulkarim Al-Nahari from Dhamar. "Some obviously wanted to break free, but others who had been involved in an assassination of an official last week wanted to get out before further investigation took place which would incriminate many others outside prison."

Abdulkarim Dhafan, assistant deputy governor of Dhamar, was killed on Dec. 3, 2011 along with two of his bodyguards in an ambush by armed men. The General People's Congress accused the opposition parties of be-

ing behind the assassination before arresting four suspects, two of whom were already injured.

The human rights organization HOOD issued a statement last week condemning the arrest of the wounded men who were receiving treatment in the prison's medical facility. However, the state continued detaining them despite the riot and the attempted escape.

"The anti riot police tried to control the riot by force because the inmates would not obey the warden's

orders," said an officer from Dhamar Security Department. "We resorted to tear gas in order to restore order in this facility but we have not injured anyone as has been reported."

Locals living near the prison said they heard rounds of gunshots and the inmates' angry, loud voices. Moreover, in the previous four attempts where the prisoners tried to break free, local tribes from Dhamar came in with arms and engaged with the prison security but failed to release the prisoners.

Arson attack destroys historical landmark



Old city gate in Zabid, which had seven historical gates surrounding the old city. Only four remained until today.

By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

ZABID, Dec. 11 — A bitter businessman whose bid for a wood deal was not selected is thought to have set

to the timber Friday, also destroying a historical site where the wood was stored.

Siham Gate near the local market area at the Northern side of Zabid

old city was ruined as a result of the suspected arson. The eastern plank of the gate was completely burned as well as the majority of the ceiling. Material losses of this massive

fire reached YR five million while historical losses are invaluable.

A security officer in Zabid Police Station said they are holding the guard for their investigation, which is still ongoing.

"It is definitely arson, and we have reasons to suspect that it is because the tender on the wood remained from a restoration project," said Lieutenant Fuad Al-Kashae.

The Social Fund for Development had organized a restoration project for this historical gate and this required bringing special wood from neighboring Hajja governorate.

Each piece used for restoration had to be of a specific, long length and resistant to wood mites. They were expensive and hard to find according to the security officer, and over 90 wood pieces in the ceiling were completely burned.

"It is a major loss. The fire was

massive and although I have not been to the site after it was ruined I was told by those who saw it that it was burned really badly," said Dr. Mohammed Al-Otmi, a local in the city. He added that it took several hours to put out the fire.

The gates are usually locked during the night therefore the person who set fire to the wood had either forced entry into the gate or had access, according to preliminary investigations.

Zabid city, which became a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1993, is constructed in a circular frame surrounded by seven gates — only four of which remain today, one of which, Siham Gate, is now badly damaged.

The town was divided into four sections, each inhabited by traders, scholars, dignitaries and artisans. The town has around 30 mosques

The Latest Buzz

By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

▶ Armed tribesmen attacked oil pipelines running from exploration fields in Shabwa to Safer refinery in Marib on Friday. Oil leaked as a result and huge fire explosions caused severe damage to the pipes, halting the transfer process for days.

▶ The Culture Ministry commences its shows on Saturday with a play called "Old women's avenue" at the Cultural Center in Sana'a. The play talks about the social relations in the Yemeni society in a comic way.

▶ For the first time in recent history the Ministry of Oil is placing a tender to import four shipments of fuel in January. Oil imports used to take place according to pre-defined deals.

▶ Two alleged Al-Qaeda members were killed on Thursday in Abyan by armed tribesmen.

▶ Abdulwahed Al-Khamisi, the first Yemeni coach to be recognized as an international football referee died last week of a stroke.

▶ Starting Thursday, the Egyptian embassy in Sana'a began accepting mailed envelopes from the Egyptian Diaspora containing voting forms for the second phase of parliamentary elections. It will continue accepting them until Monday, Dec. 12, 2011 and said that it will be ready to facilitate any Egyptians in Yemen who wants to cast their vote at the embassy.

▶ Employees at Al-Jumhouria state newspaper, based in Taiz, have been on strike since Wednesday demanding an investigation into corruption at the newspaper. No issues have been published since the strike began.

▶ The Media Women Forum called on the local and international community to take action against acts of vandalism and attacks by armed thugs it has faced over the last month.

and many more small madrasas or Quran schools.

The town of Zabid is one of the most famous religious and scientific centers not only of Yemen, but also all over the Islamic world.

Overloaded Somali trade boat sinks off Yemen

By: Malak Shaher

SANA'A, Dec. 11 — Two women and a child are still missing in the Gulf of Aden after a Somali trade boat sank on Wednesday on route to Somalia, according to the Coast Guards Authority (CGA).

The boat was overloaded with cargo and also had 20 traders on board, travelling from Somalia, Tanzania and India, according to Shuja' Al-Deen Al-Mahdi, head of

the operational unit at the CGA.

Al-Mahdi added that the boat sank 27 miles south of Aden Port and the CGA rescued them and transferred them back to Aden. The boat and cargo were lost however.

Fishermen or traders sometimes overload their boats with either goods or people, causing them to sink at sea. Some then drown because they cannot swim or are simply too far from shore.

In January this year, a boat of Yemeni fishermen smuggling 46 African refugees sank, according to the CGA.

The boat lacked basic safety standards and only four of the refugees along with the two boat owners were rescued.

Sometimes, fishermen and traders try to earn their living by overloading their boats and the "results are disastrous", according to Al-Mahdi.

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Volunteering flourishes in Yemen's unrest



Volunteers clear garbage from war-torn Hasaba. Cleaners could not reach the area due to fighting.

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

Ten months of fierce fighting and poor security failed to hold back Yemeni volunteers.

Volunteering noticeably increased this year despite the dangerous, volatile situation in the country. They got rid of the piles of garbage in Yemen's war-torn areas, repaired and painted damaged schools, raised money and supplied food to affected families.

In Aden, where tens of thousands of internally displaced people (IDPs) have arrived after fleeing fighting in neighboring Abyan, volunteers have provided them with clothes, food and psychological support.

Last Monday, Yemen celebrated International Volunteer Day amid the presence of hundreds of vigorous volunteers.

United Nations Volunteers

(UNV), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and several youth initiatives celebrated the day in Sana'a while For All Foundation for Development in collaboration with Save the Children and the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) marked the achievements of volunteers in Aden.

Ansam Sabra, 19, an enthusiastic volunteer in Sana'a, stressed the importance of voluntary work to build the confidence of the youth and improve their perspective on life.

She celebrated the tenth anniversary of International Volunteer Day in Sana'a. "It was a fantastic celebration. I was impressed by volunteers' contribution in this difficult year," she said.

Sabra, along with her friends, ran several campaigns to raise funds for cancer patients this year. She also provides psychological support and tries to convey their suffering to others.

This year, she was also involved in a number of voluntary activities in war-torn areas. Sabra called for volunteers to work harder to develop the country and help people in need.

"Yemeni youths believe in volunteering. They are ready to sacrifice their time and efforts for voluntary service," she said. "For me, volunteering is one of the important parts of my life."

A prominent youth activist and For All Foundation's executive manager, Sabah Badri Bakir said that youths should be empowered enough to do their voluntary activities well.

"Volunteerism doesn't mean exploiting the youth. We should give the youth chances to express themselves and help them provide their voluntary services without intervention," she said.

"I was exploited a lot when I was a volunteer so I do my best these days

to empower youths," she added.

Bakir, along with many volunteers, has worked hard to help IDPs in Aden this year.

She explained that it isn't just Yemenis who have been giving up their time to help others; many people from different nationalities have also taken part in voluntary activities in Yemen. "Volunteerism doesn't mean to provide a service to your country. It means that you should give your contribution in any country," she said.

Sahar Ghanem, UNV national coordinator said that many volunteers get involved to protect human rights, fight poverty, build skills and solve many challenges and problems that Yemen faces.

"The activities of Yemeni volunteers this year were amazing. Their effective contributions have surprised many people," she said. "They were conveying messages of peace amid fighting."

"They have rescued many injured people in the most dangerous places. They have helped children, poor people and internally displaced people in different areas," she explained. "Their works and efforts were equivalent to the organizations' activities."

Speaking about the abilities of Yemeni volunteers, she said: "They have proved that they are able to change their community into something better and create an excellent future without seeking money or personal interests."

Ghanem indicated that many events, workshops and training sessions have been set up by Yemeni volunteers with the aim of improving the volunteerism concept and its importance in bringing peace and stability.

Hend Al-Eryani, a journalist and volunteer in Sana'a, began her voluntary activities in 2007.

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volunteer. Voluntary work doesn't mean only helping others but helping ourselves as well," she said.

Mothers of volunteers took part in the celebrations in Aden. They said they encouraged their sons and daughters to be volunteers because they believe in the importance of helping others.

Um Ahmed, the mother of a volunteer in Aden, said that youth who do voluntary work feel that they are totally satisfied.

"I support my son being a volunteer because he is doing useful work for his community. Voluntary work builds a community free of bad be-

havior," she said. "Our youth have excellent abilities and they are enthusiastic to do their best without any return."

During the conflict of the past year, many initiatives have been established by young volunteers with the aim giving more services to people and areas in need.

The volunteerism concept in Yemen was vague and considered as unimportant issue among many Yemenis, including the youth. But in the recent years, and especially over the last ten months, many youth have joined voluntary projects and achieved "considerable success".



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Yemen's new government

By: Ali Saeed

On Saturday Yemen swore in its new government, tasked with returning stability and security after ten months of protests that saw honorary president Ali Abdullah Saleh sign over power to his deputy, Abdu Rabo Mansour Hadi, in Saudi Arabia on November 23. Hadi will now lead the transitional government, an equal split between the ruling GPC and the opposition Joint Meeting Parties. Here are profiles of some of the new faces.



Prime Minister, Mohamed Salem Basundwa, Opposition leader

Basundwa has occupied several posts over outgoing President Ali Abdullah Saleh's 33-year rule, including Minister of Foreign Affairs, Information, Culture, Social Affairs, and was Yemen's representative to the UN before unification in 1990. He was then chosen as a political adviser to Saleh.

In May 2009, he was chosen to head a National Dialogue Committee formed by the opposition Joint Meeting Parties coalition.

On August 17, he was elected as head of the National Council for the Peaceful Revolution, announced by the 2011 youth revolution-aligned opposition.

In his hometown of Aden, he founded two weekly newspapers, both of which were eventually shut down by the British during their occupation of South Yemen.

He was arrested twice by the British in Aden in 1962 and 1967, and was also exiled from Aden.

Basundwa was a key contributor in the leadership of the liberation front to free South Yemen from the British. The movement started in 1966 and realized its objective in 1967. He made diplomatic contributions when he contributed to explaining the issue of occupied South Yemen to a United Nations audience.

Basundwa has been living in North Yemen since 1965, when he joined the armed struggle against the British occupation.



Minister of Finance, Sakhr Al-Wajeeh, Independent

Al-Wajeeh has a bachelor's degree in aircraft engineering and has been an MP from 1997 until the present day. Originally a member of the GPC, he resigned from the party in 2006.

In parliament, he and other MPs founded the Yemeni MPs Anti-Corruption Organization to fight corruption, which had become a nationwide problem in all government institutions.

During the youth revolution, he was appointed chairman of the Technical Office for the National Council for the Peaceful Revolution.

Al-Wajeeh is a prominent member of the Oil and Development Committee in Parliament. He is also known as someone who often questions ministers about issues of corruption and questionable actions.



Minister of Interior, Gen. Abdulqader Qahtan, Islah party

Qahtan was born on December 12, 1952 in Taiz and received his first diploma from the Police College in 1976 in Yemen. He went on to obtain a bachelor's degree in Sharia Law from the University of Sana'a in 1980. In 1983,

he received a masters degree in civil law. He received his PhD in civil law from Ayn Shams University in Egypt in 1991.

When he arrived back in Yemen, he started work as an assistant professor of civil law at Sana'a University and has continued to hold this position from 1992 until the present day. He has also taught at the Police College since 1992.

In 1992, Qahtan was appointed General Security Chief of Taiz and held this position until 1996. He has since been working as Interpol Chief for Sana'a from 1996 until now.

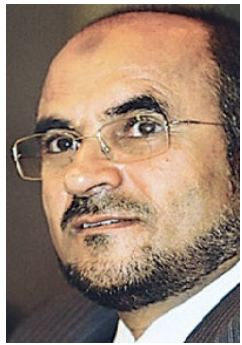
Minister of Information, Ali Al-Amrani, Independent

Al-Amrani, who comes from Al-Baida governorate, defected from the GPC in March and announced his support for the youth revolution. He was an MP since 1993 with the



GPC. In parliament, he also worked as Chairman of the Financial Committee for two terms.

During the peaceful revolution he contributed significantly in explaining the need for change and law. Al-Amrani, who has a bachelor's degree in industrial management from the University of King Fahd in Saudi Arabia, has also been writing opinion pieces on Yemen's political and social issues in many Yemeni newspapers. Making use of new technology, he follows international media coverage on Yemen on his iPhone and considers himself a fan of western media.



Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, Dr. Mohamed Al-Sa'di, Islah Party

Al-Sa'di was born in 1950 in the Abyan governorates' Rusud district and received his bachelor's degree in science from the University of Al-Riyadh in Saudi Arabia. He then

received his master's degree in professional education curricula in 1983 and, ten years later, received his PhD in professional education curricula in 1993, both degrees coming from the University of Al-Riyadh.

After South and North Yemen united in 1990, he was appointed as Deputy Minister of Education and served in this role from 1994 until 1997, during the tenure of Yemen's National Unity Government.

He worked as Head of the Planning Department from 1993 to 2006 and was then promoted to Assistant Secretary General of the party.



Minister of Justice, Judge Murshed Al-Arashani, Islah Party

Al-Arashani was born in Sana'a's Arhab District and graduated from the High Judiciary Institute before going on to occupy many judiciary posts.

He is also a member of the Supreme Court and heads its civil division. Al-Arashani also serves as Director of the Islah Charity Organization' Administrative Board.



Minister of Trade and Industry, Saad Aldin Bentaleb, Independent

Bentaleb has a diploma in public health and served as an MP for the GPC from 1997-2003. He also served as Director of External Relations and International Cooperation at the Anti-Corruption Authority,

but later resigned, saying that combating corruption in Yemen requires political will rather than the creation of a governmental body.



Minister of Electricity, Dr. Saleh Samea, GPC defector

Samea was born in Mahwit in 1956 and received his bachelor's degree in 1980 from Sana'a University's College of Law. He went on to receive his PhD in constitutional law in 1988 in Egypt. Samea occupied many posts during Saleh's 33-year rule - that of governor of Marib, Former Deputy Minister of the Interior for Training and Qualifying and Minister of Expatriate Affairs.

He has also been teaching at the University of Sana'a as Professor of Constitutional Law and Political Systems.

Samea also worked with Yemeni-Saudi border committees (Expertise Committee, Al-Tayf Sign-marking Committee, and Military Committee) to end Yemeni-Saudi border disputes.

In 2011, Samea announced his resignation from the GPC and declared his support for the youth revolution. He has made many appearances on local and international television, speaking about corruption and politics in Yemen.



Minister of legal affairs, Dr. Mohamed Al-Mikhlafla, Yemeni Socialist Party

Al-Mikhlafla is a human rights and political activist, and is a former General Director of Legal Affairs at the Ministry of Expatriate Affairs. He is also a member of the Ministry of Human Rights' Consultancy

Board. He worked as Director for Yemen's Human Rights Watch, a Yemeni NGO that documents human rights violations in the country.

Al-Mikhlafla is a member of the Arab Lawyers Union and the Yemeni Socialist Party's political office and holds a PhD in International Law.



Minister of Human Rights, Huria Mashhoor, Independent

Mashhoor has been involved in social and development projects since the beginning of 2000. She served as National Consultant for the Girl's Education Governance Project in Hadramout, Hodeida and Aden.

She also worked as National Consultant for the Social Gender Project, instituted by the Women's National Committee and funded by the ILO and UNFPA.

Mashhoor was also a member of the Local Authority Development Program's assessment team. She has managed the Social Gender Equality Project, funded by the UNDP.

Mashhoor worked with Saleh's regime as General Director of Organization and External Relations at the National Committee for Education, Culture and Sciences (UNESCO) from 1997 to 1999, as well as Deputy Chairwoman of the Women's National Committee.

In the field of women's rights, she worked as coordinator of a UNFPA-funded women's empowerment project from 2000 to 2002.

In 2011, she has supported the youth revolution and was appointed as a spokesperson for the National Council of the Peaceful Revolution, which was formed on August 17. From 1974 to 1976, Mashhoor completed a portion of her education at the University of Cairo's School of Economics. She continued her pursuit of a bachelor's degree in economics at the University of Carl Marks in Germany and from 1979 to 1981 studied at the University of Aden, where she completed the degree. Mashhoor, born in the Aden governorate in 1954, has participated in the preparation of several National Strategies (Basic Education, Aids Control, Poverty Alleviation, and Social Gender).



Minister of Transportation, Waad Batheeb, Socialist

Batheeb is a member of the Yemen Socialist Party's Political Office is a leader of the Southern Movement. A professor at the University of Aden, Batheeb received his PhD from the University of Buna in India.



Minister of Culture, Abdullah Awbl, Nasserite Unionist People's Organization

Awbl is the General Secretary of the Nasserite Unionist People's Organization and is a professor at the University of Aden.



Minister of Technical Education, Abdulhafidh Noman, Arab Socialist Rebirth Party

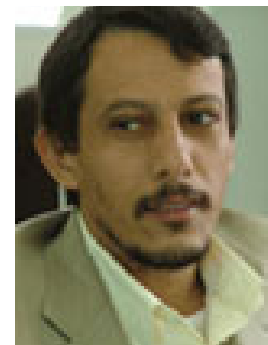
Noman is a member of the Arab Socialist Rebirth Party's national leadership. He heads the party's Media Office and is secretary its Central Committee.

Minister of Water and Environment, Abdulsalam Razaz, Popular Forces Union Razaz serves as Assistant Secretary General of the Popular Forces Union party. He holds a master's degree in Psychology and writes editorials in many local Yemeni newspapers.



Minister of local Administration, Ali Al-Yazeedi, Nasserite Party

Al-Yazeedi served as an MP from 1997 to 2003. He is Assistant Secretary General for the People's Nasserite Unionist Organization. Al-Yazeedi was born in Abyan.



Minister of Education, Dr. Abdulrazag Al-Ashwal, Islah

Al-Ashwal is from the Hajja governorate's Al-Shahil district and has a PhD in Education. He is a professor at Sana'a University's Education College and has served as director of the Islah party's Students and Youth Sector since 2009.



Minister of Civil Service and Insurance, Nabeel Shamsan, GPC

Shamsan was born in Taiz in 1962 and he is former deputy minister of civil service ministry. At the same ministry he also worked as General Director of a civil service modernization project. He headed a

technical committee for Job ID cards using fingerprint and biopics, and lead a supervising committee to tackling unemployment.

Shamsan received his master's degree in Manpower Planning in the United States in 1990 and obtained his bachelor's degree in accounting from the University of Sana'a in 1987.



Minister of Youth and Sport, Muamar Al-Eryani, GPC

Al-Eryani was born in December 1974 and received his bachelor's degree in planning and development from the University of Baghdad in 1997.

He is one most active members and leaders of the GPC party, with a particular focus youth activities. He is the founder of the GPC's Youth Union and served as its director from 1996 to 2006. He is also the founder and Director of Yemen's Youth Union and is the former deputy minister of Youth and Sport.



Minister of Expatriate Affairs, Mujahed Al-Guhali, GPC

Al-Guhali is tribal leader from Amran, where the Hashid, Yemen's largest tribal confederation, originated. He was also a military leader during the rule of former President Ibrahim Al-Hamdi.

Ironically, he is a former opposition figure and co-founder of the Nasserite Correction Party. After spending years in exile, he returned to Yemen and announced his support for Saleh's regime.



Minister of Telecommunications and Information Technology, Dr. Ahmed Bin Daghr, GPC

Bin Daghr currently serves as the GPC's Assistant Secretary General and holds a PhD in history.

He was a leading Socialist figure who was one of the sixteen people sentenced to death for announcing the South's independence during Yemen's civil war in 1994.

He was elected as an MP for the Socialist Party and served from 1990 to 1993. In parliament, he headed the Agriculture and Fisheries Committee.

In 2006, he received a presidential pardon and joined the GPC.

The psyche of a front line martyr

What goes through the minds of protesters who risk their lives to stand on the front lines of state-defying demonstrations?

By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

The Shaheed [martyr] Project peaked on March 18, 2011 when nearly 60 protesters were killed by government snipers in Sana'a. This followed an intense mobilization of the revolution's youth, orchestrated mainly by the religious groups in the squares, who pushed protesters to escalate marches and cross "red lines" into danger zones.

Suddenly the Shaheed project was all over Change Square in Sana'a; hats, shawls, head bands, flags and badges. It became a fashion for little boys to have "the next martyr" splashed across their forehead.

They were selling heaven to the young men, telling them that this is Jihad and that they will be rewarded by God for sacrificing their lives for the revolution.

But protesters put their lives on the line for reasons other than the religious sentiments and the promise of heaven through fighting oppression as a form of Jihad. Poverty, desperation and peer pressure all play their roles.

Many of the poorer men who

joined the protest believed it would create for them a source of income, especially since meals and beds were automatically provided. Several said that if they were to be killed the organizers promised to take care of their families financially. Many times this promise was not kept.

Other youths have a different motive that is not related to money. Many joined the squares did so because they were unemployed and did not have a purpose in life. This uprising gave them a cause to believe in and one that seemed very heroic.

"There is nothing to live for," said Bakeel Mohammed a 25-year-old university graduate who had been looking for a job for two years. "The revolution gave me purpose and so I joined its ranks, I am happy to give my life for it because I feel fulfilled, respected and brave."

The most surprising reason why some Yemeni youth are willing to sacrifice their lives by being in the front lines of violent demonstrations is peer pressure. Many men explained to the Yemen Times that when they see their friends or relatives in the squares they automatically feel the need to be with them.



A young protester bearing a sign, which reads "This is my shroud", after signing up for the Shaheed [Martyr] project.



"It is like I am not a man if I say I am too scared or don't want to risk my life," said a teenage Yemeni boy in Sana'a's Change Square. "There is so much talk about the men who sacrificed their lives, especially on March 18, and how we would betray them if we said we just wanted to go home."

March 18, 2011, or what was named the "Friday of Dignity", was a turning point for the protesters. A witness to that day said he saw the men shot down by snipers one after the other yet still the progressed towards their attackers.

"It is like they did not understand fear. They kept advancing in a sense of crazy bravery and I saw how some of them actually reached the snipers and some threw one off the seven-storey building. Others beat one of the snipers almost to death until he was rescued by the security committee," said the witness who requested to remain anonymous.

The result of investigations into

the Friday of Dignity incident, instructed by President Saleh and the security committee in Change Square, are still holding some of the snipers until this day, have not been revealed yet.

In July 2011 the traditional opposition, made up of the Joint Meeting Parties coalition, ventured into negotiations with the regime in order to reach a political agreement for transition. This news was received bitterly by several groups in the square who created the escalation committee. The purpose of this committee was to take protests to a new level and march towards new areas such the TV station and airport, crossing red lines agreed by both the state and the opposition parties.

"We vowed to escalate until our revolution was reformed and freed from political hijacking," said Ridhwan Al-Haimi who was one of the protesters to venture into Kintaki area mid July when protesters were



killed and injured by the security's live fire.

Even now that the Gulf initiative is signed, Al-Haimi and a number of the coalitions in the square still reject it and want the JMP out of the square. "Even if it means we lose the protection," he said. "Though

frankly speaking, we are being killed even with Islah in the square, but even then we want them out and we will hold our new marches and make sure that the sacrifices of the hundreds of Yemenis killed don't go waste because of a political deal," said Al-Haimi.

Killed by poverty

By: Amira Al-Arasi

Basheer Qaied Al-Wisabi was a 21 year old Yemeni man who dropped out of school. He spent most of his teenage years working as a daily laborer in a shoe factory with a salary no more than YR 13,000 [around USD 50 dollars].

"A bullet hit him in the stomach

and came out from his left side costing him his life," said his father with teary eyes. After years working in the factory to support his family since his father was too ill to work, Basheer managed to buy a motorcycle on which he transported people for money.

"He sort of found his calling with the uprising began," said his sister. "He would be the first to

join the protests and stand in the front lines of demonstrations saying that he wants to end the injustice in Yemen even if it costs him his life."

Basheer was missing for thirteen days. His father and family looked for him in police stations, and hospitals in vain. The young man had left home to buy a can of beans for dinner and never

returned back. After around two weeks he was found in the morgue of the Science and Technology University.

"I looked at his lifeless body and saw the traces of blood on his clothes. All I could do then was pray to God to have mercy on his soul and avenge his death," said his father with soft words, choking on his tears.

Joining the other side

By: Amira Al-Arasi

A turning point for Yemen's revolution was the bloody Friday of March 18 when around 60 peaceful Yemeni protesters died at the hands of snipers and state security forces. It was also a turning point for Talal Rizq whose older brother was among those killed.

He comes from a poor family and, like many of his siblings, has not completed his education. His father had passed away leaving the responsibility of providing for the large family of 25 members to the

three eldest brothers, including Talal. So they enrolled in the army – a choice made by many uneducated Yemeni men looking for a quick source of income.

"In less than three months we realized the army was not providing a living, so we left and started working in random jobs and for daily wages," explained Talal. Soon after the uprising started he, and many of his brothers, decided to join because the uprising represented them and millions of other disadvantaged Yemenis.

A factor that significantly raised Talal and his brothers' participa-

tion in the protests was that their home was located within the revolution's Change Square. On Friday March 18, he and three of his brothers had joined the protest.

"We heard loud shooting and shouts. We saw smoke rising in the air from the southern side of the square. My older brother Maher went to see what was going on and my brothers and I followed," said Talal, recalling the day his brother died. He said that they were separated from their brother and he was not answering his phone.

"After a few hours we became worried and started the search for

him in the hospitals and asked our neighbors and friends," said Talal. "The last place we thought of searching for him was the morgue and that is where my uncle found him after a sniper shot him in the head," said Talal, his face full of grief.

"I miss him," said Talal. "Maher was always the first in any protest, he was always angry at what was going on and could not approve of the injustice and poverty."

"My brother aspired to be a martyr and he became one, as did many Yemenis who dared to stand against the oppressive regime."



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YT vision statement



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Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf,
(1951 - 1999)
Founder of Yemen Times

OUR
OPINION...And what
about women?

The new government is in place. With the exception of two ministers, the new cabinet has been sworn in and has begun work immediately. It was disappointing after so much talk of a 20 percent quota to have only two female ministers and one female state minister named. A 20 percent quota calls for at least seven women.

Now that we are on the verge of creating thematic committees to deal with a two-year transitional phase, it is important for women to be visible on all such committees and at all levels.

Women have been an integral part of this revolution; it's not right to have them ignored in this way. As it is, the new government has not included the youth or all the political scene's various elements. Ignoring women is also not acceptable.

I fear that if we allow Yemeni politicians to resume business as usual, we will lose the massive opportunity presented by the Arab Spring, which should have been – and could still be – used to improve conditions for women in Yemen.

The revolution's squares are still alive, though the presence of women has significantly decreased since the signing of the GCC power transfer deal at the end of November. I suppose women's public visibility will likely soon diminish as things start to settle down in Yemen, notwithstanding the resistance of the independent youth, who claim that their revolution has been hijacked.

I dream of a day when the history of today will be studied by future generations, a day when Yemeni girls realize 20 years from now that the 2011 Yemeni uprising represented the turning point for a political movement for women; that women made great strides and become an integral part of decision-making circles because of their participation in an extended Arab Spring.

It will be devastating if this does not become a reality and, our memories of Change Squares having dissipated, Yemeni women end up back at square one...or worse.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

SKETCHED OPINION

By Hajjaj



www.mahjoob.com

The difficulties of moving forward in Yemen

By: Jonathan Ruhe
The National Interest

Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh's surprising decision to transfer power to his deputy on November 23 has been greeted with approval in Riyadh, Washington and at the United Nations. Yet it has elicited a broader range of emotions in Yemen itself, including jubilation, indifference and outright hostility. Saleh's agreement to the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) transition plan represents the first of many steps toward addressing – though not necessarily resolving – one of the Middle East's most intractable crises. It also unleashes divisions that will complicate the tasks of shaping and installing a successor government. Given the upheavals of the past year, prospects for positive change are uncertain.

First, there is the procedural question of translating the GCC plan into practice. On paper, the agreement, first proposed in April, is straightforward: Saleh transfers authority to Vice President Abdo Rabo Mansour Hadi in exchange for immunity from prosecution; Hadi supervises the formation of a transitional unity government split evenly between the ruling party and the parliamentary opposition; nationwide presidential elections are held within ninety days; the

new president oversees a national dialogue on constitutional reform; and a popular referendum on the reforms and a general election are held within two years. Hadi set the election for Feb. 21, 2012. Until then, Saleh retains the honorary title of "president."

Led by Hadi, the ruling General People's Congress (GPC) and opposition umbrella group Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) are assembling a unity government and have designated Hadi as the consensus – and sole – candidate for the interim presidency. Within the GCC plan, executive authorities and an absolute legislative majority would remain with the GPC, thereby allowing the ruling party to dictate the nature and tempo of constitutional reform and dominate the general election over the next two years.

This raises a political question: Can the GCC plan generate a workable solution to the current impasse? The regime is conforming to the letter of the agreement, but the plan could crumble under the weight of Yemen's complicated and delicate political balance of power. Steering the proposed changes through the country's complex political system would have been possible, though not simple, had Saleh resigned when the uprising began in the spring. His delay in doing so, after months of proliferating violence and widespread protests and defections, severely sharpens the

challenges facing the transitional authority.

Most prominently, the GCC plan calls for legislative compromise between the ruling party and its opponents, but it does not constitute a truly national settlement. This unity government must "conduct dialogues" with the street demonstrators but need not include their representatives in the transition process. Thus, the tens of thousands of predominantly young protesters, many of whom feel their actions and sacrifices inspired the uprisings that rocked Saleh's regime over the spring and summer, fear their goals and accomplishments will be diluted by the JMP. This is embodied in their explicit hostility to the GCC's amnesty for Saleh "and all those who worked with him," from corrupt officials to security services that cracked down violently on demonstrations in Sana'a and other key cities. It is no surprise, then, that protest groups threaten to boycott the February election.

Finally, the GCC plan does not account for Yemen's new military balance. It calls on the transitional government to remove all armed elements from the cities as a prelude to the February election. It also suggests "restructuring and reengineering" the armed forces during the constitutional reform process.

There is a final, broadly strategic, question: If the GCC plan can't

solve Yemen's political quagmire, what will be its impact on the country's future? Assuming Saleh abides by it, his signature may be the GCC plan's most important achievement, regardless of any progress by the interim government. He may have feared international sanctions or perhaps the exile, imprisonment or death that befell the Arab Awakening's other toppled leaders. Nonetheless, his resignation came in no small part from the belief that his family's control of the security apparatus, and the GPC's likely control of the future government, would ensure his immunity from prosecution. This continuity would be reinforced by the American concern with Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, which has led Washington to support Saleh's security services even as it calls for him to step down.

Given the uncertainties of the GCC plan, Saleh's abdication could generate kinetic conflict in the country. This would ensure continuity in a different, but distinctly Yemeni, form, highlighted in the Bipartisan Policy Center's 2011 case study *Fragility and Extremism in Yemen*. Backed by a loyal military core, Saleh could play the country's divided factions against each other and manipulate foreign powers' fears of further chaos. That could allow him to retain power. Though more difficult now than ever, it has always been his driving goal.

Plotting the 2012 war against hunger in Yemen

By: William Lambers
End World Hunger

Last month the UN World Food Programme (WFP) held a meeting in Rome to discuss strategy for fighting a growing hunger crisis in Yemen. The WFP's executive board approved a USD 32 million budget increase for its plan to distribute rations to families suffering from high food prices. The total budget for this 2011-2012 operation stands at over USD 122 million.

A WFP document states: "This budget revision is for: i) continuation of a seasonal emergency safety net for 1.2 million severely food-insecure households during the 2012 hunger season; and ii) 4,486 mt of additional food for emergency response in 2012 in view of the deteriorating socio-political situation." Malnutrition and lack of basic

goods is the most serious threat facing the country. Catherine Bragg of the United Nations said last week: "Humanitarian needs are expected to deteriorate over the next year and we must do everything we can to make sure that these needs are not overshadowed by the political agenda."

While WFP approved the budget increase, it all hinges on whether donors come through. The World Food Programme relies entirely on voluntary donations from governments and the public.

In 2011, for example, WFP planned to feed 1.8 million Yemenis as part of the aforementioned safety net operation. Funding was low and some entire governorates had to be dropped from the program. At one point over a million Yemenis did not even receive the food rations during a scheduled distribution.

The low funding for WFP Yemen unfolded at the same time food

prices increased during political instability. It's important to remember that even before the year of unrest in Yemen took shape, millions were already deeply mired in hunger and poverty. The turn of events during Yemen's "Arab Spring" took a bad situation and made it worse.

WFP will also need funding in 2012 to feed Yemenis displaced by conflict both in northern and southern Yemen. Food for Education programs, which have received almost no funding for two years, need to be restarted. No national school lunch program has been established, nor a universal infant feeding program. These programs can provide a way to defeat malnutrition among children and also increase literacy, class attendance and most importantly completion of education.

In addition, Food for Work projects to help agricultural rehabilitation need to go forward. But it all depends on whether the international

community will donate. Yemen cannot achieve political stability and peace amid a storm of hunger. Despite this reality, hunger fighting programs lacked funding in 2011. Will the new year be a repeat?

There is some hope. Germany recently made a USD 30 million donation to WFP in Yemen. Will other nations follow this lead and help provide food security for Yemenis during a period of political upheaval?

That is a critical question as 2011 comes to a close. It takes on even more urgency when you consider that the United States Congress is proposing reducing funding for the Food for Peace and McGovern-Dole school lunch programs. Both are potential major resources for funding hunger relief in Yemen. If they are cut back, it could prove to be very damaging during the coming year where so much is on the line in Yemen.

A note on Saleh's supporters

By: Afrah Nasser

I'm often told by some Arabs who I meet that they perceive that the majority in Yemen are supporting Saleh. My reaction consists of two feelings. One, I resist screaming at their faces to tell them, "That's absolutely ridiculous and NOT true." The second feeling I have is, "This is so sad to hear from Arabs who are supposed to be well-informed about the situation in Yemen and have a

pretty good idea of how Yemenis have been suffering from Saleh's aggressive, bloody oppression against the revolution." Yet, I stay calm and try as much as I can to explain the truth.

Realistically speaking, Saleh does have supporters. But! They are the minority. His biggest fans are in Sana'a only and the remaining provinces are, I'm 99 percent positive, totally pro-democracy. During Fridays, he gathers his supporters in Sabeen Square in Sana'a

as a show-off sign that he still has "legitimacy" and "supporters". The supporters gather only on Fridays and most probably they are paid to do so. I vividly remember what a taxi driver told me when I was in Sana'a about the payment the supporters get. "I swear to you, they are paid with \$200 per each Friday they attend. I saw them receiving the money while I was picking up customers. Believe me!" he told me.

On the other hand, there are thousands and thousands, if not

millions, of people across the country, in 15 provinces out of 22, who have been protesting day and night for the past 10 months – "for free" – in fact, paying a very high price for the change and democracy they want to see in Yemen.

So, if Saleh had supporters, they are paid and temporary. While the ever-lasting Yemen has supporters around the country who are willing to sacrifice all they have for the sake of change and dignity to prevail for the whole nation.

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VN-07-10

INTERNAL / EXTERNAL VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT
(Date: 10/12/2011)

Title of Post: Assistant Protection Officer **Entry on Duty:** 01 January 2012
Post Number: 10017838 **Duration:** Initially 1 year
Category / Level: NOA **Closing Date:** 24 December 2011
Location: Sub-Office Aden

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TERMS OF REFERENCE:

1. Oversee all reception activities, draft SOP for this purpose and monitor its implementation, including regular update of the SOP when needed.
2. Review RSD cases, and interview fast track cases, appeal, and other urgent cases as requested by SPO.
3. Keep abreast of update eligibility guidelines and relevant COI, as well as of developments in the field of jurisprudence, legislation and regulations.
4. In coordination with the SPO, advocate and carry out necessary activities to safeguard the right to asylum, prevention of refoulement and expulsion, issuance of identity cards and travel documents.
5. Coach and train eligibility and reception staff including interpreters on job related issue. Conduct also training to local authorities as per the office's training strategy.
6. Maintain close contact with local authorities and NGOs. In coordination with the SPO, raise awareness and leads discussions with the authorities and counterparts on matters relevant to Refugee and Asylum-seekers physical and legal protection.
7. Assists in dealing with individual cases or groups of refugees through interviews, correspondence, etc. and handles cases by taking the necessary steps with the local authorities.
8. Undertake other duties as required and any other responsibilities/functions deemed necessary by the supervisor/or senior manager in order to meet the level of the services in the organization.

QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:

Education: University degree in Law, International Law, Political Science or related field
Experience: Minimum 2 years of previous relevant professional job experience and 2 years previous job experience.
Others: Possession of good computer and communication skills is essential.
Languages: Very good knowledge of Arabic and English.

For internal UNHCR candidates:

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

For external candidates:

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

IMPORTANT:

- Title and location of the post to be indicated under subject.
- Applications received after the above mentioned closing date will not be considered.
- The application should contain a CV and a cover letter in English.
- Only short listed candidates will be contacted for interview.
- Applications should be sent *preferably electronically* to

The Administration Officer

UNHCR SO Aden
yemad@UNHCR.org
P.O. Box 6090
Aden.
Tel. Contact: +967-2-231-441
Fax: +967-2-234-406



مشروع المفوضية الأوروبية وبرنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي للدعم الانتخابي في اليمن (مشروع الدعم الانتخابي)

EC-UNDP Joint Electoral Assistance Project (JEAP)

**Vacancy for Consultancy Firm to Conduct
Baseline Impact assessment of advocacy activities**

Background:

EC UNDP Joint Electoral Assistance Project in Yemen (JEAP) works closely with the Supreme Committee for Elections and Referendum (SCER). JEAP aims at strengthening Yemen's electoral and legislative systems, empower Yemeni women, support legal reforms and build the capacity of national stakeholders. JEAP also supports activities in the context of preparations for elections and supporting the creation of an electoral framework in conformity with the principles of transparency, fairness, and democracy.

JEAP in partnership with SCER are inviting qualified NGOs, Research and Studies centers, and firms to submit a proposal to conduct a baseline impact assessment of advocacy activities to measure the impacts and assess the effectiveness of advocacy activities during the last five years in promoting women's political participation in 5 – 10 target governorates, provided they meet the following conditions:

- Possess a license to operate from relevant authority.
- Possess experienced in all aspects of conducting baseline impact assessment in development situations.
- Knowledge of gender, electoral and political issues.
- Have qualified and specialized staff in conducting assessment studies. The team must have strong computer spreadsheet/word processing/database/SPSS skills required.

How to Apply: a complete Application must include:

- Cover letter clarifying reasons for applying should list all attachments which provide information requested in this advertisement.
- Organization Profile
- Proposal on how the baseline will be conducted including the proposed approach, budget and implementation timeframe.
- One sample of a previous study report conducted and written by consultants/ firm
- CV of the study working team.
- A recommendation or reference letter from organization received similar services.

JEAP welcomes proposals from organizations with "Proposal – Baseline Impact assessment of advocacy activities in promoting women's political participation in Yemen" in subject line by Close of Business, on December 26, 2011. All applications materials and attachments should contain name of applicant organization and page numbers on each page. Applications must be submitted to:

United Nations Development Programme
Attention: Ms. Samia Mohammed
P.O. Box 551
off sixty road, near Alawqaf complex
Sana'a, Yemen.

For further details on the RFP and to download the relevant documents, please visit our website at:
<http://www.ungm.org/Notices/Item.aspx?Id=17916>



تتقدم مؤسسة «يمن تايمز»
بخالص العزاء والمواساة إلى

الاستاذ/ مهند الزيود
مدير عام شركة عالم السيارات

لوفاة المغفور لها بإذن الله تعالى/

والدته الفاضلة

نسأل الله العلي القدير أن يتغمد الفقيدة
بواسع رحمته ويسكنها فسيح جناته
وأن يلهم أهلها وذويها الصبر والسلوان...

إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ

عنهم

نادية السقاف
الناشر، رئيس التحرير

خير الدين النسور
المدير التنفيذي

CONDOLENCES

Mr. Abdulkadir Teksan

We, Al Ahlasi Corp. for Intl Trade



The Agent of Teksan Generator **TEKSAN GENERATOR** in Yemen.

would like to share our brothers/Sisters sorrows for the loss of the Co-founder and Chairman of the Management Board of Teksan Generator:

Mr. Abdulkadir Teksan.

May Allah have mercy on him and offer condolences to his family.

On Behalf of Al-Ahlasi Corp. for Intl Trade

- Tayb Mohammad Ghalib Al Ahlasi - Managing Director
- Mofadal Mohammad Ghalib Al Ahlasi - Commercial Manager
- All Al Ahlasi Staff



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Xinhua News Agency is the Chinese national news agency, it has more than 140 branches all over the world, and it broadcasts news and economic information to the world by texts, pictures, audio, video, web, SMS, and all other kinds in eight languages, including Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish, Arabic, Portuguese and Japanese 24 hours.

English.news.cn



English.xinhuanet.com

If you are good at English and Arabic, have strong connections in the media circle, is good with computer applications and wish to work for Xinhua News Agency Sanaa branch. Please send your English CV to yinkexinhua@gmail.com

Who has the marketing degree and experience in media sales and administration is preferred.

Youth Talk

In this section we talk to young people about their concerns, hopes and dreams. Every week we hit the streets and share what young people have to say right here.

This week's question:

If you had the opportunity to study or work abroad, would you go? And would you come back? Why

Khalid Al-Karimi
English student
23

Granted, comfort is a basic human want. All normal people strive to be happy and content. So, most Yemenis reckon that an escape from this country will bring them both happiness and contentment. This is their standpoint. But I feel the opposite. I believe happiness is never on the earth, but in the heart. It is fine to work and study overseas, yet one should not neglect or detest the place in which he or she first saw the light. I can go and come back to give a hand to those in need. If trappings obtained abroad induce me to claim asylum, I will remind myself that true success is beating one's own hurdles. Victory is not the pursuit of one's lusts.

Emad Algabali
Civil Engineering
25

Yes, if I have the opportunity to study or work abroad I will do so. But then I will return, because I want to share in Yemen's rebuilding process. All of us know that the rebuilding process requires capable and professional people. Also, if I were to go and work abroad, I would come back to invest money in my country.

Taha Al-Azab
Faculty of Languages
24

Each of those people who formed impossible dreams with the most faint of hopes had them shattered by violent crimes which went beyond all limits of human rights. Even if I'm going to emigrate abroad, my conscience must reproach me for giving nothing to my own country. No matter how long it would take for it to happen, every moment I have lived in Yemen would bring me back - not only to recollect happy memories but also to restore some of the gifts she has given to me. There is calamity and relief when you fly abroad, bolting from Hell without a definite intent to leave the place where you were born, where you lived, learned and grew until becoming a proficient person who owes his country a lot.

Wael Hadi
Zoology
27

The failure of education in Yemen can be understood when you look at how students are taught according to labor market demands and advanced science. Because of the failing economy - based only on industry and ready-made imports - the functioning area is limited to commercial disciplines, and some consumers who specialize in medical fields

More than 99% of college graduates do not get a job reflecting what has been studied in the university. This happens as a result of a lack of support from the government, society and especially a lack of scientific output.

As an animal science graduate, I won't hesitate to agree to work or study abroad. I wouldn't come back except to visit my family and to improve my life and education.

Abdulnasser Al-Abdali
English teacher
28

First, I am sure that most people would answer this question with a 'yes'. I think this comes as a result of the Arab World being led by corrupt regimes. Therefore, I really feel shy about saying yes to studying or working abroad, because I wanted my country to be the place where I would study or work. Anyway, if I had the opportunity to study or work abroad, I would undoubtedly go for the following two reasons: first, I would go to let the world have a real picture of my country through my dealing with people politely; second, to exploit the available technological wealth to develop my skills and experience. As for me, I would eventually return to participate in making Yemen a good world citizen.

Next Week's Question:

Do you approve of friendship between men and women? What should the boundaries be in your opinion?

Send us an e-mail with your name, age, occupation or university course to tyouth@gmail.com. This is your chance to share your humorous stories, poems or opinions with other young readers!

Picture of the Week



A man relaxes his way down empty Sana'a streets.

Photo by Malak Shafer

She tried to convince her parents

By: Saleem Shaker

It is one of the common problems that youths face; girls and boys, especially teenagers, think how to find new life, how to be successful people, how to find themselves and depend on themselves. These are some of the things that teenagers hope for their future. They concentrate on this inside their minds.

Nawr is one of the victims of the youth. She was 16 years old. She was in the beginning of her age. She was in Asma School. She loved her school and her learning. She moved to secondary school. She was a quiet and clever girl. According to her teacher, "Nawr was my great student. She used to be a smart student. She was

active in the class. But I don't know what happened to her. A lot of things changed with her."

Nawr was happy with the new step. She started secondary school. She wished to complete her education and study at university to be a doctor. Suddenly Nawr's parents told her to stop her education. Nawr was surprised at the bad news. She fought at first, but her parents forced her, punished her and stopped her going out.

Nawr stopped going to school. Then her father came to her and told her there was someone who wanted to marry her, but she rejected him. Nawr loved another when she was in high school. He is from her neighborhood. She didn't tell her parents about him.

"I don't want to get married because I'm still a daughter," Nawr said in an attempt to get out of the situation.

"You must marry him. He is from a high level and a rich family," her father said.

"But I don't want to marry that man. I'll still single forever," Nawr argued.

Nawr was so angry. She thought how to find solution to her problem. All day she thought of what to do, but didn't find any solution. She wanted to tell her parents about her love, but was afraid they would kill her.

She told her friends about her story with her parents, and they advised her. Some said "tell your parents about your love". And another said "escape with him". But Nawr

came back to herself. She stayed all night thinking about it. In the morning she went to her mother and talked with her to ask her father not to make her marry that man. She loved another one. But her mother refused. "You must marry him," her mother said.

Nawr talked to herself. "No one is with me. My parents became my enemies. I'll choose my life by myself."

She came to her mother because she was more afraid of her father than her mother. "If don't let me choose my life myself, I'll do a bad thing and make you sad forever," she warned.

"Do what you want to do," her mother replied.

Nawr took the poison and drank it.

The battle is not over yet

By: Wadah Alfakih

On a beautiful, misty day, I woke up early, wondering what a good omen pleased the feelings of sky and earth. Under a light drizzle, I was imparted of Saleh's departure to the nanny kingdom of dictators. But with obvious condemnation was rejected by most of our brave youths, especially those who lost a friend or relative.

O' my friends, I really know your feelings of agitation for justice. In fact, it is not only you who declined the signature of this initiative. All of us too are unsatisfied with the way of his departure. But for the prevention of bloodshed, and avoiding the sorrow of losing more intimate friends or relatives, it is considered to be the fittest end to our tragedy.

Neither the Gulf initiative nor the Saudi Kingdom can guard him and his regime against being on trial for murder. He was earlier fooled by Saudi exploitation, with the theatrical dictum "I have backed offering the olive branch and dove". He thought we would retract our decision by this theatrical dictum and go back to our homes as if nothing had happened. Because of his unconsciousness he could not wonder how credible it could be to grow the olive branch in an arid valley? And how possible to free birds to fly up? Currently, he is again deceived by Saudi promises of impunity.

O' brave brothers, we should believe in the signature as one of our fundamental revolutionary aims. Even though it is not what we really wanted, with time and step by step all our aims will come true.

The momentous role at this mo-

ment is to pay more attention to our revolution and accomplish all we planned to do. Presently our revolution has come to a new stage. This new stage is more critical than in the past. It is the most important time to keep our white revolution from malefactors. In the first place, we should prevent the conspiracy of the September revolution of 1962 from repeating itself in our revolution. All of us hear about that revolution, or as some people regard it, that coup. Indeed, the freedom fighters who strove to achieve their goals in that revolution, at once disappeared after the revolution's success. Then, a gang of characters appeared to replace them.

In one day they could manage the country, eliminate all brave fighters and become those who are now represented in the current regime. The regime - or Saleh specifically

- has done his best to decorate his personality among the successive generation, but history was not written as he pleased.

Secondly, we should prevent the antagonism of Saleh and his ill-wishers. Saleh's return to Yemen after the signing is designed to destabilize the country and distort our revolution. He is back to provoke the sectarian conflicts around the country.

The aim of reviewing the conspiracy of the September revolution and the purpose of Saleh's return lie in the critical risk of repeating again such a conspiracy in our own revolution now.

Our revolution has just begun its second page, and we should go to great lengths to achieve all our revolutionary aims. It is a decisive time to stand side by side to found the modern and great Yemen on our native soil.

Best is yet to come

By: Naji Gazali

Finally, all the tricks and shrewdness Saleh kept playing for ten months after the Yemenis decided to kick him out of post as their president, failed. All of his tricks did not offer him any way out of his destined and slanderous resignation.

Instead, it credited the revolution for its determination to kick him out of office in a peaceful manner while other options are readily provided.

Yes, he did sign the Gulf initiative at last yet with a smile still on his face.

Inappropriate facial expression and body language suggest an abnormality in the individual, such as having someone laugh at a funeral.

Therapists and psychologists may have many diagnoses for Mr. Honorary President but as a Yemenis, his laugh resembled dishonesty and a fakeness in the signing altogether.

But, the laugh now is no longer his; it belongs now to the revolutionary mass who see this man for the first time in their lives stripped of his title and turned into a joke with an honorary title he still does not deserve.

This is the first step in many steps to follow commencing our peaceful revolution. Therefore, the importance of this step is not measured by its simple and dishonest signing of the initiative or its shameful guarantees, but rather by its deep implication internally and externally. Yes, it may appear on the surface that Saleh is still in power but he is not, simply because we have forced him to resign; it was not his choice.

That's why we should celebrate his resignation despite all the nonsense talk and showing off he and his clan and family and supporters may play during this period. Yes, it is true that Saleh is

still in control of the armed forces (Republican Guards, the air force and the central security to name a few) by having his family members on top of these powerful and important forces.

But, this unyielding and firm control of these forces is gradually and steadily losing its grasp on these forces. Time alone will tell that we proud Yemenis have been patient and successful. Always we must continue to believe and propagate that peaceful approaches may take time and sacrifices but the results are guaranteed. Long live Yemen and long live Yemenis, the best is yet to come

USAID'S Yemen Monitoring and Evaluation Project (YMEP) invites **Yemeni Nationals** to apply for the position below.

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Title: Information Assistant
Duration of Assignment: Full-time Position
Duty Station: Sana'a, Yemen with travel to other governorates

Duties and Responsibilities:

Assists the YMEP Communication Officer with the following functions:

- Developing news and features stories for the USAID Mission through site visits, interviews and attending public events and activities. This will require regular travel to Marib, Jawf, Shabwah, Abyan, Aden, Taiz, Ibb, Hodeidah, Dhale', Amran and other governorates as needed.
- Taking good photographs and videos of USAID activities.
- Building and maintaining relationship with the local media.
- Organizing public diplomacy events and activities as directed.
- Translation of key outreach materials, such as newsletters, brochures, fact sheets, and reports and support with production of these materials
- Media monitoring and analysis.
- Serve as an interpreter as needed.
- Perform other duties as necessary.

Qualifications:

- BA in journalism, English, political science, or a related field.
- Minimum 3 years experience in public relations and/or journalism.
- Former working experience with USAID or another international development organization is highly desirable.
- Proficient with MS Office and PowerPoint and has experience with desktop publishing.

Please send your cover letter, a detailed CV and 2-3 references by email to djose@ibtci.com. Response will only be made to shortlisted candidates. The deadline for receiving applications is December 17th, 2011 by 5 pm.

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT: ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER WITH INTERNATIONAL NGO

The administrative officer supports a donor-funded project and must have admin experience and some financial background. Areas of responsibilities are outlined below:

Administration and Personnel Supervision:

- Manages daily operations of the project office as well as personnel;
- Oversees recruitment and supervision of all staff and contractors;
- Coordinates hiring logistics and prepare all necessary paperwork;
- Serves as group policy coordinator for health insurance plan;
- Ensures compliance by all staff and contractors to all project procedures and policies;
- Develops and maintains an inventory of all project assets and equipment;
- Processes staff timesheets and travel reports;
- Ensures coordination between the administrative and finance unit and program units; and
- Ensures the effective operation of all administrative aspects of the project.

Contracts and Procurement:

- Supervises contracts and service agreements for administrative equipment, IT, facilities, security, and other monthly, quarterly or annual administrative expenses;
- Oversees the transparent procurement of goods and services; and
- Ensures that all policies and procedures regarding procurement are properly followed.

Finance and Accounting:

- Supervises preparation of weekly, monthly, quarterly and other periodic reporting;
- Supervises the reconciliation and monitoring of all accounts;
- Reviews all vouchers; and
- Verifies and approves administrative and participant-related expenses.

Qualifications:

- Holds a Bachelor's degree
- Has 5 years of relevant work in a computerized environment;
- Has spreadsheet and word processing experience;
- Good written and verbal communication skills in English and Arabic;
- Ability to handle multiple tasks with ease; and
- Ability to work as a team member as well as independently.

Online applications for «Administrative Officer» position are accepted at www.yemenjobs.org. Deadline for application is Wednesday, December 21, 2011.



Mr. Norber Groeschner

General Manager of OMV-Yemen and staff

Would like to present their warmest congratulations to the appointed National Consensus Government to

to **Mr. Mohammed Salam Ba-Sanadawa- Prime Minister** And to

Eng. Hisham Sharaf Abdullah Minister of Oil and Minerals

On gaining the trust of the National Consensus Government

Hoping that his appointment leads towards a brighter future for Yemen.

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إلى حكومة التوافق الوطني المكلفة بإدارة المرحلة القادمة

و دولة

الأستاذ/ محمد سالم با سندوة - بتعيينه رئيساً لمجلس الوزراء

و إلى

معالي وزير النفط والمعادن

م/ هشام شرف عبدالله

بمناسبة نيابة الثقة وتعيينه وزيراً للنفط والمعادن في حكومة التوافق الوطني

أملين أن يكون تعيينهما خطوة في الطريق الصحيح

و التوجه نحو بناء يمن جديد.

كل التوفيق لجميع الوزراء



US consumer group flags 10 most dangerous toys

By: Reuters

A Power Rangers "samurai mega blade" and a Godzilla figure with dagger-like attachments are some of the most dangerous toys lurking in stores this holiday season, according to a consumer watchdog group.

Boston-based World Against Toys Causing Harm (WATCH) issued its annual list of the 10 worst children's toys, just in time for the shopping frenzy that typically starts in late November.

On the list were items the group said pose risks for choking, electrocution, puncture wounds and more.

Joan Siff, president of WATCH, said there have been at least 28 toy recalls representing 3.8 million units in the United States over the past year.

"Any recall is too late in the process," she said, urging better vetting and testing of toys before they go on sale. "Testing cannot take place in the marketplace."

The group has produced its list each year since 1973, and has been successful in getting a number of toys pulled from the shelves. It found this year's selections at leading big-box retailers, online, and in small specialty stores.

James Swartz, a director of WATCH, demonstrated the "Z-Curve Bow," a foam bow and arrow set recommended for kids eight and over.

A warning label suggested the bow should not be pulled back "at



more than half strength" and that "anyone at close distance to the target should be alerted" before firing. "That is a weapon," Swartz said, shooting an arrow into a wall with a loud thud.

Also featured was a "Fold & Go Trampoline" which came with the warning it should only be used for controlled bouncing.

"What young child has the ability, the desire, the knowledge to use it in that manner?" said Swartz. "That's not possible in the real world."

German wooden toys seem sturdy and rather quaint. But a wooden duck, sold for babies as young as one year, has a pull cord about 33 inches long – a potential strangulation hazard.

The industry's standard limits strings on cribs and playpen toys to 12 inches.

Toys often have thematic tie-ins to popular movies, television shows or books, arguably making them likely choices for shoppers looking for a familiar brand.

On the "Sword Fighting Jack Sparrow" figurine, fashioned after

Pirates of the Caribbean star Johnny Depp, the pirate's right hand is armed with a 4-inch long, rigid, plastic sword.

The Consumer Products Safety Commission reports that in 2009 about 250,000 toy-related injuries were treated in US hospital emergency rooms, a number that has been rising.

Reports of toy hazards, however, "needlessly frighten parents" this time of year, said the Toy Industry Association. It said less than half of one percent of the estimated three billion toys sold each year in the United States are recalled.

"Toys are safer now than they've ever been," said Stacy Leistner, a spokesman for the Toy Industry Association, the trade group for the North American toy industry.

The design, testing, production and inspection of toys are constantly being strengthened, the group said.

"Certainly from the industry, safety is our number one priority year round, not just at the holidays," Leistner said.

World's biggest Koran lands in Russia

By: Russia Today

There are no limits to love of God, or the prophet's word. And a special new edition of the Muslim sacred text certainly speaks volumes. The world's biggest Koran, decorated with precious stones and gold, now belongs to Russia.

This hefty holy book requires not only strong devotion, but also strong arms to read, as it weighs a mammoth 800 kilograms and boasts 632 pages sized two by one and a half meters. The gold- and silver-encrusted cover studded with malachite and semi-precious stones holds a giant turquoise stone 14 centimeters in diameter. The price of this opulent opus is unknown, but it took over a year to make.

The carefully crafted Koran was

ordered from Italy for the Foundation on Restoring Cultural and Historical Heritage in Russia's republic of Tatarstan. And it's certainly got a spirited reception. "This edition of the Koran has become a precious



gift to all Russian Muslims," says the Islamic spiritual leader of Tatarstan, Ildus Faizov.

The unique edition now resides in a mosque within the Kremlin of

the city of Kazan. Next summer, the weighty holy tome will be moved to Bolgary – a Tatarstan region which embraced Islam as its official religion in 922.

The next largest edition of the Koran resides in South Sumatra, Indonesia. This wooden version was long hailed as the world's biggest. But it isn't in fact a book – this holy scripture consists of 315 wooden planks for carved pages – each 177 centimeters tall, 140 centimeters wide and 2.5 centimeters thick.

Another huge Koran was also discovered in Indonesia, in an Islamic boarding school in West Java. This one is a whopping 200 centimeters tall and 140 centimeters wide.

In 2009, the Abu Dhabi book fair sold an Indonesian Koran manuscript, sized 120cm by 80cm.

'Mad Max' mad for another brunette?

By: Russia Today

High-profile Hollywood ladykiller Mel Gibson has been caught playing his favorite game again, in a bid to figure out "what women want".

Fresh from the brutal rupture with his Russian girlfriend and mother of his eighth child, Oksana Grigorieva, reports have emerged that Gibson has been spotted kissing an Afghan actress who is a dead ringer for his ex.

The long-haired brunette was born in Kabul but fled her native country after Soviet troops were sent to Afghanistan in what turned out to be a nine-year conflict.



Azita Ghanizada made her name as the star of the popular US sci-fi TV-series Alphas, where she plays a former CIA linguist with a paranormal ability to take one of her five senses to supernatural levels.

Some wonder whether the Oscar-

winning actor, notorious for his racist and sexist rants is currently testing his own senses, trying to get over his Russian ex-girlfriend by seeing a woman strongly resembling her.

Certainly, Hollywood's "enfant terrible" seems to have a weakness for brunettes. According to TMZ, the 31-year-old Afghan beauty and the 55-year-old Don Juan recently shared dinner at the posh L'Ermitage Hotel in Beverly Hills.

Earlier this year, a US court ordered Gibson to pay \$750,000 to the Russian singer and pianist as a settlement in a custody case over their two-year-old daughter Lucia. Grigorieva accused the Australian star of striking her during a fight in January 2010 and brought a civil case against him.

WWII: in case you missed it

By: Russia Today

If you don't live through something, how can you experience it. Well, for history buffs, and anyone with an interest in World War II, than can now get a feel of what was going on using Twitter.

A 24-year-old Oxford history graduate tweets historic events from WWII.

Alwyn Collinson began his project – @RealTimeWWII on August 31, the eve of Germany's invasion of Poland in 1939.

Tweets like "Finns have just rejected USSR's diplomatic proposals – they see concessions as sign of Soviet weakness, despite Mannerheim warning otherwise" and "The bomb was planted 3 nights ago by Georg Elser, a German communist. It is timed to go off in 1 hour, at 9.00PM" have already gathered more than 115,000 followers, and made Collinson something of a celebrity.

In an interview, Collinson says he's using eyewitness accounts, photographs and video to give the entire project an authentic feel.

Other than doing something fun and exciting with his History degree, Collinson hopes his twitterblog will give an opportunity for people to reconnect to the past.

And his idea has caught on – right now he's updating the blog on his own, but there are already volunteers, working on translation of the blog into Russian, Spanish and Portuguese.

But there is no telling how Alwyn's tweeting fingers will hold up – he's going to be doing this for the next six years.

Hind Sabri acting as HIV patient in new film

The well-known female actress Hind Sabri, of Tunisian origin, left her make-up

at home and underwent an intensive makeover to represent an ailing HIV patient Asama – the female hero in Sabri's latest movie.

"I have no problem looking ugly and old because I am a professional actress and my job is to present the character to the best that I can," she said. Adding that this role was one of the most challenging she had ever done because of the complicated personality she plays and the sensitivity of the issue.

The movie received positive critique at the Abu Dhabi Film festival last month and at the London film festival. It has also received invita-



tions to be reviewed at other festivals because of the new message it brings about the community reaction to HIV patients.

The male hero of this movie, Majed Al-Kadwani, received the best Arab male actor award in the Abu Dhabi Film Festival for his role in the film.

Stolen wedding album returned 17 years later

By: Reuters

Awedding album that went missing when a caravan was stolen in Northern Ireland 17 years ago has mysteriously reappeared at the home of its owners.

Nigel and Gillian Stewart had long given up hope of seeing their wedding photographs, which were inside the caravan when it was stolen, but on Tuesday the album was left at the gate to their home in a plastic bag, the BBC reported.

"I thought I was seeing things," the BBC quoted Gillian as saying this week. "I was absolutely stunned. Speechless."

The couple recently celebrated

their 25th wedding anniversary and the album's reappearance at their home in Gilford, County Down, has been a revelation for their children.

"It's lovely for the children – they only know their dad with grey hair," Gillian joked.

She said she was extremely grateful to whoever gave the photographs back and wonders all over again who it was that stole the caravan, but added that she bore no grudges.

"You needn't be a bit afraid to come forward to me, because I bear no grudges. The past is the past, the future's the future," she said.

"I would just love whoever it was to come forward, so I could thank them in person."

Having fun with dolphins

By: Russia Today

Dolphins are renowned for their high intelligence and playfulness – unlike many of your old school friends! Now a venue in Moscow will play host to the country's most artistic dolphins as they show off their talents to the public.

Face to face, nose to nose, cheek to cheek – when dolphins perform, it is hard to remain indifferent. They could give anyone a lesson in sincerity, psychological insight and good attitude.

Their reputation precedes them: dolphins are kind and smart – qualities one might hope to find rather more often in humans.

The first visitors to the Moscow dolphinarium swiftly learned the names of the finned performers: Ramses and Belka shared the "wa-



ter stage" with white whale Casper

and walrus Luba.

What really makes the show at the Moscow dolphinarium stand

out is that the dolphins and the white whale work together, while in other animal theaters they perform in turns.

Top Gear presenter in hot water over "silly" remarks

By: Reuters

British Prime Minister David Cameron has criticized comments made by "Top Gear" television show presenter Jeremy Clarkson after he said the country's striking public sector strikers be "shot in front of their families."

Clarkson, whose mocking personality helped make the Top Gear automobile show a popular broadcast around the world, was speaking Wednesday as state workers like nurses, teachers and civil servants were staging a 24-hour strike against government plans to make them pay more and work longer for their pensions.

"I'd have them all shot," the 51-year-old said on the BBC's prime-

time One Show.

"I would take them outside and execute them in front of their families," he added. "I mean how dare they go on strike when they have got these gilded pensions that are going to be guaranteed while the rest of us have to work for a living?"

A BBC spokesman noted the One Show had apologized at the end of the show to viewers who may have been offended.

Cameron who is a friend of the presenter, said on the ITV's Good Morning program the comments were a "silly thing to say."

"I'm sure he didn't mean it," he added.



Unison, the public service trade union, said it would consider taking legal action against the presenter over his "appalling" comments.

Dave Prentis UNISON General Secretary said: "Clarkson's comments on the One Show were totally outrageous, and they cannot be tolerated."

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وغير مكاتبها ..
.. أن تصممكم

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 - Sh Abdul Hamid Quds - Kanz al-Najah wa al-Surur
 - Sh al-Islam Zakariyyah al-Ansari wrote a book or compilation on the Friday Khutba (sermons) - التحفة المنبرية في الخطب المنبرية
- And also the following (probable Yemeni scholars)
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Coffee Break

Crossword

ACROSS

- By no means (3,1,3,2,2)
- Tennis practice session (5-2)
- Criminal fire-setting (5)
- Topic (5)
- Pebbles (7)
- Truthful (6)
- Fortress (6)
- First batsmen of an innings (7)
- Cellar (5)
- Large ovens (5)
- Tired (3-4)
- Teenagers (11)

Down

- Gas (5)
- Jewellery items (7)
- Tax (6)
- African mammal (5)
- Penetration (7)
- Drawing pads (11)
- Absorbing (11)
- Goaded (7)
- Move forward (7)
- Seizes (6)
- Painting stand (5)
- Submarine (1-4)

Sudoku

Easy

	9		7	4	3	2		
4		3	8			9		
7			2					8
	6		9		7	4	5	
1					6		3	
5	8	3						9
	7				2	6		
	2	1		8				3
3	8		7				1	4

Chess

White plays and wins in the 3rd move

Sudoku

Intermediate

6								
	4	1	5		2	8		
			6	4			3	2
	7						5	
8		4	1		6			7
				8		6		4
	9	8				5	4	
5		2	4	1				9
							3	

Difficult

		4						
3	5			9	5			7
								8
2		1						
								4
						1	7	3
						4	8	2
7	4		6					9
								5

Solutions

16 Advance; 17 Usrps; 19 Easel; 21 U-boal
 Down: 2 Ozone; 3 Anklets; 4 Impost; 5 Okkap; 6 Insight; 7 Sketchbooks; 8 Interesting; 14 Needed;
 Horset; 15 Castle; 18 Opener; 20 Vault; 22 Kilns; 23 Run-down; 24 Adolescents
Cross Words: Across: 1 Not a bit of it; 9 Knock-up; 10 Arson; 11 Theme; 12 Shingle; 13
Chess: Qx6+5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
5	6	2	8	4	7	1	9	3	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
8	7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
6	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
6	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
6	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
6	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	



Yemen revolution's civil society

In a time of unprecedented popular movements, Yemen's civil society has its share of the excitement creating a new branch of civil society organizations through networks, coalitions, alliances and initiatives.

By: Ali Saeed

Amal Lutf Al-Thawr, 40 and a mother of four children, is the first Yemeni woman to chair a party in this conservative society. The newly-established Arab Spring Party was announced early this month after Saleh signed the GCC power transfer deal in Riyadh on November 23 following a ten-month uprising and demands for his departure from office.

"We could not initially dare to name the party 'Arab Spring', because if we did so we would have encountered problems on all sides," Al-Thawr told the Yemen Times.

"After the signing of the Gulf initiative, we immediately announced the name to be the Arab Spring Party," she said.

Al-Thawr - who was previously running her own business sewing and selling women's clothes - is now a Yemeni politician chairing a youth political party that aims to "bring about a political balance and realize the core demands of the youth revolution, those of re-

moving corruption and corrupt officials."

"The revolution was hijacked and changed into a political conflict; we want to bring things back to their natural place," she said.

Many western diplomats in Yemen have criticized "youth protesters" for not having a party or leadership in place to represent them.

The chairwoman of the Arab Spring Party who spoke with the Yemen Times at the party's office, said that her party "represents the youth inside and outside Change Square, independent youth, politically undecided youth and ruling party reformists."

Al-Thawr also said that "the Arab Spring Party is the party of the peoples' wills - which can't be conquered."

Al-Thawr explained that she was motivated to enter politics during the past ten months after she saw how youths were being killed in Change Squares and witnessed the economic-humanitarian crisis that Yemeni citizens have been experiencing.

Although she is veiled, she said that it doesn't hinder her work or



Basam Rashid, who described himself as one of the youths at Change Square and a member of the Arab Spring Party, said: "Yemen's current circumstances will help this newly-established party - which is moderate in its vision and affiliations - to work out. It will be inclusive of all political cur-

rents."

Qais Zaid, another member of the Arab Spring Party, added: "Women are men's partners in everything and we want to prove to the world that we do respect women and grant them a role to play."

The chairwoman claimed that the party is funded by the youth themselves and does not receive money as a result of any political affiliations.

Alawi Al-Hutam, co-founder of the Arab Spring Party, said: "The party seeks to bring about political balance in society - not only between the ruling GPC party and the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) opposition coalition, but also the youth, since they were kept out of the GCC initiative."

During the party's declaration ceremony on December 1, founding members put up photos of people killed during the last ten months, with both protesters and members of government forces represented. A picture of Saleh himself was hung on the wall of the hall where the ceremony was organized.

Help us decide!

YT Person of the Year

Every year The Yemen Times selects a person whom we recognize as being constrictively active during 2011 for the benefit of Yemen. This person does not have to be a prominent figure, it could be a simple man or woman who gave to his community and helped development on a local or a national scale.

The Yemen Times Person of the Year needs to have a good reputation and respect of the community.

Help us decide.. Cast your nomination to ytreaders.view@gmail.com telling us whom you have chosen and why. Don't forget to tell us about how you came to know this person and your contacts so that we reach you to know more.

Don't forget, this is your contribution and recognition of this person. Last date to send nominees is Friday Dec. 30, 2011.



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