

Slain protester's shoes sell for USD 15,000



Blistered feet of one of the killed protesters who walked 250 kilometers between Taiz and Sana'a protesting against Saleh's immunity.

By: Emad Al-Saqqaf

TAIZ, Dec 28 — Um Alez Bin Abd Al-Sallam, a woman from Taiz, has bought a pair of shoes for USD

15,000. The owner of the shoes was wearing them when he died - and after having marched over 250 kilometers by foot, over the course of five days and from Taiz

to Sana'a, during what was called the "Life March."

The 15,000 dollar shoes were sold via auction in Taiz during a festival held on Tuesday to wel-

come back participants in the Life March.

A businessman also donated a car to be sold, the resulting proceeds to go towards aiding the families of those killed in Sana'a by government security forces. The protesters marched to demand the prosecution of outgoing President Ali Abdullah Saleh and members of both his family and regime.

While protesters celebrated the return of the marchers, gunfire renewed on Tuesday evening in Jabal Al-Jara - which stands west of Taiz city - between armed men and government security forces.

Panicked locals grew afraid that the violence would continue, with the implementation of the military committee's demilitarization plan already in process, with military units and armed groups being removed from the city's streets.

Sheikh Mohamed Abdullah Nayf, a member of the ceasefire committee in Taiz, told the Yemen Times that "On Tuesday, there was gunfire after some armed groups broke into commercial shops like bandits. This obliged us to form a security cordon to protect citizens' property. The armed men exchanged gunfire with security forces, but there were no victims."

He explained that the committee is still working to remove all armed men from the city, and said "Taiz will stabilize and things will be better than they are now."

Tension in Change Square



Around 200 protesters were injured in the Change Square of Sana'a in clashes between Islahis and Houthis.

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA'A, Dec. 28— A new row between Houthi supporters and Islah loyalists left 20 people injured in Sana'a's Change Square early on Wednesday morning, according to eyewitnesses.

The fight started in the dark, and caused damage to tents, chairs, and audiovisual equipment. Those involved branded stones, wooden sticks, and sharp tools. An investigation committee has been formed to look into the cause of the violence.

Houthis are supporters of the anti-regime Zaidi rebellion in the northern governorate of Sa'ada, and Islah is the traditional opposition Islamist party that has been heavily involved in the political organization of Yemen's uprising.

Renewed tensions have arisen on the square after thousands of protesters from the Taiz governorate arrived in Sana'a on Saturday, after a four-day-long march to the capital protesting the Gulf initiative and Saleh's immunity from prosecution. When they arrived, government security forces intercepted the march with gunfire and tear gas, leading to 13 being killed, and sparking renewed demonstra-

tions.

In the last few days, the revolutionary square's Security Committee has also been accused of using violence against newly-arrived protesters from Taiz who wanted to build a new stage in the square.

Human rights activist Samiya Al-Aghbari said that an anonymous party aimed to cause rifts among protesters in Change Square.

She claimed that the traditional ruling party, the General People's Congress (GPC), aimed to weaken the revolution's momentum and the unity of the protesters.

"No one will benefit from these disagreements except the regime," she said.

"You should be unified, tolerant, and focused on the interests of the revolution," she advised anti-regime protesters.

For his part, Kamal Sharaf, a cartoonist and pro-democracy protester, said that Change Square is no longer a place for freedom.

"It has become a place full of hatred, conflict, and extremism," he said.

Sharaf holds all parties - Houthis, human rights activists, and independent protesters - responsible for this disagreement.

Motasesm Thabet, another protester, said that all protesters have the right to express themselves and criticized the way that the Security Committee had dealt with some of the protesters.

"Both parties are mistaken," he said. "... All people have the right to build a stage, as long as they maintain the unity of protesters."

"All those in Change Square should stick to our goals, especially at this critical time," he said, calling on all parties to remain unified.

Measles kills 32 children in Abyan

By: Anas Rawi

ABYAN, Dec. 28- Measles has claimed the lives of over 32 children in Lawder, in the southern Yemeni governorate of Abyan, since September, according to doctors.

Despite free vaccinations, children are still dying from the disease in the area due to low awareness among parents, a shortage of medical staff, power cuts that spoil the vaccines, and vaccination teams being stopped at armed check points, according to Dr. Ali Majhar, director of vaccination and prevention in Abyan.

Measles is a highly contagious viral disease, which affects mostly children, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). There is no specific treatment for measles and most people recover within two to three weeks.

But in malnourished children, measles can cause serious compli-

cations, including blindness, encephalitis, severe diarrhoea, ear infection and pneumonia.

In Abyan, up to 25 percent of households are food insecure, according to a 2010 World Food Programme (WFP) survey.

Measles can be prevented by immunization, but in Lawder, according to Dr. Majhar, medical teams who want to reach remote villages are also impeded in their job by road blocks set up by armed Islamists.

"Sometimes when I go to some areas with my colleagues to provide the vaccine, I am stopped and questioned by armed Islamists," said Al-Majhar.

Prolonged power cuts have also caused serious damage to the vaccines themselves, as the small refrigerators they are kept in stop working when there is no electricity, the director explained.

"I even requested that the ministry of health to provide us with

special small glass boxes that don't require any electricity to keep the vaccines in, but they refused," he said.

Dr. Jalal Mohamed, a physician at a Lawder hospital said that there had not been a vaccination campaign since October, despite the increase in children dying from the viral disease.

Humidi Mohamed, a Lawder resident, blamed the parents' lack of awareness.

"Vaccination is being carried out, but parents are not aware that it is a method of prevention," he told the Yemen Times by telephone.

Fahmi Abdullah, head of health-care in the district, concurred. He told the Yemen Times that although the vaccine is available at all health centers, a lack of health education among residents is behind the spread of the disease in the area.

The problem is serious, he said, and the health office in the district

has sent a letter to the health office in Abyan to ask for a team to Lawder to study the problem in detail, but the latter has not yet responded.

Around 860 children in the area have contracted measles since September, according to another physician at the Mahnaf Lawder hospital.

"Because parents refuse to have their children vaccinated, many cases have developed complications and have been admitted to hospital," said the doctor.

In 2008, there were 164, 000 measles deaths globally - nearly 450 deaths every day or 18 deaths every hour, according to the WHO.

More than 95 percent of measles deaths occur in low-income countries with weak health infrastructures.

But measles vaccination resulted in a 78 percent drop in measles deaths between 2000 and 2008 worldwide.



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Basundwa: "Difficult tasks ahead, but we are up to the challenge"

By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

SANA'A, Dec. 28 - Following loudly-voiced criticisms and much deliberation, parliament eventually unanimously endorsed Prime Minister Mohammed Salem Basundwa's government plan on Wednesday.

The endorsement presents the new national reconciliation government with the legitimacy it needs to operate and hence receive funding to implement its outlined plan.

Addressing the parliament, the prime minister thanked the MPs not only for their encouragement, but also for their criticisms.

"We hope to accomplish all that



Yemenis queuing for fuel during one of the frequent fuel crises in Yemen. Sustainable basic services such as fuel and electricity were some of the promises the new government promised the Yemeni people.

Light volcanic eruptions in 'Jabal Al-Zubair'

By: Abdul-Kareem Al-Nahari

DHAMAR, Dec 28— The Monitoring Center for the Study of Earthquakes and Volcanoes has reported the presence of light volcanic activity on one of the unpopulated islands of 'Jabal Al-Zubair' archipelago, 120 km northwest of Hodeida Governorate.

Jamal Sha'alan, the manager of the center said that initial indications are that the volcanic eruption was light and will not pose a threat to marine navigation.

Saleh Al-Maflahi, the assistant manager of the center, also confirmed that initial indications of the volcanic eruption are reassuring, saying that the centre has commissioned technical experts to travel to the site of the volcano to conduct studies.

The team has installed a seismic monitoring station there to alert them to seismic activity that may

be the precursor to volcanic activity, according to Al-Maflahi.

"The volcanic activity and rising smoke was witnessed by some visitors," he said, adding that a good deal of seismic activity had recently taken place.

He said that the results of a survey of the area's volcanic history showed that Jabal Al-Zubair is an active volcanic site, and that it witnessed volcanic activity 187 years ago.

In September 2007, a volcano on Jabal Al-Tair Island - 20 km southwest of Al-Zubair and 140 kilometers off Yemen's western coastline - caused the death of eight Yemeni soldiers in addition to injuring others stationed at a military base.

If this recent volcanic activity developed further, it could potentially cut off one of the world's main oil and trade transit routes, the Red Sea's Strait of Bab Al-Mandeb, where over three million barrels of

oil pass through per day.

However, according to Sha'alan, at present, "the light volcano doesn't pose any threat to maritime shipping.

"Large amounts of sulfur dioxide and carbon dioxide came out from the mountain on the first and second days but then decreased; the situation is being monitored," said Sha'alan.

Al-Maflahi said that the centre is preparing to install a monitoring station in south of the Red Sea to study volcanic activity.

The centre is also gearing up to install stations in vulnerable areas such as Al-Lasi Mountain in Dhamar, Hamdan in Sana'a, Marib, Sayhoot in Al-Mahra, Hadramout, and Abyan.

According to Al-Maflahi, there are very few specialized companies that install such stations and the team need to be trained to operate such stations, which are controlled

and monitored via satellite.

"The centre has no specialized station to deal solely with volcanoes. Our experts depend on seismic monitoring stations and some special equipment," said Al-Maflahi, indicating that current volcanic data is not accurate.

However, Al-Maflahi indicated that 2011 has seen less seismic activity in 2011 than in 2010, when more than 6500 instances of seismic activity were recorded.

Al-Maflahi also pointed out that expansion at the bottom of the sea causes the regularly-monitored seismic activity around the Red Sea. He added that the Red Sea area is known as one of the earth's seismic belts.

return home, and take special measures to compensate those affected by - or the families of those killed during - the uprising.

Speaker of the parliament Yahya Al-Rai encouraged the government to seriously consider the MPs' comments.

"This is a time to take practical and tangible measures because the people need this, not more talk," he said.

The new government is required to provide parliament with a quarterly progress report, the first due in April 2012.

Basundwa's government, which is comprised of 30 ministers and five state ministers, was sworn in on December 10, 2011.

300 new shelters built for refugees



UNHCR builds 300 shelters in Kharaz camp

By: Yemen Times Staff

ADEN, Dec 28—The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has signed a contract to begin construction on 300 new shelters at Lahj Governorate's Kharaz Camp, where close to 3,000 Somali refugees currently live in tents.

Kharaz camp currently hosts nearly 17,000 refugees, the majority of which are Somalis.

Aden's UNHCR Sub Office signed the contract to build 300 new housing structures with Al-Magd Est. for Trading and Contracting.

For those that currently live in shelters at Kharaz Camp, their housing consists of one shared room and a latrine. 1,700 such shelters are

spread out over 71 blocks.

Though Yemen has been providing shelter for Somali refugees since 1991, the Kharaz Camp, established by the UNHCR, has acted as the sole camp for housing refugees in the southern governorates since 2000.

The 3,000 refugees without shelters currently live in 700 tents in an area specifically designed for such living. Some families have lived in the tents for up to 3 years' time.

The new shelters are intended to drastically improve the living conditions for such refugees.

Naveed Hussain, Yemen's UNHCR representative said during a visit to Kharaz Camp in November that "UNHCR remains committed

Military presence impedes electricity network repairs

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA'A, Dec. 28 - Damaged transmission towers behind Yemen's ongoing power cuts cannot be repaired until military units evacuate their vicinity, an official at the Ministry of Electricity has told the Yemen Times.

This year, the electric power transmission towers in Naqeel bin Ghailan and Bani Jarmooz in Nihm, 30 km northeast Sana'a were exposed to repeated attacks that have left them damaged. The regime and opposition have blamed each other for the damage.

Despite the new minister of elec-

tricity's promise two weeks ago to repair these and end Yemen's power cuts within eight to ten days, blackouts have continued nationwide much to anger all Yemenis.

Abdul-Elah Al-Qurashi, the renewable energy resources consultant at the Ministry of Electricity told the Yemen Times that the towers cannot be repaired without the departure of Republican Guards military camps from the area.

Although lack of fuel and spare parts were also behind the delay, Al-Qurashi said that the Republican Guard's ongoing presence in the area was the main problem.

Landmines have been left by the Republican Guard around some of

The Latest Buzz

By: Nadia Al-Saqqa

▶ A number of armed men were killed in Abyan Governorate on Tuesday, including a Syrian explosives expert and a Saudi field commander. They were killed in a raid by state security on parts of Zunubar in Abyan where AQAP is in control.

▶ The immigration authority - in coordination with the IOM - sent 277 Ethiopian citizens back to their homeland.

▶ Twenty-five people participated in a workshop on conflict resolution and peacebuilding concluded in Aden on Tuesday

▶ The Life March protesters who reached Sana'a from Taiz (or from somewhere along the way) have, by and large, returned home. Numbering in the thousands, the marching men and women demanded that Ali Abdullah Saleh be prosecuted.

▶ Thirty citizens from Tarim have been diagnosed with Leishmaniasis, a skin disease transmitted via the bite of the Leishmaniasis fly. Local authorities are taking measures to put an end to the problem.

▶ On Tuesday, tribesmen aligned with the al-Ahmar family began dismantling barriers and removing sandbags placed throughout the uprising, from al-Hasaba District. These actions are in accordance with a recently decided-upon road-map to demilitarize Sana'a's streets.

▶ A protest was held by lawyers and activists on Monday in front of the Pakistani embassy to demand that Pakistani authorities allow Amal Al-Sada, Osama bin Laden's Yemeni widow, and her children to return to her hometown in Yemen.

▶ Women in Aden held a protest on Tuesday to demand the prosecution of those responsible for killing protesters.

to do whatever is possible to continue to improve the living conditions in the camp."

Despite the unrest in Yemen refugees flow to Yemen's coasts coming from the horn of Africa particularly Somalia, Ethiopia and Eritria is still on rise for security and economic reasons in their homelands.

There are currently around 200,000 registered refugees living in different urban areas of Yemen, according to the UNHCR.

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- Complete structured interview questionnaires completely and correctly.
- Conduct data entry in Excel from completed data collection.
- Prepare reports on findings from monitoring visits in English for review by the M&E Director.
- Provide technical assistance and training as required to local M&E staff of USAID implementing partners utilizing YMEP training materials and guidance.
- Assist YMEP evaluation and assessment teams as needed with translation, impact assessments, liaison with local USAID implementing partner staff, and other tasks as required.
- Perform other duties as necessary.

Qualifications:

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- Minimum three years experience working in monitoring and evaluation, data collection, survey implementation, polling or a related area.
- Former working experience with USAID or another international development organization is highly desirable.
- Proficient with MS Office, especially Excel.

Please send your CV by email to HRYMEP@YAHOO.COM . Response will only be made to shortlisted candidates. The deadline for receiving applications is December 31st, 2011.

Aden's coffee shops talk secession

By: Shafee Jamal

I was sitting in a coffee shop with a friend of mine the other day in the southern Yemeni port town of Aden, when an argument broke out over the television.

Customers, from the south of Yemen, objected to the news being played by the coffee shop owner, from the north of Yemen. One customer shouted at the owner to change channels. He wanted to switch from Suhail, owned by northern businessman and tribal leader Hameed Al-Ahmar loyal to the traditional opposition Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) and operating from India, to Aden Live, a private channel promoting the independence of south Yemen and operating from London. The owner ignored the request. Suddenly all southern customers started to shout at him, swearing at all northerners.

The problem was that Suhail was covering a youth demonstration in the governorate of Dhale', while the coffee shop's southern customers said that it was in fact only in the district of Damt, previously part of North Yemen and only a part of Dhale' since Saleh's regime redrew administrative borders after unification.

They felt that Suhail, through the report, was attempting to show the world that the southern governorate Dhale' was participating in the northern youth's demonstrations. And they did not agree.

"Enough with this nonsense, Dhale' belongs to the south and none of its people care about the so-called Youth Revolution in the north," said the southern customer.

"They only support the southern cause," said another southern customer, as he sat, sipping tea after

the coffee shop owner eventually changed channels. "The southern people have become fed up with the northerners, as they feel strongly that they already lost everything after the north occupied the south in 1994."

"What is taking place in the north is a power conflict between the dabbasha," said Ali Al-Khadhr, another southerner, using the derogatory slang used in the south to describe northerners as unorganized, savage people. "Our cause is just the southern issue and restoring our occupied state."

Come to Aden, and you will see that politics here are very different to those covered by the international press in the Yemeni capital Sana'a and the north. Walk through the streets and alleys of Aden, Yemen's southern port city, and you will notice its tranquility, despite some roads blocks, such as the Al-Mualla district. But you will also see that graffiti and paintings of the flag of South Yemen adorn the walls of buildings. Many residents have hoisted the flag on the roofs of their houses, calling for secession. Many have expressed their hatred against northerners in markets and on public transportation.

Vice-President Abd Rabo Mansour Hadi, who now yields presidential powers according to the Gulf initiative, stated in early December that secession would have no international support, particularly after the UN's Security Council Resolution 2014 on Yemen.

"This resolution has canceled the two previous resolutions which were issued in 1994 [resolutions 924 and 931] and stipulates that there must be dialogue with the secessionists," said Hadi.

According to Hadi, former president of South Yemen Ali Salem Al-Baidh called Jamal Benomar,

the United Nations Secretary General's Special Advisor on Yemen, who told him that the two previous resolutions were frozen in view of the new one.

But come to Aden, and you will see that public sentiment is different.

All squares in Aden belongs now to the Southern Movement or the Herak as it called in Arabic, except for Youth Square in Crater district of Aden, a place also called "Islah Party Square" by residents, referring to the Islamist party member of the traditional opposition coalition of the JMP.

The Southern Movement is a general term used to describe all political organizations who want secession for the south of Yemen, and that have been organizing demonstrations for this since 2007 - even with no unified leadership and numerous competing factions.

The biggest demonstration they ever organized in Aden was on Independence Day on November 30, the anniversary of the end of the 100-year British occupation of the city.

In general these demonstrations are peaceful, but sometimes they end violently if security forces intervene.

In 2008, Human Rights Watch documented a broad pattern of enforced disappearances in Yemen, and found that the government's Political Security and National Security agencies played key roles in crimes committed against leaders and members of the movement.

In 2009, the organization reported the security forces' use of unlawful methods against the Southern Movement, including the use of lethal force against unarmed demonstrators and the detention of hundreds of the group's suspected members and leaders for periods as long as six months, often with-



Al-Mualla main road in Aden has been blocked by Southern movement demonstrators who control all squares in Aden except one square in Crater which is run by the Islah party.

out judicial review or contact with lawyers.

On December 11 this year, demonstrators from the Southern Movement tried to demonstrate and put up tents in front of the Aden police department. But security forces dispersed demonstrators violently with water cannons and gunfire in the air, according to a police officer who requested that his name not be published.

Aden Live, the Southern Movement channel and a favorite in coffee shops, was established two years ago by leaders of the movement in exile. It covers all demonstrations and political activities, and this year it covered Independence Day, whereas the event was largely ignored by foreign media.

The top news from Aden this

month in foreign media was the Mansoura prison break, in which 17 prisoners, including 12 Al-Qaeda members, escaped from the main prison in Aden.

"Seventeen convicts escaped from the Mansoura prison, but it's impossible to escape from a prison built by the British unless you have a helicopter!" said the officer from the police department of Aden.

"The most ironic thing is that it was the same official story about an underground tunnel as for Al-Qaeda prison break in Sana'a in 2006," he said, before starting to tell jokes about American television series Prison Break.

Local media is reporting this week that preparations are underway to receive a march from Taiz to Aden, similar to the Life March

that arrived in Sana'a earlier this week after its protesters walked 250 km from Taiz.

"The only square that they have in Aden is the Islah Square in Crater district where the number of demonstrators is shrinking over time," said Adeni resident Ali Al-Thuraya. "That's why they have started to import demonstrators from Taiz. Such march will face a lot of opposition from the Southern Movement."

But back in the coffee shop, a young boy came in and reminded customers about an important soccer match between Real Madrid and Barcelona. The owner switched to Al-Jazeera Sports so that we could watch the match live. The argument fizzled out, at least until the end of the game.

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Yemen: Hungering for better

By Hugh Macleod
globalpost.com

There is no famine in Yemen. There are no vultures looming over skeletal babies. No film cameras to record flies landing on hollowed faces. No pop concert to raise awareness.

Hunger in Yemen is not photogenic, but is rather the unfulfilled potential, lost dreams and gnawing pain passed from one generation to the next.

Yemeni children don't grow up to be big and strong. A shocking 58 percent (just 1 percent behind the worst rate, Afghanistan) grow up stunted, physically and mentally less than their potential.

More than one in three children are severely stunted, according to a recent report by Oxfam calling for urgent action by international donors to assist communities "on the brink of disaster" in the Arab world's poorest country.

Even before Yemen plunged into chaos this year with President Ali Abdullah Saleh defying mass protests to end his 33-year rule, rates of malnutrition were the third highest in the world, higher than anywhere in sub-Saharan Africa, behind only India and Bangladesh, according to the World Food Program.

Hunger in Yemen begins in the womb and continues to blight the lives of one-third of the population, more than 7 million people.

One-quarter of Yemeni women between the ages of 15 and 49 are acutely malnourished, according to UNICEF, the UN's children's charity, which has led to some of the world's lowest average birth weights.

Despite this, Yemeni women have more babies than their counterparts in almost any other country, an average of 6.5 children per woman.

In this "silent emergency," as aid workers describe it, women suffer miscarriages, children are taken out of school to earn money and girls are married off early. Their fathers, unable to find work to provide for their large families, chew the mildly narcotic Qat plant to quell their hunger.

And although billions have been pledged to assist other nations emerging from the Arab Spring, the UN's Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan calling for \$290 million, much of it "life-saving" assistance for Yemenis displaced by

conflict, remains only just over half-funded.

"In neighboring Somalia, we have seen what happens if warnings go unheeded, and too little is done in time to stop a crisis," said Valerie Amos, UN under-secretary-general for humanitarian affairs and emergency relief coordinator. "Let us not repeat the same mistake in Yemen."

Living on the margins

Deep in the highlands of Rayma, 100 miles southwest of Sanaa, the area known as Bilad at-Taam — the land of food — is one of the hungriest places in Yemen, where an average of half of all families suffer acute and chronic hunger.

Standing at the edge of his family home — a single stone room built on hot, arid land beside a straw covered shelter and an outdoor clay oven — Abdo Abdo al-Amry proudly introduced his 14 children.

Their smiling faces show little sign of the starvation the world has come to know from African famines. Yet Amry's children are chronically malnourished, their legs bony and thin, and their bodies smaller than is healthy for their age — the outcome of years of growing up never having enough to eat.

Eking out a living as a motorcycle taxi on a bike borrowed from a friend and from the meager crops his small plot of land produces, Amry earns less than \$2 per day, the income of nearly half of all Yemenis.

With grandparents and sisters sharing the home, Amry has a total of 20 hungry mouths to feed. The most the family can afford is flour to bake their own bread, eaten three times a day, occasionally supplemented with okra, a local vegetable, if the market price is right.

"Sometimes there is okra and sometimes there is nothing," Amry said.

The health costs of such a monotonous diet are severe. Several of Amry's children have developed anemia from lack of vitamins and minerals and have required blood transplants at hospital.

"Because she was very weak I had to give this girl blood three times," said Saeda, Abdo's second wife, hugging a small girl in her lap.

"And this one," she said pulling another of her daughters close to her, "I had to give her blood one time. And the eldest, I gave her blood once as well."

Four of Saeda's children died: Her 8-month-old baby as a result of dehydration, and three fetuses miscarried.

Compound crisis

Between 2006 and 2009, economists estimated the effect of the "Triple F Crisis" — increasing food prices, declining fuel revenues and the financial crisis drying remittances from Yemenis working abroad — increased poverty in Yemen by nearly 25 percent, wiping out decades of development.

Since the beginning of the year the political stalemate caused by the uprising has only compounded those losses further.

Fuel prices have risen more than 500 percent of pre-crisis levels, according to the UN's Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), impacting farmer's ability to irrigate their land using pumps and increasing the cost of transporting food to market, leading to an average increase in food prices of 46 percent since the beginning of the year.

One-fifth of those interviewed by Oxfam said they had lost their jobs without finding new ones and half said that they were facing decreased incomes compared with the previous six months, making food difficult to afford.

As a result, nearly one in five said they had taken their children out of school to help the family earn their daily bread and nearly two-thirds were skipping meals. Other households said they were selling off items of value in order to buy food.

Adding a further layer to Yemen's hunger crisis is the mass displacement of families from areas of ongoing conflict. An estimated 300,000 people were displaced by the five-year war between Saleh's forces and the Huthi rebels in the north, while a further 100,000 have been uprooted due to instability in the south, where Saleh's forces led a brutal crackdown on a secessionist movement.

Meanwhile, OCHA says up to 40,000 people have been displaced to the coastal city of Aden and the southern governorate of Abyan as a result of fighting between government forces and Al Qaeda-linked militants.

Facing a \$60 million shortfall in its 2011 budget for Yemen, the World Food Program (WFP) said it may no longer be able to distribute food rations to the displaced in

Aden, let alone reach the millions of ordinary Yemenis going hungry across the country.

School's out

But even as aid agencies sound the alarm on an imminent humanitarian crisis, the effects of hunger on the impoverishment of Yemeni society will continue well beyond empty bellies at bedtime.

Amry's eldest son, 9-year-old Majd, walks the five kilometers to school each morning. But his two younger sisters Naema and Salama no longer join him.

"Our Dad withdrew us because we didn't have any clothes or books," Naema said, leading a donkey down to the well to fetch water.

"We wash dishes, bake, cook and clean. We would love to be studying in school instead of staying at home," Naema said. "With school you can be a doctor, but without school you cannot."

To create an incentive for girls to go to school, WFP used to pro-

vide a sack of wheat to families like Amry's if their daughters regularly attended classes. The wheat handed out once a term off-set the cost of school books and of not having the girl working at home.

But facing critical budget shortfalls, WFP was forced to end its "Food for Education" program in Rayma, and Amry no longer saw the point of paying for the cost of his daughters' education.

"I withdrew them because they stopped giving us wheat," he said. "So it is better to keep them at home rather than going to school. If there is wheat, they can go back."

With no classes to occupy them, Amry said he would soon be searching for husbands for Naema and Salama, eager to earn the best dowry possible for marrying off his daughters, around \$1,000 each if they married into another poor family.

And so, uneducated through lack of food, Naema and Salama will join the 70 percent of Yemeni women

who are illiterate in the nation that has consistently ranked lowest in the Global Gender Gap index.

They will also be among the half of Yemeni girls from their area married before they are 15. And lacking education and empowerment, it is more than likely Naema and Salama will each bear many more children than their much elder husbands can ever afford to feed, ensuring the cycle of hunger continues into the next generation.

"My father made me study and my ambition was to be a doctor," Saeda said.

"I studied in Saudi Arabia and then the crisis happened and we left. We came here but we couldn't continue school because we didn't have clothes, books or pencils.

My father couldn't afford all of that. So he asked us to leave school. She feels sorry in her heart," said Saeda, looking over at her young daughter. "And I also regret that I couldn't finish school. But what can I do?"

What can Yemenis hope to gain from GCC summit?

By: Ikram Al-Yacoub
Al-Arabiya

Yemeni Foreign Minister, Dr. Abu Bakr Al-Garbi said on Tuesday that the biggest challenge facing Yemen today is economic as the political turmoil has led to a mass downgrading of the country's financial system over the past 10 months.

Persisting poverty, shortage of fuel, rising prices of food and water and breakdown of public services have surfaced in various guises across the country since the civil unrest began early in the year.

Dr. Garbi hoped the summit of the Gulf Cooperation Council would address Yemen's most pressing needs.

"We hope the GCC summit will take a supportive role towards resolving crises facing Yemen and the transitional government," he said in an interview with Al Riyadh newspaper. He said he discussed the implementation of the Gulf initiative with foreign ministers of the GCC countries as well as ways of working with one another.

My main mission when meeting Arab foreign ministers at the GCC summit is to offer our sincere appreciation and gratitude for all their efforts and help during the past months which resulted in the for-

mation of the initiative.

"Yemen's early presidential elections are set to be held on February 21, 2012 and this will be the time to re-shape the future of the country by establishing a national dialogue that would include all political parties through non-governmental communities. Also, we hope with the partnership with GCC, Yemen will achieve economic development, stability, security, and freedom," he said.

Meanwhile, Saudi King Abdullah Bin Abulaziz ordered the foreign ministry to provide Yemen with its urgent needs, particularly fuel, the Yemeni state news agency Saba reported Monday.

The decision was made during a telephone conversation on Monday between Saudi Foreign Minister Saud Al-Faisal and Yemeni Vice-President Abd-Rabbu Mansour Hadi, according to the statement.

The uprising which erupted in Yemen early this year was initially due to high levels of unemployment, deteriorating economic conditions, and corruption among officials as well as against the government's proposal to modify the country's constitution.

According to the Human Development Index of 2011, Yemen rates the fourth lowest in the Arab world, after Sudan, Djibouti and Mauritania.

Nearly half of Yemen's populations of 24 million lives below the poverty line, almost seven million of them have no access to three meals a day, and 35 percent have no access to employment, according to international aid organization Oxfam. These numbers are subject to an increase.

In related news, United Nation's envoy to Yemen, Jamal bin Omar said on Saturday that the political situation in Yemen was progressing positively.

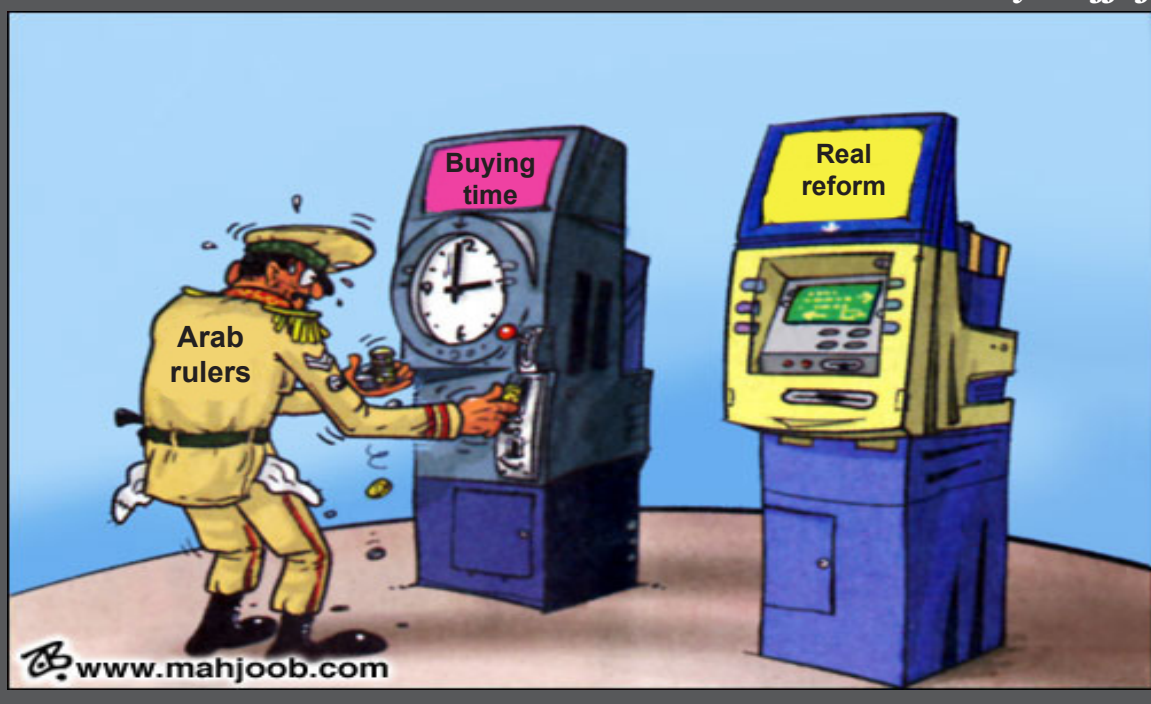
He told Saba news agency on Saturday that the international community has been following up the situation in Yemen adding that he is to present his report to the Security Council on December 21.

Yemen Observer journal cited Dr. Mohammed Al Sabri, an analyst on Yemen's economy, as saying "If the government is able to fix the economic problems then it will be successful in other areas. The essential problem is economic more than political, so the new government should not be confused by what is being said about the country's economy having collapsed; it is not collapsed but it had only some stagnancy."

He believes "the Yemeni economy can rise again with the minimum cost."

SKETCHED OPINION

By Hajjaj



From words to deeds

By: Editorial Staff
Boston Herald

Photographing himself at Ground Zero proclaiming a perverse sort of victory was a loathsome but clearly protected form of free speech by Tarek Mehanna.

It was when Mehanna's anti-American thoughts turned to actions — when he traveled to Yemen to seek terrorist training, when he translated and disseminated on the Internet documents promoting jihad — that his First Amendment claims essentially fell apart. That was the distinction made yesterday

by a federal jury, which convicted Mehanna on terrorism-related charges.

Jurors didn't buy the defense claim that Mehanna, who was raised in Sudbury, was simply a devout Muslim who sought further education in Yemen, who expressed controversial but protected personal views on the Web.

Instead they put stock in the testimony of his former associates — that the purpose of the 2004 trip to Yemen was in fact "to go to war." They had Mehanna's voice, captured in an FBI recording, expressing fear that the true purpose of the trip would be detected by authori-

ties, and acknowledging that, well, he didn't go to Yemen "to graze goats."

The fact that this young American pharmacist never fired a weapon, never planted a roadside bomb, has inspired critics to argue his actions did not amount to crimes.

But conspiracy — in this case, conspiracy to kill Americans overseas, and to provide material support to terrorists — is a crime for a reason. Preventing acts of terrorism is a solemn duty of the U.S. government, and a jury has now determined that Mehanna crossed the critical line between word and deed.

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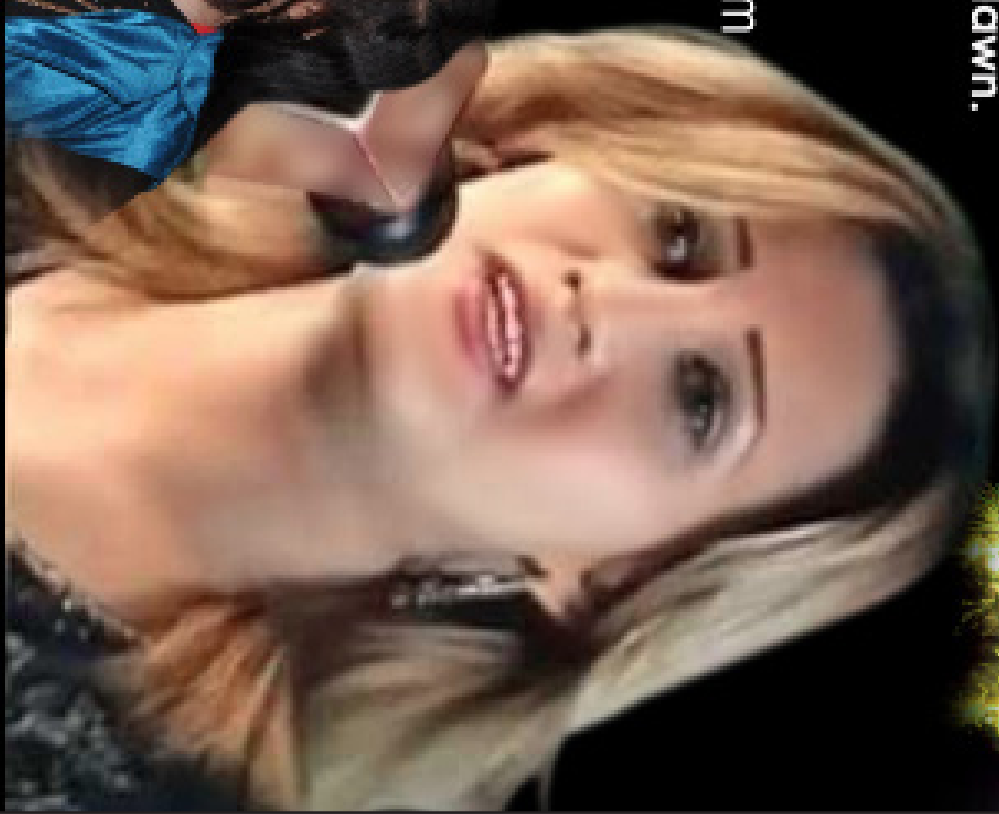
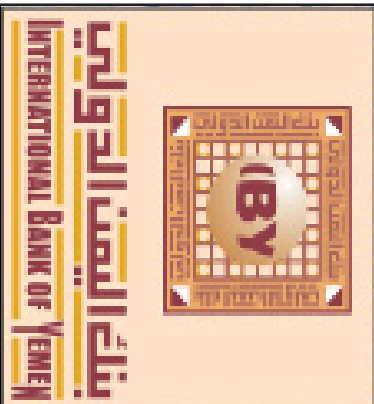
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البنك الأهلي اليمني

CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

Dahman & Co.
Accountants • Auditors • Consultants

RSM

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REVIEW REPORT
TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
ON THE NATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN

INTRODUCTION

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed interim statement of financial position of the National Bank of Yemen (the Bank) as at 30 September 2011 and the related condensed interim statement of comprehensive income, condensed interim statement of changes in equity and condensed interim statement of cash flows for the nine months period then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. The management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these condensed interim financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and related Yemeni laws and regulations. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these condensed interim financial statements based on our review.

SCOPE OF REVIEW

We conducted our review in accordance with the International Standard on Review Engagements 2410 – "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity". A review of condensed interim financial statements consists of making inquiries primarily of the Bank's personnel responsible for financial and accounting matters and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express opinion.

CONCLUSION

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying condensed interim financial statements are not presenting fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the National Bank of Yemen as at 30 September 2011 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the nine months period then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards and related Yemeni laws and regulations.

[Signature]
Dr. Dawood Dahman, FRCG
Registered Licensed Accountant No. 818

[Signature]
Dahman Awadh Dahman, FCCA
Registered Licensed Accountant No. 304

For Dahman & Co.
A member of RSM International

Aden, Republic of Yemen,
7 December 2011

Dahman & Co.
is a member firm of RSM International,
an affiliate of independent
accounting and consulting firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As At 30 September 2011

	Note	30 September 2011 YR' 000	31 December 2010 YR' 000
ASSETS			
Cash on hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	4	7,916,465	11,449,716
Due from banks	5	20,486,547	27,533,176
Treasury bills, net		61,047,117	57,893,128
Loans and advances to customers, net of provision	6	7,246,057	8,273,929
Available for sale investments, net	7	361,977	301,977
Debt balances and other assets		2,652,643	1,493,492
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation		2,656,655	2,724,719
TOTAL ASSETS		162,881,471	109,442,196
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Due to banks		291,458	291,537
Customers' deposits		62,543,015	91,834,327
Credit balances and other liabilities		4,168,812	3,342,511
Income tax	8	462,285	418,989
Total Liabilities		67,467,570	95,887,344
EQUITY			
Dedicated and paid up share capital	9-a	10,000,000	10,000,000
Surplus on revaluation of property reserve	9-b	639,762	639,762
Statutory reserve	9-c	2,168,485	2,168,485
General reserve	9-d	683,863	683,863
Cumulative changes in the fair value reserve	9-e	62,652	62,652
Profit for the period / accumulated profit for the year		1,848,139	-
Total Equity		15,403,901	13,554,792
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		162,881,471	109,442,196
CONTRA ACCOUNTS AND OTHER COMMITMENTS, NET	10	16,738,014	22,895,116

Independent Auditors' Review Report attached (page 1).

The attached notes 1 to 10 form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.

[Signature]
Sami Al-Balhi Herati, MAcc
Past Deputy General Manager

[Signature]
Sami Ahmad Al-Jalal, MAcc
General Manager

[Signature]
Abdulaziz Ghazi Al-Jalal, MAcc
Auditing Chairman

NATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2011

	Note	1 January to 30 September 2011 YR' 000	1 January to 30 September 2010 YR' 000
OPERATING REVENUE			
Interest on loans and advances and due from banks		1,233,147	1,233,401
Interest on treasury bills		9,678,228	6,934,655
Total interest revenue		10,911,375	8,168,056
Cost of deposits		(6,963,487)	(5,271,000)
Net interest revenue		3,947,888	2,897,056
Commissions and fee income on banking services		481,189	542,332
Income available for sale investments		32,373	23,202
Gain on foreign currency transactions		63,784	(83,312)
Other operating revenue		864,106	293,813
Net Operating Revenue		5,411,306	3,649,031
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Commissions and fee expenses on banking services		15,252	34,353
General and administration expenses		1,581,004	1,281,451
Provisions	11	1,368,628	977,211
Total Operating Expenses		2,964,884	1,483,015
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD BEFORE ZAKAT AND INCOME TAX		2,446,424	2,166,016
Zakat		(135,000)	(112,500)
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD AFTER ZAKAT AND BEFORE INCOME TAX		2,311,424	2,053,516
Income tax	8	(462,285)	(718,381)
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		1,848,139	1,335,135
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Net movement in fair value for the period		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income For The Period		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		1,848,139	1,335,135
Total comprehensive income attributable to controlling interest		1,848,139	1,335,135
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interest		-	-
Basic earnings per share	12	185 YR	148 YR

The attached notes 1 to 10 form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.

NATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2011

	Share Capital YR' 000	Surplus On Revaluation Of Property Reserve YR' 000	Statutory Reserve YR' 000	General Reserve YR' 000	Cumulative Changes In Fair Value Reserve YR' 000	Retained Earnings For The Year/Period YR' 000	Total YR' 000
Balance at 1 January 2010	2,000,000	639,762	1,857,106	521,954	54,853	-	12,873,865
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	2,053,516	2,053,516
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	2,053,516	2,053,516
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net movement in fair value for the year	-	-	-	-	7,799	-	7,799
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	7,799	2,053,516	2,061,315
Transaction with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	-	311,361	-	-	(311,361)	-
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	-	311,361	-	(311,361)	-
Government share in profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(900,000)	(900,000)
Government share in profit transferred to share capital	949,378	-	-	-	-	(949,378)	-
Transfer from general reserve to capital	150,882	-	-	(150,882)	-	-	-
Employee's share in profit	-	-	-	-	-	(163,794)	(163,794)
Total transaction with owners	1,099,260	-	311,361	(150,882)	-	(2,375,534)	(2,115,794)
Balance at 31 December 2010	10,000,000	639,762	2,168,485	683,863	62,652	-	13,554,792
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	1,848,139	1,848,139
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	1,848,139	1,848,139
Net movement in fair value for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	1,848,139	1,848,139
Transaction with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	-	311,361	-	-	(311,361)	-
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	-	311,361	-	(311,361)	-
Government share in profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(900,000)	(900,000)
Government share in profit transferred to share capital	949,378	-	-	-	-	(949,378)	-
Transfer from general reserve to capital	150,882	-	-	(150,882)	-	-	-
Employee's share in profit	-	-	-	-	-	(163,794)	(163,794)
Total transaction with owners	1,099,260	-	311,361	(150,882)	-	(2,375,534)	(2,115,794)
Balance at 30 September 2011	10,000,000	639,762	2,168,485	683,863	62,652	1,848,139	16,403,901

The Bank's Board of Directors, in its meeting held on 13 April 2011, resolved the increase of the share capital of the Bank to YR 10,000,000 thousands. I.E. the Minister of Finance has approved this increase in the share capital. The share capital to be raised from the Government's share of profit at the end of each year as the Board of Directors will decide until the amount of the share capital reaches YR 10,000,000 thousands.

As at 31 December 2010, the Bank's share capital reached the amount of YR 10,000,000 thousand by transferring the amount YR 150,882 thousand from general reserve and the amount 949,378 thousand from the Government's share of the year's profit to the share capital upon the resolution of the Bank's management.

The transfers to statutory and general reserves are only made at the end of each year.

The attached notes 1 to 10 form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.

NATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2011

	30 September 2011 YR' 000	30 September 2010 YR' 000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Operating Profit Before Changes In Banking Assets And Liabilities Related To Operating Activities	2,574,042	1,222,401
Net (increase) / decrease in Banking Assets	(4,983,170)	(2,615,545)
Net (decrease) / increase in Banking Liabilities	(8,437,362)	306,751
Net Cash Flows (Used In) Investing Activities	(9,843,490)	(1,278,093)
NET (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(12,152,618)	(1,278,093)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	68,294,479	67,569,005
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT PERIOD END	57,206,963	66,320,912

The attached notes 1 to 10 form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.

NATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2011

1 INCORPORATION AND ACTIVITY

The National Bank of Yemen (the Bank) was incorporated in Aden in 1999. It is wholly owned by the Government of Yemen and is registered under commercial registration number 1748.

The Bank undertakes all banking activities through its head office and 27 branches spread all over the Southern and Eastern Governorates and through one branch in each of Sana'a City, Hodeidah and Taiz. The Bank carries out banking retail activity in the Republic of Yemen.

The Head Office of the Bank is located at Queen Arwa Street. Its postal address is P. O. Box 5, Crater, Aden, Republic of Yemen.

The number of employees with the Bank as on 30 September 2011 was 675 (31 December 2010: 738 employees).

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2-a Basis of Preparation of Condensed Interim Financial Statements

These interim financial statements have been prepared for the period ended 30 September 2011 in accordance with IAS 34, 'Interim Financial Reporting' and are presented in Yemeni Rials and all values are rounded to the nearest one thousand Yemeni Rial except when otherwise is indicated.

The interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs.

2-b Summary of Principal Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies followed are the same as those followed for the year ended 31 December 2010 as well as those followed in the full set interim financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2011.

3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Bank's financial instruments are represented in financial assets and liabilities. Financial assets include cash balances, current accounts and deposits with banks, treasury bills, investments and loans and advances to customers and banks. Financial liabilities include customers' deposits and balances due to banks. Also, financial instruments include rights and obligations stated in "contingent liabilities and commitments".

3-a Fair Value Of Financial Instruments

Based on the valuation of the Bank's assets and liabilities as stated in the notes to the interim financial statements, the fair value of the financial instruments do not differ fundamentally from their fair values at the reporting date.

3-b Risk Management Of Financial Instruments

Risk is inherent in the Bank's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Bank's continuing profitability and each individual within the Bank is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities.

The Bank is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and exchange rate risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial loss, should any of the Bank's customers, clients or market counterparties fail to fulfill their contractual obligations to the Bank. Credit risk arises mainly from commercial and consumer loans and advances, credit cards, and loan commitments arising from such lending activities, but can also arise from credit enhancement provided, such as credit derivatives (credit default swaps), financial guarantees, letters of credit, endorsements and acceptances.

The Bank is also exposed to other credit risks arising from investments in debt securities and other exposures arising from its trading activities ('trading exposures'), including non-equity trading portfolio assets, derivatives and settlement balances with market counterparties and reverse repurchase loans.

Credit risk is the single largest risk for the Bank's business; management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. The credit risk management and control are centralized in a credit risk management team, which reports to the Board of Directors and head of each business unit regularly.

In order to comply with the Central Bank of Yemen circular no. 10 of 1997 pertaining to the management of credit risk exposure, the Bank adheres to certain minimum standards in order to properly manage its credit risk.

In addition to the standards stated in the above-mentioned circular, additional procedures applied by the Bank to minimize the credit risk exposure are:

- preparing credit studies on customers and banks before dealing with them and determining their related credit risk ratios;
- obtaining sufficient collateral to minimize the credit risk exposure which may result from financial problems facing customers or banks;
- follow-up and period reviews of customers and banks in order to evaluate their financial positions, credit rating and the required provision for non-performing loans;
- distributing credit portfolio and balances with banks over diversified sectors to minimize concentration of credit risk.

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position. The maximum exposure is shown gross, before the effect of mitigation by the use of collateral agreements.

	30 September 2011 YR'000	31 December 2010 YR'000
Assets:		
Cash on hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen (excluding cash on hand)	6,433,917	10,330,365
Due from banks	20,486,547	27,533,176
Treasury bills, net	61,047,117	57,893,128
Loans and advances to customers, net of provision	7,246,057	8,273,929
Available for sale investments, net	361,977	301,977
Debt balances and other assets	2,617,383	1,493,022
Total assets	98,712,998	105,234,597
Contra accounts and other commitments, net	16,738,014	22,895,116
Total credit risk exposure	115,443,912	128,170,713

The Bank manages concentration of risk by distributing the portfolio over diversified economic sectors and geographical locations. Note no. 15 shows the distribution of financial instruments based on geographical locations.

Liability Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under normal circumstances. To limit this risk, the Bank's management in addition to its core deposit base, manages assets with liquidity in mind, monitors future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis and has emerged diversified funding sources.

The table below shows the maturity analysis for financial liabilities that shows the remaining contractual maturities:

	As at 30 September 2011				Total
	Less than 3 months YR'000	From 3 to 6 months YR'000	From 6 months to 1 year YR'000	Over 1 year YR'000	YR'000
LIABILITIES					
Due to banks	291,458	-	-	-	291,458
Customers' deposits	52,648,014	9,213,985	19,253,442	427,554	82,543,015
Credit balances and other liabilities	3,355,085	255,487	540,240	-	4,150,812
Total liabilities	57,214,538	9,469,482	19,793,711	427,554	87,915,285

	As at 31 December 2010				Total
	Less than 3 months YR'000	From 3 to 6 months YR'000	From 6 months to 1 year YR'000	Over 1 year YR'000	YR'000
LIABILITIES					
Due to banks	291,537	-	-	-	291,537
Customers' deposits	90,432,513	9,805,080	23,399,738	227,216	91,024,527
Credit balances and other liabilities	2,828,437	148,179	363,256	-	3,342,811
Total liabilities	93,552,474	10,153,259	23,672,025	227,216	96,485,074

In addition to the above, note no. 14 shows the maturity analysis of assets and liabilities and the net gap between the two.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect the future cash flows or the value of the financial instruments. The Bank performs a number of procedures to limit the effect of such risk to the minimum level by:

- correlating interest rates on borrowing with interest rates on lending;
- considering the discount rates for different currencies when determining interest rates;
- controlling the matching of maturity dates of financial assets and liabilities.

National Bank Of Yemen



البنك الأهلي اليمني

CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

NATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2011

3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)
3-b Risk Management Of Financial Instruments (Continued)
Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

The table below shows the Bank's exposure to interest rate risks:

	As at 30 September 2011					Total YR'000
	Less than 3 months YR'000	From 3 to 6 months YR'000	From 6 months to 1 year YR'000	Over 1 year YR'000	Non Interest Sensitive YR'000	
ASSETS						
Cash on hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen					7,910,485	7,910,485
Due from banks	12,296,891	316,620	1,484,620		6,327,096	20,464,547
Treasury bills, net	37,889,858	18,238,551	13,720,968			81,947,117
Loans and advances to customers, net of provision	2,815,892	207,937	4,376,419	1,248,898		7,849,057
Available for sale investments, net					381,877	381,877
Debt balances and other assets	9,919	306	1,277		2,641,142	2,952,643
Total assets	61,813,280	18,788,413	19,083,224	1,248,898	17,181,099	109,234,806
LIABILITIES						
Due to banks					291,458	291,458
Customers' deposits	37,190,733	8,305,899	17,962,287		19,874,194	82,542,013
Credit balances and other liabilities	1,141,281	258,487	540,248		2,243,785	4,188,812
Total liabilities	38,442,014	8,564,386	18,502,532		22,189,437	87,015,293
Interest rate sensitivity gap	13,271,266	2,218,217	1,480,588	1,248,898	(4,928,348)	(13,299,521)
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap	13,271,266	15,488,583	16,989,171	18,137,878	(5,289,521)	-

	As at 31 December 2010					Total YR'000
	Less than 3 months YR'000	From 3 to 6 months YR'000	From 6 months to 1 year YR'000	Over 1 year YR'000	Non Interest Sensitive YR'000	
ASSETS						
Cash on hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen					11,440,716	11,440,716
Due from banks	19,489,195	1,362,530	2,489,840		5,211,610	27,532,176
Treasury bills, net	43,079,285	6,988,116	7,992,727			57,899,128
Loans and advances to customers, net of provision	2,667,481	505,513	4,091,731	1,014,284		8,273,929
Available for sale investments, net					501,977	501,977
Debt balances and other assets	9,123	808	1,951		1,485,940	1,496,462
Total assets	64,225,065	8,472,027	14,555,848	1,014,284	18,450,243	106,717,398
LIABILITIES						
Due to banks					291,537	291,537
Customers' deposits	34,537,871	6,360,211	20,289,578		28,665,887	91,534,327
Credit balances and other liabilities	619,039	149,778	363,205		2,210,588	3,342,511
Total liabilities	35,176,949	6,510,090	20,652,781		31,187,802	85,468,375
Interest rate sensitivity gap	29,088,065	20,889,937	(8,077,049)	1,014,284	(12,717,559)	(11,249,013)
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap	29,088,065	29,328,352	22,952,308	23,966,572	(11,249,013)	-

Exchange Rate Risk
Due to the nature of the Bank's activities, the Bank deals in different foreign currencies; hence it is exposed to exchange rate risk. The Bank strives to maintain a balanced foreign currencies positions in compliance with the Central Bank of Yemen instructions and the requirements of the Central Bank of Yemen Circular No. 6 of 1998 which specifies that individual foreign currency positions shall not exceed 15% of the Bank's capital and reserves, and that the aggregate open position for all currencies shall not exceed 25% of the Bank's capital and reserves. In order to comply with the Central Bank of Yemen Circular No. 6 of 1998, the Bank regularly monitors its foreign currency positions and sells the excess funds in foreign currencies to the Central Bank of Yemen at the prevailing rates on the date of sale. The significant foreign currency positions of the Bank are shown in note no. 17.

The Bank had the following significant net exposures to foreign currencies:

	As at 30 September 2011					Total YR'000
	United States Dollar YR'000	Sterling Pound YR'000	Euro YR'000	Saudi Rial YR'000	Other currencies YR'000	
Assets						
Assets	39,678,328	1,657,627	1,136,408	2,161,031	229,582	46,863,586
Liabilities	(39,793,449)	(1,662,250)	(2,946,101)	(2,113,417)	(182,794)	(48,698,011)
Net currency position	(115,121)	55,377	190,307	67,614	46,828	243,895

	As at 31 December 2010					Total YR'000
	United States Dollar YR'000	Sterling Pound YR'000	Euro YR'000	Saudi Rial YR'000	Other currencies YR'000	
Assets						
Assets	51,472,594	1,799,930	4,744,011	2,856,087	682,303	61,554,865
Liabilities	(51,801,689)	(1,795,818)	(4,715,414)	(2,802,327)	(641,475)	(61,556,633)
Net currency position	(129,135)	3,982	28,597	53,760	50,828	8,032

3-c Capital Management
The primary objectives of the Bank's capital management are to ensure that the Bank complies with external imposed capital requirements and that the Bank maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios. The capital adequacy is monitored on a quarterly basis by the management of the Bank employing techniques based on the guidelines as implemented by the Central Bank of Yemen for supervisory purposes. The required information is filed with the Central Bank of Yemen on a quarterly basis.
The Central Bank of Yemen requires each bank in Yemen to maintain a ratio of total capital to the risk-weighted assets at or above the internationally agreed minimum of 8%. In addition, the Bank is required to maintain a ratio of total capital to the customer deposits at or above 5%.
The total capital of the Bank is divided in two tiers:
Tier 1 capital, which comprises the share capital, statutory reserve and general reserves.
Tier 2 capital, which comprises the revaluation reserves and unrealized gains arising from any changes in fair value of available for sale investments.
Investment in any local bank or finance company is deducted from the Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital. The balance of general provision for loans and advances is added to the Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital.
The risk-weighted assets are measured by means of a hierarchy of four risk weights classified according to the nature of and reflecting an estimate of credit, market and other risks associated with each asset and counterparty, taking into account any eligible collateral or guarantees. A similar treatment is adopted for off statement of financial position exposures, with some adjustments to reflect the more contingent nature of potential losses.
The Bank complied with all the externally imposed capital requirements to which they are subject.
The capital adequacy is calculated as follows:

NATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2011

3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)
3-c Capital Management (Continued)

	30 September 2011 YR' million	31 December 2010 YR' million
Tier 1 capital		
Share capital	10,880	10,000
Statutory reserve	2,168	2,168
General reserve	684	684
Total Tier 1 capital	12,852	12,852
Tier 2 capital		
Property revaluation reserve	640	640
Fair value reserve	63	63
Total Tier 2 capital	703	703
Investment in local banks or financial companies	(84)	(96)
General provision balance as at period / year end	24	53
Total qualifying capital	13,913	13,542
Risk weighted assets		
On statement of financial position	12,235	14,664
Off statement of financial position	3,810	4,805
Total risk-weighted assets	16,045	19,289
Capital adequacy ratios		
Tier 1 capital	80%	67%
Total capital	84%	70%

4 CASH ON HAND AND RESERVE BALANCES WITH THE CENTRAL BANK OF YEMEN

	30 September 2011 YR'000	31 December 2010 YR'000
Cash on hand:		
In local currency	804,454	815,110
In foreign currencies	672,894	834,541
Purchased cheques, net		558
Total cash on hand	1,477,348	1,419,907
Reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen:		
In local currency	3,907,229	3,787,490
In foreign currencies	2,526,688	6,242,319
Total reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	6,433,917	10,029,809
Total cash on hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	7,911,265	11,449,716

In accordance with the Bank Law No. 30 of 1990, the Bank is required to maintain statutory deposits with the Central Bank of Yemen at stipulated percentages on local currency and foreign currencies of its demand, time and other deposits.
During the period, cash amounting to YR 5,344 thousand was stolen from the Bank's branch in Abyan (Zinjibar). Although the management of the Bank has expensed such amount, it nevertheless believes this is recoverable from the Government.

5 DUE FROM BANKS

	30 September 2011 YR'000	31 December 2010 YR'000
Due from the Central Bank of Yemen and other local banks		
Current accounts with the Central Bank of Yemen:		
In local currency	1,367,891	2,456,082
In foreign currencies	1,294,265	212,588
Total due from the Central Bank of Yemen	2,662,156	2,668,670
Current accounts with other local banks	1,711	936
Islamic investment deposits with two local banks	287,319	392,926
Total due from the Central Bank of Yemen and other local banks	2,951,186	3,062,532
Due from foreign banks and other financial institutions		
Current and demand account balances	4,796,460	6,051,420
Provision for outstanding reconciling items	(20,318)	(20,149)
Time deposits	12,738,827	18,439,363
Total due from foreign banks and other financial institutions	17,514,971	24,470,634
Total due from banks	20,466,157	27,533,176

Current accounts and time deposits with foreign banks carry variable interest rates (0.04% - 4.00%), while current accounts with the Central Bank of Yemen and other local banks do not carry any interest.

6 LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS, NET OF PROVISION

	30 September 2011 YR'000	31 December 2010 YR'000
Loans and advances:		
Overdraft facilities	7,287,704	6,169,892
Short term loans	5,132,036	5,980,330
Total loans and advances	12,419,740	12,130,212
Provision for losses on non performing loans and advances (note 6-a)	(3,724,300)	(3,126,033)
Suspended interest (note 6-b)	(849,383)	(730,250)
Total provision for losses on non performing loans and advances and suspended interest	(4,573,683)	(3,856,283)
Net loans and advances to customers	7,846,057	8,273,929

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NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2011

Gross non-performing loans and advances as at 30 September 2011 amounted to YR 1,948,820 thousand (31 December 2010: YR 4,414,718 thousand). The breakup of the above amount is as follows:

	30 September 2011 YR'000	31 December 2010 YR'000
Substandard debts	1,233,085	413,801
Doubtful debts	722,898	481,872
Bad debts	3,983,667	3,512,345
Total gross non performing loans and advances	5,948,820	4,414,718

6-a Movement of Provision For Losses On Non-Performing Loans And Advances
Details of movements in the provision for possible losses on non performing loans and advances during the year were as follows:

	30 September 2011			31 December 2010		
	Specific YR'000	General YR'000	Total YR'000	Specific YR'000	General YR'000	Total YR'000
Balance at 1 January	1,072,768	53,248	1,126,016	2,346,709	134,778	2,481,487
Revaluation of opening balances in foreign currencies	1,628		1,628	39,938	(87)	39,851
Amount utilized during the period / year	(24,538)		(24,538)	(429)		(429)
Adjusted opening balances	1,049,858	53,248	1,103,106	2,885,191	134,711	2,999,902
Amounts recovered of loans previously written off	(891,567)	(31,343)	(922,910)	(744,584)	(84,087)	(828,671)
Provision for the period / year (note 11)	1,321,818	4,648	1,326,466	931,178	32,824	964,002
Charged to the statement of comprehensive income	(880,378)	(28,195)	(908,573)	(985,594)	(51,483)	(1,037,077)
Balance at period / year end	1,790,247	34,653	1,824,900	3,072,795	52,244	3,125,039

Management has decided to provide for the general provision for performing loans and contingencies including watch loans at the rate of 1% (2010: 1%).

The Bank has, during the year, written-off fully provided loans and advances amounting to YR 24,538 thousands (2010: YR 429 thousands) against impairment provisions where all possible actions for recoveries have been exhausted and the Bank's management believes the possibility of recoveries is remote. The Bank's management, however, continues to pursue the recovery of these loans through all possible means and any future recovery from these written-off loans will be recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

6-b Suspended Interest
This represents interest on non-performing loans and advances in accordance with the Central Bank of Yemen regulations and which is recognized as revenue only when collected.

	30 September 2011 YR'000	31 December 2010 YR'000
Balance at 1 January	730,250	405,514
Exchange differences for the period / year	913	89,888
Amounts written off during the period / year	(94,969)	(3,573)
Recovered during the period / year	(15,448)	(42,865)
Suspended during the period / year	227,759	301,586
Balance at period / year end	848,283	730,250

7 AVAILABLE FOR SALE INVESTMENTS, NET
These comprise investments, available for sale, in the following banks and financial institution:

	Ownership Percentage %	No. of Shares	30 September 2011 YR'000	31 December 2010 YR'000
Unquoted investments in shares of UBAF Group:				
UBAF - Curacao - A Shares of USD 50 / share	0.768	29,944	320,191	323,104
UBAF - Curacao - B Shares of USD 50 / share	0.792	4,693	50,188	53,188
UBAF - Curacao - C Shares of USD 50 / share	1.221	10,565	112,840	112,943
Total investment in shares in UBAF Group		45,202	483,219	489,235
Other unquoted investments:				
ALUBAF Arab International Bank (BSC) - Bahrain (note 7-c)	0.344	6,880	154,885	154,885
Arab Financial Services Company-Bahrain of USD 7.5 / share (note 7-b)	8.567	10,000	22,384	22,384
Yemen Financial Services Company-Yemen of USD 100 / share	18.808	1,187	86,428	86,428
Yemen Mobile Company for Telecommunication-Yemen of YR 500 / share	8.139	120,000	61,290	61,200
Total other unquoted investments			384,877	384,877
Total available for sale investments			868,096	874,112
Provision for impairment (note 8-c)			(488,208)	(488,208)
Net book value of investments available for sale			381,877	381,877

7-a ALUBAF Arab International Bank (BSC) - Bahrain
The Bank subscribed additional shares of 6,880 to equal its share in the share capital increase in ALUBAF Arab International Bank (BSC) - Bahrain. The value per share is USD 50 with total value of USD 344,000.

The calculation of fair value of the investment in ALUBAF Arab International Bank (BSC) - Bahrain is based on the book value of shares as per the bank's latest audited financial statement (i.e. for the year ended 31 December 2010) which amounted to USD 55.35 per share (2008: USD 51.20 per share).

7-b Arab Financial Services Company - Bahrain
The calculation of fair value of the investment in Arab Financial Services Company - Bahrain is based on the book value of shares as per the company's latest audited financial statement (i.e. for the year ended 31 December 2010) which amounted to USD 10.46 per share (2008: USD 9.89 per share).

7-c Provision for Impairment

Since no dividends were received from the investments in UBAF - Curacao during the last few years and no dividends are expected to be received in the coming years, a full impairment provision was taken for the balances of those investments because their net present value is nil.

8 INCOME TAX

	30 September 2011 YR'000	31 December 2010 YR'000
Balance at 1 January	418,989	774,586
Charged for the period / year in the statement of comprehensive income (note 8-a)	462,285	518,989
Paid during the period / year (note 8-b)	(402,889)	(874

National Bank Of Yemen



البنك الأهلي اليمني

CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

NATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN

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6-a Charge For The Period / Year

The income tax charged for the period has been calculated on the basis of 20% (31 December 2010: 20%) of profit for the period, year respectively in accordance to Income Tax Law No. (17) of 2010.

6-b Prior Year Tax Assessments

The Bank has paid the income tax in accordance to the tax declaration provided to the Tax Authority but did not receive the final clearance on the tax liability for the financial year ended 31 December 2010.

6-c Income Tax on Provision for Losses of Loans and Advances

In accordance with article no. 85 of the Banks Law No. 38 of 1998, which came into effect on 27 December 1998, and article 14-a-2 in the Income Tax Law No. 17 of 2010, any provision for losses on loans and advances made by the Bank in compliance with the regulations of the Central Bank of Yemen in this respect, is not subject to the provisions of any income tax law and are allowable as a deduction in arriving at the taxable income.

6-d Income Tax on Suspended Interests

The suspended interests are considered part of the provision for doubtful debts in accordance to article 85 of Banks Law No. 38 of 1998 and Article 14-a-2 of the Income Tax Law No. 17 for 2010 which states that provisions for losses on loans and advances provided by banks for doubtful debts in accordance to the guidelines of the Central Bank of Yemen are not subject to provisions of any income tax when calculating the taxable income.

9 EQUITY

9-a Share Capital

	Number of shares 1000 shares	Value of share YR	30 September 2011 YR'000	31 December 2010 YR'000
Share Capital				
Authorized	10,000	1,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Declared and paid up	10,000	1,000	10,000,000	10,000,000

9-b Surplus On Revaluation Of Property Reserve

The difference between the revalued amounts of the freehold land and the buildings and their book value as at 31 December 1999 had been credited to this account and included in equity.

9-c Statutory Reserve

In accordance with article 12-1 of the Banks Law no. 38 of 1998, 15% of the net profit for the year is transferred to the statutory reserve until the balance of this reserve reaches twice the capital. The Bank cannot use this reserve without the prior approval of the Central Bank of Yemen. Transfers to this reserve are only made at the end of each year.

9-d General Reserve

The balance of this reserve can be used for the purposes approved by the Bank. Transfers to this reserve are only made at the end of each year.

9-e Cumulative Changes in Fair Value Reserve

In accordance with the provisions of IAS 39: Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement, the differences between the fair values and the book values of the "available for sale" investments are recognized in the cumulative changes in fair value until they are sold, collected, disposed off, or until they are determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized is included in the statement of comprehensive income.

9-f Profit Distribution

In accordance with the provisions of the Public Corporations, Establishments and Companies Law No. 35 of 1991, the annual profit of the Bank shall be allocated as follows:

- 15% to statutory reserve;
- 15% to general reserve;
- 65% to the Government for its share of profit;
- 2% to employee's incentives; and
- 3% to employees' social fund.

NATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2011

10 CONTRA ACCOUNTS AND OTHER COMMITMENTS, NET

The commitments on behalf of customers for which there were corresponding customer liabilities, as of this reporting date, consisted of the following:

	As at 30 September 2011			As at 31 December 2010		
	Gross commitments YR'000	Covered by margin YR'000	Net commitments YR'000	Gross commitments YR'000	Covered by margin YR'000	Net commitments YR'000
Documentary letters of credit - import	4,521,772	877,059	3,644,713	9,872,459	1,851,816	8,020,643
Documentary letters of credit - export	74,206	-	74,206	-	-	-
Letters of guarantee - customers	5,302,823	1,216,959	4,085,864	10,457,721	1,593,861	8,863,860
Letters of guarantee - correspondent banks	8,785,462	-	8,785,462	10,457,721	-	10,457,721
Credit cards	75,899	16,538	59,361	69,485	9,461	60,024
Purchased cheques	-	-	-	85,589	9,874	75,715
Total contra accounts and other commitments	18,829,362	2,068,548	16,760,814	26,125,333	3,230,814	22,894,519

11 PROVISIONS

	1 January to 30 September 2011 YR'000	1 January to 30 September 2010 YR'000
Provision for losses on loans and advances (note 6-c)	1,335,983	131,946
Provision for off-statement of financial position items	22,922	35,265
Provision for cash stolen from Bank's branch in Adyan (note 4)	5,344	-
Others	4,379	-
Total provisions	1,368,628	167,211

12 BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE

	1 January to 30 September 2011 YR'000	1 January to 30 September 2010 YR'000
Profit for the period	1,348,139	1,334,135
Weighted average number of shares	Share	10,000,000
Basic earnings per share	YR	165

13 RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

The period/year end balances included in these interim financial statements are as follow:

	30 September 2011 YR'000	31 December 2010 YR'000
Board members and parties related to them:		
Loans and advances, gross	3,473	27,121
Customers' deposits	12,428	11,525

	1 January to 30 September 2011 YR'000	1 January to 30 September 2010 YR'000
Interest income for the period	56	632
Interest expense for the period	482	1,019

14 MATURITIES OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

	As at 30 September 2011				
	Less than 3 months YR'000	From 3 to 6 months YR'000	From 6 months to 1 year YR'000	Over 1 year YR'000	Total YR'000
ASSETS					
Cash on hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	7,910,465	-	-	-	7,910,465
Due from banks	19,640,787	338,820	1,404,620	85,520	20,469,547
Treasury bills, net	37,089,898	10,238,581	13,739,989	0	61,068,468
Loans and advances to customers, net of provision	2,015,802	307,337	4,376,419	1,246,689	7,946,247
Available for sale investments, net	-	-	-	301,977	301,977
Total assets	66,655,912	10,784,738	18,501,047	1,634,196	97,572,993
LIABILITIES					
Due to banks	291,458	-	-	-	291,458
Customers' deposits	83,648,814	9,213,965	18,253,482	427,554	111,543,815
Total liabilities	83,940,272	9,213,965	18,253,482	427,554	111,835,273
Net Gap	11,715,640	1,570,773	247,565	1,206,642	14,730,620

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For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2011

	As at 30 September 2011				
	Less than 3 months YR'000	From 3 to 6 months YR'000	From 6 months to 1 year YR'000	Over 1 year YR'000	Total YR'000
ASSETS					
Cash on hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	11,448,716	-	-	-	11,448,716
Due from banks	20,995,294	1,382,530	2,689,840	85,520	25,153,684
Treasury bills, net	43,878,282	6,584,115	7,982,727	-	58,445,124
Loans and advances to customers, net of provision	2,987,481	500,513	4,081,731	1,014,204	8,583,929
Available for sale investments, net	-	-	-	301,977	301,977
Total assets	89,299,773	8,467,158	14,754,298	1,401,701	113,862,930
LIABILITIES					
Due to banks	291,537	-	-	-	291,537
Customers' deposits	98,432,513	9,885,868	23,988,730	227,219	132,533,330
Total liabilities	98,724,050	9,885,868	23,988,730	227,219	132,726,867
Net Gap	11,575,723	1,581,290	1,765,568	1,174,482	15,107,063

15 DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS BASED ON GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS

	As at 30 September 2011					
	Republic of Yemen YR'000	United States of America YR'000	Europe YR'000	Asia YR'000	Africa YR'000	Total YR'000
ASSETS						
Cash on hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	7,910,465	-	-	-	-	7,910,465
Due from banks	2,921,260	1,628,085	8,841,815	6,608,918	138,969	19,939,047
Treasury bills, net	61,047,117	-	-	-	-	61,047,117
Loans and advances to customers, net of provision	7,946,247	-	-	-	-	7,946,247
Available for sale investments, net	134,829	-	-	177,349	-	312,178
Total assets	78,059,917	1,628,085	8,841,815	7,786,267	138,969	96,453,033
LIABILITIES						
Due to banks	291,458	-	-	-	-	291,458
Customers' deposits	82,543,915	-	-	291,458	-	82,835,373
Total liabilities	82,835,373	-	-	291,458	-	83,126,831

As at 31 December 2010

	Republic of Yemen YR'000	United States of America YR'000	Europe YR'000	Asia YR'000	Africa YR'000	Total YR'000
ASSETS						
Cash on hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	11,448,716	-	-	-	-	11,448,716
Due from banks	3,042,300	3,587,300	10,908,098	8,082,482	132,913	25,953,503
Treasury bills, net	57,680,128	-	-	-	-	57,680,128
Loans and advances to customers, net of provision	8,273,829	-	-	-	-	8,273,829
Available for sale investments, net	134,829	-	-	177,349	-	312,178
Total assets	80,589,782	3,587,300	10,908,098	8,259,831	132,913	103,477,924
LIABILITIES						
Due to banks	291,458	-	-	-	-	291,458
Customers' deposits	91,834,327	-	-	291,458	-	92,125,885
Total liabilities	92,125,885	-	-	291,458	-	92,417,343

16 CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The Bank has filed a number of legal cases with the Public Fund Court and the Commercial Preliminary Court against former employees and customers of the Bank relating to irregularities and default in settlements of amounts due respectively. Where there are legal cases filed against the Bank at the respective courts, management fully and/or partly provided for such cases in the interim financial statements. In some of the cases, although court decisions were made in favour of the Bank, their executions have not been effected, whereas the other cases are still pending in the courts.

17 SIGNIFICANT FOREIGN CURRENCIES' POSITIONS

The Central Bank of Yemen circular no. 6 of 1998 establishes limits for positions in individual foreign currencies as well as an aggregate limitation for all currencies. These limits are 15% and 25% of capital and reserves.

As at the period / year end the Bank had the following significant net exposures denominated in foreign currencies:

	—30 September 2011—		—31 December 2010—	
	%	YR'000	%	YR'000
United States Dollar	(0.85)	(116,521)	(0.95)	(129,135)
Sterling Pound	0.41	55,377	0.03	3,582
Euro	1.40	190,307	0.21	28,567
Saudi Rial	0.50	67,814	0.40	53,780
Swiss Franc	0.21	28,263	0.20	26,585
Japan Yen	0.07	9,504	0.11	14,560
United Arab Emirates Dirham	0.01	8,522	0.07	9,263
Other	0.00	19	0.00	19
Aggregate foreign currency positions	1.75	243,685	0.07	8,022

The US Dollar exchange rate as at 30 September 2011 was 213.80 YR/USD (31 December 2010: 213.80 YR/USD).

18 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

There are no capital commitments on the Bank as at 30 September 2011 (31 December 2010: nil).

19 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Except when a standard or an interpretation permits or requires otherwise, all amounts are reported or disclosed with comparative information.



All you need to know about the Youth Movement

Despite ten months of marching and protesting, the youth were entirely excluded from the GCC agreement. It is thus worth investigating who and what the Youth Movement now is, and how they have developed.

By: Shatha Al-Harazi

In order to understand the role of the Youth Movement, we need to look at their contribution to political change, and the history of the revolution in Yemen.

In mid-January 2011, a group of Sana'a University students marched towards the Tunisian Embassy in Sana'a, celebrating the departure of Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali. They demanded changes in Yemen; calls for the removal of Ali Abdullah Saleh or his regime had not yet begun.

Along with those in Sana'a, young people in other major cities started taking to the streets. In Aden, the youth protested on January 18, 19 and 20. Meanwhile, protests were also held in Taiz, the city that would become a focal point for the revolution and the government's bloody crackdown.

January 20 marked the day that calls finally began to be heard in Yemen for Saleh to step down. Larger and more frequent protests could be seen on the streets calling for economic reform.

Until January 20, the protests had consisted mostly of students and youth; they were poorly organized and had no real support.

According to Tawakul Karman, journalist, human rights activist and Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, a group of students from Sana'a University asked her to help them organize a revolution like those seen in Tunisia and Egypt. She agreed and the group began gathering in Karman's basement.

On January 29, Karman and the youth group took to the streets,

unifying the demands for the fall of Saleh's regime. Karman is a member of the shura council of Al-Islah, the leading opposition political party. The head of the Sana'a University Student Union is also a leading member of Al-Islah, and he too played a major role in promoting the protests.

February 3 saw the first call for a "Day of Rage", with tens of thousands joining protests and marches both against, and in favor of, the government. The protests lasted for only a few hours; people soon returned to their daily lives. At the time, fewer than ten youths were camped in front of Sana'a University, which has since become known as Change Square.

The next day they were arrested by security forces. Hashim Al-Abarah, one of those detained, told the Yemen Times that they were treated well, more as guests than detainees, and that they were asked to list their personal grievances to be transferred to the president. They demanded a Yemen for all Yemenis, not just for the privileged elite.

Then, on February 12, following the resignation of Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak, youth groups started to camp in front of Sana'a University in earnest. The demanded serious political change rather than basic economic reforms.

It was then that protesters began to face attacks from government thugs. An officer from the Interior Ministry told the Yemen Times on November 20 that "President Saleh militarized thugs and paid them to attack protesters... rather than sending his forces and be directly accused of violence."

As the protests gathered pace



Despite having spearheaded Yemen's peaceful revolution, youth say they have been neglected by both the opposition and the Gulf initiative.

and more people began camping in Change Square, the youth began to become more organized, identifying themselves as movements or coalitions. In the third week of February, hundreds of protesters joined the youth in Change Square after encouragement from opposition political parties.

By February 18, the Civil Coalition of Youth Revolution (CCYR), a new entity to coordinate between various independent groups in the

square had been founded. While the CCYR is the biggest body of its kind to gather independent youth, it is not comprehensive. More such groups have been founded since February, as the youth become more organized. They remained less powerful than the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) that controlled the Square by supplying food, medical equipment and other necessities to the protesters.

Following the Friday of Dignity

massacre of March 18 in which 52 were killed, news of General Ali Mohsen's defection was not welcomed warmly by youth activists. They feared that he had joined simply in order to hijack the revolution and to avoid punishment after it had finished.

In April, the conflict in Change Square between the youth and the political parties became clear, especially after members of the Al-Islah party hit female activists and

detained seven students. Following these events, the youth stood against the possibility of a power transfer and condemned the JMP position.

The next big conflict between the youth and the JMP was in June, after the departure of President Saleh to Saudi Arabia for treatment. The youth called for a protest by the National Council against acting president Abd Rabu Mansour Hadi, and were attacked by General Mohsen's forces, their own supposed protectors.

The situation remained the same between the youth, the JMP and General Mohsen until November 23 when a political agreement was signed to protect Saleh from prosecution and bring the JMP to power.

The Youth movement, by this time, had learned from their mistakes. They began to organize themselves into political groups. "We needed to start our own political party, nothing would change unless we play the political game for our favor," said Ismail Mohammed, a protester and member of a new party.

After signing the agreement for the transition of power, youth activists said they would take advantage of the situation whilst the political opposition became part of the regime.

"The JMP and Ali Mohsen were the reason we could not get any further with our revolution, therefore by becoming part of the regime our message to topple the regime is stronger as long as it includes them" said Moteab al-Baydhani a leader of independent youth in the square.

Whilst some of the youth started their own political parties, others demonstrated their independence from the JMP by launching a historical march from Taiz to Sana'a to show the world that their revolution will not be hijacked.

Tourism sector loses over USD one billion in 2011

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

Yemen's tourism sector has experienced a near-total collapse this year, leaving travel agencies with closed doors and many employees without jobs.

According to a recent report, the sector's losses this year amount to 1.2 billion dollars; about 60 percent of tourism agencies have at least temporarily shut down operations.

Khaleel Al-Haimi of Al-Forsan Travel Agency said that this year's tourism recession was particularly bad. "Many friends who work in the field were dismissed from their jobs," he said.

Al-Haimi indicated that the tourism sector is one of the most vital sectors in Yemen. "It provides thousands of youths with job opportunities. We hope that the security situation will be calm in the days to come. The workers in this sector lose their jobs quickly if there's turmoil or fighting," he said.

An active government needed

Amin Dirhem, who owns a tourist agency in Sana'a, stressed the importance of the tourism sector, saying that it "comes second, only after the oil sector."

"In recent years, we promoted tourism in Yemen in different countries, but we were shocked by the news of the kidnapping of tourists."

Dirhem said that now even safe places such as Soqatra Island have been negatively affected by the past year's turmoil.

"The government should provide us with safety and security...we promise to revive the sector and to promote tourism," he said. "We will train our youth to be professional guides and we will build proper ho-



Even safe tourism sites witnessed no flow of tourists, leading hundreds of tourism and travel agencies to shut down.

tels."

He also called on the government to improve infrastructure as a way to help attract tourists to Yemen. "Weak infrastructure, price increases, fuel shortages and electricity cuts negatively affect tourism."

Difficulties - and hopes for the future

Fatima Al-Huraibi, head of Yemen's Tourism Promotion Board, told the Yemen Times that the board has frozen its works and activities both inside and outside Yemen this year.

Of all places, the Tourism Promotion Board's office is located in al-Hasaba District, the scene of shelling and intense fighting between

government security forces and the Al-Ahmar family during past months. Employees, simply put, have not been able to reach their office.

However, Al-Huraibi said the board will resume activities in June of 2012.

The board is currently gearing up for different programs with the aim of revitalizing the tourism sector. "Unfortunately, we had to stop our exhibitions in other countries. Nowadays we are making brochures and different publications."

"The tourism sector in Yemen is a treasure," she said. "Yemen has attractive places and shrines that may bring millions to our country."

giz Office Sana'a

Vacancy Announcement for National Personnel for the German International Cooperation / Risk Management Office Team (GIZ/RMO) in Yemen (PN 1998.9272.0-001.00) done by the GIZ Office Sana'a.

1 Position: Data Collection Assistant for GIZ Risk Management Office

From January 2012 onwards, the GIZ Office Sana'a / RMO is expanding its team. The team will comprise new positions which will also be located in different parts of the country. The focus of GIZ/RMO will be on expanding GIZs risk mitigation capacities in order to strengthen the safety and security of national and international employees as well as for GIZ operations and assets.

The **Data Collection Assistant GIZ/RMO** will work in the GIZ Office in Sana'a.

Main Responsibilities:

The Data Collection Assistant GIZ/RMO main responsibilities are:

- assists in preparing data collection of security and conflict related information. (Incidents and experiences from media, GIZ programs/projects, and other organizations working in the field of development or private sources).
- update / data entry in GIZ Yemen RMO data base
- participates in internal and external meetings/workshops on the fieldwork process and assists in documenting these
- assists with and carries out surveys and information gathering in accordance with specified GIZ Yemen RMO methods
- assists with and carries out independently the scanning / screening of media sources for security and conflict related information
- follow-up on information sources validation

Professional Requirements

Applicants must have the following requirements:

Qualifications

- BA in Sociology or similar area
- basic knowledge of quantitative and qualitative research methods

Professional experience

- at least 1 year's professional experience in a comparable position

Qualifications

- university degree in office management/administration or similar area

Other knowledge, additional competences

- good working knowledge of IT technologies (related software, phone, fax, email, the internet) and computer applications (e.g. MS Office)
- a knowledge of statistical analysis programmes is desirable
- open and neutral approach to ensure that the data is as objective and reliable as possible
- ability to work very precisely and reliably
- very good knowledge of the Arabic and English languages, ideally German language
- Interest in political and social dynamics in Yemen
- Previous experience in development is an advantage
- willingness to up skill as required by the tasks to be performed – corresponding measures are agreed with management

Address for application

If interested and with suitable qualifications kindly send your application letter (cover letter) and CV in English and Arabic to the following:

e-mail address:

giz-jemen@giz.de

Subject line:

Data Collection Assistant GIZ/RMO

Deadline for receipt applications for the above mentioned positions is: **08.01.2012.**

Only short-listed candidates will be contacted.

Should you be invited for an interview, you will be asked to present all certificates mentioned in your CV. You will also be asked to provide two relevant professional references to be contacted.



Office Sana'a

Vacancy Announcement for National Personnel for the German International Cooperation / Risk Management Office Team (GIZ/RMO) in Yemen (PN 1998.9272.0-001.00) done by the GIZ Office Sana'a.

1 Position: **National Risk Management Advisor (NRMA)**

From January 2012 onwards, the GIZ Office Sana'a / RMO is expanding its team. The team will comprise new positions which will also be located in different parts of the country. The focus of GIZ/RMO will be on expanding GIZs risk mitigation capacities in order to strengthen the safety and security of national and international employees as well as for GIZ operations and assets.

The **NRMA** will work in the GIZ Office in Sana'a. The duration planned for this position is **3 years**.

Main Responsibilities:

The **NRMA** main responsibilities are:

- Achieving risk mitigation for national and international employees and assets of GIZ-Yemen.
- Introducing, disseminating, and sustaining risk mitigation policies, rules and guidelines, relating to safety, security and crisis management policies/ proced-ures for all GIZ projects.
- Managing Risk Management Office (RMO) in consultation and agreement with the Int.RMA

Professional Requirements

Applicants must have the following requirements:

Qualifications

- University degree in a relevant field

Professional experience

- Professional safety, security and crisis management experience (min 5 years)
- Management responsibility (min 5 years)
- Leadership Qualities
- Language Skills (excellent speaking and writing English skills)
- Excellent report writing and analytical skills
- Computer Skills (proficient in Microsoft word and Excel)
- Training experience (in security management related topics (e.g. travel proce dures, 1st Aid, MEDEVAC and emergency drills))

Other knowledge, additional competences

- Proficient working knowledge of ITC technologies (related software, phone, fax)
- Cultural sensitivity and adaptability
- Ability to cooperate with developmental cooperation organization working envi-ronments.
- Profound knowledge and understanding of development work
- Good decision maker and team member
- Discretion and dedication.
- Stress management capacity
- Flexibility as overall situation within area of responsibility is subject to change without prior notice
- Safety and security related courses will be an added advantage

Address for application

If interested and with suitable qualifications kindly send your application letter (cover letter) and CV in English and Arabic to the following:

e-mail address: giz-jemen@giz.de
Subject line: National Risk Management Advisor (NRMA)

Deadline for receipt applications for the above mentioned positions is : **08.01.2012**.

Only short-listed candidates will be contacted.

Should you be invited for an interview, you will be asked to present all certificates mentioned in your CV. You will also be asked to provide two relevant professional ref-erences to be contacted.



Office Sana'a

Vacancy Announcement for National Personnel for the German International Cooperation / Risk Management Office Team (GIZ/RMO) in Yemen (PN 1998.9272.0-001.00) done by the GIZ Office Sana'a.

1 Position: **Office Manager / Risk Management Office (RMO) at GIZ Office Sana'a**

From January 2012 onwards, the GIZ Office Sana'a / RMO is expanding its team in order to meet upcoming challenges in Yemen. The team will comprise many new positions, which will be located in different parts of the country. The focus will be on providing improved Risk Management Information to all GIZ personnel in Yemen as well as to GIZ head quarters.

The **Office Manager / RMO** will work in the GIZ Office in Sana'a.

Main Responsibilities:

The Office Manager is responsible for

- ensuring that the secretariat of the RMO runs smoothly
- good communication flow, particularly between RMO and GIZ office and projects
- daily operational performance of all administrative tasks for the RMA and the entire department
- filing documents in reference files in line with GIZ's filing rules
- Database updates & back-up

Professional Requirements

Applicants must have the following requirements:

Professional experience

- at least 3 years' professional experience in a similar position

Other knowledge, additional competences

- good working knowledge of IT technologies (related software, phone, fax, email, the internet) and computer applications (e.g. MS Office)
- excellent knowledge of English language and knowledge of German language is an advantage
- good management and organisational skills
- willingness to up skill as required by the tasks to be performed – corresponding measures are agreed with management

Qualifications

- university degree in office management/administration or similar area

Professional experience

- at least 3 years' professional experience in a similar position
- good working knowledge of IT technologies (related software, phone, fax, email, the internet) and computer applications (e.g. MS Office)
- excellent knowledge of Arabic and English languages and knowledge of German language is an advantage
- good management and organisational skills
- good communication skills

Address for application

If interested and with suitable qualifications kindly send your application letter (cover letter) and CV in English and Arabic to the following:

e-mail address: giz-jemen@giz.de
subject line: Office Manager RMO/GIZ

Deadline for receipt applications for the above mentioned positions is: **08.01.2012**.

Kindly note, only short-listed candidates will be contacted.

Should you be invited for an interview, you will be asked to present all certificates mentioned in your CV. You will also be asked to provide two relevant professional ref-erences to be contacted.



Oxfam

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

Oxfam, an international NGO working with others to find lasting solutions to poverty and suffering, has been working in Yemen since 1983. Oxfam announces the following vacancies for its development programme:

Project Manager; 'Promoting Women's Leadership, Security and Gender Justice' Project

Contract Duration: One year – Fixed term, renewable upon satisfactory performance

Location: Sana'a with extensive travel to the field.

The role

In this key role you will have proven experience of leading a team, proven experience and/or contribution to advocacy and policy development for gender injustice related aspects. You will have strong project management skills, and will be able to develop and deliver quality programmes. You will be able to demonstrate a high level of coordination with civil society partner organizations and staff in the country and region within a dynamic and changing context, and will be capable of managing all elements of the project, from planning, monitoring, and evaluation through to learning. You will oversee budget preparation and project monitoring, and will assist in fundraising and proposal writing for new initiatives.

What we're looking for

We are looking for someone with a minimum of 5 years progressive experience managing and implementing development projects, with preferably a post graduate degree in social sciences or related discipline including law and gender & development. You will have proven knowledge of project management, and experience of working in the development sector, ideally with knowledge of gender injustice and gender inequality and its relevance to poverty and vulnerability. You will be able to demonstrate outstanding analysis skills and will show excellent organisational skills. You will be able to translate strategies into actions that make a difference on the ground. Equally important will be your creative approach to problem solving and your influential communication skills in both Arabic and English, and your ability to gain the confidence, trust, and respect of everyone around you.

Finance Officer; 'Promoting Women's Leadership, Security and Gender Justice' Project

Contract Duration: One year – Fixed term, renewable upon satisfactory performance

Location: Sana'a

The Role

You will undertake financial and administrative matters in accordance with established procedures, monitor partner grants, project budget and update forecast. Maintain close donor contract administration. Undertake and monitor all payments including transfers to partner organizations and prepare for internal and external audits. Strengthen capacity of staff and partners by training and supporting them in financial management issues at different stages of the project cycle and providing written financial feedback.

What we're looking for

We are looking for someone with at least degree in finance related subject or professional accountancy qualification, and three years experience of financial and people management in similar size organization, as well as ability to work as part of a multi-cultural team and communicate effectively, both verbally and in writing in Arabic and English, sound computer skills and ability to travel extensively in country.

Project Officer; 'Promoting Women's Leadership, Security and Gender Justices' (2 Positions)

Contract Duration: One year – Fixed term, renewable upon satisfactory performance

Location: Hadramout and Hodeida

The role

You will have a proven track record of contributing to overall project development by emphasising appropriate approaches to mainstreaming gender in all project activities. You will be able to provide intensive gender-focused and needs-based technical support to project partners, as well as an ability to monitor project activities, both technically and financially. You will undertake project budget preparation and monitoring, and will assist in fundraising and proposal writing for new initiatives.

What we're looking for

We are looking for someone with 3 years of experience working in gender programmes, with a degree in social sciences or a related discipline including law and gender. You will have an understanding of the country context, including the political context and implication on women, and experience of working in the development sector. You will show sensitivity to gender and equity issues. The ideal candidate will have demonstrated communication skills, willingness and fitness to travel for sustained periods of time, and the ability to work well with others and as part of a team. You will have excellent oral and written communication skills in both English and Arabic, and will possess good computer skills.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Officer; 'Promoting Women's Leadership, Security and Gender Justices' Project

Contract Duration: One year – Fixed term, renewable upon satisfactory performance

Location: Sana'a

The role

You will be participating in the development of the project's participatory monitoring and evaluation system, training project partners on Oxfam's MEAL concepts and tools, including the report writing. You will assess the Manager in the creation of the project with necessary updates on the system, conduct monitoring visits to field locations and meet partners and beneficiaries. You will be participating in specific research studies related to project components, supporting in the collection and documentation of the case studies, in coordination with Communication and Media Officer.

What we're looking for

We are looking for someone with 2 years intensive experience of working in gender or women centered projects, with a university degree in Social Sciences. You should have sound knowledge and experience in monitoring, evaluation and learning (Data analyses methods, assessment methods and tools). You should have proven experience of using MS Office applications, good knowledge of graphic design programmes is preferable. You should have the ability to gather information, collate and systemize for effective communication and networking. Your ability to be a self starter who can work with some support and at the same time to work as part of a multi-cultural team and communicate effectively is essential, so you will need to be fluent in English and ideally in Arabic.

To apply

If you believe that you have the qualifications and skills to excel in either of these positions, please send a copy of your CV and a cover letter, clearly stating the job you are applying for, to yemenjobs@oxfam.org.uk or send a fax to 01 450170. W

Closing date for applications is 19th January 2012

Please apply immediately as we will be interviewing suitable candidates before the closing date

إعلانات صبوبة

باحثون عن وظيفة

- علي الحميري، بكالوريوس نظم ومعلومات ادارية، دبلوم في هندسة الشبكات، اعادة الانجليزية وتطبيقات الحاسوب. 736265253
- زيد الرضي، بكالوريوس كيمياء، دبلوم ادارة اعمال، مهارات في التدريس والادارة والتسويق. 733967887
- بكالوريوس اعلام 2010 من جامعة عدن، خبرة في مجال التصميم بالكمبيوتر والمجال الاعلامي اعادة الانجليزية. 735869554
- دبلوم محاسبة المعهد الوطني، خبرة في مجال الحسابات لمدة اربع سنوات، للتواصل: 734729434 - 700536832
- مصطلح فارغ خريج ثانوية عامة بمعدل 83٪ القسم العلمي بجيد اللغة الانجليزية وحاصل على دبلوم لغة انجليزية ودبلوم كمبيوتر يرغب في العمل في أي مجال، للتواصل: 777546476 - musleh-farea99@hotmail.com
- يعقوب الجنيدي، خبرة في القيادة لمدة 10 سنوات، عتدي رخصة سارية المفعول أرغب في العمل كاسائق لدى شركة أو مصنع أو مؤسسة للتواصل: 771607140
- دبلوم في اللغة الانجليزية، دبلوم سكرتارية خبرة في مجال العلاقات العامة والتسويق، أرغب في أي عمل مناسب 712482908 - 734735277
- رياض الحمادي، مدرس لغة إنجليزية + ترجمة + كمبيوتر، خبرة 13 سنة تدريس أغلبها في تدريس الثانوية العامة. 772255235 -

- 734882907
- جامعي لديه مهارات تواصل، مترجم تجاري واعلامي، خبرة في المراسلات التجارية، يرغب في العمل في معهد لغة أو مدرسة أهلية أو شركة. 735042383
- بكالوريوس ادارة وسياحة، خبرة في مجال الادارة. 733042144
- بكالوريوس محاسبة، دورات في اللغة الانجليزية، خبرة في مجال السكرتارية والاعمال الادارية، دبلوم كمبيوتر. 770041715
- بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية يود إعطاء درس خصوصية مكثفة، خبرة في مجال التدريس لجميع المستويات. للتواصل: 700258937
- بكالوريوس محاسبة، اعادة اللغة الإنجليزية بشكل جيد كتابة ونطقا، دبلوم سكرتارية كمبيوتر خبرة 7 سنوات محاسب، مطلوب عمل في أي مجال مناسب. للتواصل: 733409652
- بكالوريوس هندسة حاسوب، اعادة الانجليزية كتابة ومحادثة، يرغب في العمل في أي مجال وفي أي شركة أو منظمة يتبعه. للتواصل: 773238555 - ahmed_mab20@yahoo.com
- حاصل على دبلوم برمجة، شبكات سيسكو ومايكروسوفت، دبلوم تسويق وعلاقات عامة، خبرة سنتين في ادارة الشبكات ومسؤول غرفة التحكم. 711439595
- مدرس خصوصي يرغب في اعطاء دروس خصوصية في النجليزية كمبيوتر وبعض المواد العلمية للمرحلة الاعدادية والثانوية فترة مسانبة. عدن المنصورة 734950427

- ١٦ سنة خبرة في المفاوضات العامة، مدرس لغة انجليزية معتمد، مترجم قانوني، خبرة في مجال المحاسبة. ٧٧٧٤٥٦١٦٧

شركة النمر للنقل البري الدولي

وغير مكاتبها .. أن تصومكم

وهذا بكم على ركاب اسطواها الحديث ومعالجتها المتطورة وعلى سباط الراكب دعوكم الى زماننا لشهد الزمان معاً صابماً ومسا، ابداً، من، صفلاً... الفريضة - الكلا - عدن - شيبه - والعهدة البيضة

٤٨٠٤٣١ - ٢٦١١٥٧ - ٥٠٣٧٨٠٦، الكلا - ٥٠/٣٧٨٠٦، سيئون، ٥٠/٤٨٣٤٢ - شبوة، (صق) ٥٠/٢٠٧٥٧

كبيره للخدمات الشخصية (كل الاعمال الشخصية بدون أي مقابل)

بيع شراء إيجار استئجار

طب وظيفه وظائف شاغرة غير ذلك

نفاصيل الاعلان: _____

عنوان التواصل: _____

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سيارات

- للبيع: سيارة بيجو موديل 1991 بسعر 1.750.000 قابل للتفاوض. محمد أحمد 771533817

وظائف شاغرة

- مطلوب خبيرة تجميل للعمل في كوافير سيدات في محافظة عدن للتواصل: 770194580 - 736319580

مطلوب مسوق ومسؤول دعابة وإعلان للتسويق لمدرسة جديدة. للتواصل: 733455645

مطلوب مربي لطفولة والاربعاء في عدن. للتواصل: 771651345, 771166162

مطلوب مربي لطفولة والاربعاء في عدن. للتواصل: 777710111-735575555

مطلوب مربي لطفولة والاربعاء في عدن. للتواصل: 777710111-735575555

مطلوب مربي لطفولة والاربعاء في عدن. للتواصل: 777710111-735575555

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M&M Logistics & Aviation Services

العالمية للشحن - صنعاء

٠١/٥١٧٥٤٤ - ٠١/٣٧١٦٦٠١ - ٠١/٣٧١٦٦٠١

مستشفيات

مستشفى الثورة
مستشفى الجمهوري
المستشفى الالمانى الحديث
مستشفى الاهلي الحديث
مستشفى العلوم والتكنولوجيا
مستشفى الكويت

شركات طيران

طيران اليمنية

السعيدة

الاماراتية
الاثيوبية
الامانية (لوفتهانزا)
التركية
السعودية
القطرية
طيران الخليج
طيران الأردنية - صنعاء

فنادق

فندق ميركور صنعاء
فندق شمر
فندق موفمبيك
فندق لازوردي

معاهد

معهد يالي
معهد التبي
المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر
معهد اكسيد
معهد مالي
معهد هورايزن

شركات التأمين

المتحدة للتأمين
الوطنية للتأمين
الشركة اليمنية للاسامة للتأمين واعداء التأمين
شركة امان
الجزيرة للتأمين واعداء التأمين

مدارس

روضة واحة الاطفال
مدرسة رينبو
مدارس صنعاء الدولية
مدرسة التريكة الدولية
مدرسة منارات

سفريات

قدس فلاي
سكاي لتسفيريات والسياحة
العالمية للسفرات والسياحة

مطاعم

مطعم ومخبازة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
تلفون: ١٠٠٥٧٣٦٢٢ - ١٠٠٩٣٥٠٥ - فاكس: ٩١٦٧٦٢

M&M Logistics & Aviation Services

العالمية للشحن - صنعاء

٠١/٥١٧٥٤٤ - ٠١/٣٧١٦٦٠١ - ٠١/٣٧١٦٦٠١

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مستشفى الجمهوري
المستشفى الالمانى الحديث
مستشفى الاهلي الحديث
مستشفى العلوم والتكنولوجيا
مستشفى الكويت

شركات طيران

طيران اليمنية

السعيدة

الاماراتية
الاثيوبية
الامانية (لوفتهانزا)
التركية
السعودية
القطرية
طيران الخليج
طيران الأردنية - صنعاء

فنادق

فندق ميركور صنعاء
فندق شمر
فندق موفمبيك
فندق لازوردي

معاهد

معهد يالي
معهد التبي
المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر
معهد اكسيد
معهد مالي
معهد هورايزن

شركات التأمين

المتحدة للتأمين
الوطنية للتأمين
الشركة اليمنية للاسامة للتأمين واعداء التأمين
شركة امان
الجزيرة للتأمين واعداء التأمين

مدارس

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مدرسة رينبو
مدارس صنعاء الدولية
مدرسة التريكة الدولية
مدرسة منارات

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تلفون: ١٠٠٥٧٣٦٢٢ - ١٠٠٩٣٥٠٥ - فاكس: ٩١٦٧٦٢

البنك القطري الدولي

بنك اليمنى للانشاء والتعمير
بنك سبا الاسلامي
بنك كاليون
يوناييتد بنك ليميتد
بنك كاك الاسلامي
بنك اليمن والكويت للتجارة والانشاءات

تأجير سيارات

زاوية (Budget)

يورب كار

هيرتز لتأجير السيارات

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر

البريد السريع

صنعاء ٠١/٤٤١٧٠٠٠
عدن ٠٢/٢٤٥٦٢٦٠
الحدية ٠٤/٤١٩٤٨
تعز ٠٥/٤١٩٤٨
اب ٠٥/٢٠٣٢٦
شبوه ٠٥/٢٠٣٢٦
سيئون ٠٥/٤٠٧١٩
بلحاف ٧٧٧٨٨٦٦
سقنقري ٠٥/٦٦٠٤٩٨

شحن وتوصيل

UPS ٠١/٤١٦٧٥١
DHL ٠١-٤٤١٠٩٦٧٨

وزارة الشؤون القانونية

وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان
وزارة الشباب والرياضة
وزارة الصناعة والتجارة
وزارة العدل
وزارة السياحة
وزارة المقربين
وزارة النفط والمعادن
وزارة شئون الداخلية
وزارة النقل
وزارة حقوق الانسان
وزارة الاتصالات وتقنية المعلومات
وزارة الادارة المحلية
وزارة الاعلام
وزارة التخطيط والتعاون الدولي
وزارة التربية والتعليم
وزارة الخارجية
وزارة الداخلية
وزارة المالية
وزارة الموصلات
وزارة المياه والبيئة
وزارة الكهرباء

البنوك

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Yemen through Films

By: Arie Amaya-Akkermans

50 years ago, when the Soviet Union still existed, a political theorist, Hannah Arendt, suggested that the clearest sign that the Soviet Union could not be longer called totalitarian was the amazing recovery of the arts during that decade. The suggestion was very shocking: the Soviet Union would fall because of art; the suggestion was met with laughter by the experts, until it was proven true.

The status of film remained obscure until 1960's when some theorists began to take it seriously as an art form, and it still remains a curious format, for as in words of Alan Badiou, "after all, cinema is nothing but takes and editing, there's nothing else." Its relevance however is indebted to its ability of being both artistic and entertaining.

Films are enjoyed and appreciated by a far larger audience than that of those who read great works of literature or attend art exhibits, but interesting as the theoretical

vocative imagery. He also filmed a little known short documentary, "The Walls of Sana'a", about the architectural heritage of Old Sana'a.

Hollywood has also drawn inspiration from Yemen and movies such as "The Queen of Sheba" (1921), Solomon and Sheba (1959) and Rules of Engagement (2000) have been at least partially set in Yemen. In 2003, two Lebanese filmmakers, Joana Hadjithomas and Khalil Joriege, filmed the travelogue of their adventure to recover a copy of their earlier film, "Around the Pink

ganized the first Yemeni film festival. Even though it ran through three days, Ben Hirsi's was the only Yemeni-made feature. The rest were short documentaries directed by European filmmakers such as Pascal Privet, Catherina Borelli and Tina Gharavi.

Notable exception was a short film of Khadija al-Salami, "A Stranger in her Own City", documenting the story of a young girl that refused to wear the veil. Since then, the only Yemeni contribution to film has been Ibi Ibrahim's debut film "Sounds of Oud" (2012), a short film set in New York, but unmistakably against the background of Yemen; a colorful love story that faces the viewer with questions of religious tradition and family values against deeper edges, out of which emerge topics such as fidelity and homosexuality.

The film has a successful cinematography, partly enhanced by excellent musical arrangements and the use of choreography in story-telling that while in line with American avant-garde, is authentically Middle Eastern. Its achievement can be better put into words by the legendary designer Vivienne Westwood, from a 2009 interview:

"I am sometimes misunderstood because on the one hand I am called avant-garde, and on the other side I know that ideas come from tradition, from the technique of tradition, they come from looking at wonderful things that people did in the past, trying to do something as good, I've tried to demonstrate in my work that in order to see the future you have to understand what's been done, what's still worth keeping and what could be done."

Westwood's appropriation of tradition is an interesting paradigm for a country in need to reinvent itself looking at the future with the questions of the present, without breaking off from what Pasolini, looking at Sana'a, called "grace of obscure centuries" and "scandalous revolutionary force of the past".

The relevance of art and of films in Yemen in a moment of transition is not only that of being entertaining or of documenting the rite de passage, or becoming tools of political persuasion.

The art and films that will define the history of Yemen's revolution will not be necessarily documentaries about the revolution – such as "Karama has no Walls" and a few short documentaries highlighting forms of social and political participations, but films that will confront us with the real question of the revolution: How can life be changed? In that sense, the steps of Ben Hirsi and Ibrahim to break taboos connected with love and sexuality, among others, are in itself, revolution on the make.



SOUNDS OF OUD
Written and Directed by
IBI IBRAHIM

www.facebook.com/SoundsOfOud

While Yemen was never totalitarian by classical definition, it was yet not free, and the process of liberation that resulted from a peaceful uprising will require more than good will to succeed: Corruption and tyranny have left a country plagued by poverty and lack of education. In these circumstances, it is difficult to speak about cultural production in general, let alone art and films.

Films play an important role in educating our taste and enriching our experiences: Before television and commercial photography, it was in the cinema that we learnt about love, fashion, politics, landscapes, etc. that happened elsewhere and that way we became acquainted with universal experiences.

consideration is, it is unfortunate to say that there is no Yemeni cinema, even though Yemen has occupied a place in the history of film:

The country has been the foreground or background in a number of films. Since the 1920's, with the arrival of expeditions from Europe, documentaries and travelogues were made in the country. European film archives contain works by Hans Helfritz from the 1930's, Walter Dostal in the 1960's, Gordian Troeller and Marie-Claude Defarge in the 1970's, Volker Panzer in the 1980's, and Khadijah al-Salami in the 1990's.

Pier Paolo Pasolini filmed a segment of "The Decameron" (1970), as well as his "Arabian Nights" (1973) that contained sexually pro-

House" that disappeared after a screening in Yemen.

In 2005, the first and only Yemeni film to be shown at Cannes Film Festival, "A New Day in Old Sana'a" by Bader Ben Hirsi, a British filmmaker of Yemeni ancestry, received the best Arabic film award at Cairo International Film Festival. It is a romantic drama set in Sana'a, shown through the eyes of a photographer from Italy, in which a love story unfolds around a friend of the photographer having to choose between two women.

It received positive criticism and one reviewer called it "a tale of magic realism", similar to that evoked by the novels of Gabriel Garcia Marquez. This film was also shown in London in 2007, when SOAS or-

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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.



Springboard training for women with disabilities



By: Yemen Times Staff

Thirty disabled Yemeni women will receive career development training from the British Council, in coordination with the Khuth Biyadi charity organization for people with disabilities. Called Springboard training sessions, they are designed to help to empower disabled people to succeed in the job market and will commence on Saturday.

This was the third Springboard training session held in Yemen.

Ibtisam Haythami, a trainer for the program, said that the workshop's goal is to create a starting point for women from which they can aim for higher achievements.

"We want to help women, even those with disabilities, to understand their abilities and potential," she said.

The training program consists of four workshops. In each workshop, trainees learn new skills and learn from the experiences of prominent and successful Yemeni women.

Hayat Mohammed, who has a

hearing disability, hopes that after this course she will be able to better deal with others and organize her thoughts and priorities.

"I work as a teacher in a deaf and dumb school and I want to empower my students; this will only happen if I am confident enough," she said.

Sabah Mohammed, who is physically disabled, was very excited to be a part of the training. She is a second-year student pursuing her BBA and is a mother of two children.

"I have so many ideas and ambitions...a lack of focus doesn't help me achieve my goals. I will follow through with this training to completion to get my career on track," she said.

Huda Al-Raimi, responsible for social research and health at the Khuth Biyadi organization, also participated in the training. She said that it will enable her to better perform her job and help the members and beneficiaries of her organization fulfill their potential.

Previous Springboard training sessions held in Yemen reached 50 women.

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