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Drone strike kills three Al-Qaeda terror suspects in Marib governorate

Amal Al-Yarisi

MARIB, Jan. 23 – Three suspected Al-Qaeda affiliates were killed by a drone strike on Monday in Marib district, according to a security official.

Mohammed Amir, the director of the Operation's Department in Marib, said an American drone struck the suspects as they were boarding a vehicle in the Al-Ateef District, an area that connects Sana'a to Marib governorate.

Two of the suspects were identified as Ali Nasser Al-Dula, an alleged leading figure with Al-Qaeda and Qasim Sooda Tuaiman, another suspected affiliate. Amir would only identify the third suspect as a Saudi Arabian national.

This raid followed three previous air strikes launched in the past two days in Marib.

The Ministry of Interior also announced on Monday the deaths of ten other suspected Al-Qaeda affiliates in an air raid in Al-Baida governorate.

In a recent meeting with the Technical Committee of the National Dialogue Conference, President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi pledged his commitment to purge Shabwa and Abyan of Al-Qaeda affiliates.

With the support of U.S. President Barack Obama, President Hadi has on numerous occasions asserted his approval of American drones that target presumed Al-Qaeda affiliates.

Drone strikes are very controversial with human rights activists who say civilians are all too often casualties of the strikes. They also say they violate Yemen's sovereign-

According to the Bureau of Investigative Journalism, who reports their data in a range as statistics regarding drone strikes often vary, 32-135 air strikes occurred in 2012.



President Hadi continues to support controversial drone strikes in the war on Al-Qaeda in Yemen.

Deadline passed - political parties still appear unready to partake in the upcoming Dialogue Conference

Mohammed Al-Samei

SANA'A, Jan. 23 - Although the time limit for political parties to submit representatives for the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) has ended, the Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) and the General People's Congress (GPC) have yet to submit their lists of representatives, according to a Technical Committee member.

Ahmed Al-Soufi, a leading figure in the GPC, said the conference will continue even though the list of his party's representatives were not submitted on time.

Although Al-Soufi provided little insight into why the GPC did not hand in their list, he believes his party has been singled out.

"Why is the committee not communicating with other factions to encourage them to hand the names



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The deadline for submitting party representatives was previously extended from last Saturday to last Monday, as the Technical Committee tried to accommodate requests for more time.

President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi said on Monday, he would declare the list of NDC participants on Wednesday, irrespective of whether political parties had submitted their lists. As of press time, no announcements had been made.

of their representatives?" he asked. In terms of political parties, the GPC was granted the second highest number of seats in the NDC with 112.

The JMP was allotted 129. Sultan Al-Atwani, a JMP leader, said they had not submitted their list of representatives because they wanted a chance to discuss issues relevant to the to the political reconciliation process with President Hadi.

The conferences's motto, " We create the future through dialogue," is being threatened by uncooperative political parties.

Jamal Benomar, the United Nations Special Envoy to Yemen, arrived in Sana'a on Monday to hold meetings with senior officials concerned with the NDC.

The National Dialogue is increasingly viewed as the only ways out of

Yemen's political turmoil that began in 2011 with the onset of the revolution. Set to commence in March 2013, major national issues such as insurgency in Sa'ada, Southern secession and the future structure of the state will be discussed.

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Around The Nation

24 January, 2013



YPC employees lift strike provided agreement is fulfilled

Bassam Al-Ashmori

SANA'A, Jan. 23 – The Yemeni Petroleum Company (YPC) said it reached an agreement on Tuesday with its staff syndicate to stop a strike that began that morning and lasted 12 hours, said Noman Al-Ghafari, the general director of stations for the YPC.

He said the compromise is based on an agreement that will take 30 days to implement and begin in February.

The staff will be offered job security without exception, and they will be given incentives, awards and allowances to improve their living standards, Al-Ghafarai said.

There are 2,600 workers who currently hold contracts at the company, according to a source at the Petroleum Ministry.

YPC employees threatened to launch a comprehensive strike on Jan. 26 if a compromise was not implemented.



Staff at the Yemeni Petroleum Company begin striking this morning.

Report reveals worrisome child labor statistics

Moatasim Abdasalam

SANA'A, Jan. 23 — The latest report released by the International Labor Organization, says there are 1.5 million children currently working in Yemen.

The report also highlights that 21 percent of Yemen's 7.7 million children have at one point in time worked in the labor market.

The agriculture sector was the worst offender for child labor, comprising a little over 56 percent of the industry's workforce. The household services sector comes in second at 29 percent.

Mona Salem, the Director of the Child Labor Unit at the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, told the Yemen Times that the government aims to put an end to child labor. The Ministry says it is currently working on investigating institutions where children are being used.

She stressed the importance of increasing cooperation between the Education Ministry, Media Ministry, Agriculture Ministry



The report highlighted an increase in the number of children working.

committee headed by Amat Alrazaq Homad, the Minister of Social Affairs. She said the committee must work in collaboration with the International Labor Organization in order to reduce the number of working children.

the report, she said it's possible the number is significantly larger. Many child labor issues go unreported and 2011 led to an undocumented increase in child labor as many workers were laid off, forcing children to seek alternative

H1N1 virus concerns locals, hospitals reassure public

Bassam Al-Ashmori

SANA'A, Jan. 23 - Following five confirmed deaths in Sana'a in December and four recent deaths in Taiz as a result of the H1N1 virus, an administrator at a local hospital said outbreaks of swine flu, as the virus is commonly known, are not as dangerous as public perception would lead.

Dr. Salem Sameer No'man, the financial administration manager at the Yemen German Hospital, said the majority of those who die from the H1N1 virus are patients who already have compromised immune systems. He says the public can protect itself by going to pharmacies where vaccinations against the virus are readily available.

Dr. Nassr Al-Qadasi, the head of Al-Jamhouri Hospital in Sana'a, blames drug companies who produce the vaccines for exaggerating the dangers of the virus.

He has tried to reassure the public by advising them to take the necessary precautions like hand washing and says hospital staff have been informed of how to deal with the virus and curb its spread. According to Al-Qadasi, five patients entered Al-Jamhouri with flu like symptoms last week, but

only one, who is currently recovering, was diagnosed with the H1N1 virus.

Despite reassurance from doctors and officials from Ministry of Health and Population, who told the Yemen Times in December that necessary precautions have been taken to deal with the virus, many locals still fear infection.

Ali Qaed, an engineer in Sana'a, said, "The principal reason behind the spread of this virus in Yemen is deteriorated health facilities.'



With diseases spreading quick in schools, children and youth cover their faces with masks.

Esam Zahra, an employee at Yemen Radio and Television Corporation, said he heard about H1N1 on local and foreign TV channels, but doesn't believe the Ministry of Health has taken responsibility to launch educational programs

about the danger of the virus. One particularly worrisome concern for citizens is a lack of educational campaigns in schools, where diseases can quickly spread.

Huda Ali Al-Hamili, a teacher at Al-Aqsa Girls School, said there were rumors that the Ministry of Education was meant to launch educational campaigns about H1N1, but to date, no information has been provided.

Asma Ba'thar, a teacher at Salem Al-Subah School, says schools are overcrowded in Sana'a and she worries that the lack of concern on the part of the Health Ministry could potentially lead to outbreaks.

The first case of H1N1 was confirmed by the Health Ministry in June 2009. The patient was an American student in Yemen.

Suicides rates go up in 2012

men's 21 governorates. The Capital

City governorate had the highest

number of incidents with 36 sui-

cides. Taiz governorate followed

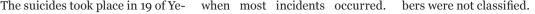
with 34 suicides and then Hodeida

Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A, Jan. 23 - A recent report published by the Interior Ministry revealed 253 people took their own lives last year, compared to 225 in 2011. Sixty-three of the victims were women and one was a foreigner.

with 31, followed by Ibb, and Dale with 22 and 16 respectively. The statistics also provided information about the times of year January had the highest rate with 30 suicides. October and February both had 26.

In terms of education, 140 of those who committed suicide had primary educations, 36 secondary educations and 5 held university degrees. Sixty-three victims were illiterate and the remaining num-





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ADVERTORIAL

YCB House of Dreams Grand Prize Awarded

Fadhl Ahmed Lutf Al-Subahi, many other clients within the from Ibb governorate, has the Jawaher Awards Program. The House of Dreams now that he program includes monthly prizes is the 2012 Yemeni Commercial Bank's Grand Prize Winner.

"Myhighestambitionwastowin 380 million rials in total. a BMW but winning the House of This year, 2013, YCB Dreams was beyond my dreams announced that the prizes are and is proof of the credibility of the bank with its clients and its high professionalism," said the lucky winner.

Al-Subahi was awarded by Shiekh Mohammed bin Yahya Al-Rouishan President of the bank's management board in a festive celebration on Monday.

said that this is the fifth year which the bank makes the dream of one of its clients come true and

such as cars, house appliances and cash sums worth more than

more and worth more than YR 410 million.

"We pride ourselves in providing quality banking services to our clients and each year we strive to give them more and better because we commit to maintaining our name as an internationally recognized and A number of the bank's officials awarded bank," said Al-Rouishan attended the celebration and a group of citizens. Al- Rouishan which YCB received this year for the fifth year in a row by the specialized international banking committee in London.





24 January, 2013

Yemeni company to begin processing sugar

Samar Qaed

Sana'a, Jan. 23 — The Yemeni Company for Sugar Manufacturing, a sugar importer, is planning to begin processing its own sugar in three months time, making it the first company in Yemen to do so.

The company, which is privately owned by the Hael Saed Anam Group, said that it has taken them three years to construct a factory capable of processing sugar.

In mid-January they received their first shipment of 20,000 tons of crude Brazilian sugar. By mid-April, the company projects it will be able to produce its first round of 2,000 tons of processed sugar, said Mohammed Mamid Al-Shamiri, the company's general manager.

"The company's technical team was fully prepared to receive the first shipment," he said.

Mustfa Nassr, the head of Studies and Economic Media Center, said the local production of sugar will boost the national budget and improve the economy.

Statistics from the Ministry of Industry and Trade point out that Yemen's YR64 billion sugar industry completely relies on processed sugar that is imported, he said.

Nassr said local processing will help create jobs.

The factory will employ approximately 500 people, according to Al-Shamiri.

Currently, in addition to the Hael Saeed Anam Group, the Shahir Abdulhaq Company and Yemen Economic Corporation import sugar.



The sugar company received 20,000 tons of raw sugar cane to be turned into 2,000 tons of processed sugar.

COMMUNITY LIVELIHOOD PROJECT (CLP)

Tender Invitation

The Community Livelihoods Project (CLP) is a USAID-funded project in Yemen managed by Creative Associates International.

In coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, CLP is responsible for the following work:

1. Implement seedling nurseries, Pumping rooms and water tanks in 5 governorates (Sana'a- Taiz- Ibb –Dhamar- Rayamah)

CLP is inviting qualified Companies specializing in these industries to submit quotations.

Interested companies are invited to contact CLP at the address below to request a copy of the RFQ during the period *January 24, 2013 thru Sunday, January 27, 2013 03:00pm* to receive the complete Tender Documents. CLP email: proc@clp-yemen.com



COMMUNITY LIVELIHOOD PROJECT (CLP)

Tender Invitation

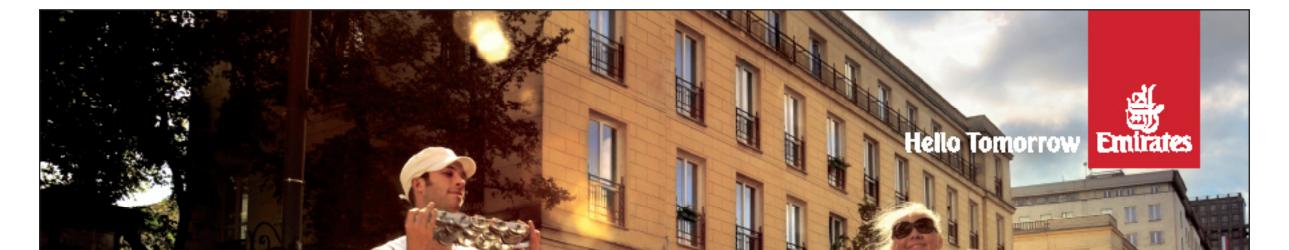
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In coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, CLP is responsible for the following work:

1. Provide and deliver Coffee Seedlings to 6 governorates (Sana'a- Taiz- Ibb –Dhamar- Rayamah)

Provide and install of 5 protected agriculture greenhouses in 5 governorates

Interested companies are invited to contact CLP at the address below to request a copy of the RFQ during the period <u>January 24, 2013</u> thru Sunday, <u>January 27, 2013</u> 03:00pm_to receive the complete Tender Documents. CLP email: proc@clp-yemen.com



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Opinion



YT vision statement



"To make Yemen a good world citizen."

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



OUR OPINION

Why political parties are holding back names of representatives

he transition has reached yet another bottle neck. It may not be that major, but it is delaying the process and affecting the National Dialogue's morale.

I am on the committee to select the independent participants for youth, women and civil society seats. We had opened the door for applications on Jan. 10 and gave interested Yemenis 10 days to apply.

The number of applications was quite large, as expected. In the first four days, we were disappointed that only a couple hundred in each group had applied. Then, suddenly an influx came, and now we have thousands.

Then the Preparatory Committee for the National Dialogue - against my strong objection - decided to extend the deadline and give Yemenis four more days to apply. There was no real rationale behind it. I believe that it was because some parties needed to stall and delay the announcement of names.

Most, if not all, of the people who applied after Jan. 10 are either people who were not that interested in the first place, and then decided to give it a shot with the extended deadline, or they are people who are not qualified to join but are motivated by either personal or political interest.

I have two problems with this. The first is that the general quality of applicants is very bad. There are people who are extremely politicized or who were not remotely instrumental in the events of 2011 or community development but still want to be part of the conference.

All Yemenis regardless of their backgrounds and activism should be part of the dialogue, but there are other ways to be engaged than to take a seat at the conference, especially when those seats are reserved for a specific group that has the right to be there.

The other issue I see is that political parties knew in November 2011, when they signed the GCC Initiative, that there would be a National Dialogue Conference. They also knew roughly how large the conference would be before it was made public.

A story of change... and good fortune

Zahra Al-Harazi

hat do we know about Yemen? The news in the West tells us a story of turmoil and anarchy... of grinding poverty and grave conflict... of war in the North, a secessionist movement in the South and an Al-Qaeda haven in the mountains.

The news paints a picture of an illiterate population, where six in 10 cannot read... a hungry population ... where nearly half do not have enough to eat... an unbalanced population ... where women make up less than 10 percent of the labor force.... of little

Let me tell you a story of a different Yemen... the Yemen I know and love.

The Yemen I know stood as a center of civilization and wealth for centuries. The Romans referred to Yemen as the Felix of Arabia, Al-Yemen Al-Saida, a land of prosperity and happiness - its cities overflowing with riches.

The Yemen I know and I grew up in has people that are known for their generosity, their strength, their resilience, their values, their pride and their faith.

The Yemen I know has a rich and illustrious history that dates back to the 1500's and is filled with stories of great queens who ruled the land with wealth and dignity.

Growing up in Yemen, our house at the feet of our grandmothers and was ruled by its own Queen of Sheba-my grandmother-and by two simple words: Al-hamdulillah.

Al-hamdulillah is something we are taught to say every day. We say it when we sit down to eat and when we are full, when we are exasperated, when we are sad and when we are over the moon with happiness. We say: Al-hamdulillah. Thank God.

My grandmother taught me to give thanks. She taught me that I will always have something to be thankful for. The blessings in my life that I wanted to take for granted, she would not let me forget.

For generations, we have learned Al-hamdulilliah from our parents and grandparents. We say it 100 times a day, but what is the real lesson they were teaching us?

Today, my wiser, older self understands that Al-hamdulilliah means much more than giving thanks. Our elders were teaching us something greater, it's called good fortune.

It's what gives us the strength to not only believe and hope that tomorrow will be a better day, but to ensure that it will be through our own actions.

Al-hamdulilliah is the stubbornness within us that never lets us give up. It is the strength that helps pick us up to start over again... and again.

These are the lessons we learned

our mothers - the lessons that will allow us to persevere and succeed, that will give us strength and resilience.

A strength and resilience that we used in 1918, when we gained independence from the Ottoman Empire and again from the British Empire in 1967. We showed our strength and resilience when we became the first country in the Arabian Peninsula to grant the right to vote to all of its citizens.

We need to remember this strength. It will inspire a new future and help the world discover the real Yemen - the truth about this beautiful land and its people.

But, we can't move forward in a society when 71 percent of women remain illiterate, when they have a 39 percent chance of dying in childbirth, when we rank 151st out of 177 countries on the human development index.

Not when 10 million people - 44 percentofthepopulation-lackaccess to sufficient food. Where one in three children face life-threatening levels of malnourishment, and the number of displaced citizens has reached nearly 1 million.

These numbers may sound very bleak, they are bleak and heartbreaking, but Yemen's history is rich, and your potential is so strong. Because when things are at their worst, that is when the people of Yemen are at their best.

Andit's not just us, many countries have experienced challenges with human rights and overcome those challenges.

In my adopted country of Canada, it was only in 1929 that women were legally declared "people." During World War II, thousands of Japanese/Canadian citizens were displaced and placed in prison camps (prisoners in their own country for their race). Capital punishment was only abolished in 1976, but not before dozens of innocents had mistakenly been convicted and executed.

Change didn't happen overnight there - it took decades. And in many ways, it's still happening.

It can also happen here - if we find our voice - together as one, as citizens of this great country, as women and men, North and South.

The people of Yemen have shown, over thousands of years of history, that they are resilient. We will persevere. But, we can also thrive if we show our humanity to the world and to each other.

My greatest hope is that I am able to impart the wisdom and lessons learned from my elders, to my own three children. I hope they stand tall and with pride knowing that they are from Yemen. Al-hamdulillah.

An excerpt from a speech written in December 2012

Yemen seeks to talk its way out of chaos

Patrick Seale Gulfnews.com First Published Jan. 18

lthough politically divided, suffering economic hardship, rent by bitter grievances and burdened by a history of civil conflict, Yemen has chosen to resolve its difficulties by means of a great National Dialogue. It has chosen to talk rather than to fight a decision of great wisdom.

The date for the dialogue has not yet been announced, but it could begin as early as February and last several months, bringing to the capital Sana'a 500-600 key personalities from all parts of the country. Huge hopes rest on the success of

this democratic experiment.

A major incentive which has focused Yemeni minds is a pledge by the international community provide \$8 billion in aid - if, and only if, the National Dialogue is successful in settling the most glaring inter-Yemeni disputes. The funds are intended to help the government create a climate of security and stability, provide jobs and services, launch economic growth, bring home some at least of the six million Yemenis abroad and nurture the right conditions to attract much-needed inward investment. But for any of this to happen, Yemen must stay united. Can Syria learn from the Yemeni experience? One cannot help wondering whether a promise of substantial aid by the international community to rebuild Syria after the colossal devastation of the civil war might not encourage the regime and its opponents to end the horrendous killing and give dialogue a chance.

who came to power on February 27, 2012, with powerful backing from the Gulf Cooperation Council. He replaced President Ali Abdullah Saleh who had ruled, one way or another, for 33 years - first as president of North Yemen from 1978 to unity with the South in 1990, and then as president of a united Yemen from 1990 to 2012.

Although he no longer sits in the presidential palace, Saleh remains head of his political party, the General People's Congress. His sons, half-brothers and nephews have retained powerful positions in the military. It was only very recently, in late December 2012, that Hadi issued decrees merging units commanded by Saleh's relatives and some of their rivals, such as General Ali Mohsen's first Armored Division, into a new unified military structure. These commanders have had their wings clipped. But, nocent civilians as well, they have they still remain powertui, under somewhat tighter control. The ambitious aim of the National Dialogue is nothing less than to decide what sort of a state Yemen is to be. Should it be a unified country (as was attempted by the 1990 unity agreement) or a federation of North and South - or even a decentralized con-federal state, which might give a measure of autonomy to the many different pieces of the Yemeni puzzle? Should Yemen's system of government be parliamentary or presidential? Will the army and security services – all too often divided into rival power centers - continue to play a central role, and often a corrupt one, in the affairs of the country? Or will they be tamed and controlled by a civil state? What relations should Yemen have with its powerful northern neighbor, Saudi Arabia, the hegemonic power in the Arabian Peninsula? Over the years, Yemen

has greatly depended on Saudi for financial help. In return, the kingdom has felt the need to have a say in Yemeni affairs if only to prevent Yemeni violence and instability spilling across its border.

In the last couple of years, after a brief war in 2009, the Saudis have greatly strengthened their border defense. Nevertheless, one way or another, Saudi Arabia and Yemen need each other. Their relations will require very careful handling.

Another major concern of the Yemenis is that the U.S. has designated their country as a frontline state in the battle against Al-Qaeda. Primarily concerned with protecting its own homeland from terrorist attack, the U.S. has carried out muscular interventions against terrorists in Yemen and other countries, notably by means of drone strikes. As these strikes inevitably kill in-

aroused bitter anti-American feeling in parts of the population -ahostility often directed against the Yemeni government, accused of complicity with Washington. To carry the war to Al-Qaeda, the U.S. has also sought to create a local Yemeni counter-terrorist force, separate from the rest of the armed services. But this has deepened divisions within the Yemeni military and within Yemeni society as a whole. The extent to which Yemen should cooperate with the U.S. in counterterrorism poses a tricky dilemma for the Yemen government. It needs American aid, but it cannot ignore the hostility of much of its population to American policies.

very much a step in the right direction - and an example to others.

Perhaps the greatest of all problems facing Yemen is the clashing identities of different parts of the country. Aden and the South - shaped by the British presence from 1839 until 1967 and then by two decades of Marxist rule - were greatly disillusioned by union with the North in 1990. In 1994, the South tried to break loose but was defeated. Today, a powerful Southern Movement known as Al Hirak, embittered by the corruption, land grabs and aggression of Northern tribes, is campaigning for autonomy or even outright secession.

Hadramout, with its capital at Mukalla, is also seething with anger at the central government, which it feels has abandoned it. Law and order has broken down, the cost of living has spiraled out of control, while U.S. drone attacks enrage the population. Many Hadramis want to break away from Yemen and form their own independent state. In the north of Yemen, around the city of Sa'ada, a Zaidi revivalist movement, Al Houthis, rose in rebellion against the central government in 2004 and, in the following years, fought several rounds against the government. It remains untamed. Indeed it seems to have expanded its control over the whole Sa'ada governorate. Can a National Dialogue reconcile these profoundly different regions? Can it win over the local populations, deal seriously with their legitimate grievances and mould them into a unitary state? This is the huge challenge facing Hadi and his colleagues. They will need the support of the international community and of their rich Gulf neighbors because a 'failed state' in Yemen could threaten the stability of much of the surrounding Arab world.

or no opportunity.

Jamal Benomar, who is in Yemen today to help move the transition forward, helped the Dialogue Committee determined seat allocations in November 2012. Therefore political parties had ample time to decide on their representatives, so why the delay?

The reason is they want to take more than their share. They are trying to push for their supporters to join the dialogue via the seats for independents. Considering the influx of applications and the chaotic way our committee is operating, it is likely that this happens.

This is why I am concerned.

Political parties are trying their best to stall and maneuver so that they earn more representation. I will try my best to not allow the semi-independents to get through me, but our committee has unfortunately passed decisions regardless of my objections. Thus, I am not sure how effective our scrutinizing role will be.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

In Yemen, the principal architect of the National Dialogue is President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi,

These are only some of the difficult subjects which the National Dialogue is expected to discuss. The problems are so great that the dialogue might fail. But the fact that Yemenis have decided to resort to dialogue rather than to violence is

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Vacancy Announcement for the Post of Managing Director of the Social Fund for Development

Introduction

The Social Fund for Development (SFD) was established in Yemen by law No. 10/1997, as one of the social safety network components, to alleviate the side effects resulting from the economic reform programs.

The SFD's objectives are to improve the access of the poor communities to the basic social and economic services and to create a model of an effective and efficient organization providing services, supporting local authorities, enabling target communities to participate in local development, promoting income generating activities and creating permanent and temporary work opportunities. The Social Fund for Development is working under a Board of Directors headed by the Prime Minister, and comprising members from government, NGOs, Private, and Financial sectors.

The SFD is fully autonomous in accordance with its establishment Law and its Manual of Operations. The Managing Director leads the SFD's executive body in the Main Office and the SFD's nine branches, which cover all the governorates of the Republic.

The SFD plans to invest approximately 250 million USD annually for implementing 1500 - 2000 projects nationwide. Thousands of consultants, contractors, suppliers, and intermediary agencies participate in implementation.

Since the position of the Managing Director is vacant, its Board of Directors seeks to attract qualified and highly efficient persons to compete for occupying this position as follows:

Post Title: Managing Director Organization: Social Fund for Development (SFD) Location: Headquarters of the SFD, Capital City

The SFD Managing Director leads all executive operations of the SFD including planning, financial management, human resource management, and programs implementation. This includes participation in the formulation of the Annual Plans, policies and the preparation of the SFD periodical Reports. The MD, in collaboration with senior staff members, develops effective mechanisms for communication with SFD's Branch Offices, partners and beneficiaries and ensures continuous assessment of performance.

Based on the SFD establishment Law and Manual of Operations, the SFD Managing Director has full authority and responsibility to manage SFD's staff in addition to all the administrative, operational, administrative and financial activities, within SFD.

Main Tasks and Responsibilities:

- Supervising all SFD's operations to ensure the following is full maintained and accomplished : 1.
 - Annual Work Plans are developed for SFD with indicators considering Geographical and sectoral fund allocation. *
 - Branch Offices are established and are fully operational. *
 - Projects are screened, appraised and selected according to SFD eligibility criteria. *
 - Projects Agreements are signed with the relevant partners respecting SFD objectives. *
 - Monitor the implementation of projects in accordance with the operations manual *
 - An adequate internal auditing system is in place. *
 - * Respect of contractual principles and sound procedures.
 - * An external independent Auditor with standards acceptable to the BOD and SFD's donors is in place to audit all SFD activities
- 2. Signing contracts of SFD personnel, assess their performance, and decide promotions or termination of contracts.
 - Managing all aspects related to co-ordination with SFD partners including:
 - * Negotiations of new agreements, preparation and submission of progress reports according to donors' requirements.
 - * Coordination of SFD activities with relevant ministries.
 - * Liaison with other governmental agencies interested to co-finance certain activities.
- 4. Singing all Cheques and transfers issued by SFD, MD also represents SFD legally for aspects of SFD's operations on national and international levels.
- 5. The MD can delegate any of the above responsibilities within certain limits for each task—while still having overall accountability for these tasks.

Qualifications and requirements:

3.

The applicant should possess the following credentials:

a) Education and experience:

- University degree Master's degree or PhD is an advantage.
- At least 7 years experience in the management of projects with multi-programs of interventions and multi-resources of funding (local and international) that apply the best practices, and have an internationally recognized level of performance;
- Proven successful record in managing developmental community-based activities for poverty alleviation;
- Sufficient knowledge/awareness on development challenges and general relevant national poverty alleviation strategies. Familiarity with:
- Result-based M&F
- Community participation.
- Principles of procurement methods and procedures.

إعلان عن شغل وظيفة المدير التنفيذي للصندوق الاجتماعي للتنمية

مقدمـــة

أنشئ الصندوق الاجتماعي للتنمية بموجب القانون رقم (١٠, لعام ١٩٩٧ كأحد مكونات شبكة الأمان الاجتماعي للتخفيف من الآثار الجانبية الناجمة عن برامج الإصلاح الاقتصادى

تتمثل أهداف الصندوق التنموية في تحسين وصول الفئات الفقيرة إلى الخدمات الاجتماعية والاقتصادية الأساسية ، وتقديم نموذج لمؤسسة ذات كفاءة وفاعلية في تحسين أسلوب تقديم الخدمات، ودعم السلطة المحلية، وتمكين المجتمعات المستهدفة من المشاركة في تنمية مناطقها، وتشجيع الأنشطة المدة للدخل وخلق فرص عمل ثابتة ومؤقتة.

ويعمل الصندوق تحت مجلس إدارة برئاسة رئيس مجلس الوزراء وعضوية ممثلين حكوميين وممثلين لمنظمات غير حكومية وقطاع خاص وقطاع مالي.

ويتمتع الصندوق باستقلالية كاملة وفقا لقانون إنشائه ودليل عملياته. ويتولى المدير التنفيذي قيادة وإدارة الجهاز التنفيذي للصندوق بالمركز الرئيسي وفروعه التسعة التي تغطى كافة محافظات الجمهورية.

ويخطط الصندوق سنويا لتنفيذ ١٥٠٠ – ٢٠٠٠ مشروع لاستثمار حوالي ٢٥٠ مليون دولار أمريكي ، ويشارك الألاف من الاستشاريين والمقاولين والموردين والمنظمات الوسيطة 😤

ولكون وظيفة المدير التنفيذي شاغرة ، فإن مجلس إدارة الصندوق يرغب في جذب الكوادر المؤهلة ذات الكفاءة العالية للتنافس لشغل الوظيفة على النحو لتالى:

المدير التنفيذي	اسم الوظيفة :
الصندوق الاجتماعي للتنمية	المؤسسة :
المقر الرئيسي، أمانة العاصمة	المكان :

يتولى المدير التنفيذي قيادة جميع العمليات التنفيذية للصندوق بما 😩 ذلك التخطيط والإدارة المالية وإدارة الموارد البشرية وتنفيذ البرامج والمشاركة 😩 صياغة الخطط السنوية ، والخطط التنفيذية والسياسات وإعداد التقارير الدورية. كما يقوم المدير التنفيذي بالتعاون مع كبار الموظفين في الصندوق بتطوير الآليات الفعالة للتواصل مع فروع الصندوق والشركاء والمستفيدين، كما يعمل على ضمان التقييم المستمر للأداء. وبموجب قانون إنشاء الصندوق ودليل عملياته، فإن المدير التنفيذي لديه كامل الصلاحية والمسئولية لإدارة الكادر الوظيفي وكذا الأنشطة الإدارية والمالية والعملياتية الخاصة بالصندوق.

أهم المهام والمسؤوليات:

*

- الإشراف على مجمل الجوانب المتعلقة بعمليات الصندوق ، وضمان تحقيق ما يلي :
- تطوير خطط العمل السنوية للصندوق، مع مراعاة المؤشرات المتعلقة بالتوزيع الجغرافي والقطاعي للمخصصات المالية.
 - ۲۰۱۰ تأسيس الفروع ، وتمكينها من القيام بأعمالها بصورة كاملة.
 - إقرار المشاريع وفقاً لمعايير الأهلية الخاصة بالصندوق.
 - * التوقيع على اتفاقيات المشاريع مع الشركاء المعنيين لتحقيق أهداف الصندوق.
 - * مراقبة تنفيذ المشاريع وفقاً لدليل العمليات.
 - * وجود نظام ملائم للمراجعة الداخلية.
 - * احترام المبادئ التعاقدية وسلامة إجراءاتها.
- * وجود مُرَاجع حسابات خارجي مستقل، يكون مقبولا لدى مجلس الإدارة والمولين، وذلك لمراجعة مجمل الأنشطة التي ينفذها الصندوق.
 - توقيع عقود العاملين في الصندوق ، وتقييم أدائهم ، وترقيتهم أو إنهاء عقودهم.
 - يقوم المديرُ التنفيذي بإدارة جميع الجوانب المتصلة بالتنسيق مع شركاء الصندوق ، بما فيها :
 - التفاوض بشأن الاتفاقيات الجديدة وإعداد وتقديم التقارير عن التقدم المحرز في تنفيذ الأنشطة ، وذلك وفقا لمتطلبات المانحين.
 - · التنسيق بين أنشطة الصندوق والوزارات المعنية المسئولة عن القطاعات التي يتدخل فيها الصندوق
 - إقامة صلات وثيقة مع الهيئات الحكومية الأخرى المهتمة بالمشاركة مع الصندوق في تمويل أنشطة معينة.
- ٤. يوقع المدير التنفيذي على جميع الشيكات والتحويلات التي تصدر عن الصندوق. كما يقوم المدير التنفيذي أيضاً بتمثيل الصندوق قانونياً في الامور المتعلقة بعمليات الصندوق، وذلك على المستويين الوطني والدولي.
- ٥. بإمكان المدير التنفيذي تفويض أي من الصلاحيات المذكورة آنفاً في إطار حدود معينة لكل مهمة على حده مع استمراره في تحمل المسؤولية عن مجمل. هذه المهام.

المؤهلات والمتطلبات:

يشترط في مقدم الطلب ما يلي:

التعليم والخبرة:

- مؤهل جامعي شهادة الماجستير أو / الدكتوراه « ميزة «
- 🔹 ٧ سنوات خبره على الأقل 🚊 إدارة برامج متنوعة المجالات، ومصادر تمويل متعددة محلية ودولية، بمؤسسة /مؤسسات تتبع افضل الممارسات ومعترف بمستوى أدائها
 - سجل موثق من النجاح في إدارة أنشطة تنموية للتخفيف من الفقر وبمشاركة المجتمع.
 - إلمام ومعرفة كافية بالتحديات التنموية والاستراتيجيات الوطنية العامة ذات العلاقة بالتخفيف من الفقر. .
 - المعرفة ب:
 - المراقبة والتقييم على أساس النتائج 🔹
 - 🛠 المشاركة المجتمعية.
 - طرق وإجراءات التعاقدات/المشتريات.

Managerial Competencies:

- Development-oriented thinking; •
- Fact-based decision making;
- High level of adaptability; ٠
- Ability to work under pressure;
- Strategic thinking and ability to link SFD's roles and programs with government's overall poverty reduction strategies to achieve the greatest value and sustainable impact;
- High capabilities of communication for building and maintaining partnership and collaborative relationships with ministries, stakeholders, beneficiaries and donor;
- Ability to inspire trust and initiative spirit within SFD's staff for commitment to Results and Objectives of SFD ;
- Maintaining high standards of personal integrity; .
- Planning and management of human resources in order to maintain high levels of performance;
- Sufficient computer skills

c) Languages

Fluent in Arabic and English languages (Reading, Speaking and Writing)

Other Requirements:

- Holds Yemeni nationality;
- Fully devoted for SFD's business;
- Available on a full-time basis as per SFD work system;
- Able and willing to travel inside and outside the country;
- Not convicted of a crime unless already granted a restitution of integrity.

Period of assignment

Renewable annual work contract

Reporting:

The Managing Director shall report directly to the Board of Directors.

For potential applicants fulfilling the abovementioned conditions and having the desire to fill the job, please send the job application, attaching a copy of the CV on CD in both Arabic and English languages and relevant documents. Applications should be sent, in a sealed envelope to the following address:

Vice Chairman of SFD's Board of Directors and Minister of Social Affairs & Labor office, Social Welfare Fund Address: Social Welfare Fund - Nougm - behind Sector of Curricula & Educational ,Sana'a - Yemen.

Phone / Fax: 01-544013

For those interested in more inquiry call: 01-544013, 736206666 . 736331110 during office hours or send an inquiry via e-mail at the following address: suaadalsalahi@hotmail.com .ahmed.team@gmail.com

For more information about the Social Fund for Development, please visit the following website: www.sfd-yemen.org

Application have to be sent starting on Tuesday,12 of February 2013 and not later than 12 of March 2013.

رات والمهارات

- التوجه التنموي في التفكير
- القدرة على اتخاذ القرار المبني على الحقائق
 - القدرة على التكيف مع بيئة عمل
 - العمل تحت الضغط
- التوجه والرؤية الاستراتيجية والقدرة على ربط دور وبرامج الصندوق بالاستراتيجيات الوطنية العامة لمكافحة الفقر وبرامجه بما يحقق أثر أدوم وأعظم.
 - قدرات تواصل عائية لبناء شراكة وعلاقات تعاونية مع الوزارات والجهات المعنية والمستفيدين والممولين.
 - القدرة على بث روح الثقة والمبادرة والالتزام بالنتائج في إطار رؤية ورسالة الصندوق لدى العاملين فيه.
 - يكون على مستوى عال من النزاهة الشخصية.
 - التخطيط للموارد البشرية وإدارتها من أجل الحفاظ على مستويات عالية من الأداء المتميز.
 - مهارة كافية في القدرة على استخدام تقنية المعلومات.

ج) اللغات

إجادة اللغة العربية واللغة الانجليزية (قراءة ، وتحدثاً وكتابةً)

- د) متطلبات أخرى:
- أن يكون يمني الجنسية، ولائقاً صحياً
 - التفرغ التام لعمل الصندوق
- متواجد للعمل على أساس دوام كامل بحسب نظام الصندوق الاجتماعي للتنمية
 - القدرة على السفر داخلياً وخارجياً بحسب متطلبات العمل
- ألا يكون قد صدر ضده أي حكم قضائي بات في أي جريمة يعاقب عليها القانون ما لم يكن قد رُدً إليه اعتباره

مدة التعيين:

عقد عمل يتجدد سنوياً وفقاً للائحة عمل الصندوق

التقارير،

يقدم المدير التنفيذي تقاريره مباشرةً إلى مجلس الإدارة.

فعلى من تتوفر فيه الشروط ولديه الرغبة 💃 شغل الوظيفة ، إرسال طلب شغل الوظيفة مرفقا به نسخة من السيرة الذاتية باللغتين العربية والانجليزية على قرص مرن CD مدعمة بالوثائق المهمة ، وذلك في ظرف مغلق إلى العنوان التالي:

مكتب نائب رئيس مجلس الإدارة وزير الشئون الاجتماعية والعمل بصندوق الرعاية الاجتماعية

العنوان : صندوق الرعاية الاجتماعية - نقم - خلف قطاع المناهج والتوجيه التربوي - صنعاء - اليمن

تلفون + فاکس : ٥٤٤٠١٣ - ٠١

للراغبين بمزيد من الاستفسار الاتصال على الأرقام التالية : ٥٢٠٦٣ ما ٢٠٦٦٣، ٢٠١١٠ ٧٣٦٣٣، خلال ساعات الدوام أو إرسال الاستفسار **بالبريد الإلكتروني** على العنوان

التتالي : <u>ahmed.team@gmail.com</u> ، <u>ahmed.team@gmail.com</u> التتالي :

لمزيد من المعلومات عن الصندوق الاجتماعي للتنمية يمكن زيارة الموقع التالي: www.sfd-yemen.org

يبدأ إرسال الطلبات اعتباراً من يوم الثلاثاء ، الموافق ١٢ فبراير ٢٠١٣

وآخر موعد لاستلامها الثلاثاء الموافق ١٢ مارس ٢٠١٣

6 Business



Cement Corporation factories, on brink of collapse due to hike in price of diesel

Samar Qaed

ith factories in Bajel, Amran, and Bahr, the Public Corporation for Cement Industry and Marketing's has been a leading manufacturer in cement material for the past two past decades. However, in recent years, these government-owned factories have managerially deteriorated and are now in danger bankruptcy. In large part, this is due to an increase in the cost of fuel.

In 2010, the Yemeni Petroleum Company approved a hike in the price of diesel from YR90 to YR180 per liter. This increase in cost was a result of government subsidies for other fuel derivatives like petroleum and kerosene.

Abdualrahman Almasni, the general manager of the Barh factory, believes the government was pushed by oil company representatives to up diesel costs to a level that exceeded international standards. A liter of diesel in Saudi Arabia costs YR10, however Yemen's government currently sells it for YR180.

Dependant on diesel for the cement extraction process, cement companies across the country have suffered huge losses as a result.

The Barh factory, the first cement producer in Yemen, consumes about 165,000 liters of diesel daily. Surprised by the sudden diesel price hike in 2010, they were unable to develop a contingency plan and have experience a significant deterioration in production, the



Government owned cement factors are finding it increasingly hard to keep up with the production rates of private factories.

management staff says.

For the Bajel factory, losses were so high that they were forced to close down in 2010.

Almasni says all factories in the Public Corporation for Cement Industry and Marketing are now standing on the edge of an abyss.

Unlike the blossoming private sector, government factories now produces 2.25 million tons of cement a year, saying they cannot keep up with the private sector, which is estimated to produce 3 million tons a year.

Why the hike?

Locally produced in Aden, diesel is considered one of the highest quality fuel extracts. The high global market demand for diesel has encouraged the state to export it, according to Yaser Alwahidi, the commercial affairs deputy manager at Yemeni Petroleum Company (YPC).

Alwahidi said that the YPC is committed to the current price proposed by the Ministry of Petroleum, saying the cement corporations should seek alternative solutions as prices are likely not going to come down any time soon.

Alwahidi suggested overhauling the production of cement and going from using diesel to charcoal as fuel.

Using charcoal could decrease the production cost per bag of cement by up to YR400, Alwahidi said.

"The private sector changed its



Alwahidi suggested overhauling the production of cement and going from using diesel to charcoal as fuel. Using charcoal could decrease the production cost per bag of cement by up to YR400.

New price of diesel	YR180
The amount of diesel Barh factory consumes daily	165,000 liters
The amount of diesel Barh factory consumes monthly	5 million liters
The cost of one ton of charcoal	149 \$
The state profits from Cement Corporation per year	\$30 billion
Natural sites prepared for cement manufacture in Yemen	260
Government owned cement factories' workforce	4000

system from diesel to charcoal over an 8 month period. As a result, it competes by selling a sack of cement for only YR1000" he said.

The privatization approach

Cement Corporation workers have become increasingly critical of governmental decrees that dictate diesel price hikes. The workers have also accused the Ministry of Finance of "slobbering" over cement factory profits without improving facilities.

The state treasury has earned almost \$30 billion a year since the factories were established, according to statistics release by the Yemen Corporation for Cement.

Many in the industry have asked why these funds have not gone towards finding solutions for the struggling factories.

"We as workers feel that there are people plotting against the governmental cement factories, encouraging them to collapse so they can be privatized," said Yahia Altabib, the head of construction syndicate. He said that if the industry is provided with good management, Yemen has the potential to be a major global cement producer as there are over 200 current sites in the country that have the raw materials for cement production.

Altabib also highlighted that over 4,000 trained workers will be forced out of work if the government does not cope with cement industry issues.

"The government should look into the situation the workforce faces and pay more attention to the possibility they will be unemployed" he said. "The Public Corporation for Cement Industry and Marketing with the Ministry of Industry should make serious and quick decisions as a national disaster is looming on the horizon."

Mostafa Nasr, the Economic and Media Centre Studies director, made some suggestions for restarting the factories such as importing diesel.

If the factories operated using charcoal, the cost of fuel would decrease by 62 percent, according to Nasr.

"Barh factory is on the edge of collapse. If it continues without change, it will be in the same situation of Bajel" Nasr said.



Jannah Hunt Oil Company (JHOC) is currently recruiting for the position of

Electrician



LOCATION:

Field – 28/28.

JOB SUMMARY:

Perform maintenance and repairs of all JHOC electrical equipments.

MAJOR RESPONSIBILITIES:

- Carry out scheduled preventative maintenance on a variety of electrical equipments.
- Review manufacturer's technical manuals for procedures and problem solving.
- Assist Lead electrician in identifying and ordering replacement parts.
- Be punctual in working a rotating schedule 28 days on the job followed by a 28 day leave cycle.
- Observe all safety procedures and company policies.
- Must be able to work independently at a variety of locations.

MINIMUM REQUIRMENTS:

Experience:

- Minimum of 5 years Electrical background, preferably in the petrochemical industry.
- Have a good working knowledge and experience on:
 - \diamond Gas and Diesel Generators.
 - $\diamond \quad \text{MCC and Switchgear.}$
 - ♦ Electric motor testing and overhauling.
 - $\diamond \quad {\rm Transformers \ and \ Variable \ Speed \ Controllers.}$

Education/Skills:

- Electrical Engineering Degree from credited University.
- Very good knowledge in English language.
- Good computer skills.

IF YOU MEET THE ABOVE REQUIREMENTS PLEASE E-MAIL YOUR CV. TO THE FOLLOWING E-MAIL ADDRESS. PLEASE NOTE WE WILL ONLY ACCEPT CV'S THROUGH E-MAIL SUBMISSION:

jannahrecruiter@jhocyemen.com

ALL CANDIDTES MUST BE YEMENI NATIONALS – <u>DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTING YOUR CV FOR</u> <u>THIS POSITION IS **FEBRUARY 07, 2013**</u>

إعلانات مبوبة

24 January, 2013

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المشارك أنها

الججوز البهار

مناسيل ورقية إميا

10- متكانهة

9- مىڭلە ئليچية - تەرن

13- المتزلى ثما - وجعه ثما

14- عكس الغشر الوا- علم مذكر

15- مكس الطرية - الهاريات ثما

1 - أَشْهر دول انتثام في زراعة الزينون -

لا- والمتى - المتسهم مع ثماً - علم مؤتث

٥- الماهر (م) - قلاة فحائية (م) - أيسط

6- لكن - شقيق (م) - مسيطر - متشابعان -

7 - علم مذكر - تعطف - الثان بالانجليزي -

8- يأتي أعرا - اشقار الوالد أعرا - ماركة

12- اتركيما (م) - علم منكر - استل

2- مطرية لينانية - من الممحيات

المجازقة

الويزيانا

من التمسا

9

السان الحرب

10

خلخال من تعب

11

فاعمة المراق

كثيرة الكلام

من بيت التاسك

12

الشديع بالمال



. 1/277.7./7./2.

تلفاکس: ۲۰۸٤ ۶/۱۰ لمات موبایل: ۲۵، ۱/٤١٤،۲٦ ۱/٤٢

VTT 200720

· 1/7A · VVV · 1/7VE791 عدن ۲۲۱۲۷۰ /۲۰

.1-221101/09/7.

125

احثون عن وظيفة

- ماجستير محاسبة 8سنوات خبرة في (الحسابات - المراجعة -الرقابة) أخرها رئيس قسم المراجعه – إجادة اللغة الإنجليزية (كتابة - محادثة) - إجادة إستخدام الحاسوب - إجادة البرامج المحاسبية (خاصة يمن سوفت) -دورات عديدة في العلوم المالية والمصرفية والإدراية. 737299730 - 714796729
- بكالاريوس تجارة ومحاسبة, دبلوم انجليزى, خبرة 15 عام في المحاسبة والمراجعة, من محاسب الى مدير مالى. 734206327
- اجادة اللغة الانجليزية, خبرة 12 سنة في التدريس لجميع المراحل وبخاصة ثالث ثانوي. 772255235
- بکالاریوس إنجلیزی دورات دبلوم محاسبة - تسويق وكمبيوتر -دورة مشاركة في التأمينات العامة - خبرة أكثر منّ سنتين كمسوق فى شركة المتحدة للتأمين للتواصل: محمود عبدالحميد حزام 737514999 - 713405946

جمال أحمد الأشطل خريج التدريب



EMBASSY OF INDIA, SANA'A **REPUBLIC DAY 2013**

All Indian citizens and Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) in the Republic of Yemen, alongwith their family members, are cordially invited to join the flag hoisting ceremony on the occasion of the 64th Republic Day of India on Saturday, 26 January 2013, at the Embassy's premises (Near Y company, Off Hadda, Sana'a) at 8.45 a.m.

> (Mobiles/Bags are not allowed inside the premises)

المهنى قسم نجارة خبرة سنتان، تلفون:736972453

- بسام ناجى، اداب لغة انجليزية، مرسلات تجارية باللغتين، دبلوم تسويق، اجادة استخدام الكمبيوتر. 773278107
- مدرسة خريحة كلية التربية حامعة صنعاء، عملت لدى المدارس التركية لمدة 4 سنوات، عدة دورات فى التنمية البشرية، اجادة اسْتخدام الحاسوب، تبحث عن عمل ادارى. 711274750
- محمد قاسم العودى، ماجستير ادارة عامة من الولايات الامريكية المتحدة. 7703252447

• تمهيدي ماجستير - جامعة صنعاء، لغة انحليزية، خبرة في مجال التدريس، دروس خصوصية لجميع المراحل. 787694767، 777584644

وظائف شاغرة

• تقديم دورات احترافية ونوعية في المحاسبة. 770701530

• مركز بناء المهارات بحاجة الى مدربين ومدربات في التخصصات التالية: تغذية وصحة, فنون ادارية وسكرتارية, تصميم ازياء, ديكور داخلى, اشغال عسف شعبية, فخار, تجميل وعناية بالبشرة, تصميم اكسسوار ومجوهرات. 417728,734078463



• سيارة BMW 318 للبيع موديل 99 علما أن شكل السيارة من (-99 2005) نفس الشكل ذو محرك 4 اسطوانات بناقل سرعة اتوماتيكي, أسود ملكي. السعر 7000 دولار قابل للتفاوض. 733824568

• للبيع: سيارة BMW موديل 91، بحالة جيدة، جيد عادى لون أسود. 777773688 .736336666

• للبيع: مرسيدس 500 موديل 2006 زرقاء كاملة المواصفات، ھايدروليك. 777245778،

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» ترمأ التلمة الثانية وأكار حول من الكلمة السريقة فم بجعع الحروف الخاصة الموجوعة في المواتر الخاص

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ممران – البيدان (م)

۲/۰ سعيا - لو (م) - اللاتيني (م)

تحليل (م) – حيادهما

لهنياء، – ان

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رم) نالایا – ملعب محد لتا ۱۰۰۰۰ – ملعب محد لتا ۱۰۰۰۰۰ – سل

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بليہ ليلہ – (م) نيجلاا

اس - خد التعليم (م)

علم

البدأ من المراد القوب، من الولم (١) في الخارة الكبيرة متبط مع السفع مستعينة وإمدن الكمات المقاسية من كلمات القائمة .

للوهة ورتبطا بالشنلسل الرقمي القريب من كلك النائرة اللمصل طى عل ما

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مالي (م) – متزامن (م)

مريم الصالح – ندرب

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عارم) – الما (م) البارع (م) البارع البارع (م)

لي – (م) رحمننا – يعما

نافسي عجرم – أيمون

(م) معالسا ا لينابسا

معادلقته تالملح

(م) طلاا – (م) يعتيناا

ولاا - عنهم - (م) لويد الع



إستعلامات	114
إطفاء	191
وادث (المرور)	195
شئون الداخليه	. 1/707V. 1/V
شئون الخارجيه	1/7.7022/V
هجرة	.1/٢٥.٧٦١/٣
تلفزيون	• 1 / 377 • • • 1 / 7
صليب الاحمر	. 1 / 7 . 7 1 7 1 / 7
إذاعة	. 1 / 7 7 7 7 1

الوزارات

. 1 / 7 9 . 7	رئاسة الجمهورية			
. 1 / 29	رئاسة الوزراء			
. 1/020188	وزارة الاشغال العامة والطرق			
· 1/7VEE79	وزارة الاوقاف والارشاد			
.1/070.71	وزارة التعليم العالى والبحث العلمى			
• 1/87808	وزارة الثروة السمكية			
· 1/7VE7E ·	وزارة الثقافة			
• 1/895089	وزارة الخدمة المدنية والتامينات			
• 1/TV7 E • E	وزارة الدفاع			
• 1 / ٢ ٨ ٢ ٩ ٦ ٣	وزارة الزراعة والري			
• 1 / 37 7 7 • 9	وزارة الشئون الاجتماعية والعمل			
. 1 / E . 7 7 1 7	وزارة الشئون القانونية			
. 1/707711	وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان			
· 1/EVT91T	وزارة الشباب والرياضة			
. 1/170277	وزارة الصناعة والتجارة			
.1/177017	وزارة العدل			
. 1 / 7 7 0 .	وزارة السياحة			
. 1/2.7702	وزارة المغتربين			
. 1 / 7 . 7 7 . 9 / 1 .	وزارة النفط والمعادن			
· 1/7/90/V	وزارة شئون الداخلية			
.1/77.9.7	وزارة النقل			
• 1/222/71	وزارة حقوق الانسان			
. 1/77127.	وزارة الاتصالات وتقنية المعلومات			
• 1/7777 27	وزارة الادارة المحلية			
· 1/7VE · · A	وزارة الاعلام			
. 1 / 7 0 . 1 . 1	وزارة التخطيط والتعاون الدولي			
. 1/707/77	وزارة التربية والتعليم			
· 1/0TV912	وزارة الخارجية			
• 1 / 4 4 4 • 1	وزارة الداخلية			
.1/77.770	وزارة المالية			
. 1/7 . 7770V	وزارة المواصلات			
• 1/212729	وزارة المياه والبيئة			
• 1/877197	وزارة الكهرباء			
البنەك				

البنوك		
. 1 / 27 . 124	🔵 بنك اليمن والخليج	

737665552



• شقة مؤثثة تأثيثا كاملا, شارع القصر. 4 غرف, 3 حمامات, شرفة . 70 متر مربع مطبخ 777444109

• أرض للبيع في عدن - كريتر موقع

ممتاز جوار تليمن على ثلاثة شوارع - ست لبن للتواصل: 712020841 733984178 -

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	سرحات طيران	ن ۹/۸/۸ ۲۷۰۳٤۷/۸/۹	10
		ف: ٢٢٨٧٣٢ /٢٠	
1/ 202020	طيران اليمنية	ف: ۲۰۳۲۷۱۱	بنك التضامن الإسلامي
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یدة : ۳/۲۰۱٤۷٤		.1/1120001/1120	مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل
.1/٢٥.٨	السعيدة	. ۱/۲٦٤٧.٣ ۱/ ٥.٣٣٥	مسرب ميدي مبسرين مسامن
	. 1/070707	. \/ £ . \ . \ .	بنك اليمن الدولي
. 1/222227	الإماراتية	.\/\\\\0.0/	T - - - - - - - - - -
• 1/27222			البنك العربي
	الإثيوبية	• 1/0٦٣٨١٣	بنك التسليفُ الزراعي
. 1/7172	الألمانية (لوفتهانزا)	. 1/ TVET1E	البنك المركزي
.1/22097.	التركية	. 1/229/1	بنك الامل
.1/0.7075	السعودية	. 1/01/022	البنك القطري الدولي
.1/0.7.7.	القطرية	. 1/7 / 1 . 1	بنك اليمني للانشاء والتعمير
.1/22.977	طيران الخليج	. 1 / 7 / 7 0 . 7	بنك سبا الأسلامي
• 1/2 27 • 7 2/0/V	طيران الأردنية - صنعاء	. 1/7 12 7 1	بنك كاليون
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<u>-</u> و	فناه	. 1/07/9 . 1	بنك كاك الاسلامى
		ت ۱۰۱/۲۰۹٤۵۱	بنك اليمن والكويت للتجارة والانشاءا
· 1/7 £ 7 9 7 V - 7 7	فندق ميركيور صنعاء		
عدن ۲/۳۲۸٦٦٦. ۱/٤١٨٥٤٥/٧	A + . • :		í
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/ 287 . 7 . / 7 . / 2 . . \/ 278 . 7 .	فندق لازوردي	ف : ۱/۲٤،۹٥۸	
1/22	فندق تاج صيّدة رزدينس العالمية للفندقة – صنعاء	. 1/7 V. VO 1	یورب کار
.1/21147.	فندق شهران - صنعاء	ن ۱/٥٤٥٩٨٥ ،	فرع شيرتو
	1	ن ۲/۲٤٥٦٢٥ ،	فرع عدر
هد	معاه	صنعاء ۲۰۹۰٤۶۰۳۰۹	هيرتز لتأجير السيارات
		ن ۱/٥٨٩٥٤٥.	فرع شيراتو
. 1/220217/7/2	معهد يالي	عدن ۲٤٥٦٢٥-۰۲	
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. 1/221. 77	معهد اکسید معهد مالی	صيهم الصحبوتر	مر، کر کریب وک
· 1/22/0VT	معهد هورایزن	. \ / E E O O \ A /V	
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· 1/7V7972	المستدة للتامين الوطنية للتأمين		صنعاء
	الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمير	ت ۲/ ۲۲۵ م. ۲/ ۲۱۱۹۷۰ م.	عدن
.1/112.97	شركة أمان	· 2/ 7 · 0 VA ·	تعز
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ف :۰۱/۳۷۰۱۹۳		توصيل	شحن و
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.1/000.1.	قدس فلاي سكاى للسفريات والسياحة	1 •	A
عدن ۲۲۱۲۷۰ /۲۰	*	ـميات	مستش
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	مركز أعمال الصقر	• 1 /Y £ 1 9 1 V- 1 1	مستشفى الثورة
-22110/09/7.	العالميه للسفريات والسياحه	• 1/YVEYAJ-AV	مستشفى الجمهوري
a c	مطا	. \/ ٦	المستشفى الالماني الحديث
14-		ف : ۱/٦،۱۸۸۹	-
(· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• 1/ 222987	المستشفى الاهلي الحديث
مد عبده السيباني)	مطعم ومخبازة الشيباني (باسم محر تلفون : ١٠ ٥٧٣٦٦٢ - ١٠ ٩٢٥٠٥	• \/0 • • • •	مستشفى العلوم والتكنلوجيا
		•) / T A T T A T	مستشفى الكويت

شركات طيران

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5- درجل، بالانجليزي - خاصلتنا - من الارقام ، 6- يسومان - نامي كرة قدم ايطالي أم أ

11- مولة أفريقية (م) - متقارب بالوقت (م) 12 - ديمر، بالانجليزي - للتمني (م) -

٦ - أَنْسَيَّة لـ ماجدة الرومي - زوايا لما

4- توة العدد - وجنة - التدريس أم)

5- الفصة (م) - مطرية وممللة لبنائية.

7- الشرعلي - يتتسب الى المدن السّنن

10- تضير (م) - عص تميزهما

۳- متشابعة - دولة عربية - شركة تقليات

11 - لاؤليَّة طلاء الاطلاق - طرارَ او لياس.

يتتمب الى اميركا البلوبية والوسطى إم

15- ادموهم - الترجمة في التغة العربية أعبًا

2- محكل سوري - مرض صدري

3- سران - متشايعة

السورية - صاحبة الجلالة

8- ملم مؤثث - تقمعتها

13- معبران - السامة لما:

- تعب من 14- رغبة (م) - يركله (م) - جميع

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المستشفى الاهلي الحديث مستشفى العلوم والتكنلوجيا مستشفى الكويت

عجائب وغرائب

ابتكر حديثا فرشاة أسنان ذكية تحتوي على أجهزة استشعار في رأسها تستطيع من خلالها التعرف على مشكلة الأسنان أثناء العمل بها, حيث تقوم بعرض البيانات الصحية على مراة تعمل كشاشة باللمس.

حكمت العدد

قد يرى الناس الجرح الذي في رأسك لكنهم لايشعرون بالألم الذي تعانىه

نكتت العدد

ساًل احدهم الأخر: ماالفرق بين الحب والغرام؟ فأجاب الأخر: الحب هو طيار الطيور المفضل, والغرام هي الذي نزن به الحبوب.

لغزالعدد

هل تستطيع أن تحول خمسة ٤ للرقم ٥٥؟

هل تعلم

أن مخترع المخرطة هو الأمريكي فتش في العام ١٩٤٥

الحلول بالمقلوب

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YEMEN TIMES TIMES

Yemen's first and most widely-read English-language newspaper

An interview with presidential advisor and human rights advocate Faiqa Alsaid

Sadeq Alsamawi

role of Yemeni he woman in the political and social arena has progressed since the 1960's, especially in the South of Yemen, adding a democratic dimension when Yemeni unification took place in 1990.

Despite this progress, Yemeni woman are still marginalized in many fields. As a result, the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) is viewed by many Yemeni women as a golden opportunity to lay a framework for their increased role in the public sphere.

Faiqa Alsaid is a Yemeni woman who through human rights advocacy has been working to propel the image of a strong, independent female into the spotlight. The Yemen Times met with her, to discuss highlights of her long battle for women's rights.

The recently appointed presidential advisor says that women have achieved a lot over the past 60 years including becoming ministers and judges, which has laid the groundwork for her achievements today.

"These positions are considered a responsibility not an honor, so everyone needs to recognize these achievements," she said.

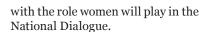
As for the most important issues that she can address as a presidential advisor, she makes it clear that women's issues are fundamentally connected to the rest of society and not an isolated matter. They affect everyone and are relevant to economic, political, social, con-



Faiqa Alsaid is a key advocate for womens rights throughout Yemen.

health fields. Faiqa says her advocacy has garnered a lot of support from politi-

stitutional, legal, educational and cal leadership including President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi and the Prime Minister Mohammed Basindawa. Moreover, Faiqa is pleased



Regarding Southern woman, Faiga says women in the South are like all other Yemeni women, but they often feels more isolated because of the "heated environment" in the South. Southern women need to feel secure that they will not find themselves in war again, she says.

Faiqa describes women in the South as a "mirror of the political state," meaning women are found in all political factions, including



Faiqa describes women in the South as a *"mirror of the* political state," meaning women are found in all political factions, including the Southern Movement.

the Southern Movement. Women in the South want peace, security, stability and dignity, just as their counterparts in the North do, she says.

She points out that Southern society in many ways has been a leader for women's rights. Aden in particular has been well-known for having women in high positions in the press, sports, education and health. The first female judges on the Arabian Peninsula, Raqia Humaidan and Hamidah Zakaria,

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Yemeni unification inhibited many female achievements. as the entire region came to feel oppressed by Northerners that came to "eat away at people."

were from the South, Faiga says.

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However, Yemeni unification inhibited many female achievements, as the entire region came to feel oppressed by Northerners that came to "eat away at people," Faiqa says. This is an issue the South still grapples with, she adds.

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Faiqa has high hopes for the National Dialogue, but she says in order for it to succeed, it requires credibility, transparency and a balanced presentation. Participants also need to shed disdain for one another and respect others opinions, she stresses.

She also says the National Dialogue stakeholders can take advantage of lessons learned from the unification conferences that took place in the South.

As for her relationship with the General People Congress (GPC), she says, "I am a member of a permanent committee for the GPC and joined it in 1990 at the height of momentum for unification."

She further says political dissidents including the GPC, the Islah Party, the Socialist Party and the Southern Movement must all bear responsibility for what is happening in the South.

"They were all partners throughout political periods. As a result, we refuse to accept territorial and secessionist calls because we are all Yemenis that believe in a nation and human unification," she says. "But, we take into account the discretion of each governorate."

Suspected assassins in military murders presumed to be Al-Qaeda affiliated groups

Mohammed Al-Samei

n increase in attacks against Yemeni intelligence and military officials are likely to be Al-Qaeda affiliates who are using retaliation tactics in response to anti-terrorism activities in Yemen, according to a key military official. Colonel Mohammed Al-Khalid, a researcher focused on security issues, believes Al-Qaeda in

lowed them to continue military assassinations with relative impunity, he said.

Change in tactics and motives A recent report released by the Ministry of Interior three weeks ago, highlighted a change in techniques of terror operatives. It stated, "Motorbikes were used to assassinate 40 military and security officers last year," a phenomenon that has caught security officials off-guard.

kilograms of gold for Ambassador Gerald Feierstein and YR5 million, equal to \$20,000, for an American soldier.

General Abdulrahman Hanash, the Deputy Minister at the Ministry of Interior, told the Yemen Times that Al-Qaeda often works in collaboration with political factions that do not want to see stability and security in the country. Although Hanash did not identify potential guilty parties, he says the assassina-



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the Arabian Peninsula (AOAP) has taken advantage of weak state control in the country to carry out their agenda.

Staff Brigadier Ali Naji Obaid, the Head of Strategic Studies of Military Forces, said rifts in military, tribal and political leadership following the revolution and the state's inability to act cohesively has further fed Al-Qaeda operations. This has al-

Another change according to Khalid Al-Anisi, a political activist, is that Al-Qaeda is now rich enough to hire mercenaries and offer financial incentives to carry out attacks.

This was illustrated by Al-Oaeda's willingness to grant a sizable financial bounty last month for the murder of either the U.S.'s ambassador to Yemen or American soldiers. The financial reward offered was three tions serve as a way to further destabilize Yemen.

However, despite many suspicions, there is not conclusive evidence that Al-Qaeda is behind the assassinations. Military expert Staff Brigadier Qasim Al-Taweel said it is difficult to point the finger at a particular side, stating that assassinations are still being fully investigated by the Defense and Interior Ministries.

