

3

Sabafon Hands Over Third Grand Prize - A Veracruz And Many Other Valuable Prizes in the **Scratchful of Surprises** Event

Sabafon Telecom Company, the first mobile company in Yemen, handed over its third Surprise Cash grand prize a Hyundai Veracruz earlier this month which went to Nizar Mohammed Ali Najj from Taiz.

The awards ceremony was held on Wednesday March 6, 2013 in Green Land (Royal Hall) in Hodeida in the presence of Mr. Mohammed Al Dhani Business development senior manager & Al-Obeidi marketing communication manager and a number of Sabafon executives and large crowd. This Award Program was announced early 2013 and was dedicated to all the post and prepaid subscribers with the exception of group system accounts.

The offer continues and there are other prizes to be won as Al-Obeidi explained mentioning that the next Grand Prize is a Hyundai Santafe.

The lucky winner Nizar Najj thanked Sabafon and appreciated the credibility the company has and its care for customers. The second prize winner of a million Yemeni Riab was Majeed Ahmed Gasim Al-Dughairi who happily surprised and said that he participated in the offer scheme but did not expect to win and was delighted to receive the call informing him of his prize.

Third draw winners:

- Grand prize winner - Nizar Mohammed Ali Najj (Veracruz Car)
- Second prize winner - One million Yemeni Riab - Majeed Ahmed Gasim Al-Dughairi
- Third prize winner - Five hundred thousand Yemeni Riab - Ali Abdo Ahmed Al-Dobashi
- Fourth prize winner - Five hundred thousand Yemeni Riab - Mohammed Mahmoud A Abdulhadih Saleh
- Fifth prize winner - Five hundred thousand Yemeni Riab - Ali Hadya Hadi Sultan

Million Riab winner Majeed Ahmed Gasim Al-Dughairi



Congratulations
Grand Prize winner
Nizar Mohammed Ali Najj



Winners of the YR 50,000 awards:

- Abbas Abdurqawi Maqbil Mojin
- Tawfiq Taha Baggash Ahmed
- Abdullah Ahmed Hassan Manaa
- Nizar Obeidi Hazer Ali
- Talya Hassan Abdullah Mohammed
- Abdullah Sultan Al Abdo
- Ahmed Saif Hussain Shoukh
- Saleh Saleh Abdullah Hassanah
- Mansour Saleh Mohammed Ali
- Ali Abdulhadih Al-Obeidi



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Turkish Airlines Awards Travel Agents and Cargo Agents



Ten travel agents and three cargo agents were awarded by Turkish Airlines in their second awards ceremony, held on the 16th of March, 2013 at Shahrani Hotel in the presence of the Turkish Ambassador H.E. Fazli Çorman.

The awarded agencies were nominated based on their performance in selling Turkish Airline during the past year. This annual ceremony was held to promote the airlines in Yemen, and encourage agents to sell more.

The ceremony included an informative presentation about the growth of Turkish airlines throughout the years, new announcements, marketing strategy, and a speech by the ambassador, awards, and raffle prizes.

Mustafa Ozkahraman, the General Manager of Turkish Airlines Yemen, announced that they will increase their flights to 5 flights by April 2013 and 6 flights by June 2013. He also assured the audience that Turkish Airlines will be shifting to 737-800, the new generation planes to comply with passengers' requests. "Every business and economy class traveler will have an entertainment screen, in addition to more leg room." The Turkish ambassador H.E. Fazli Çorman, emphasized on the important role travel agents play, and encouraged them to give their feedback and voice their opinions. Mr. Çorman also added, "the travel

industry is very important and plays a significant role in the development of international relations."

This event pushes healthy competition between agents, Maher Nasser the general manager of M&M logistics said, "these events are good, because they give you the chance to know your competitors." Sami Al Fakih from Kingdom of Sheba Travel added, "This gets us in the competitive mood, this year some agents will win; and this will push other agents to sell more and win the following year."

Turkish airlines started flying to Yemen in February, 2006; they started with 2 flights a week to Sana'a and by October 2012 started flying to Aden, and now aiming to fly daily by the end of the year. At the moment all flights from Sanaa to Istanbul pass by Aden, but this will change in the near future as they are working on having direct flights to Istanbul from both cities.

Turkish Airlines is flying to 219 destinations worldwide with 211 aircrafts including 9 Cargo aircrafts.

It is estimated that the cancellation of the Visa between the two countries will be official soon. In the meantime Yemenis with valid visas of Schengen and other OECD countries (i.e. USA, UK, Japan and other 31 countries) can collect their visas in the airport upon arrival in Istanbul Ataturk airport.

10 Awarded Travel Agents

- Universal Travel and Tourism
- Orbit Travel Agency
- Murjan Travel and Tourism
- Satguru Travel and Tourism
- Yemen Travel Agencies
- Alhuraish Travel Agency
- Uranus Travel and Tourism
- Adhban Travel

3 Awarded Cargo Agents:

- Universal Cargo
- M & m Logistics
- Yempac Cargo

Houthis suspend NDC participation after assassination attempt on leader



The car of Sheikh Abdulwahid Abu Ras, a leading Houthi figure and NDC participant, was targeted in the attack.



Security officials quickly cleaned up the scene after the alleged assassination attempt.

Ali Al-Moshki

SANAA, March 24 — The Houthis, a group of northern Zaidi Shiites who have long been at odds with state forces, announced a 24-hour suspension of their participation in the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) on Sunday. This comes after an alleged assassination attempt on Sheikh Abdulwahid Abu Ras, a leading Houthi figure and deputy governor of Al-Jawf governorate on Saturday.

An armed group wearing the uniforms of the Republican Guard and driving a taxi ambushed Abu Ras' car in Al-Nasr roundabout in the Habra area of Sana'a, according to security officials.

Although the attack is thought to have targeted Abu Ras, he was not in the car. Instead, three of his escorts were killed and two injured.

Ali Al-Bukhaiti, the spokesperson of the Houthis, said his group would be temporarily stepping out of the NDC.

"We are suspending our participation not only in protest against the assassination attempt but also against the negligence of the security personnel who were at the scene during the accident," Al-Bukhaiti said. "The accident happened in

front of their eyes, but they took no action."

Though the protest is only planned to last 24-hours, Al-Bukhaiti warned if the security authorities do not clear up the circumstances of the accident or apprehend the suspects, they might extend their boycott.

Jameel Mohammed Al-Shajani, a soldier at the Al-Nasr roundabout security checkpoint and an eyewitness to the accident, told the Yemen Times that, "Abu Ras' car was preparing to cross a traffic sign. At that time, a group of armed men wearing the uniforms of the Republican Guard opened fire at the car, thinking Abu Ras was inside."

Security personnel responded instantly after hearing the shots, he said, but the armed group fled the

scene. The military vehicle in the checkpoint carried the injured to Al-Thawra hospital.

Security authorities published a statement naming a Shawal Abdullah Bareesh, a man from Al-Jawf, as their primary suspect. Little is known about Bareesh, including the evidence for his being behind the attack. The official statement from the authorities said that while Bareesh's place of residence has been identified, his whereabouts are unknown. Further investigations are underway.

Yaseen Al-Masri, the security coordinator of the NDC, said this assassination attempt was unrelated to the ongoing national dialogue. "The two persons belong to the same hometown, the Bart district

in Al-Jawf," Al-Masri said. "They have had a revenge-related dispute for years."

The Houthis are currently in control of northern governorates, including Sa'ada, where they have clashed violently with state forces since 2004. This ongoing dispute remains one of the most contentious and pressing issues to be discussed at the NDC.

Considering the NDC is held in Movenpick Hotel which is close to the accident scene, security authorities have increased their safety procedures in all areas surrounding the hotel, according to Al-Masri.

This is the first time an assassination attempt has been made on a NDC member since the beginning of the conference on March 18.

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EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW

Dr. Nabil Al-Sharjabi to the Yemen Times
"If the NDC fails, all Yemenis will lose, not just the ruling elite. However, I do not think it will fail."

Turn to page 8 for the interview

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Security forces prepare for more Al-Qaeda confrontations in southern governorates



Popular Committees have been at the fore front of pushing Al-Qaeda out of Abyan.

Amal Al-Yarisi

ABYAN, March 24 — Security forces intensified safety procedures in Abyan on Saturday, south of the capital city Sana'a, in anticipation of retaliation by Al-Qaeda affiliates following the death of two suspected members of the terror group in clashes with pro-government militia men on Friday.

The head of intelligence department in Abyan, Brigadier Mohammed bin Mohammed, said security plans are in place without revealing any specifics of the government forces strategy to keep Abyan out of the hands of Al-Qaeda affiliates, who overran the governorate in

2011 following a security vacuum created by the popular uprising, commonly referred to as Yemen's Arab Spring.

State and international-backed troops, as well as Popular Committees—pro-government militiamen—drove Al-Qaeda from its strongholds in Abyan last year.

Government intelligence officials believe Al-Qaeda affiliates are still hiding in "covert and stationary" pocketed areas of Abyan including the towns of Lawder, Khanfar, Zinjibar.

The confrontations in the Baates district, within the Jawr area of Abyan, on Friday also left two Popular Committee men dead and

five wounded, according to the Defense Ministry's website.

Ali Al-Syid, a member of the Popular Committee in Jawr, said one Al-Qaeda affiliate was captured while attempting to enter a mosque in Zinjibar city, wearing an explosive belt on Friday. The captured man led the Committee to an area in north Jawr where confrontations broke out.

"The popular committees captured three Al-Qaeda affiliates [in addition to those killed]," Al-Syid said.

The governor of Abyan said via the Interior Ministry website that the captured men are in custody in Khanfar district.

Over 30,000 Southerners file claims against government via assigned committees



Some have questioned the seriousness of the committees in returning land and property to Southerners.

Rammah Al-Jubari

SANA'A, March 24 — The two committees assigned to address the separate issues of looted lands and property and fired employees in Southern governorates following the country's unification in 1994, has received more than 34,000 applications between them from aggrieved Southerners since the committees began working two weeks ago.

The committees were formed at the beginning of the year as part of a presidential decree aimed at appeasing Southerners who said they would not participate in the country's National Dialogue Conference (NDC) without reparations

on the part of the government.

"They looted my house and my car in 1994," said Colonel Ahmed Mohammed Al-Sobri, a former deputy brigade commander in Aden, who has filed a claim with one of the committees.

The committees have a year to collect documents and applications and appropriate state funds towards compensating victims.

The committees have been called a positive advancement by many including Judge Noora Dhaif Allah, a committee spokesperson who said it is a practical step in Yemen's road to reconciliation with Southerners and also symbolic of the South's willing-

ness to move forward peacefully.

The Southern Movement, also known as Hirak, was formed in 2007 as loose coalition of military leaders who lost their jobs in 1994 to Northern counterparts. Factions of the movement support secession and also pose a threat to the NDC's talks of continued unity of the Yemen's two regions.

The committees have been called superficial by leader within the Southern Movement.

"We don't think the committees are serious in tackling southerners' issues," said Hussein Al-Halemi, an influential Southern Movement figure.

He says the year time frame is too long.

Participant training and serious discussions to begin this week at national conference



Training sessions will equip participants with useful skills, says Dr. Ahmed Awadh Bin Mubarak.

Amal Al-Yarisi

SANA'A, March 24 — National Dialogue Conference (NDC) participants will receive training on Monday, before breaking up into their predetermined nine working groups, in which they will address contentious issues like the secessionist movement in the South and the armed conflict with Houthi rebels in the North.

Dr. Ahmed Awadh Bin Mubarak, secretary general of the NDC, said that this training aims to equip participants with negotiation and listening skills that would help them engage in civil discourse during the NDC.

The members will be distributed to teams on Tuesday; later, each team will prepare its agenda, according to Bin Mubarak.

Dr. Yaseen Saeed No'man, deputy head of the NDC and secretary general of the Socialist Party, said

that the teams will also select the governorate in which they will hold their sessions.

No'man added that the real dialogue will start after dividing the participants into teams and starting discussions on the issues.

Participants were given the opportunity to express their views during the preliminary hearing sessions of the NDC. This allowed for a clearer understanding between everyone, Sultan Al-Atwani, secretary general of the Nasserite Party, said.

Dr. Noha Al-Awlaqi, an independent NDC member, said that the serious work hasn't started yet, pointing out that the second round of the NDC will be more important, during which they will address such issues as women's rights.

Mohammed Al-Bokhaiti, representatives of the Houthis, said they suspended their membership in the NDC for one day in protest

of the suspected assassination attempt made on Abdulwahed Abu Ras, a member of the NDC.

Al-Bokhaiti asserted that the attack was carried out by some parties that want to obstruct the NDC.

"Even if these parties tried to stir things up, we will go on in the NDC and won't [resort] to violence," he added.

Bin Mubarak said that they have received information saying that some people in a military uniform passed the military checkpoint and tried to assassinate Abu Ras.

Naji Al-Shaif, a sheikh and one of the NDC members, condemned the assassination attempt on the Houthi members, adding that all political parties should stop using weapons and violence.

The NDC is slated to last for six months. Al-Shaif said that he is neither optimistic nor pessimistic about the NDC because it's only just begun.

Change in labor law in Saudi could leave 300,000 Yemeni migrants out of work

Rammah Al-Jubari

SANA'A, March 24 — Last month, Saudi Arabia tightened labor restrictions on foreigners working in the country, threatening to deport hundreds of thousands of migrants. A new amendment to Article 39 of the Saudi Arabian labor law stipulates that foreign workers cannot work for anyone other than their sponsor—the Saudi Arabian individual or company that originally brought them to the country—and they cannot open their own business.

If migrant workers are found to be violating these laws, they will be deported. The Saudi Press Agency reported the new amendment is an attempt to curb the overwhelming number of foreign workers flooding the country, the majority of who are Yemeni.

For Adnan Al-Odaini, the head of the Yemeni Migrants Organization, this is especially concerning. This amendment could leave over 300,000 Yemenis out of work.

The Saudi Arabian government has already begun rounding up foreign worker, including Yemenis, and is preparing to deport them.

Al-Odaini said the Saudi Arabian government is free to change its labor laws, blaming instead the Yemeni government for its slow reaction time. The Yemeni government should advocate for its citizens working abroad, he said.

Jabir Al-Madhaji, a Yemeni migrant worker in Saudi Arabia, confirmed that state officials have been revoking work visas and detaining anyone found to be in violation of the new labor law. The detention and deportation are humiliating, Al Madhaji said.



Saudi authorities deport thousands of Yemenis daily trying to cross its border with Yemen.

This is not the first time there has been a crackdown on Yemeni labor in the oil-rich Gulf Country. Following the Gulf War, 800,000 Yemenis were deported in response to Yemen's vocal support for Iraq and denouncement of the United Nation's coalition forces, which included Saudi Arabia.

Though the two countries share tribal roots and other cultural ties, their diplomatic relationship comes under strain, in part due to economic disparities between

the Gulf neighbors. While Saudi Arabia possesses about 17 percent of the world's proven petroleum reserves and ranks as the largest exporter of petroleum, Yemen remains one of the poorest countries in the Arab world.

Yemeni migrant workers expressed their opposition to the new labor regulations on Facebook, in a group called the Migrants' Outcry. Online, they shared their stories, hoping to draw the attention of the concerned authorities.

Shops and restaurants in Sana'a sponge business off of famous names

Story and photo
Bassam Al-Ashmori

What's in a name? For small businesses throughout Yemen's capital Sana'a—a lot.

Restaurant and shop owners in the city use bright signs and bold lettering to advertise their establishments, which tend to carry the owner's surname or the district or village they are from.

Families for years have built fame by attaching their last name to a trade.

For example, the Al-Harazi name is synonymous with causal chicken eateries and Al-Shaibani with a sit-down restaurant offering a variety



Not all Al-Shaibani restaurants are the real thing.



Though illegal under Yemeni law, taking someone to court for name infringement is costly and time-consuming.

societal reputations tend to be family centric rather than individualistic.

It is illegal under Yemeni law to use someone's commercially registered name without permission.

But it can be a painful process to prove name infringement.

M o h a m m e d Adusalam Al-Shamiri, who has owned a tailor shop with his father for 23 years called "Taiz Tailors," says for 17 years they have been trying to prove that a competitor stole their name.

The Ministry of Trade and Industry meets every Tuesday to review commercial complaints like those of Al-Shamiri.

In order to file a complaint, a business has to pay a fee of YR20,000, around \$100, an amount that deters many from putting their complaint forward. However, about 20 percent of businesses that register are revoked of their commercial license due to name infringement, according to the Ministry's deputy minister, Iqbal Bahadir.

"The majority of issues are resolved," said Nabeel Mansour Al-Hafit, a law advisor at the ministry, but he admits issues can linger because even if the ministry revokes a commercial license—crippling a business' right to operate—they can dispute the decision. If a claim is disputed it ends up at the commercial court where it can sit for years like what has happened to Al-Shamiri.

of traditional Yemeni food.

But, while, multiple locations of both businesses like Al-Harazi and Al-Shaibani have popped up over the years, adorned with the same name, only a handful of them are legally allowed to be called that.

Businesses say they "borrow" the name of popular shops and restaurants because of the brand recognition that attracts customers and because in Yemen

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"We are still in court," he said, adding that while the court reviews his case, both shops are allowed to operate under the same name.

The Ministry of Trade allows anyone to register under any name without verifying the owners' authenticity, which businesses say is part of the problem. It isn't until one party files a dispute that name infringement comes into question.

That is why Al-Shaibani restaurants continue to pop-up. But, the well-known restaurant

chain has had some luck in shutting a few impersonators down.

"A year ago, a man opened a restaurant with the name of Al-Shaibani in Aden," said Majed Al-Sibiri, the manager of public relations for Al-Shaibani. "We notified the Ministry of Trade and Industry and he had to change the label of his restaurant."

"Allowing [name infringement] to happen will compromise the celebrity of Al-Shaibani," he added.

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- Aden office located in Khor Maksar, 02-232271

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Over 1,000 Syrian refugees estimated in Yemen

Nadia Haddash

After her brother, two sisters and a niece were killed in a rocket blast, Um Ayham fled her home country of Syria. With her husband and daughter she made it across the border to Lebanon—passing through internal Syrian checkpoints—and then flew to Yemen. Now, along with around 1,000 other refugees, Um Ayham lives in Sana'a.

Syria's civil war, which has been raging for the past two years, has claimed more than 60,000 lives and displaced nearly 1 million people.

"The Yemeni government welcomes Syrian refugees with open arms," Abu Jihad, a representative of the Syrian Community in Yemen, said.

In 2012, the Yemeni Ministry of Foreign Affairs declared its willingness to receive refugees fleeing the ongoing civil war. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Yemen grants all Syrians asylum, allowing them access to some public services including healthcare.

The majority of Syrian refugees have fled to countries like Turkey, Iraq, Lebanon and Jordan, but there are more job opportunities in Yemen than in other countries, Abu Jihad said.

Many of those Syrian refugees who now reside in Yemen already have family connections here.

Lawaei Jaradat, a Syrian refugee, came to Yemen with his family in

the middle of the last year.

"I visited Yemen before the war in Syria. And I know Yemenis are kind. Also, I heard about the suffering of the refugees in the [other] countries they fled to. My family and I decided to come to Yemen," Jaradat said.

Despite a much higher estimated population, only 300 of the Syrian refugees in Yemen have enrolled with the UNHCR.

Jamal Al-Ja'adi, assistant coordinator of legal protection for the UNHCR speculated that because many refugees live with extended family, they feel secure here, and that this is why they remain unregistered.

The UNHCR projects the Syrian refugees' influx will likely double or triple by the end of 2013 as long as the conflict in Syria continues.

The UNHCR reported that over 400,000 Syrians fled their country since the beginning of 2013. In January an estimated 5,000 refugees fled daily, increasing to 8,000 daily in February.

The tragic details of the displaced Syrian families are similar. They have all fled violence; many recount losing loved ones in the ongoing conflict.

"When my brother was killed, I did not see him or his burial," refugee Um Ayham said. "I have a sister in Al-Ristn district, but I don't know if she is still alive."

So far, Um Ayham has declined to register with the UNHCR. She doesn't see any reason to do so. Life is fine with her family, she says.

She also believes that her stay here is temporary. She'll be returning home to Syria, she says, only she doesn't know when.

"My wish is for the war to end as

soon as possible and [for us to] return to our beloved nation," she said. "Until then, my sons will work in our second home, Yemen."



YF photo by Nadia Haddash



UNHCR

Two girls peek out of a United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) camp in Turkey. Only 300 of the estimated 1,000 Syrian refugees now living in Yemen have registered with the UNHCR. Above, two boys celebrate their Syrian heritage at a recent festival held in Sana'a, marking the second anniversary of the outbreak of Syria's anti-government uprisings.

Job Vacancy



Assignment

International Relief and Development (IRD) is a non-profit organization specializing in international development and humanitarian assistance in over 40 countries and has worked in Yemen since 2009. IRD Yemen is planning to conduct a pilot third party monitoring (TPM) program for an international donor on a geographically distributed subset of education, health and infrastructure subprojects and focused on gender equality. Data will be captured through the administration and processing of questionnaires using mobile and cloud-based technologies, both to project beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.

Position Details

For this pilot monitoring program IRD is seeking to fill the following positions:

Job title:	Gender Survey Consultant
Number of consultants:	Two
Gender:	Female
Location:	Sana'a, Yemen
Duration and Start:	5 to 6 weeks beginning approximately mid-April 2013

Primary Responsibilities

The primary responsibility is to train and supervise female enumerators conducting survey work outside Sana'a as well as process and report on all collected data. Additional responsibilities include:

- Learn how to use mobile and cloud-based applications for the gender TPM pilot program;
- Conduct control surveys in Sana'a;
- Lead a training workshop for enumerators on mobile and cloud-based survey applications;
- Manage and track enumerators conducting field surveys;
- Review completed questionnaires, provide feedback and ensure data is accurately entered/processed;
- Oversee the enumerator's data-entry processes;
- Analyze gender data and provide written inputs for project reports;

Essential Qualifications

IRD Yemen invites candidates with the following qualifications to apply:

- University degree in international development, social sciences or other relevant field;
- At least three years experience in gender-related development activities;
- Demonstrable experience in preparing for and administering surveys, preferably as a field supervisor or coordinator responsible for checking enumerators results;
- Strong management skills – able to organize the work of teams of enumerators;
- Demonstrable understanding of gender analysis;
- Preference given to those with experience in education, health and/or infrastructure development;
- High level of competence with Microsoft Word and Excel;
- High level of written and verbal English and Arabic communication skills;

Application Process

For all positions, applicants should send a CV and a cover letter in addition to one example of a previous evaluation, in English, to irdyemen@irdglobal.org with the title of the position you are applying for in the subject line of the email. The closing date for applications is **Wednesday 2nd April, 2013**.

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Title:	Rehabilitation and Recovery M&E Specialist
Duration of Assignment:	Full-time Position
Duty Station:	Aden, Yemen with travel to other governorates

Yemen Monitoring and Evaluation Project (YMEP) is a USAID funded project aiming to provide the USAID mission with continued, on-the-ground performance monitoring, verification and evaluation of its assistance projects in Yemen. The project is implemented by International Business and Technical Consultants Inc. (IBTCI), a strategic consulting private firm with over 25 years of experience, specializing in the provision of expert advisory services to the private and public sector in global markets. YMEP seeks to establish an office in Aden to meet the project needs there and in neighboring governorates.

Duties and Responsibilities:

- Collects information and provides reports and analysis on rehabilitation and recovery progress and activities in Abyan, Aden and Lahj
- Provides M&E third-party monitoring for all ongoing USAID-funded activities
- Prepares written monitoring reports after field monitoring visits
- Works closely with the MOPIC and IRD POC in charge of the technical transition to MOPIC of the Damage and Needs Database (developed by IRD); and continue to monitor use thereafter to ensure data is collected with frequency and accuracy.
- Prepares written updates and reports on progress of rehabilitation of structures and infrastructure in the Damage and Needs Database.
- Participates in sector working groups and UN Clusters active in the southern governorates and reports back on these meetings on a regular basis.
- Engages in frequent and regular communication with the Director of the Abyan Reconstruction Fund and with the offices of Governors of the three governorates, and reports back on these meetings in writing
- Collects information and prepares written reports on changing needs in the recovery sector – to include humanitarian needs, rehabilitation of buildings and infrastructure, education, health, nutrition, agriculture, and economic recovery.
- Prepares a weekly summary of all activities undertaken, along with planning for following week and submits weekly to the YMEP Sana'a office
- Communicates regularly via phone, email, and occasionally in person with YMEP COP and YMEP Senior M&E Specialist and responds to USAID requests as needed in close coordination (or consultation) with YMEP COP.

Qualifications:

- University degree (MA/MS) in a technical science or social science with coursework in regional development, program management, and communication.
- 5 years of field experience relevant to development including at least two in some aspect of M&E or analysis-based tasks upon which the candidate was also required to report in writing
- Have sufficient IT experience to perform data analysis and monitoring of databases and a good level of experience in MS Word, Excel and PPT, and preferably in research and database related software (such as Epi Info, SPSS, Access, etc.)
- Excellent analytical skills
- Excellent communication skills, writing and speaking skills in English as well as Arabic.
- Capable of working independently and responsibly.
- Proactive in meeting people, gathering information, and recommending solutions if problems arise.

Please send your cover letter, a detailed CV and 3 references by email to HRYMEP@YAHOO.COM. Response will only be made to shortlisted candidates. **The deadline for receiving applications is March 30th, 2013 by 5 pm.**

Gone is the media monopoly

Galal Nassar
Weekly.ahram.org
First Published March 13

The digitalization of communications has rendered distances irrelevant in news reporting. We can learn instantaneously about events that are unfolding thousands of miles away. Consequently, occurrences in distant parts of the world have become part of our daily life. We don't just read about things, but we see them through photography and video, through images that add credibility to reportage.

The visual media touches us on a deeper level than the written word, for it turns us into witnesses to cur-

rent events. When you see people speaking their mind on television, you find yourself tempted to form an opinion. When opinions are being voiced in the privacy of your home, you're impelled to react.

In brief, the media are powerful. Since Albert Camus noted that the journalist was an "instant historian", the influence of the media has grown exponentially. Indeed, historians, political scientists and sociologists cannot but treat the media as a primary source for their research.

One often hears the claim that the media is fabricating the news, twisting facts and sensationalizing reports. Occasionally, the media is blamed for the dissent and violence one sees in today's world. But even when reporting is less than profes-

sional or even dishonest, no individual news organization has monopoly on the news.

CNN led the way with its extraordinary reporting of the 1991 Gulf war, and when Al-Jazeera followed suit during the invasion of Iraq in 2003, the writing was already on the wall. Influential as it is, the media must not, however, be blamed for the widespread mayhem and strife in our world. At worst, the media can be biased. But consistent fabrication of the news, if committed, cannot go undetected for long. Sooner or later, the truth will be out and the audience will switch to other channels of information.

Globalization and the digitalization of the media have turned local concerns into global ones. So even

the most remote parts of our region, villages in Tunisia included, have featured extensively in world media. And the mere sharing of the news lent it influence and weight, and ultimately changed the course of events. Who would have thought that the death from self-immolation of Mohamed Bouazizi on Jan. 4, 2011 would bring down two Arab regimes before the month was over?

Governments that thought themselves above accountability and policies that were once considered irreversible are brought into public scrutiny. The claim that stability and security were enough for a regime to stay in power has been repeatedly invalidated.

Across the Arab world, protest movements are pressing for free-

dom, justice and dignity. These protest movements may not share the same traits or use the same tactics, but their relentless quest for human justice is much the same.

In this part of the world, change is no longer optional. As human development reports indicate, nearly 70 million people in our midst suffer from illiteracy; women are denied their basic rights, and minorities are often neglected and repressed. Globalization may have a dark side, but one of its brightest achievements is that it allowed us to see farther and better, and thus exposed the sinister ways of repressive regimes. Globalization has spread knowledge, culture and awareness of rights, as well as appreciation of literature, art, architecture and beauty in general.

We may lament the least palatable aspects of globalization, but for the awareness of rights and culture that it brought along we must be grateful.

Change is no longer a luxury, as Libya's Muammar Gaddafi discovered to his own detriment. The Gulf Cooperation Council saved Yemen's Ali Abdullah Saleh from a potentially tragic fate, but efforts to stop the mayhem in Syria have so far been unsuccessful.

In an increasingly interactive world, everyone becomes part of change. Even people using Facebook and Twitter on their mobiles can get involved in the process of change. The miracle of modern media, as it turned out, is the boogeyman of those who resist change.

The restoration of human dignity in the women of Yemen

Rachelle Fawcett
Aljazeera.com
First published March 22

It is characteristic of the American condition that we want to save the world. This may be seen economically, politically, in terms of human rights, consumption of resources, education or healthcare - any way one chooses. Like the missionaries that knock on my door every week, the idea that America has "got it" and can save the world based on whatever "it" is, is often the product of good intentions and a genuine desire to help others. Yet this desire is often founded on a superficial knowledge, at best, of other peoples and can do genuine damage in movements that are gaining their own home-grown momentum - by speaking languages we don't bother to learn or understanding social systems we dismiss as "primitive".

It can be argued that the lives of women are an arena in which this pattern of "saving" is quite visible, and it has not gone unnoticed. Yemen is a country with a violent and beautiful history, whose women are often not given the opportunity to speak about their own lives to the wider world. The lives of women in Yemen gain international attention when issues like child marriage arise - such as in the vivid portrayal given by Nujood Ali in her book I am Nujood, Aged 10 and Divorced - or that of the role of women in Yemen's revolution as part of the recent Arab Spring.

There is no question that issues such as child marriage, sex trafficking, revolution and other devastating and tragic events are newsworthy and must be known by the greater world, but that is often the only time we consider the lives of Yemeni women - in relation to tragedy.

Yemen, up close and personal

As I prepared for my first summer of ethnographic fieldwork in Yemen in 2006, I read anything I could on the country. I expected to be looking precisely for that voice, that of the women themselves, yet I could find almost nothing of it in the literature. The mainly male ethnographers that had been to Yemen in the past, such as Tim Mackintosh-Smith and Steven Caton, wrote of their experiences with women as minimal, usually as the spouses of contacts. This is understandable since Yemen is a segregated society, with women and men mixing little outside professional, educational, or family venues.

Like other Muslim countries that

segregate the sexes in an effort to stave off immoral sexual behavior (there will be another time to discuss whether that is actually effective or not), Yemen is a very traditional and conservative society. Currently, a general Amazon search of books written about Yemen include older ethnographies by famous British explorer Freya Stark, the works mentioned above, and a host of other books, mainly focused on Yemen's role in the "War on Terror" or a fantasy novel about salmon fishing. There is very little focused on discovering the lives of Yemenis and their rich history, and even less about the lives of their women - unless it is in relation to tragedy. It is therefore no wonder that we easily associate the women of Yemen with those who need to be "saved" from their oppressive, patriarchal, traditional culture. But we would be wrong.

“

They were disheartened and confused as to why the greater world would call this method of dress 'oppressive', while to this young woman it merely meant she was coming of age.

My first experience with the women of Yemen was in the village of Dhamt, halfway between Sana'a, the capital, and Aden, the popular port city in the south. While welcoming me with great joy, the women of the house also periodically teased me. I was unable to bake bread, wash laundry by hand, carry heavy loads, or withstand their water. Only the last was understandable.

With pride, they showed me the burns on their arms - not caused by abusive husbands or evil brothers - but by the side of the cylindrical oven (similar to tandoori) they used to bake bread, evidence of their superior baking skills. They washed laundry for homes with

large families in a local well and laid them on rocks to dry, then carried buckets of heavy loads - usually vegetables or local shrubs - to their destinations without apparently breaking a sweat. These women were tough and quite industrious. They made trades out of whatever they could. Some sewed wedding dresses (which comes in handy when weddings last at least a week), others made a living out of painting khudab (a black ink made from local rocks, in the shapes of intricate flowers onto the arms and legs of brides). In a women-only hamam - or bathhouse - women sold everything from baby clothes to party favors. Traditional Islamic and tribal customs that protect a woman's right to her earnings were commonly invoked. Women kept stores of gold and silver (despite sometimes abject poverty) to pass on to daughters so that they would never be without their own source of income if needed. This is, of course, an issue of greater contention, but it would be extremely untrue to claim that women work solely for the purpose of increasing the monetary holdings of their men, and even more so that they do not work at all. In many cases, the businesses that women ran were theirs - they learned the trade, set their rates, got advertising via word of mouth, and kept the profits or spent them on children.

Since my goal was to provide a venue for these women to address the accusations of the greater world, I allowed myself some lesser questions. For example, I asked a young woman how she felt about starting to wear the face veil, or niqab. She, and every other woman I asked, found my question absurd. They were disheartened and confused as to why the greater world would call this method of dress "oppressive", while to this young woman it merely meant she was coming of age. She wore it with the same excitement and pride she showed when carrying an empty purse and playing with make-up. Further, why should the greater world be concerned with how she dresses? People are going hungry, being denied employment and education, and facing far worse than a perceived wardrobe malfunction.

Issues of education and employment had a great deal more to do with poverty and accessibility of resources than it did with sexism alone, and even child marriage, while it can in no way be excused, is at times a reaction to poverty, not a lack of care for girls. What use, then, are efforts to elevate the value of girls without addressing the reality of life in Yemen, par-

ticularly in the rural areas? Since my research in 2006 - during which I determined these women, while they didn't have degrees or pay taxes, were tougher than any women I'd ever met - UNICEF and other international organizations have worked to improve schools and other needs, such as providing clean running water to homes which frees up several hours a day for girls to attend school.

A localized feminism

In 2009, I returned to Yemen to do research on religious syncretism among women; the mingling of traditional folk traditions with Islam, and the role women play in these systems. This time I focused on the capital, Sana'a, and found myself at the door of Al-Iman University, one of Yemen's most famous religious schools. Unbeknownst to me at the time, this school had been on the

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These women, who operated within their context to improve the lives of other women without any help from Western feminism, refused to let me return until I acquired a better understanding of what they were really doing behind those big, imposing doors.

"hot list" in American politics over concerns for some of its male members, including Anwar al-Awlaki.

During the visit, I was introduced to a side of conservative Islam in Yemen that I had not anticipated. The women's section of Al-Iman was taught exclusively by women, such as Sheikhha Aisha Zindani, the daughter of Sheikh Zindani, also on the "hot list". In 2009, tuition for these women was free. Transportation to the school was free, as was child care. While I had serious problems with the theology of the school, they were providing a means for women to learn to read and write modern and classical Arabic, something that not all Americans with advanced degrees

in Islam can do.

One teacher, Sheikhha Khadija, even provided job training, such as tailoring. This was not the image of conservative Islam that the West usually encounters. And later, when I was banned from Al-Iman by Sheikhha Aisha, I thought long and hard about why. Only after I had seen what they were doing for their own sisters - giving them access to literacy, job training, and even health care - was I told not to come back by and large because I was American looking from the outside in on a foreign world. These women, who operated within their context to improve the lives of other women without any help from Western feminism, refused to let me return until I acquired a better understanding of what they were really doing behind those big, imposing doors. While the reasons I was banned from Al-Iman are complex, I am sure that at least one reason was because the reputation of Americans as neo-imperialists, who will tell women to abandon their children and focus on careers as a path to freedom, was well known. Such an approach ignores the reality of Yemeni women, and robs them of their right to create their own freedom, rather than accept ours.

Since then, Yemeni women have come to the forefront a little more. Tawakkol Karman, a journalist who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2011, founded the group Women Journalists Without Chains in 2005, while Amira Al-Sharif, a photographer, gained international attention for her work with UNICEF and Oxfam International. Yet they are not the women we think of when we think of Yemen, or even Arab women. Instead, we hold tight to an orientalist vision of the Middle East that makes women into oversexed and illiterate haram maidens. While human rights abuses and other ills are undoubtedly important issues that must be addressed and cannot be sugar-coated, they also cannot be simplified into issues that are purely the result of sexism imposed by allegedly inherently misogynistic Arab and Islamic cultures, a claim that further simplifies rich and complex traditions through stereotypes and ignorance.

It is often said that the principles of feminism are universally applicable, but rarely are these principles clarified. Western feminism, being largely focused on the individual, material growth, and a separation from tradition, is not necessarily compatible with other cultures. To arrive in Yemen proclaiming "I will save you" commits

the same fallacy - the usurpation of the voices and experiences of these women, as those against whom they struggle in the first place. A culturally competent feminism is one in which the women within a given context define "feminism" for themselves and work with it. It may be adhering to tribal traditions that help protect their wealth, or using religious education to teach women to read and find ways to support themselves, or using art and the written word to tell the world about their lives - rather than others telling these women about their own lives, as viewed from outside.

Start by listening

Yemeni, and all, women should not have to worry themselves with taking back their voices and identities from a world that stereotypes them, sometimes for unsavory reasons, rather than working for the improvement of their own society, especially as Yemen struggles to recover from its revolution. It may, therefore, be said that the only principle that is universally capable of defining "feminism" is that women are fully human beings, and deserving of a healthy, happy life free from fear and pain. How those things are defined, and how they come about, is the right of women themselves to define, in whatever context they find themselves. Should it be a contentious issue and a global concern, then it can be addressed as a human issue in the global arena, and not simply as the issue of women who, by varying outside groups, are not allowed to speak for themselves.

At the heart of this issue then we do not simply have a gender issue that focuses on the oppression of women, but a human issue in which we continue to refuse to see each other as human beings, invariably influencing how comfortable we are with the suffering of others. It may be that the struggles facing women are purely the arena in which this broader problem is most evident; it is also the arena in which the alleviation of this problem - that of the negation of human dignity - will be most effective in restoring that dignity, as woman are commonly the first teachers of children and the passers-on of culture and tradition. But the restoration of that dignity cannot take place while the voices of these women are not given their due, and they are instead spoken of and for by others, whether the goal of those groups is oppression or freedom. For Women's History Month, perhaps the greatest thing we can do to begin to support woman globally, and restore that dignity, is to start with merely listening.

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- Submissions will not be returned to the writer under any circumstance.
- For information on advertising, contact the advertising department at any of the Yemen Times' offices



Announcement Public Tender No. (3) of (2013)

Yemen Public Radio & TV Corp. announces its 100 percent government-funded tender number 3 for 2013 for the following:

-Renting a digital space room for three TV channels (Aden, Saba and Al-Eman+ a radio program with each channel). The capacity of each channel is 3 megabytes working on KU-BAND digital system to broadcast via one of the satellites set in the 7 orbits that cover the Middle East region (Arab world) and neighboring countries.

Candidates interested in participating in this tender should submit their written applications during working hours to:

**Yemen Public Radio & TV Corporation Headquarters, Sana'a-Yemen, next to the Ministry of Public Health & Population, P.O. Box: (2182)
Fax number: 00967-1-230761. Tel: 00967-1-231181-231184-230654
Email: info@yemenrtv.net, Projects Department Tel: (00967-1-230752).**

To receive bidding documents it costs YR 50, 000 (nonrefundable) and to receive the documents via post mail the cost is \$100.
The deadline is **Tuesday, April 16, 2013**

Bids should be submitted in an envelope with wax sealing, addressed to the Tender Secretariat of the Corporation, indicating tender number, project name and name of bidder. The following documents must be inside the envelope:

1. An unconditional Bank Guarantee for a lump sum amount of (\$28, 000) or a payable check due within 120 days from date of bid opening. The bank guarantee should be compatible with the format given by the Supreme Committee for Tenders, otherwise it won't be accepted.
2. Copy of valid Trade Registration Card
3. Copy of valid sales tax registration certificate
4. Copy of valid tax card
5. Copy of valid Insurance Certificate
6. Copy of valid Zakat Registration card
7. Copy of valid Profession License

Foreign companies are exempt from the above-mentioned certificates and should submit the above legal documents issued by their countries.

The deadline for receiving bids and opening envelopes is **Sunday, April. 21, 2013, at 11 a.m.** Bids received later than this time will not be accepted.

Envelopes will be opened at the above-mentioned corporation offices at the Corporation Chairman's office, located on the third floor, in attendance of the bidders or their officially delegated legal representatives. Bidders can see bid documents before purchasing during working hours and within 20 days starting from the day the announcement is first published.

REQUEST FOR EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST

For Selection of Consultant firm / Integrator to provide support for the implementation of the Climate Information and Pilot Program for Climate Resilience Coordination Project

**REPUBLIC OF YEMEN
Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
CONSULTING SERVICES
Grant No.TF097544
Project ID No. P122687**

Expressions of interest

This request for expression of interest follows the General Procurement Notice (GPN) for this project that appeared in dgMarket on 10 November 2010.

The Environment Protection Authority, Republic of Yemen expects to receive financing from the World Bank toward the cost of the Climate Information and Pilot Program for Climate Resilience Coordination Project, and intends to apply part of the proceeds for consultant services. The services will include two phases.

1. The Consultant firm will analyze meteorological and hydrological networks and related services of the Civil Aviation and Meteorological Authority / Yemen Meteorological Service (CAMA/YMS), the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MAI), and the National Water Resources Authority (NWRA). This analysis will be based on existing project documents as well as the consultant's own assessment of the existing infrastructure at these agencies. Based on this analysis, the consultant will prepare detailed technical Project Implementation Plan. This is required to support the integrated modernization of the weather, climate and hydrological networks, forecasting and warning, telecommunication and service delivery systems. The expected duration is six months.
2. The Consultant firm will provide technical support to CAMA/YMS, EPA, MAI and NWRA for the implementation of the project. This will include specification, procurement and implementation support, monitoring the execution of the Project Implementation Plan, and assisting in improving project performance. The expected duration is in the range of thirty-six (36) months with the option of extension in terms of timing.

The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) within the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) of the Republic of Yemen now invites eligible Consultant firms to indicate their interest in providing the services. Interested Consultant firms must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services (brochures, description of similar assignments, experience in similar conditions, availability of appropriate skills among staff, etc.).

A Consultant firm will be selected in accordance with the procedures set out in the World Bank's *Guidelines: Selection and Employment of Consultants by World Bank Borrowers* (Revised Jan. 2011).

Interested consultants may obtain further information at the address below during working days Saturday – Wednesday from 09:00 to 15:00 hours.

Expressions of interest must be delivered to the following address, by April 07, 2013

**PPCR, Program Coordination Unit (PCU)
Attention Mr. Anwar Abdulaziz Noaman
Behind Commercial Bank
Beirut Street, Haddah
Sana'a
Republic of Yemen**

**Telephone: +967 1 422 563, 422 564
Facsimile: +967 1 412 431
Email: ppcr@yemen.net.ye**

Ministry of Water and Environment
Environment Protection Authority
Pilot Program for Climate Resilience

VACANCIES ANNOUNCEMENT

PCU Director

The Republic of Yemen expects to receive financing from the World Bank toward the cost of the **Climate Information and Pilot Program for Climate Resilience Coordination Project**, and it intends to apply part of the proceeds of this Grant to payments for the services of the post of **PCU Director** in its PCU office in Sana'a.

PCU Director's key responsibilities:

Under the overall responsibility of the EPA chairman or his designated representative and in close cooperation with the Implementation Committee the PCU Director will be recruited on a full-time basis. His scope of work includes, but is not limited to, the following tasks related to the mandate of the PPCR-PCU:

- Preparation of technical reports and documents regarding climate changes related activities in different sectors, including consolidating results achieved by the PPCR activities for presentation to the IC and the IMCCC;
- Study and review reports and documents regarding climate changes related activities, and submission of proposal and recommendations to the IC for approval;
- Data collection from different related sectors for preparation and implementation of the climate changes adaptation programs and activities;
- Undertake any other activities to be assigned by the IC and the IMCCC.
- Preparation of agenda and minutes of IC minimum of bi-monthly meetings and IMCCC annual meetings;
- Communication and cooperation with all agencies related to climate change, including the Disaster Risk Management Unit in CDA, the Remote Sensing and GIS Center and the Environmental Emergencies Unit in the MWE within the scope of the project;
- Ensure that this project is implemented in compliance with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, the Minister of Transport, and the Minister of Water and Environment;
- Coordinate public education and outreach activities to raise awareness of climate issues and improve the capacity of the public and climate-sensitive sectors to take appropriate actions in consultation and cooperation with the IC;
- Regular contacts and information exchange with all related national where appropriate, regional institutions to support the program activities in relation to the project scope and in coordination with the IC
- Cooperating with Project Manager of Phase 1 in overseeing PPCR-Phase I until completion in 2014; thereby providing support to Phase 1 PCU-team.

The PCU Director should have the following qualifications and personal skills:

- Master degree in either science and/or, engineering;
- At least seven years of experience in project management and in implementing donor-funded projects;
- Track-record in working on climate change related issues;
- Extensive knowledge and understanding of the adaptation to climate change;
- Technical expertise and experience in relation to the scope of the project;
- Excellent management and conflict-resolution skills;
- Capable to work under pressure and meeting short deadlines;
- Good written and verbal skills in Arabic and English;
- Computer literate with proficiency in Microsoft Office software; and
- Good interpersonal and communication skills.

Interested consultant must have the following conditions:

- Yemeni Nationality
- Any consultant if selected should take leave of absence without pay during the period of the contract in case the consultant is a government employee.
- Interested consultants may submit their applications with CVs and supporting documents to the address mentioned below within 14 days from the date of this announcement. Applications sent by fax will be ignored.

PCU Procurement Manager

The Republic of Yemen expects to receive financing from the World Bank toward the cost of the **Climate Information and Pilot Program for Climate Resilience Coordination Project**, and it intends to apply part of the proceeds of this Grant to payments for the services of the post of **PCU Procurement Manager** in its PCU office in Sana'a.

PCU Procurement Manager's key responsibilities:

Under the direct supervision of PPCR-PCU Director, the Procurement Manager will perform, without being limited to, the following tasks and responsibilities:

- Overall responsibility for all Project procurement activities such as goods, works, consultancy services and capacity building activities ensuring that established procurement guidelines of the Government and the World Bank are complied with and in conformity with the provisions of the Project Grant Agreement and the POM.

Planning Function:

- Establish systems for procurement of goods, works and consultant services, in line the Project Procurement Manual included in the Project Operations Manual;
- Prepare and update the Procurement Plan for component D (in cooperation with EPA/ CAMA/YMS/NWRA/MAI) and consolidate Procurement Plans prepared for components A, B and C, by CAMA/YMS in cooperation with NWRA/MAI/EPA with the both in support of the General Consultant/Integrator, into a consolidated Project Procurement Plan. Submit to the Bank for no-objection and monitor/update the same regularly for publication in the World Bank Image Bank ;
- Based on World Bank Standard Bidding Documents, prepare Bidding Documents and Requests for Proposals for Component D in cooperation with IC. For Components A, B and C, preparation of final bidding documents, issuance of bid invitations for equipment and works and request and invitation for proposals for consultancy services will be based on technical specifications and detailed designs submitted by CAMA/YMS with the support of the General Consultant/Integrator in cooperation with the IC. All shall be carried out in close cooperation with and under the guidance of the IC.
- Assist PCU Director in the preparation of Terms of Reference (TOR) for the different consultancy services required by the Project.
- Based on the standard request for proposal documents of the World Bank, prepare the request for proposal (RFP) for various consulting services packages contained in the procurement plan as per agreed timelines.
- Maintain MIS to track procurement activities.

Procurement Process:

- Organize advertising for procurement of goods, works and non-consultant services, and for selection of consultants as required;
- Attend to bid and proposal opening, evaluation and contract awards in accordance with procedures agreed with IDA. For components A, B and C, bid and proposal evaluations will be conducted in close collaboration with CAMA/YMS assisted by the General Consultant/ Integrator and the IC. For components D, bid and proposal evaluations will be conducted in close collaboration with EPA assisted by the General Consultant/Integrator and the IC.
- Participate in the opening of bids and bid evaluations for works in the governorate, and organize, attend, and record bid openings and forward minutes to PCU Director the same day;
- Organize assessment of bids, prepare recommendations, and forward report to PCU Director and IC;
- Once recommendations for award are cleared by the competent authority, prepare letters of award to successful bidders and draft contracts;

Contract Management:

- In close collaboration with CAMA/YMS for Components A, B and C and the IC, ensure compliance with specifications and other contract conditions and delivery of goods to the consignees.
- Participate with the component team in clearing procured items through customs and arrangements for the transport and supervise their custody.
- Based on the Integrator's recommendations, review and sign the interim and last payments for contractors;

Others:

- Act as a focal point for any dialogue on procurement management matters;
- Prepare bi-annual reports regarding the progress of procurement matters. Ensure that agreed procurement procedures for the Project are strictly adhered to and the World Bank's on objection is obtained at all specified stages for prior review cases.
- Responsible for management and maintaining of proper records of all relevant procurement documentation.
- Update PCU on status of procurement activities;
- Ensure that procurement records are maintained and produced for reviews and legal agreements with IDA are complied with;
- Assume responsibilities of the procurement matters during World Bank and Government Implementation Support missions.
- Attend to other procurement related activities as decided by the PCU Director
- Maintain systematically the procurement related records and documentations for audit/ review by the World Bank as well as COCA.
- Maintain records' filing system for documents associated with bidding, and the contracting process for all contracts;
- Prepare monthly and quarterly reports; and
- Handle the procurement related complaints, if any, received by the project as per the agreed procedure for the project

The Procurement Manager should have the following qualifications and personal skills:

- 7 years of work experience in the field of procurement operations and related issues, of which at least 4 years experience with procurement and procedures of Foreign Donors;
- 3 years overall experience with Government procurement procedures;
- Experience in procurement using World Bank or any multilateral funding agency procurement/selection guidelines will be an added advantage.
- University Degree in Engineering, Business Administration, Commerce, Law, Economics, or related fields;
- Working knowledge of English and Arabic Languages;
- Computer literate with proficiency in Microsoft Office software;
- Good interpersonal and communication skills.

Interested consultant must have the following conditions:

- Yemeni Nationality
- Any consultant if selected should take leave of absence without pay during the period of the contract in case the consultant is a government employee.
- Interested consultants may submit their applications with CVs and supporting documents to the address mentioned below within 14 days from the date of this announcement. Applications sent by fax will be ignored.

**PPCR, Program Coordination Unit (PCU)
Attention Mr. Anwar Abdulaziz Noaman
Behind Commercial Bank, Beirut Street, Haddah, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
Telephone: +967 1 422 563, 422 564, Facsimile: +967 1 412 431, Email: ppcr@yemen.net.ye**

Dr. Nabil Al-Sharjabi to the Yemen Times

“If the NDC fails, all Yemenis will lose, not just the ruling elite. However, I do not think it will fail.”

Dr. Nabil Al-Sarjabi is a political science professor at Hodeida University and an expert in crisis management. He has been a guest for several political television shows both on local and international stations.

In his interview with the Yemen Times, Al-Sharjabi talks about his expectations for the National Dialogue Conference, which began last week.

Interview and photo by Sadeq Al-Wesabi

Yemenis have conducted dialogue conferences in the past without overcoming Yemen's problems. Will the current National Dialogue Conference (NDC) tackle these problems or it will be like the previous ones?

There were large preparations taken for the current NDC by all parties. There is an unprecedented will to succeed at the NDC. There has been proper coordination and special arrangements by national and international parties in terms of specifying the topics [for the conference] and creating mechanism for these discussions.

There is also international support and harmony among international parties to push ahead with the NDC and offer a mutually-shared vision to keep Yemen progressing.

Do you think the foreign influence that you have been talking about is positive?

There is positive intervention. Also, there is negative intervention. The international powers that participated in the transitional process are playing a positive role in the facilitation of the transition process. These powers have their own visions, strategies, and interests that are both shared and conflicting with those of Yemenis. There is unacceptable foreign intervention that has no vision. It only leads to chaos. This intervention aims to aid certain groups and creates tension that is capitalized on in order to serve a [specific] purpose.

Many people follow the National Dialogue and sarcastically talk about the commo-

tion happening in the sessions.

What do you think about the opening session of the NDC?

Perhaps the opening session was not without commotion, but this is normal considering the large number of the participants and variety of political parties. Perhaps this is the first time for some parties to enter and take part in such a conference. They are inexperienced in such a setting. Some groups have wanted to incite problems since day one. It is lack of experience that invited the commotion that took place at the conference. Simultaneously, we saw strict stances and clear words, evident support and specific directions.

Do you think was it positive or negative when President Hadi said, “For anyone who is not interested in the dialogue, the door is open.”

Some looked at those words as negative, a threat to the future and deemed such a speech unsuitable for the dialogue [on its opening day]. The president's patience ran thin during the first session. How will he feel in the coming sessions when voices and suggestions are louder? The president's intention was that the session should be organized. There were acts intended to create a fuss such as the raising of the Southern flag, or a participant's objections to the presence of other participants even though they knew they would be there.

Do you think it was a message for everyone that anyone attempting to derail dialogue, has a door welcoming his departure?

I agree with this description. It was a message to those who want to foil the dialogue and for any party that thinks they are the most important party in the dialogue.

Technical, cultural and scientific staff [members] have been absent from the NDC. What do you think about that?

Yes, I was shocked. Some people have been absent from the conference although they were supposed to be involved. Some parties may have a clear, big role, but the president has burdened himself because he chose many troublemakers and opponents, as well as those not committed to the nation [to represent his list]. Some parties have taken part in the NDC even though they have no national concerns. Instead, they are concerned with their narrow-minded partisan interests. So challenges confront the president. However, he has attempted to make this dialogue a success and direct it in a way that pleases both the youth and people [in general].

Do you think it was the president's fault or was he a victim of his advisors?

It's possible the problems Yemen has been going through make the president unable to understand every political component or orientation. This has caused him to consult relatives and associates [for advice]. Seemingly, he is entrapped by this although he is not aware.



Dr. Nabil Al-Sharjabi is a political academic and commentator.

These people are not supportive, but instead set a bad example.

What do you think about the withdrawal of some figures from the dialogue?

In such a climate, this sort of thing will happen. Everything becomes confused. Some may want to stand behind their latest stance and others want to manipulate these stances. Some want to deliver a veiled message that we cannot really figure out now. It may become clearer in the days to come.

“The president has burdened himself because he chose many troublemakers and opponents, as well as those not committed to the nation [to represent his list].”

Do you think they want to validate these heroic stances?
Perhaps some want to become heroes here.

Some Southern Movement factions want to boycott the NDC. Is there reason to hope they will join it?

Such factions want to regain their prestige from the past. Perhaps they want to regain what they lost in the past. Without a doubt, the absence of these factions is harmful for the NDC. We may not reach an ideal or final solution for Yemen's problems.

Do you think the NDC will come up with convincing solutions for Southerners?

The proposed topics, group representation and mechanism in which discussions or decisions are voted on is the groundwork needed to help them achieve their demands. I think these things will help meet Southerners' demands provided they are under discussions at the NDC. Otherwise, nothing will be achieved.

At the opening session of the NDC, President Hadi said there is no other option for the conference but for it to succeed. Do you agree with him?
Hadi's speech has made things clearer. It specified what each party needs to agree on. If the NDC fails, all Yemenis will lose, not just the ruling elite. However, I do not think it will fail.

Some say the large number of NDC members may complicate the dialogue process. Do you think that the problem lies in the number of NDC members or in the mechanism for presenting their visions?

There are nine groups, each includes several members and each issue will be addressed, discussed and voted on separately. All mem-

bers are not present except during the final report and vote. Therefore, confusion is avoided.

Some fear the really crucial issues in Yemen will be dealt with and solved via [United Nations Special Envoy] Jamal Benomar and not the NDC members?

I said earlier that Yemen is divided into three groups: the widespread pro-change, the dangerous anti-change and the international. The third group implements political and legal change in the country.

“The real question facing the NDC is: should we be a civil state or an Islamic state?”

When the first and second groups fail to reach an agreement, they attract the third to intervene and implement change and reconciliation. We know an external party summoned by two internal parties has legitimacy.

Do you think that unless serious solutions to solve the Southern Issue are presented, secession will take place?

If the Southern issue isn't seriously tackled, problems will emerge. There is a primary and a subsequent agenda for the NDC. The primary schedule stipulates that a comprehensive and fair solution for the Southern Issue will be presented, and the subsequent one states that such practices should not be committed again.

Some influential southerners have links with regional countries. One of these countries is considered an outcast by the international community because it is trying to exert its influence in the Arab world.

Moving away from the NDC, why do you think that the Tehama Movement has emerged at this time?

Tehama was marginalized a long time ago. Human rights were violated there, and the wealth of Tehama has been plundered. After the 2011 revolution people started to demand equality.

The events held in these areas and their written slogans are organized by the General People's Congress (GPC). I'm not afraid to disclose the names of those people.

I wonder why only people affiliated with the GPC attend these events while others affiliated with the Is-lah, Baath, Nasserite and Socialist parties do not.

Those people have exploited the people of Tehama to achieve political gains for the GPC and influential figures in Hodeida.

Do you think such groups are negatively affecting the social fabric of Tehama?

For sure. This has already begun.

Yemenis talk a lot about a civil state. Some say this term is deceptive. They say there is no civil state in terms of politics, only a democratic state. What do you think?

There is confusion. You cannot say a democratic state but you can say a democratic system. The real question facing the NDC is: should we be a civil state or an Islamic state?

What's the appropriate state for Yemen?

I think it should be a mix of both. As long as the state provides justice and welfare, we will welcome it.

Some say a civil state is the same as an Islamic state...

I don't think so. There are things in civil state that are not accepted by religious men.

Do you think civil state supporters will out muscle the supporters of an Islamic state?

They are equal. The one who provides a better vision will succeed.

What are the most important challenges President Hadi is facing?

Economic uncertainty is the most critical challenge. Security is one of the biggest challenges as well. There is a big link between both of these problems.

Issues with corruption and banditry are also big challenges.

د. نبيل الشرجبي ليمن تايمز

«في حال فشل مؤتمر الحوار الوطني فلن تخسر النخبة الحاكمة وحسب بل سيخسر الشعب اليمني»

قال د. نبيل الشرجبي أستاذ العلوم السياسية في جامعة الحديدة والخبير في إدارة الأزمات بان الملف الاقتصادي والأمني من أخطر الملفات التي تواجه الرئيس اليمني عبد ربه منصور هادي. وأشار في حوار مع يمن تايمز بان هناك جهات دخلت الحوار دون أن يكون لديها هموم وطنية بقدر ما لها هموم حزبية أو ضيقة. في حوار مع يمن تايمز، تحدث الشرجبي حول الحوار الوطني والعديد من القضايا السياسية التي تشهدها البلاد.

حوار وتصوير: صادق الوصابي



د. نبيل الشرجبي

خلال الأعوام الفائتة، شهدت اليمن العديد من الحوارات والمؤتمرات الوطنية التي لم تفض لنتيجة.. هل سيكون مؤتمر الحوار الوطني الحالي كسابقاته.. أم أننا أمام حوار استثنائي من الحتمي أن يخرج البلد إلى طريق أمن؟

هناك تهيؤ داخلي كبير وواضح من قبل الأطراف، وهناك إرادة جديدة لم يشهدها اليمنيون في الفترات السابقة، وهناك تنسيق وترتيب مسبق محكم منظم من قبل الأطراف الداخلية والخارجية سواء من حيث تحديد المواضيع أو عمل آلية لهذه المناقشات. وهناك دعم دولي وربما حالة انسجام غير عادية مع الأطراف الدولية لمحاولة إنجاح الحوار والخروج برؤى مشتركة تجنب اليمن المزيد من التأخر والمزيد من المشكلات.

تأثير الطرف الخارجي الذي تحدثت عنه هل تعتبره إيجابياً؟

هناك تدخل إيجابي محمود وهناك تدخل سلبي. الأطراف الدولية المشاركة في عملية الانتقال السلمي تقوم بدور إيجابي لتسهيل عملية التغيير. هذه الأطراف تمتلك رؤى واستراتيجيات ومصالح تتشابه أو تتقاطع مع مصالح اليمنيين. هناك تدخل آخر خارجي مرفوض منبوء لا يمتلك أي رؤية ولا يمتلك أي طريق إنما يمتلك طريق الفوضى ويريد أن يؤسس دور له أو لجماعته وأن يخلق بؤرة توتر لاستغلالها لصالح ملفاته وقضاياها المتشابكة مع العالم الخارجي.

كان هناك تندر وكلام ساخر من قبل العديد من المتابعين للحوار حول ما حصل من هرج ومرج في الجلسة الأولى.. أنت كيف تقرأ جلسة افتتاحية مؤتمر الحوار الوطني؟

ربما جلسة الافتتاح شابها بعض الهرج والمرج ولكن هذا طبيعي في ظل هذه العدد الجمعي الكبير جداً وفي ظل التنوع الجمعي الكبير وغير العادي من المشارب السياسية وربما هناك أطراف دخلت مثل هذه المؤتمرات لأول مرة في حياتها ولا تمتلك أي خبرات في التعامل مع هذه المؤتمرات. وهناك جهات أرادت أن تقتعل أزمات من يومها وهناك تصرفات ربما بدرت من البعض بان دفاع شديد جداً ولم تحسب حساب للموقف أو اللحظة أو المشاركين وكان هناك قلة خبرة والتي دعت لهذا الهرج والمرج الذي حصل ولكن

الملف الاقتصادي

باعتقادي من أهم

وأخطر الملفات. الملف

الأمني أيضاً واحد من

أهم الملفات. وهناك

ترابط كبير بين هذين

الملفين.

كيف تفسر انسحاب بعض الشخصيات والأطراف من الحوار؟ في مثل هذه الأجواء لا بد أن يحصل مثل هذا الشيء وهنا يختلط الحابل بالنابل وربما أراد البعض أن يسجل مواقف متأخرة والبعض أراد أن يستثمر هذه الخطوة استثماراً سيئاً، والبعض يريد أن يعث رسالة مبطنة لا نستطيع أن نكتشفها الآن ولكن قد تكون واضحة الأيام القادمة.

هل ترجح أنهم يريدوا من ذلك تسجيل مواقف بطولية؟ ربما البعض يريد أن يكون بطل المشهد.

المنسحبين من الحوار هل سيظلون على موقفهم أم أنهم سيعودون للانضمام للحوار باعتقادك؟ النزول من هنا وهناك ستجعل غالبية هذه

بعض قوى الحراك الجنوبي التي قاطعت الحوار هل هناك أمل في انضمامها إليه؟

حضور بعض الجماعات الجنوبية وخاصة التي تطالب بالانفصال كان يفترض حضورها على اعتبار أن هذه الجهات تدعي في نفسها أنها تمثل أبناء الجنوب وتدعي أن لها مطالب وتدعي أن لها أشياء تريد أن تحققها ومن ثم غيابها من طاولة الحوار ينسف تماماً عملية الحوار، ومن ثم فهي تريد أن تحقق أحلامها وتستعيد هيبته واماضيا، وربما تريد إعادة الشيء الذي فقدته. الشيء الثاني هو أن استمرار غياب مثل هذه الجماعات بكل تأكيد قد تكون شوكة في خاصرة هذا المؤتمر وربما قد لا نصل للحلول المثالية والنهائية لإخراج اليمن من هذه المشاكل.

هل تعتقد أن الحوار الوطني سيخرج بنتائج ترضي الشعب

الرئيس ربما في

القائمة الأولى أضاف

عبئاً عليه فوق الأعباء

السابقة فقد أكثر من

المشاغبين والمعارضين

وأكثر من الجهات التي

لا تستطيع الالتزام

بشيء أخلاقي أمام هذا

الشعب.

الجنوبي خلال الفترة القادمة؟

القضايا التي طرحته والمجموعات التي أعطي لها تمثيل وطريقة التصويت على القرارات أو المناقشات قد وضعت آلية مناسبة جداً للحصول على الحقوق فيما لو طرحت أو نوقشت. ومن ثم أنا في اعتقادي إذا قدر لهذه المطالب أن تكون في طاولة الحوار ونوقشت من خلال طاولة الحوار فأنا أؤكد أنها ستكون قادرة على تلبية المطالب الجنوبية أما إن لم تحضر هذه القضايا على طاولة الحوار فلن يكون هناك أي نجاح.

ليس أمام الحوار الوطني سوى النجاح والنجاح فقط. هذا ما

قاله الرئيس هادي في افتتاحية مؤتمر الحوار.. هل تؤيد ما طرحه

الرئيس؟

كلمة الرئيس وضعت النقاط على الحروف. ربما حددت ما يجب أن يلتزم به الأطراف ورسمت الحروف بشكل واضح لأغلب الاتجاهات. أعتقد في حال فشل مؤتمر الحوار الوطني فلن تخسر النخبة الحاكمة وحسب بل قد يخسر الشعب اليمني وإن كنت لا أرى مجالاً للفشل فنسبة الفشل قليلة.

البعض يقول بان عدد المتحاورين الكبير قد يساهم في تشويش سير الحوار.. هل تعتقد أن المشكلات في عدد المتحاورين أم في آلية طرح هؤلاء المتحاورين لرؤاهم؟

اللائحة الداخلية للمؤتمر عملت على تفكيك هذه المجموعات. سيكون هناك تسع فرق عمل كل مجموعة ستضم عدد قليل من الأفراد وكل قضية ستحل بشكل منفصل عن القضية الأخرى ويتم تدارسها بشكل منفصل والتصويت عليها بشكل منفصل أيضاً. ومن ثم لن يكون هذا العدد متواجد بشكل كبير أثناء مناقشة القضايا ولن يحصل إربك وتعطيل للعمل إلا في التقرير النهائي وأثناء التصويت النهائي على مجمل القرارات التي تم التوصل إليها.

هناك تخوف من أن القضايا الشائكة والمصيرية سيتم حلها والتعامل معها من قبل مبعوث الأمم المتحدة جمال بن عمر والأطراف

الدولية وليس عن طريق أعضاء الحوار...

أنا قلت سابقاً أن الوضع في اليمن منقسم إلى ثلاثة تيارات واضحة، التيار الأول هو التيار التغيير وهو الأوسع انتشاراً. التيار الثاني هو رافض التغيير وهو الأكثر خطورة. التيار الثالث وهو التيار الدولي وهو الذي يقوم بعملية التغيير السياسي والقانوني داخل هذا البلد.. ومن ثم الاتفاق الوحيد بين المجموعتين الأوليتين هو استجلاب الطرف الأيمن لإجراء عملية التغيير على اعتبار أن الطرفين اليمنيين فشلا في عملية التغيير والتوافق. ومن ثم تم استدعاء هذا الطرف

الخارجي بناء على رغبة الطرفين اليمنيين. الشيء الآخر، نحن نعلم أن الطرف الذي تدخل لديه مشروعية في التدخل. مجلس الأمن الدولي عندما ابتعث جمال بن عمر بنص المادة ٥٢ من الفصل السابع الذي ينص على أن مجلس الأمن الدولي هو الجهة الوحيدة المسؤولة على تقرير الأمن والسلام الدوليين ومن ثم أصبح من مسؤوليته هذا المجلس عبر وسائله المتعددة حماية الأمن والسلام الدوليين وكانت هذه إحدى الآليات التي تم بحثها لحل هذه القضايا والمشكلات.

هل تعتبر أن الانفصال سيحقق ما لم يتم تقديم حلول جديدة للقضية الجنوبية على الأرض؟

عدم المعالجة الحقيقية والجزرية لهذه القضية ستؤدي إلى مشاكل، أيضاً لو نظرنا للجدول الداخلي لمؤتمر الحوار وضع هناك جدول أساسي وجدول رديف. الجدول الأساسي يقول حل القضايا الجنوبية حلاً شاملاً وعادلاً والجدول الرديف يقول عدم تكرار مثل تلك التصرفات. ربما هناك بعض الفاعلين في القضية الجنوبية لهم ارتباطات مع بعض الدول الإقليمية، ومن هذه الدول دولة منبوءة من المجتمع الدولي وما زالت تؤثر على كل الملفات في الساحة العربية والعالمية ومن ثم فإن ارتباط هذه المجموعات مع هذه الدولة يجعل المجتمع الدولي في حرج على هذا التغيير بسبب المشكلات التي سوف تقع لها في المستقبل في حال إذا استجيب لهذا الطرف الذي يريد الانفصال.

لنذهب بعيداً من أجواء الحوار الوطني، ودعنا نتحدث عن

القضية التهامية. بما أنك قريب من أبناء تهامة ماذا باعتقادك ظهر الحراك التهامي للسطح في هذا الوقت بالتحديد؟

هناك غبن حقيقي وواقعي وقع على أبناء هذه المنطقة طوال فترة طويلة جداً. هناك انتهاك لحقوق هذه المجموعات وسلب لخيراتنا، وهناك إقصاء تجاهها، ومن ثم أرادت هذه المجموعات أن تحصل على شيء طالما إن الوضع أصبح مفتوحاً والثورة الشبابية جاءت معبرة لهذا الاتجاه. لكن ما يؤسف له أنه في الفترة الأخيرة ربما هناك أطراف أهمها النظام السابق قفزت إلى هذا المشهد وقامت بتبني قضايا هذه المجموعات حتى تعطي رؤية للمجتمع العالمي بأنه ليس لها علاقة بهذا المشهد وأن من يقوم بهذه المطالب هم أبناء هذه المناطق، ولكن أقول أن هذه اللعبة لا تنطلي على الجميع، فأنا بحكم تواجدي في نفس المنطقة الفعاليات التي تتم داخل المناطق التهامية والشعارات التي تكتب يتم صياغتها من قبل حزب المؤتمر الشعبي العام وأنا ليس لدي أي تخوف أو مانع لأكشف أسماء هؤلاء.

وأنا أتساءل هنا لماذا لم يحضر لهذه الفعاليات أبناء تهامة من الفصائل الأخرى؟ لم يحضر أبناء تهامة من الحزب الناصري والاشتراكي والإصلاح وحزب البعث. لماذا يقتصر الحضور على أعضاء حزب المؤتمر الشعبي العام؟ هذه المجموعة قامت باستغلال هذه المجموعة الطيبة لتحقيق أغراض سياسية سواء لحزب المؤتمر الشعبي العام أو لبعض الأطراف النافذة داخل الحديدة.

هل تعتقد أن تشكل هذه المجموعات خطراً على النسيج الاجتماعي لأبناء تهامة؟

بكل تأكيد. وهذا قد بدأ.

كم عدد هؤلاء الأشخاص؟

مشكلة البطالة رفعت من أعداد هؤلاء. هناك فقر والنظام السابق استغل هذا الشيء، والمبالغ الزهيدة التي توزع من قبل حزب المؤتمر لهؤلاء خلق لديه إمكانية لحشد المئات والآلاف منهم. هذه التجمعات لا تتم عن اقتناع حقيقي بقدر ما هناك أشخاص مدفوعي الأجر أو مدفوعي الأهواء.

كثير الحديث حول الدولة المدنية

هذه الأيام.. هناك من يقول بان هذا

المصطلح خادع، فلا يوجد في علم

السياسة دولة مدنية وإنما دولة

ديمقراطية.. أنت كيف ترى؟

هناك خلط واضح. نحن لا نقول دولة

ديمقراطية وإنما نظام ديمقراطي. لكن ليست الإشكالية بوجود الدولة المدنية وإنما المشكلة الحقيقية والتي قد تواجه مؤتمر الحوار الوطني هو هل هي دولة مدنية أو إسلامية.

ما هو شكل الدولة المناسب لليمن

برأيك؟

باعتقادي أنه لا بد أن نخلط بين الاثنين.

إذا كانت هذه الدولة ستحقق العدل الكامل

والمصلحة والمنفعة الكاملة لليمنيين

فأهلاً وسهلاً بها.

البعض يقول أن الدولة المدنية هي

نفسها الدولة الإسلامية؟

أنا لا أعتقد. هناك بعض الأمور التي قد لا

يقبلها رجال الدين في الدولة المدنية.

هل تعتقد أن أصوات المندوبين

للدولة المدنية يطغى على أصوات المندوبين للدولة الإسلامية؟

الأصوات في حالة توازي تماماً. ومن سيقدم الرؤية الأفضل هو سينجح.

ما أبرز التحديات أمام الرئيس هادي خلال الأيام القادمة؟

الملف الاقتصادي باعتقادي من أهم وأخطر الملفات. الملف الأمني أيضاً واحد من أهم الملفات. وهناك ترابط كبير بين هذين الملفين. وأيضاً معالجة بعض القضايا والنصريات الاجتماعية التي ظهرت مؤخراً مثل البلطجة والتقطعات والفساد وانتشار السرقات فهذه إحدى المشكلات التي ما زالت تواجه النظام الجديد.



Achievements in real life & reconstructing the future 2013



The Damage

GCM declared the two Governorates of Hadramout and Al-Mahrah as "Disaster Areas" having been swept on the 14th and 15th of October 2009 by extensive floods that destroyed or highly affected the properties and livelihoods of about 700 thousand people constituting more than 50% of the population in the affected area. Two thirds of these inhabitants live in Wadi Hadramout.

The Damages

- Fatalities: 73 persons dead and 17 others missing.
- 16779 Partly destroyed houses
- 58,500 thousand heads of livestock perished
- 52,405 acres of uncultivated lands eroded
- 3826 Wholly destroyed houses
- 25 Thousand persons displaced
- 22,960 acres of cultivated land eroded
- 150 thousand palm, 180 thousand fruit trees, and 106,180 honey beehives washed off. In addition to large material losses in the infrastructures, the irrigation networks, and the properties and livelihoods of the network.

The total cost of the disaster effects were estimated at more than 1.6 billion US Dollars.

(Joint preliminary assessment by UNDP, UNICEF and other International Organizations-January 2009)

What have we achieved in three years?

With a 100% local team of experts and employees led by Engineer Abdullahi Muhammad Marzouk; the executive manager of the fund, the number of signed contracts reached 24 thousand contracts in all aspects and components of the Fund's three branches at Soqatra, Al-Mahrah, and Al-Mahrah, according to which the work was handled as per the priorities approved by the Fund's board of directors at the cost of YR 11 Billion in losses of compensation and livelihood rehabilitation projects for the farmers and the fishermen, as well as the reconstruction of the infrastructures at both Governorates within the period from March 2009 to December 2011.

The Compensation

Handing out compensations to the affected victims in their own areas. Compensation for the dead was completed in full. Major components constituted more than 2260 cases at the rate of 90%.

The Contracts

Transparency in dealings by the committee of contracting.

More than 50 contractors closed in the execution of the projects.

The Agricultural Sector

3643 cases have been compensated in the Agricultural sector at the cost of YR 5.4 billion on the aspects of rehabilitating the wells and pumps, the replacement pumps, the duct and concrete defenses, the buried wires and other protections, the replacement pipes, the livestock weights, and the honey beehives weights.

Strategic Palm Trees Project

250 thousand dozens of tissue multiplication palm trees. 40 thousand of them were distributed as a first stage to affected farmers in Wadi and Sobel Hadramout and Al-Mahrah.

Accomplished houses

3963 houses rebuilt by the affected people themselves instead of their wholly destroyed houses on the account of a aid under supervision of the fund at the cost of YR 15.9 billion out of the total of 2000 cases.

Accomplished houses

About 4000 houses restored and 140 houses under building of all the partly destroyed houses at the cost of more than YR 2.6 billion of the total cases reaching 1540.

Flood Irrigation

120 projects executed and 32 projects in progress in the field of enterprises of infrastructures, irrigation canals, maintenance and training of the Wadis, and flood irrigation at the cost of more than YR2 billion.

Risk sector

Compensation of 3400 cases at cost of more than YR 480 Million they consisted of fishing equipment, boats, engines, and saillines. The rate of finalization reached 97%.

Graduate and Apprenticeship by Training for Unemployment Support

To our brothers of Saudi Arabia & His Majesty King Abdullah II Al-Mutalib for the urgent support to the fund of 100,000 Million.

To our brothers of the United Arab Emirates & His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan for his kind donation by building 1000 houses for the affected victims in Hadramout.

Further continuous thanks & appreciation to the World Bank Arab Arab Kuwait Development Fund for their contribution in funding the Reconstruction fund & to all the organizations, institutions & international & foreign organizations for their participation in the works of reconstruction & their support for the programs & activities of the fund.

We are indeed building one family of humanity on the planet earth.

The Projects of Leveling & Preparation of the Sites for Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed City

Of the fund's assignment towards the Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed City (600 houses in Wadi Hadramout and 100 houses in Sobel Hadramout) the fund leveled and prepared the areas of 11 sites according to about one million square meters. The fund carried out for 10 projects the leveling and preparation of the sites and their internal power, water and sanitary drainage and roads. There are yet 14 more projects under progress in addition to 18 more pending contract signing procedures.

Preparation Projects for Tourism Capital for the Islamic Culture in 2018

Among the extra missions completed by the fund in a record speed was 50 infrastructures projects and rehabilitation of historical road palaces, protection, irrigation canals, roads, and sanitary drainage, etc., at the total cost of more than YR 1.4 billion.

Removal of the Mosquitoes' Swarms

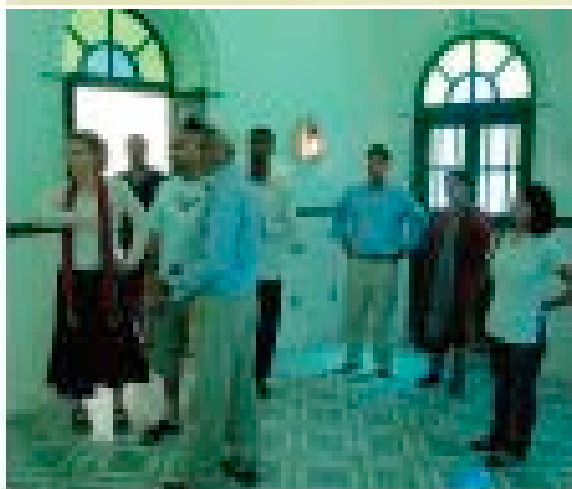
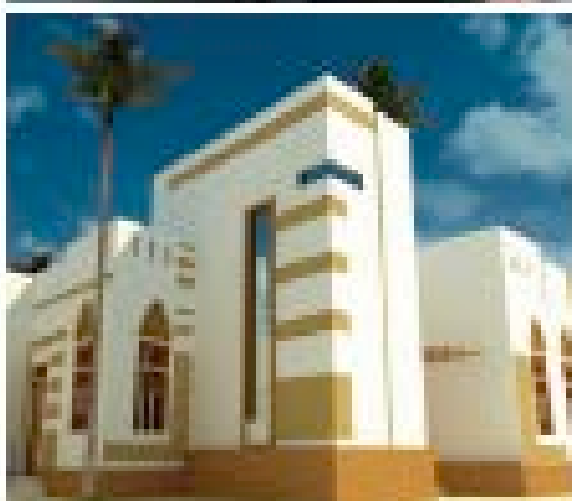
Among the dangerous obstacles in the main passage of Wadi Hadramout is the multiplying Mosquito swarms which escalate the disaster effects. The fund thus finalized a project for their removal from 8 dangerous zones about 50 kilometers long at the cost of more than YR 150 million.

The photos below were copied from Google Earth showing the volume of completion by the fund in one site only as a sample.

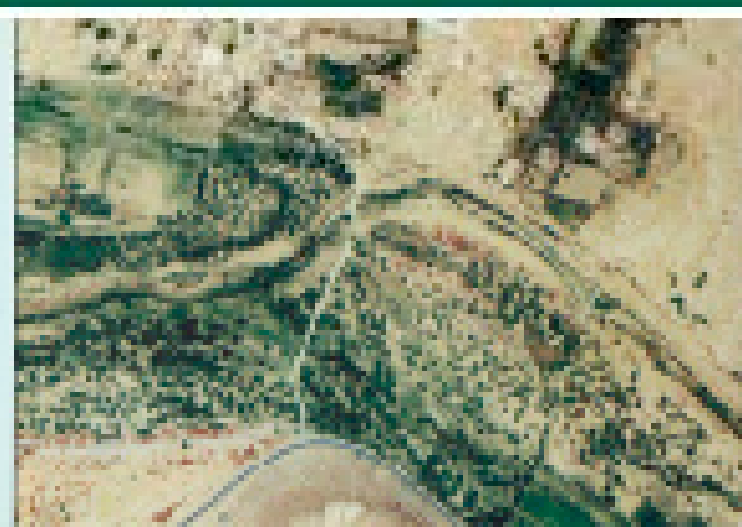
According to the Fund's Actions

A couple of reports were called by the Ministry of Finance and the World Bank (in October 2012) confirming the achievements of the fund and commending its standard of execution. They further express their full approval of the methodology with which it functions and the high transparency adopted by the Fund's executive management, in addition to achieving the accomplishments in real life, and the compensation of various types as well as the infrastructures of the affected areas. Some of what was mentioned in those reports is that the executive management of the fund was able to achieve the following:

- Effect a savings of more than 20% due to the executive steps followed in containing the selling prices of the compensation and the projects.
- Secure a high rate of achievements within a short period of time.
- Achieve a humble rate of operation at about 1.5% of the cost.
- Execute consulting services at the rate of not more than 2.0% only.
- Around 90% of the total commitments were spent upon the wells, 5% upon the pumps, and 2% for the reconstructions.



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Stations cut corners to cheaply refill gas canisters

Story and photo by Samar Qaed

Over the past two years, a cheap but risky technique for buying gas—for use in homes, shops and restaurants—has become common. Instead of purchasing new gas cylinders, Yemenis are taking their old, used canisters to gas stations and refilling them with petroleum used for cars. Though illegal and unsafe, this is a widespread practice across the country.

The main reason it's done is that it's cheaper: instead of paying YR1,100 (around \$5.20) for a new canister, the customer can purchase as little as they want to, depending on how much they can afford.

"I put YR500 (\$2.50) worth of gas in my canister. I didn't have to replace it with [a more expensive] one sold by vendors," Mohammed Al-Zoraiki said.

The Gas Vendors Assembly advises people to never refill their gas canisters, which are designed for one-time use. The canisters were not designed to be refilled, Mohammed Mofareh, head of the assembly said. When they are damaged, many problems are caused. Specifically, a rubber stopper—which acts as a sealant—can tear and cause the noxious gas to leak. If overfilled, the canisters can also explode.

Gas stations are meant to sell gas to vehicles, Abd Al-Bade' Thabet, the head of the Technical Control in the Inspection and Control Department in the Yemeni Gas Company

(YGC), said—not refill these small containers.

This hazardous practice spread during Yemen's popular uprising which began in 2011. Among the other—more negative—legacies of the revolution was the proliferation of black markets and unauthorized business practices such as this.

In fact, during the last two years, the YGC hasn't issued a single license for a new gas station, Mohammed Ahmed Al-Bwsani, a general manager at the YGC, said. That makes it unlikely a gas station that opened during that time is operating safely.

The number of gas stations that engage in unsafe practices is still being estimated. Abdulkareem M'iad, the director of the Civil Defense Authority, said inspection teams have been working in the field to determine the size of the problem so that it can take action and tackle the problem.

The need for new regulations is urgent, Mustafa Otaif, director of the Gas Coordination Department in Sana'a, said. New standards for gas stations will be set, Otaif continued, but he did not specify when. Licenses will be revoked from stations that continue to refill gas canisters and unregistered stations will be shut down.

Thabet said the YGC is not the only organization that should be held responsible for these stations. The YGC is responsible for supplying gas and supervising, he said, but "that doesn't mean the company is responsible for every minor thing."



People are refilling their home gas canisters with gas used for vehicles.

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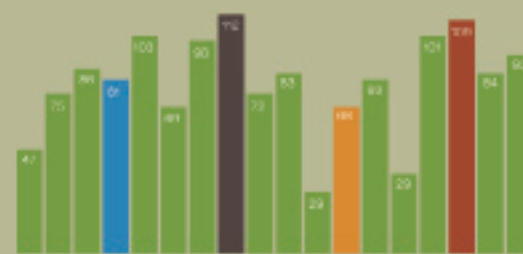
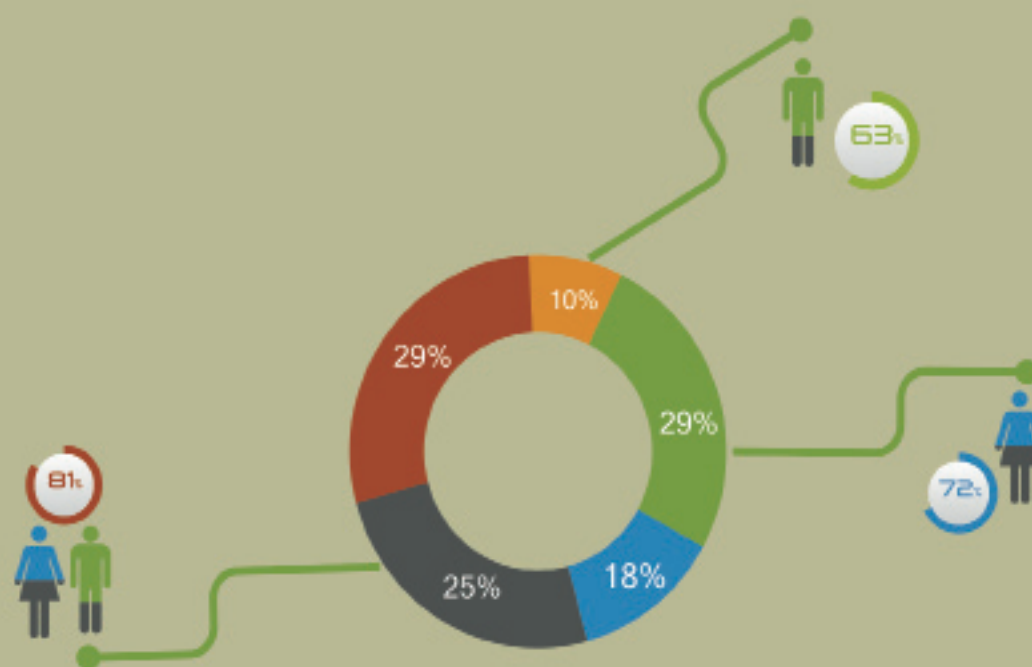
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Honoring Yemen's mothers

Story and photos by
Nadia Haddash

Many people spent March 21 devoted to a special lady – their mothers.

Restaurants, parks and malls were flooded with families celebrating the occasion.

Although Mother's Day is a foreign tradition that has only recently penetrated Yemen's holiday network, the number of those celebrating the day in Sana'a seems to be increasing every year, given the emergence of more shops offering consumer goods for mothers.



A small child said he invited his mother out to lunch at a restaurant in Sana'a on Mother's Day.



Stores usually offer discounts before the holiday to attract more customers.



Multiple events were held for mothers. Private schools booked venue halls and local parks to celebrate the day.



Local bakeries say sales were at an all time high this year.



Males and females alike wanted to bring home a treat for their moms. One bakery said there was a line out the door before they opened.



The Al-Malakia musical group celebrated Mother's Day at Yemen Mall by singing ballads for passing mothers.



Al-Sabeen Park was packed with families.



Popular gifts for mothers include makeup, jewelry and perfume bought at local malls.



شركة النقل البري الدولي
وعبر مكاتبها ..
.. أن تصفوكم

وتزوم بكم على ركب اسط ولها المحدث ورمالها المتطهه وعالي
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Movenpick Hotel 01 546666 Fax: 01 546000
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 Universal Hotels 01-440305/7-14
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Al-Watania Insurance (Y.S.C.)
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 Taiz 250029 Hodeidah 219941/4/6

Marib Insurance Sana'a: 206129/8/13 Aden: 255668 Taiz:240927/34 Hodeidah: 219545/8

Yemen Islamic Insurance Co. Sana'a 284193, 5 lines, Taiz: 258881, Aden: 244280

Yemen Insurance company Sana'a: 272806/272962/43, Aden: 247617 Taiz: 250345, Mukalla: 304292, Hodeidah: 261839/17

Aman Insurance 01-214093

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 Manarat Schools 01-410011

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 Ministry of Fisheries 01-268583
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 Ministry of Civil Service and Insurance 01-294579
 Ministry of Defence 01-276404
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 Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour 01-262809
 Ministry of Legal Affairs 01-402213
 Ministry of Public Health and Population 01-252211
 Ministry of Youth and Sports 01-472913
 Ministry of Industry and Trade 01-235462
 Ministry of Justice 01-236512
 Ministry of Tourism 01-220050
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 Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals 01-202309
 Ministry of Internal Affairs 01-289577
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 Ministry of Human Rights 01-444831
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 Ministry of Information 01-274008
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 Ministry of Transportation 01-2022257
 Ministry of Water and Environment 01-418289
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TRANSLATIONS

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 University of Applied and Social Science Sana'a: 412442 Fax: 412441, Aden: 234533 / 234960
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