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ترقبوا السحب اليوم
6 يونيو في مدينة إب



عرض كرت المفاجآت من سبافون لجميع مشتركى الدفع المسبق والفوترة

- أعد تعبئة خطك بـ كرت واحد (فئة 80 وحدة - إكسترا) خلال الشهر للدخول في سحبيات على 10 جوائز مالية قيمة كل جائزة 50,000 ريال شهريا.
- أعد تعبئة كرتين (فئة 80 وحدة - إكسترا) خلال الشهر للدخول في سحبيات على 3 جوائز مالية قيمة كل جائزة 500,000 ريال شهريا.
- أعد تعبئة ثلاثة كروت (فئة 80 وحدة - إكسترا) خلال الشهر للدخول في سحب على جائزة 1,000,000 ريال شهريا.
- ومفاجأة "العرض الكبرى" من سبافون سيارة بورش 2008 او فيراكروز 2009 او سانتاجي 2009 شهريا عند تعبئتك كرتين أو أكثر من (فئة 80 وحدة - إكسترا).

شروط المسابقة

- أن يكون الفائز بالجائزة هو مالك الخط المعتمد لدى الشركة من خلال بياناته وهويته الموجودة في نظام الاشتراك وبموجب عقد الاشتراك بالخدمة.
- يشترط صحة البيانات لجميع الفائزين ومطابقتها مع النظام الألي ويحق للشركة إلغاء أي جائزة ما لم يكن الفائز بالجائزة يحمل أوراقا قانونية تثبت شخصيته وملكيته للخط.
- يحق للشركة إعلان ونشر أسماء الفائزين في الصحف ووسائل الإعلام بما فيها الرسائل القصيرة المرسله من الشركة.
- تحدد الشركة فترة أسبوعين لاستلام الجائزة وذلك من تاريخ نشر أسماء الفائزين في الصحف. ويحق للشركة عمل وإجراء سحب آخر في نفس الشهر إذا لم يتم الاستلام والتسليم. ويتم الإعلان عن الفائزين حينها وتطبيق الأجراءات السابقة.
- إذا لم يتم استلام أو تسليم الجائزة لأي سبب من الأسباب تلغى الجائزة على الفائز الذي لم يستوفى الشروط أو لم يحضر لاستلامها. ويعاد السحب عليها مرة أخرى في موعد تحدد الشركة.
- تحتفظ الشركة بكافة حقوقها في التعديل أو الاضافة أو الالغاء بحسب مقتضيات الحاجة و ما تراه مناسبا...

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المشغل الأول و الأكبر للهاتف النقال في اليمن



Announcement Public Tender No. (5) of (2013)

Yemen Public Radio & TV Corp. announces its interest to announce its 100% government-financed tender No. (5) of (2013) for the following:

Purchasing, supplying installing, inspecting, authorizing, operating, ensuring and delivering an artesian pump alongside its supplements for the well of the Public Program Radio in Sana'a.

Candidates interested in participating in this tender shall 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: 00967-1-231184) (00967-1-230752).**

To receive Bidding Documents for an amount of (YR 15, 000 nonrefundable)

The deadline for selling Bidding Documents is Tuesday, June 25, 2013.

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

- 1- An unconditional Bank Guarantee for a lump sum amount of (YR325. 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 sales tax registration certificate
- 3- Copy of valid tax card
- 4- Copy of valid Insurance Certificate
- 5- Copy of valid Zakat Registration card
- 6- Copy of valid Trade Registration Card
- 7- Copy of valid Profession License

The deadline for receiving bids and opening envelopes is Sunday, June 30, 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 25 days starting from the day the announcement is first published.



Announcement Public Tender No. (7) of (2013)

Yemen Public Radio & TV Corp. announces its interest to announce its 100% government-financed tender No. (7) of (2013) for the following:

Purchasing, supplying, inspecting, authorizing, delivering and ensuring TV devices and equipment alongside their supplements for Aden Channel.

Candidates interested in participating in this tender shall 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: 00967-1-231184) (00967-1-230752).**

To receive Bidding Documents for an amount of (\$150 nonrefundable) and to receive the documents via post mail \$100 is added.

The deadline for selling Bidding Documents is Tuesday, June 25, 2013.

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

- 1- An unconditional Bank Guarantee for a lump sum amount of (\$23, 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 Registration and Classification certificate
- 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 Trade Registration Card
- 8- Copy of valid Profession License

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

The deadline for receiving bids and opening envelopes is Sunday, June 30, 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 25 days starting from the day the announcement is first published.

Advertisement: Call for Specialized Researchers on Child Friendly Social Sector Budget Assessment

The Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation (MoPIC) is pleased to announce its need for specialized researchers to conduct study on Child Friendly Social Sector Budget Assessment, which will be prepared under the guidance of MoPIC, and in close collaboration with the UNICEF Office in Sana'a. The following is the terms of reference and scope of work:

Background

Social protection is highlighted as a key priority in the Transitional Programme for Stabilization and Development 2012-2014. However, there is yet no strategic framework on social protection. One key pre-requisite is to conduct a social sector budget assessment, which focuses on children, which will feed into two key processes: the formulation process of the national social protection strategy; and the child friendly budgeting process. This is key in a country like Yemen, where over half of the population are children whom continue to suffer from poor nutrition, inadequate health and education services among other things. Therefore, placing children at the centre of the development planning will allow for sustainable development.

Objectives

- Examine the resources that government is allocating and spending on programmes that benefit children, and whether these programmes adequately reflect the needs of children.
- Identify the resources gaps and challenges facing the social spending. Also, identify how to maximize the efficiency and efficacy of existing expenditures
- Improve public expenditure management, and raise its efficiency
- Provide policymakers, implementers, legislators, and civil society, donors with the necessary information and analytical resource to consider the particular needs of children.

- Review the process of social sector budget to be institutionalized within future routine tasks of the government.

The Research Team Key Assignments

1. Map the budget process and stakeholders. The steps should include the following, but not limited:
 - Review of current legislations and policies related to central and governorate level budget.
 - Meet relevant officials to capture the budget processes.
 - Analyse budget process, transparency, efficiency, equitability, decentralization and disparity.
 - Include an investigation into what happens when the government does not provide the necessary social services for children.
2. Analyse the public budget in relation to child focus/sensitivity. The analyses should include the following, but not limited:
 - Review budget allocations and spending, and identify budget gaps
 - Analyze planned allocation versus expenditure
 - Analyze areas that have the highest impact on the lives of children
 - Examining the budgetary trade-offs involved in the reprioritization of government spending.

3. Highlight the following issues:

- Weak fiscal sustainability and social sector budget,
 - Impacts of new developments (2011) on social spending,
 - Linkage between the distribution of public resources among governorates and key social (children) indicators.
 - Needed resources to meet children rights and how it could be financed (financing options).
 - Fiscal decentralization and social budget.
4. Propose policy options, resource mobilisation, and allocations options to be considered in the future
 5. Facilitate dissemination workshops to present the results of the child friendly budget review assessment
 6. Incollaborationwiththeinternationalconsultant, develop a framework/tool for budget review suitable for the Yemeni budgeting context

Timeframe, Supervision, and Expected Deliverables:

The timeframe for preparing the study will consist of 6 months in total. Throughout the development of the study, the research team will report on progress to the steering committee on monthly basis or when required. Steering committee will comprise of key government officials from respective Ministries, and it will be instrumental in providing the appropriate government oversight and national ownership.

The Research Team will be responsible to deliver the following:

- Detailed schedule of activities, timeframe, workshops, and participation mechanisms including list of meetings with respective government officials
- Final and agreed conceptual and analytical framework for the study
- Draft and final inception report which include: methodology, availability of data sources, information gap analysis, outline of the study, detailed work plan
- Submit the comprehensive final draft of the study (soft and hard copies) in Arabic and English languages, which include executive summary in two languages (Arabic and English); as well as policy briefs

Qualifications/or specialized knowledge/ experience required:

- Master degree, preferably PhD in economics, public finance, or related field.
- At least 10 years of experience of working in the field of public finance, or related field.
- Previous experience of undertaking similar assignments.
- Knowledge of social budgeting and social policy.
- Proven experience in writing analytical papers and demonstrated ability to produce clear policy recommendations.
- Good working knowledge in both languages English and Arabic.

Researchers are invited to send their CVs to the Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation at the following e-mail (technical.mopic@gmail.com).

Deadline for receiving applications: June 15, 2013.

Houthi leader laid to rest



A crowd of hundreds of thousands gathered in the northern governorate of Sa'ada to attend the funeral of Hussein Badr Al-Dain Al-Houthi, the spiritual leader of the Zaidi Shia group, who was killed by state forces nine years ago. The remains of the rebel leader, and former member of Parliament, had been held by the government in Sana'a since his death in 2004 but were released in what some see as a reconciliatory gesture in light of the ongoing National Dialogue Conference. Turn to Page 2 for the full news.



Revolutionary youth refuse release: "All out or none"

Despite release orders, detainees opt to stay put

Nadia Al-Sakkaf and Samar Al-Ariqi

SANA'A June 6 — In fear that their fellow revolutionaries will be transferred to the Specialized Penalty Prosecution for terrorism, the 17 detained youth refused to go home on Wednesday night, although the now can after two years of imprisonment.

The General Attorney had decreed the release of 17 of the 22 detained youth on Wednesday, while the remaining five would be held and likely tried on charges of terrorism.

These five men told Yemen Times on that, unlike the other 17, they were not offered released because of confessions that they were forced to sign while imprisoned.

"They used all kinds of physical and emotional torture techniques and we signed anything the political security wanted us to sign," Ibrahim Al-Hamadi, one of the imprisoned youth, said.

President Abdu Rabbu Mansour Hadi ordered on May 13 of this year that the detained men be released, as they had spent around two years in jail without trial.

However, the General Attorney, Ali Ahmed Al-Awash, refused to comply until Wednesday, June 5 when he finally issued a release order for the 17 detainees.

However, the release order came with a condition before they were actually allowed out.

"We needed them to bring commercial guarantees that they would not flee the country and come to



Solidarity marches held on Wednesday morning called for the release of the prisoners, who have been held for two years and subject to torture.

questioning whenever we ask them to before they were actually released," said Hadi Eidhah head of the Specialized Penalty Prosecution.

Following the release order on Wednesday, the prisoners' relatives began searching for commercial guarantees, which are forms signed by a licensed business which ensures that that business takes responsibility for the newly-released prisoner.

At the last minute, the 17 youth decided to stay in solidarity with their friends and continue the hunger strike instead of walk out of the prison.

"Either all out or none," said lawyer and human rights activist Khalid Al-Anisi who has camped out inside the prison along with the detainees for the past week.

Minister of Human Rights Houria Mashour had visited the prison

earlier this week and threatened to join the prisoners in a hunger strike with they had started on May 24.

Her threat eventually made its way to Hadi, who renewed his order to release the detainees within 48 hours, which meant by the evening of Tuesday, June 4.

"The General Attorney has no right to detain them. He should abide by the law which states that if there is no proof against detainees they should be released," Mashour said earlier.

Articles 129, 191 and 523 of the Yemeni Criminal Procedures Law gives the General Attorney and prosecution a maximum of six months to hold detainees for investigations, Mashour pointed out. Beyond this, the detention is illegal according to the detainees' lawyer of Allawo Advocates Abdulrahman Barman.

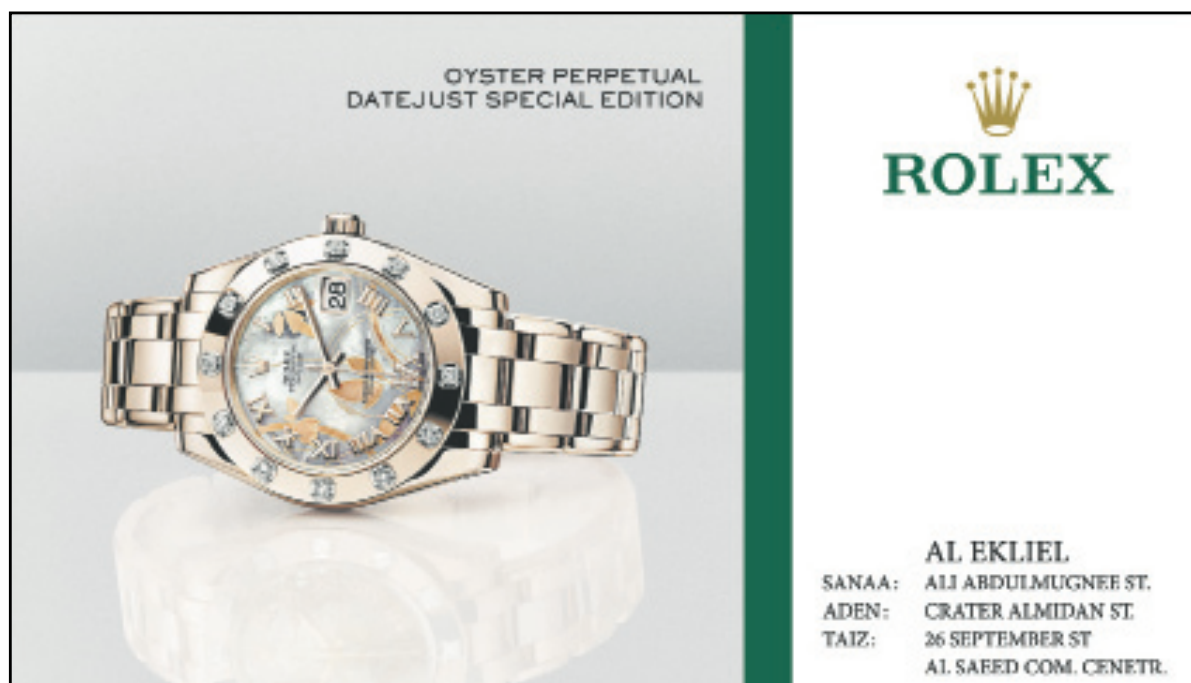
The detainees had gone on hun-

ger strike on May 24, and threatened earlier this week to refuse the IVs which sustain them if they are not released.

Since their threat to commit suicide by removing the IVs, the 22 detainees have been closely monitored by the prison authority and three of the revolutionary activists, including two of the National Dialogue Conference participants.

Other members of the NDC have been camping in protest at the prison yard since Saturday.

Prison warden brigade Mutahar Al-Shuibi said that three of the detainees had to be taken to the hospital for emergency care because of severe complications after one and half weeks of their hunger strike.



YT vision statement



"To make Yemen a good world citizen."

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



OUR OPINION

Illegal detention, torture and injustice

These three atrocious breaches of human rights are exercised in Yemen even today.

They used to be practiced much more in the past. That is perhaps the silver lining. But the story is that neither the abuse of power nor corrupt policing have been fixed.

I knew of torture cases in Yemeni prisons especially the Political Security Prison and have followed many since my youth, when my father would bring home pictures of tortured men as a part of his work as human rights defender.

I still remember crying for hours at the age of 14 after seeing pictures of a prisoner of political conscious. My father himself had been imprisoned many times and tortured. Everyone in Yemen seems to know his story, sometimes better than me.

I thought these were acts part of the past. I thought naively that in this era of nationwide change we as a new Yemen would not allow things like this to happen anymore.

I have just visited the Central Prison and talked at length with around 30 detainees, some of whom had been in detention for more than two years, with no case brought against them.

Of these, there is the special case of the 22 young men who were detained early in 2011 on grounds of supporting the revolution and attempting to topple the regime. One might think that since the regime has already been toppled and we have a new system now that not only should these 22 men be released but also made heroes.

Unfortunately this is not the case and it does not make sense.

The 22 young men were arrested in the first eight months of 2011, and some were sent directly to the Political Security Prison while others were first sent to the presidential prison—yes, there is a prison in the presidential palace—since they were members of the Special Guards or the Republican Guards who had defected and sided with the revolution.

The 22 youth were tortured and forced to confess, sometimes to crimes that happened before they were even born. They would be beaten, electrocuted, starved, deprived of basic health care, deprived of sleep, their finger nails would be removed and they would be hung by their arms for more than eight hours at a time. They would be allowed a bathroom break for only three minutes every 24 hours. While in the cell, they would have to urinate in the same bottle in which they were served their water.

There was also psychological torture. They would be blindfolded and cuffed and exposed to wild angry dogs a few centimeters from where they sat. They would sit for more than 18 hours waiting to be interrogated and tortured but then let back into the cell. Snakes would be thrown in their cell while they are handcuffed.

They would be told that the security would rape their wives and mothers or daughters, and come the next day describing how they did it. They would bring details of the detainees family to the extent that the youth would believe that it really happened.

When the youth were moved after around a year of detention in the Political Security Prison to the National Security, the type of torture became smarter.

The physical torture lessened and the emotional one was intensified. They tried to turn detainees against each other.

In fact, the National Security created fake newspapers in which the news was reporting that the revolution was over and that the champions of the revolution were exiled and that everything the youth had stood for had vanished.

In early 2013 these youth were moved to the Central Prison which they compare to the high end hotel chain and call it "the Movenpick" because the conditions there are much better. They are not tortured, the food is better and they get visitors.

The prison warden, who is one of the best and most constructive wardens the Central Prison has seen, has even encouraged the youth to teach other inmates English, computer applications and reading.

He has appointed some of the youth as heads of chambers and allowed them to tell their story to the media, Supreme Commission of Human Rights and anyone who would listen.

But the youth have had enough of this and two weeks ago they went on a hunger strike.

They were kept alive using IVs and with local and international pressure the president has finally decreed the release of 17 of them.

When I talked to them my heart was aching with sadness—but also filled with pride and hope. They have kept high spirits despite everything. Inside the prison they have formed an NGO, called Justice, which will defend all prisoners of political conscience.

They said the first thing they will do after they get out is to demand the freedom of all those who are still unjustly behind bars and bring to trial everyone responsible for keeping them there. I know they will go far. They deserve the utmost respect and support from us all.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

McCain's visit: Yemeni politicians react

Mohammed Al-Hassani

SANA'A, June 4, 2013 — Senator John McCain's visit to Yemen last week has raised some controversy—and speculation—among Yemeni politicians and analysts.

In his whirlwind visit, McCain met with President Abdu Rabu Mansur Hadi and announced his support for the National Dialogue Conference and the transitional period in Yemen.

McCain also visited the massive Al-Saleh Mosque and strolled the streets of Old Sana'a, shaking hands and taking pictures.

But Mohammed Al-Mansur, a leader of Al-Haq party, one of the Joint Meeting Parties, is suspicious about McCain's intentions in Yemen.

Al-Mansur said that McCain's visit was worrying because McCain supports the use of the use of military strikes "outside the framework of the international law."

Al-Mansur is also wary of Yemen becoming a site for what he calls "American adventurism."

Dr. Nabeel Al-Sharjbi, a crisis management specialist, speculates that McCain's visit had the specific purpose of laying out new rules

and plans for further drone strikes in Yemen.

Nabeel Al-Selwi, a human rights activists and head of Taiz Studies Center, questioned the validity of previous promises by the U.S. administration to release those Yemenis who are imprisoned in the Guantanamo Bay detention center.

The fact that in an interview with the Yemen Times, McCain was unable to set a clear timeframe for the prisoners' release, Al-Selwi says, casts doubts on whether those Yemeni prisoners will be headed home anytime soon.

Al-Qaeda steals government cars in Taiz

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

TAIZ, June 5 — In recent months, the theft of state vehicles has become a serious problem throughout the country and in this central governorate in particular, security officials said.

Brigadier Mohammed Al-Shaeri, the security manager of Taiz, said that in the past three months, five cars—bearing government license plates—were hijacked by members of Ansar Al-Sharia, an offshoot of Al-Qaeda.

The government plates, Al Shaeri said, allow the gangs to travel incognito, passing for government employees and passing freely through

checkpoints.

"These thieves aim to use the stolen cars in terrorist operations or to travel from one governorate to another," Al-Shaeri said.

The gangs are based between Al-Odain district of Ibb and Taiz, Al-Shaeri said.

State vehicles were targets in Taiz during the 2011 revolution, too Al-Shaeri said.

Out of five stolen government cars in Taiz, three were retrieved in cooperation with security authorities in Ibb and Dharmar as well as members of Parliament, Al-Shaeri said.

He added the perpetrators could resort to murder, citing the killing of Abduljabar Al-Qubalani who was

killed in Al-Hwaban on Friday while driving a car bearing a state registration plate, which belonged to one of his relatives, a government official.

Brigadier Saleh Al-Asbahi, a teaching staff member in the Military Academy, assessed that the country's fractured security situation has emboldened the gangs involved in car theft.

"There are no punitive measures for the car thieves. Even if the thief is captured, he is quickly released," Al-Asbahi said. "In this case, the government is the first to disobey the law."

The Security Information Center has recorded a total of 862 car thefts nationwide in 2012.

Houthi leader laid to rest

Photo and story by Ali Abulohoom

SA'ADA, June 6 — Hundreds of thousands gathered yesterday morning in Sa'ada to attend the funeral procession of Houthi leader Hussein Badr Al-Dain Al-Houthi, who was killed by government forces in 2004 during the first war waged between Houthis, who were fighting for regional sovereignty, and the state in this northern governorate.

The remains of the man many call the spiritual leader of this Zaidi Shia group had been held by the government in Sana'a for nine years before being finally released for burial.

Many are calling the much-delayed release of his remains a reconciliatory gesture in light of the ongoing National Dialogue Conference in Sana'a.

The teeming crowd in Sa'ada came from many different governorates to honor and celebrate the life and legacy of Al-Houthi.

This event was supposed to be attended by more than a hundred Houthi supporters from Hizbullah, Hamas and Iran, Saleh Habra a leading figure of the Houthis and their representative in the National Dialogue Conference, said.

"Preparations were made, the

planes were ready but last minute the president ordered Yemen's embassies abroad not to grant them visas," Habra said

Still, he said, some international supporters managed to come into the country and the others will hold similar, symbolic ceremonies in their own countries.

"We are very mad at the president and his instructions, it has affected our celebration and this will carry negative consequences for the dialogue," he added.

Saba, however, did acknowledge the security support provided by the Ministry of Interior to ensure the smooth running of the event.

Al-Houthis' supporters gathered in a remote area cleared for the occasion and chanted the group's well-known slogan: "Death to America, death to Israel, curse the Jews."

Abdulmalik Al-Houthi the current leader of the Houthis, or An-



International supporters from Hamas, Hizbullah and Iran were scheduled to attend but were denied visas.

sar Allah, and the brother of the deceased Houthi leader delivered a short speech in which he thanked the supporters gathered before him.

Hussein Al-Houthi's casket was buried 60 miles outside of the city of Sa'ada, in Maran district, in the same area where the rebel leader had been killed years before.

Mohammed Al-Abed a political analyst and member of the Houthis, said that the crowd gathered on Wednesday was a sign of the power and righteousness of the Houthis.

"His burial is a symbol for justice and freedom," he said.

NDC Update

The NDC Consensus Committee held its first operational meeting on Wednesday, including Nobel Peace Prize Winner Tawakul Karman, who had originally withdrawn from the conference.

The Consensus Committee approved the schedule for the mid-term or second general assembly for two weeks starting from Saturday June 8 until Wednesday, June 19.

The Southern Issue working group will be the last working group to be presented. The first report to be presented will be of the Independence of Special Institutions

and Special Issues.

The seating arrangement at the General Assembly will be in nine blocks for each working group. Speaking will be based on representatives of 16 political and social components in alphabetical order whereby each component has three speakers to present the component's view point at different intervals.

More than 260 participants—both men and women—of the NDC signed a condemnation statement to the president complaining that the percentage of women in the consensus committee is less than



the agreed percentage mentioned in the internal charter of the conference. There are six women among the 24 member committee which makes it 25% As agreed previously, there should be 30%. The G10 will hold its first meeting with the Consensus Committee on Thursday in order to congratulate conference members.



USAID announced on Monday that it will increase its funds for Yemen by an estimated \$20 million. A press release from the cultural attaché at the American embassy in Sana'a said on Monday that the new aid will support the "urgent needs of the national dialogue" and support the procurement of biometric voter registration kits. The funds will also go to support a young readers' program in schools. Of the total increase, \$8 million will be devoted to supporting Yemen's national education plan, known as "Education for All by 2015."

In the span of just three days, security authorities in Taiz governorate apprehended 50 individuals and confiscated 67 unlicensed firearms. Mohammed Al-Shaeri, the security manager of Taiz, said that this is part of a wider campaign that was launched last week. This comes following killing of a one Taiz soldier, Shawqi Abdu Thabet, on Monday. Al-Shaeri said that a suspect in the murder of Thabet has also been apprehended.

Members participating in the national campaign to preserve Old Sana'a—launched on Sunday—removed a recently-constructed third storey from a building in Al-Kharaz neighborhood, as the new construction was not in compliance with UNESCO standards. Saleem Al-Haimi, the executive deputy head of the campaign, said that cement and iron were used in this new construction and this is a violation of the historical character of the city.

Reporting by Nasser Al-Sakkaf

More clashes in Ghail Bawazeer

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

HADRMOUT June 6 — Armed clashes broke out in the city of Ghail Bawazeer between state forces and alleged Al-Qaeda members on Wednesday, leaving over ten people dead and others wounded, security officials said.

State forces had recently launched a campaign to combat Al-Qaeda forces which have become increasingly active in this coastal governorate.

"Over a dozen people were killed [in this recent attack] from both sides," Fahmi Mahroos, Security Manager of Hadrmout, said.

Mahroos said that Ghalib Mansour, the leader of a recently-launched military campaign against Al-Qaeda in the area, was likely killed in the confrontation, however his death has yet to be confirmed.

Security cars have been canvassing the streets of Ghail Bawazeer and locals and checkpoints are set up particularly in the areas of Al-Suda and Al-Qara, where believed Al-Qaeda forces may be active.

Last week, two high level government officers were assassinated in Hadrmout by other alleged Al-Qaeda forces.

Saeed Al-Jumahi, a Sana'a-based researcher, said that these Al-Qaeda groups likely came from Abyan governorate, where state forces have previously launched aggressive campaigns to rid the area of the terrorist group.

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نادي ضباط الشرطة

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جميع موظفي مؤسسة يمن تايمز

Humor: Yemen's 'Ministry of Corruption'

Afrah Nasser

With the motto "keep calm and corrupt everything," Yemen's government establishes for the first time ever in its history—and in any other country's history—a Ministry of Corruption.

The decision didn't come as a surprise since the Yemeni government enjoys a long history in conducting corruption. The Ministry of Corruption aims to be the Government's lead advisor on the corrupt system, shaping direction for corrupt offices and politicians.

The ministry will concern itself on all matters related to corruption, including money laundering, bribing,

the insufficiency in building essential infrastructure as corrupt leaders skim funds, dirty taxation, stealing estate lands and—of course—the utter lack of accountability. But that's not all. On top of that, the ministry will launch a national coaching campaign throughout the country to introduce citizens to this fascinating sustainable source of income.

The process of establishing the ministry was not easy. There were many applicants. When the government made an open call for Yemeni politicians to apply and fill in the positions, it was amazing, yet not surprising, that they received a huge number of applicants. Politicians poured in their requests to join the Ministry of Corruption. The ministry promises to perform very well

and ensures that each of its staff gets richer, more influential and more corrupt.

The establishment of the ministry comes in the wake of Yemen's uprising and the increasing opportunities for corruption in the country's national treasury which is almost becoming empty.

The exploitation on the money aid given for wounded protesters during the uprising and the crazy amount of money given to create Yemen's National Dialogue are just a few examples of the increasing, recent opportunities to corrupt. Needless to say, Yemen's government has always mastered corrupting international aid given for America's "war on terror," in which it was used, instead of eradicating terrorist groups, to

empower army divisions that would eventually perform an efficient crackdown on the people.

Politicians in Yemen were becoming stressed because there were increasing matters to corrupt and they were tired of running from one ministry to another. Establishing the Ministry of Corruption was much-needed and the corruption process had to be more efficient. Plus, as the citizens were becoming poorer and the unemployment rate hit the sky, they were delighted to see transparency in Yemen's unity government. Now, finally, citizens can know exactly where to find corrupt politicians.

Citizens won't only enjoy more transparency, but they'll also have free coaching lessons on the "how-to-corrupt" skills. One of the ser-

vices that the ministry will perform is to give coaching lessons to citizens throughout the country on everything related to corruption, since it's Yemen's most sustainable method for an income.

Overall, the citizens were very happy about establishing the ministry's transparency and the fact that they'll receive skillful training on how to be corrupt, but efficient in their corruption. Nevertheless a huge number of Yemeni citizens already do that, especially the ones who have, say, \$200 salary per a month and manage to feed a family consisted of 12 members with that, the citizens expressed great deal of content to receive the skillful training.

Ousted president Ali Abdullah Saleh was the mastermind behind

the establishment, given the fact that he is the most experienced person in the country's eve history. At the moment, out of his 33-years experience, Saleh's giving intensive training to president Hadi on how to give away influential political positions to his relatives, with an absolute disregard to their competency. President Hadi has already planted a number of his relatives in ministries, governmental offices, banks, and so on.

At the moment, it's not clear whether the ministry will exist for a long time or not. Corrupt politicians seem already to be stealing the funds allocated for maintaining the ministry.

Afrah Nasser is a freelance journalist and blogger.

Planes piloted by 'the devil'

Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Maqaleh

Carelessly and provocatively, the "blind warplanes," or drones, are still throwing tons of explosives on inhabitants and their houses under feeble pretexts.

This is happening not only in our country but also in several places where it is no longer suitable to live in after having been corrupted by the venom of political and economic interests, for which everything is being justified—even even the killing of innocent people.

What makes us quite optimistic is that we aren't the only ones to complain of these devil-led warplanes after human beings abandoned them, particularly following the accurate statistics which have proved the mistakes of such planes are over 80 percent—that is, they hit only ten percent of the targeted ones and the rest 80 percent are untargeted victims.

This is a brutal crime, a violation of both law and conscience.

Now it's clear that the people of the Third World—where drones carry out their savage tasks—aren't the only ones to fear these remote-controlled

warplanes, rather the panic has spread and the hazards these warplanes pose threaten people worldwide, including the U.S., where some citizens began to strongly oppose and reject these attacks. The long speech one of the prominent Republicans has delivered in the Congress, condemning and warning of the drone attacks' consequences, was remarkable and dramatic. It's said this man is a prominent candidate for presidency and that the speech he delivered may give him a leg up in the next election. But the most interesting thing to note here is that the world has started to realize the

hazards of using drones which drop bombs indiscriminately, even hitting cows and trees. We are against all kinds of killing either on land or from the air without investigation and indictment.

We are also against these murderous and destructive creations and against the wicked ability to hit any person on the earth under any allegations in order to achieve an illegal aim—to terrify innocent people.

In the past, Yemenis used to admirably raise their eyes to the sky whenever they would hear the sound of a plane to see it fluttering in the air like

a large bird. They would admire this scientific accomplishment that made air travel possible, shortened distances, and seemed to make the dreams of human beings come true.

Now, they hide or protect themselves, taking shelter near a rock or wall when they hear a plane.

It's neither surprising nor strange for us to hear that Zionists organizations manufacture these dangerous warplanes. This proves the Zionist leaders' intention to use the latest forms of terrorism and murder, either on land or on the air.

Human beings will have to protect

themselves and oppose whatever terrifies them and confine them within their fears.

In this country, we should remember that using fire to put out fire is useless. We realized, far back in history, that we must find other ways to end fires and solve problems—with dialogue, by using reason, and honoring truth and justice rather than power and arrogance.

Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Maqaleh is a poet and former Chancellor at Sana'a University. Translated from the Arabic by Bassam Al-Khameri

REPUBLIC OF YEMEN MINISTRY OF ELECTRICITY AND ENERGY PUBLIC ELECTRICITY CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL TENDER ANNOUNCEMENT ADEN 150 MW HFO/GAS POWER STATIONS

The Public Electricity Corporation (PEC) announces all local & Internationally qualified specialized and experienced companies, participate in tender no. (60) for the year 2013, to perform installation of 150 MW HFO/Gas Power Stations, at two sites in two lots, which will be funded from the Government of Republic of Yemen

Interested candidates should submit a written application during office hours to the following address:

Ministry of Electricity and Energy
Public Electricity Corporation (PEC)
P.O. Box No.178
Airport Road, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
Attn: PEC Managing Director
General Procurement Dept.
3rd Floor, Tenders Management.
Fax: 00967 - 1 - 328151
Tel: 00967 - 1 - 329050

- Tender Documents can be obtained for a non-refundable fee of 500 USD
- The deadline for the purchase of Tender Documents is 17/07/2013 .
- Tenders shall be submitted in a red-waxed sealed envelope to the address indicated above, marked with the name of the Entity, project name, tender number, and the name of the tenderer, together the following documents:

1. A bank guarantee as per the enclosed format in the Tender Documents for a lump-sum amounts, as follows:

- For lot-1, (1,500,000) US\$ in word one-million and five-hundred thousand US\$
- For lot-2, (2,400,000)US\$ in word two-million and four-hundred thousand US\$

Or certified cheques, valid for a period of hundred and eighty days (180) days from the date of the opening of envelopes A copy of the Tender Bond shall accompany each «Copy» of the Tender.

- A copy of valid registration and classification certificates.
- A copy of valid sales tax certificate + tax card.
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- A Copy of practicing license.

- Foreign companies are excluded from providing certificates, licenses and cards referred to above, and shall be required only to provide legal documents of eligibility issued by country of origin of these companies
- The deadline for receipt of tenders and opening of envelopes is at (12:30 PM) hours on Monday 22/07/2013 , Tenders received after this deadline shall not be accepted and shall be returned unopened to the sender.
- The opening of envelopes shall be at (01:00 PM) on Monday corresponding to 22/07/2013 in the address indicated above, in the presence of tenderers or their duly authorized representatives.
- Interested tenderers can obtain information about Tender Documents before payment during office hours for the period of validity allowed for the sale of Tender Documents for (40) days from the date of publication of the first announcement.

The Prequalification Document will be put out on the PEC website (www.pec.com.ye)

الجمهورية اليمنية
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على الشركات الراغبة في المشاركة في المناقصة تقديم طلباتهم الخطية أثناء ساعات العمل الرسمية الى العنوان التالي:-

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- وثيقة المناقصة يمكن الحصول عليها مقابل رسوم بمبلغ وقدره (500 دولار أمريكي) لاترد .
- آخر يوم لبيع وثيقة المناقصة هو تاريخ 17/7/2013 م .

تقدم العطاءات في مظاريف مغلقة ومختومة بالشمع الاحمر الى العنوان المحدد أعلاه مكتوب عليها عنوان واسم المشروع، رقم المناقصة، اسم مقدم العطاء مصحوباً بالوثائق التالية :-

- ضمان بنكي بحسب النموذج المرفق في الوثيقة بمبلغ مقطوع وقدره (1.500.000) دولار أمريكي للمجموعة الأولى صالح لمدة 180 يوم من تاريخ فتح المظاريف أو شيك مقبول الدفع .
- ضمان بنكي بحسب النموذج المرفق في الوثيقة بمبلغ مقطوع وقدره (2.400.000) دولار أمريكي للمجموعة الثانية صالح لمدة 180 يوم من تاريخ فتح المظاريف أو شيك مقبول الدفع .
- صورة من الضمانة البنكية يجب أن ترفق مع النسخ المقدمة من العطاء .
- صورة من شهادة التسجيل والتصنيف سارية المفعول .
- صورة من شهادة ضريبة المبيعات + البطاقة الضريبية
- صورة من البطاقة التأمينية + البطاقة الزكوية .
- صورة من ترخيص مزاوله المهنة .

تستثنى الشركات الأجنبية من تقديم الشهادت والبطانق المشار إليها أعلاه ومطلوب فقط تقديم وثائق الأهلية الصادرة من بلد المنشأ للشركات الأجنبية .

آخر موعد لإستلام العطاءات وفتح المظاريف هو الساعة الواحدة ظهراً الموافق 22/7/2013 م .

يمكن للراغبين في المشاركة الإطلاع على وثائق المناقصة أثناء ساعات الدوام الرسمي في العنوان المذكور أعلاه خلال (40) يوم من تاريخ الاعلان أو الإطلاع عليها عبر الموقع الإلكتروني للمؤسسة (WWW.PEC.COM.YE) .

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Displacement, trauma in northern Yemen

IRIN
First Published May 27

Travelling through northern Yemen, the scars of a decade of internal conflict abound - bullet-pocked store fronts, bombed out homes, abandoned villages.

On the roads in Sa'ada Governorate on the border with Saudi Arabia, travel is slowed by repeated checkpoints manned by the military, local militia or fighters from the opposition Houthi movement, a Shia (Zaydi) group in a country with a Sunni majority.

Less visible wounds come to light in the crowded camps and homes for the at least 300,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs). Many complain of nightmares, panic attacks, despondency and other debilitating psychological afflictions from the fighting, says Basel Mousa, who works for the UN Refugee Agency in Haradh, close to the border.

"I've seen a particularly worrisome trend in child IDPs expressing their untreated trauma through aggression."

Arab Spring protests in 2011 shifted north Yemen's political-military landscape, but conditions for IDPs have largely stagnated. The destruction of so much of the region's physical and social infrastructure, and the continuing sectarian and tribal violence mean most have not yet returned.

Displaced in the capital

In the capital Sana'a, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) is assisting about 15,000 IDPs, many of them with special needs, who live in low-income suburbs around the capital.

Forty-three-year-old Mohammad (not his real name), and his wife and five children, fled Harf Sufyan District in Amran Governorate, north of Sana'a, when an aerial bombardment destroyed their home and killed several family members during the sixth Sa'ada war in 2010.

ADRA referred Mohammad to al-Amel Psychiatric Hospital in Sana'a, where he was diagnosed with depression and obsessive compulsive behaviour related to his traumatic experiences in the conflict.

"When he arrived [in Sana'a], he was convinced that everyone was spying on him," said Mohammad's psycho-social counsellor at ADRA, who wished to remain anonymous.

"He's better now because Sana'a is getting more stable, but he still feels like an outsider. It's difficult enough to find a job in Sana'a if you are Sana'ani. Because he's from Sa'ada, no one will consider hiring him," he said.

To generate income, Mohammad sells part of the food rations he and his family receive from a joint WFP-Islamic Relief assistance programme. Lately he has not earned enough to cover hospital costs associated with shrapnel lodged in the back of his head from an explosion in Harf Sufyan, nor those of his 10-year-old daughter who suffers from severe physical and mental handicaps, including epilepsy.

"He doesn't have 50 rials [25 US cents] for a bus ride to the hospital, so he's stopped going," said his psycho-social counsellor. "As head of the household with no way to support his family, the pressures of life are building."

Asked what his plans are for the future, Mohammad said: "If things get better, we're definitely going back to Harf Sufyan. But the Houthis brought preconditions to the National Dialogue. I'm not optimistic."

Many Yemenis hope the National Dialogue conference, which got under way in mid-March, will be able to resolve many of the country's most divisive issues including southern separatism and bringing peace and stability to the north.

For six years starting in 2004, ex-Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh's autocratic regime in Sana'a fought Houthi rebels in and around the fertile Sa'ada Governorate.

But instead of conquering or even weakening Houthi power, the six consecutive wars ended with the tumultuous 2011 Arab Spring uprisings that led to the overthrow of the ruling regime.

The Houthi opposition movement consolidated control of its isolated northern enclave and established footholds in urban Sana'a and Taiz to the south.

"Before the revolution, it was unheard of to openly identify with Houthis. Now, Houthi influence is everywhere," said a local humanitarian worker in Sana'a.

Amel's family

Forty-year-old widow Amel, not her real name, and her five children abandoned their home in Sa'ada's central al-Saфра District during the sixth Sa'ada war when her husband was killed by gunfire while farming their plot of land.

With no vocational skills, Amel has taken to collecting plastic bottles for resale, something which pays about 200 rial (US\$1) for each full gunny sack.

For almost four years the six of them have lived in a one-room cinderblock structure with no windows. Rainstorms flood its dirt floors and soak their belongings.

Amel's teenage daughter Haloud suffered severe trauma as a result of the conflict. "There were constant air raids. Haloud saw a lot of death," Amel told IRIN. "She rarely eats or sleeps, and without notice will run into the street crying and screaming."

ADRA referred Haloud's case to a psychiatrist at al-Amel Hospital, where she was diagnosed with "mental retardation" and "epilepsy". Amel can't always afford the medication prescribed for Haloud's conditions.

"I'm fighting every day for my daughters so they can study and stay in school," said Amel, thrusting her hands in the air.

Amel's son, the eldest of four siblings, refuses to attend school. "He



State forces waged a series of wars in Sa'ada over the last decade. The area is still reeling from the conflict.

chooses to go out in the street with his friends because of the war and the social situation here. He says he will kill himself one day."

Of late, Amel says their situation has improved because she has been able to purchase Haloud's medications more regularly.

Regarding the option of returning to Sa'ada, Amel said: "That's not an option. What is there to go back to? The only solution is to stay here and survive. I'll fight to the death for them," she said pointing to her daughters.

Limited resources

While Yemen's overall IDP figures have declined by more than 100,000 since 2011 when roughly 463,000 sought temporary refuge around the country, progress has been lopsided and resource flows disproportionate.

The military expulsion of al-Qaeda groups last summer in Abyan and neighbouring governorates in the south paved the way for the return of 143,187 returnees, but in the north only 36,845 IDPs returned to Sa'ada.

"I'm fighting every day for my

daughters so they can study and stay in school", Amel, IDP in Sana'a

Of the quarter of a million people displaced by the conflict in the north, most are in Sa'ada and Hajjah governorates.

But despite the humanitarian needs in Yemen, donor money has fallen short of requirements, in part, because of needs elsewhere in the region with the crisis in Syria. This year's Consolidated Appeal for \$716 million, has so far only received \$196 million (27.3 percent).

Some of the mental health complaints have lessened with time. Abdullah Salem from the World Health Organization, co-chair of the health cluster working group in Haradh (Hajjah Governorate, northwestern Yemen), reports that since starting a mental health programme there in 2010 after the sixth Sa'ada war ended with a ceasefire, the overall caseload of patients has decreased from around 450 per month to 120-200.

"The situation is better than before," Salem said, "because of the coordination of organizations now providing psycho-social and mental support."

"A lot of people come to the clinic just to talk to someone, and this is healing," adds Moussa.

Even so, health officials say there remain thousands of IDPs who need mental health care.

The lack of funding and a clear strategy for a sustainable solution are the main reasons the northern IDP crisis is "protracted", according to Moussa.

"Generally, economic opportunities are absent. What we need is capacity and support-building projects, reintegration activities, assistance in the rebuilding of properties, and grassroots initiatives like helping farmers get seeds and tools they lost during the wars," he said.

Additional funding and a comprehensive, integrated humanitarian strategy will almost certainly require broader political stability in order to produce sustainable solutions.

Until National Dialogue negotiations are concluded, the government's current policy is to focus on seeing the displaced returned to the north, though many are far from ready to go back.



Announcement Public Tender No. (9) of (2013)

Yemen Public Radio & TV Corp. announces its interest to announce its 100% government-financed tender No. (9) of (2013) for the following:

Purchasing, supplying and ensuring a (300) watt transmitter alongside its supplements for Socotra Local Radio.

Candidates interested in participating in this tender shall 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: 00967-1-231184) (00967-1-230752).**

To receive Bidding Documents for an amount of YR10, 000 nonrefundable) and to receive the documents via post mail \$100 is added.

The deadline for selling Bidding Documents is Tuesday, June 25, 2013.

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

- 1- An unconditional Bank Guarantee for a lump sum amount of (\$500) 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 sales tax registration certificate
- 3- Copy of valid tax card
- 4- Copy of valid Insurance Certificate
- 5- Copy of valid Zakat Registration card
- 6- Copy of valid Trade Registration Card
- 7- Copy of valid Profession License

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

The deadline for receiving bids and opening envelopes is Sunday, June 30, 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 25 days starting from the day the announcement is first published.

Job Vacancy



Manarat Sana'a International School and Kindergarten (MSIS) was established in 2006 to help fulfil the demand for high-quality private educational programs. We aim to provide a well-balanced and comprehensive program as per international standards within a safe, caring and supportive environment. This will facilitate students to achieve their full potential and cultivate life-long self-learning skills, respecting culture and heritage, using modern technology and state of the art techniques; this is done in partnership with families in particular and society at large.

Therefore, (MSIS) is seeking qualified candidates School Principal to fill the position.

Job title: School Principal
Location: Sana'a
Deadline: 20/6/2013

The Principal should be able to demonstrate the ability to develop a shared vision within the school and with families, which inspires and motivates pupils, staff and all other members of the school community as well as families. This vision should include core educational values, moral purpose and be inclusive of all stakeholders' beliefs and values.

Duties and Responsibilities

- A) Strategic Direction and Development of the School.**
To work with Board of Directors (BOD) to develop a strategic view for the school in its community and analyse and plan for the future needs and further development of the school within the local, national and international context.
- B) Leading and Teaching**
To work with Board of Directors (BOD) to secure and sustain effective teaching and learning throughout the school and to monitor and evaluate the quality of teaching and standards of pupils' achievement, using benchmarks and setting targets for improvement.
- C) Leading and Managing Staff.**
To lead, motivate, support, challenge and develop staff with maximise the contribution of staff to improve the quality of education provided and standards achieved and ensure that constructive working relationships are formed between staff and pupils.
- D) Efficient and effective deployment of staff and resources**
To deploy people and resources efficiently and effectively to meet specific objectives in line with the school's strategic plan and financial effectively in order to improve the quality of education provided.
- E) Accountability**
To be accountable for the efficiency and effectiveness of the school to Board of Directors (BOD) and others, including pupils, parents, staff, local employers and the com-

- F) Strengthening Community**
To ensure learning experiences for pupils are linked into and integrated with the wider community and seek opportunities to invite parents and organisations into the school to enhance and enrich the school and its value to the wider community.

PERSONAL SPECIFICATION

Qualifications

1. Master or Bachelor Degree in education or school management.
2. Previous vocational/professional experience in a field other than class teaching.
3. Fluency in Arabic & English both spoken and written - TOEFL Score of 500 or above.

Experience

1. Experience of successful leadership in education.
2. Primary teaching experience
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Coroners resign from forensic department

Samar Qaed

The forensic department in the General Prosecutor's office opened 20 years ago. Then, it was seen as the first step towards establishing an independent forensic authority under the Ministry of Justice.

Skilled coroners would use the most up-to-date equipment and techniques to work with investigators and doctors, to determine the cause and circumstances of a person's death.

But, it seems today, things have come to a standstill.

According to a research conducted in March of 2013 by the Yemeni Doctors and Pharmacists' Syndicate, for every one million people, there should be ten coroners.

According to the most recent census, Yemen's population now numbers over 23 million.

Following the syndicate's research, this would mean that to accommodate Yemen's population, the country needs 250 coroners.

Today, there are only 3.

Forensics is taught in Yemeni universities, but there is no major offered in this specialization. Most coroners learn their skills in the field.

Back in January, there were seven

coroners working in Yemen—still a small number.

Four of those coroners who work for the General Prosecutor felt like their skill levels were not increasing. They worried that they wouldn't be able to do their jobs well.

In January they demanded training and in April, they submitted their resignations.

A month later, to the coroners' surprise, the General Prosecutor accepted their resignation and hired four new coroners, fresh graduates from university.

They hadn't expected the prosecutor's office to dismiss their demands.

Fathi Al-Nabhani was one of the

basic equipment, he says.

"We only had gloves and the scalpel to use in detection."

Al-Nabhani says that all they wanted was for the General Prosecutor's to invest more time and money into their department. "Our demands aimed to step up the effectiveness of the forensic department," he said.

Right now, Yemen has only three coroners. One is in Aden, one in Taiz and the third is in Sana'a.

Marwan Al-Sibri is also one of those coroners who submitted his resignation and has since been replaced by a young graduate.

Al-Sibri worries that since their resignation, forensic investigations have come to a halt across the country.

The forensic department in Taiz reported that 100 corpses have started to decompose in the morgues of the state-run hospitals.

The one doctor in Taiz, the department said, is flooded with work.

Al-Sibri began working as a coroner in 2007. "After accepting

our resignations, the coroner in Taiz was brought to Sana'a to work here," he said. "Bodies accumulated in Taiz."

Abdu Malhi, the forensic doctor in Taiz, verified Al-Sibri's story. The General Prosecutor's office



Four coroners took issue with the conditions of facilities. "We only had gloves and scalpels to use," one said.

stands behind their decision. The four coroners, the office said, were making unreasonably high demands.

"[We have] a specific budget. We cannot offer more," Hameed Basha, the general manager of the General Prosecutor's office, said. "When the ministry of higher education specifies scholarships for the general prosecutor's office, they will be given."

"But they were impatient," Basha said.

The four new coroners who were recruited by the forensic department are currently undergoing training.

The forensic department will resume its work in the coming weeks, Basha promised.

HOOD Organization for Defend-

ing Rights and Freedoms, a local human rights organization, expressed its concern about the slow resolution of this issue.

Coroners play an essential role in the resolution of criminal cases.

Abdulrahman Barman, a lawyer from HOOD said is worried that the current staff members at the forensic department of the General Prosecutor are unskilled.

"We wanted a new, experienced staff. Unfortunately, the general prosecutor's office appointed these fresh graduates."

Nearly 3,000 recorded cases were presented to Sana'a's forensic department in 2012. The majority of the cases had to do with determining the forensic details in cases of murder and rape.

Barman believes that these coro-

ners are within their right to ask for more training and better equipment.

The Yemeni Doctors and Pharmacists' Syndicate expressed their solidarity with the four coroners.

HOOD Organization is in the middle of negotiations on behalf of the coroners. But, Barman notes, this is also for the sake of the public. Yemen's judicial apparatus, already under stress because of the fragile situation of the country following the uprisings of 2011, cannot take another hit like this.

"Many families have been affected by this," Barman says. "Some of them have dead relatives in the morgues and others have children behind the bars. A forensic report could release a person or could lead him to the gallows."



Abdulrab Al-Ariqi, Abdulkareem Al-Helami, Fathi Al-Nabhani and Marwan Al Sabri have all stepped down from their positions.

four coroners who submitted their resignations. "We could not deal with cases we received on a daily basis," he said.

Instead of being stocked with hi-tech machinery for forensic investigations, their offices lacked all but

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“A home without guns is like a fruitless tree” Yemen’s culture of weapons

Ali Abulohoom

In Yemen, a weapon is a symbol of manhood, power and pride.

Traditionally, it was just the curved dagger, the jambiya, that held this significant position, a symbol of virility and strength.

But in the last hundred years, rifles and automatic weapons have come also to carry this same esteem.

In particular, guns have come to play an important role during certain celebrations, like weddings.

But at what cost? Nineteen-year-old Yahia Al-Barh has been in Al-Thawra hospital for a month now after catching a stray bullet to the lung.

Yahia wasn't in a fight or involved in any violent clashes. He was just attending a friend's wedding.

Originally from Taiz, Al-Barh now lives in Sana'a. He says that tribesmen in Sana'a are known for carrying weapons wherever they go, not like Taiz, a city to the south of Sana'a.

Al-Barh remembers the wedding night. It was festive and people were dancing and firing off guns into the air.

Most of the men held their guns high in their hands and let off shots into the night sky. But one 15-year-old child was having a hard time handling the heavy Kalashnikov rifle that he held in his two hands.

The gun slipped off the boy's shoulder, Al-Barh recalls and hit him in the chest.

Al-Barh's brother sits with him at the hospital never attend another wedding where guns are fired in Sana'a," he says.

Guns first entered Yemen through colonial trade, dating back to the Ottoman entry into Yemen in the mid-16th century.

British colonization of the South of the country, and later Egyptian and Russian attempts to control—in varying degrees—parts of the country meant that foreign powers brought with them their own interests, funding and weapons.

In the large rural swaths of the country, local, tribal law often-times holds more weight than state



What makes you a man? Two friends walk down a Sana'a street, Klashnikovs slung over their shoulders. Throughout the country, weapons are a sign of prestige and a marker of manhood.

power.

In 1992, a law was passed with the intention of regulating the carrying of fire arms and ammunition. This law allowed for weapons to be carried in major cities, including Sana'a, as long as they were registered.

Dr. Mohammed Al-Qaedi, Director of the General Relationships at the Interior Ministry, says there has been a noticeable increase in weapons use in the capital following the 2011 uprisings.

The protests and the armed clashes that took place within the main cities—largely between state forces and military brigades which defected—led to the further proliferation of arms throughout the country.

Al-Qaedi says that some Yemenis have taken advantage of the state's weakened situation to use those

weapons they may already have had inside their homes. He attributed the resurgence of weapons-use to the fragile state of the country following the crises of 2011.

The uprisings created a “security vacuum,” Al-Qaedi said.

Dr. Omar Abdulkareem, director of Sana'a Security Department, said since the 2011 revolution erupted, Sana'a was divided into two parts: the first defected from the regime and the second staunch supporters of the former-president.

Weapons—varying from pistols to rocket launchers to missiles—appeared in Sana'a as well as other cities.

These weapons came via military camps or arms deals and were later distributed on the streets by different parties, hoping to further boost their armed presence and supporters during the revolution.

The clashes that took place between numerous conflicted parties, including the state, in Sana'a, Taiz and other governorates during the past two years brought back the tradition of using weapons in weddings.

The murder of two youth, Khaled Al-Khateeb, 21, and Jafar Aman, 20, on May 15 in Sana'a resident became very worried.

The two young men were passing by the wedding of a prominent sheikh's granddaughter, where when they were shot dead by one of the bride's relatives as their car came near the wedding procession.

Al-Qaedi asserted that the Ministry of Interior has never conducted an official study about weapons proliferation in Yemen because it's difficult to know how many weapons are possessed by people. By some estimates, there are around

60 million arms in Yemen.

Since President Abdu Rabu Mansur Hadi was elected in February, the state has been trying hard to control this phenomenon. Security procedures have increased throughout the capital—especially in light of the reconciliatory National Dialogue Conference, which was in March.

Still, the sharp crack of celebratory gunfire still sounds almost every weekend, as weddings are held throughout the city.

Certain traditions are hard to shake.

Sheikh Mohammed Al-Ezi Salah, a tribal leader of Ibb governorate, said that for him the carrying a weapon has is a “Yemeni tradition” which he has no intention of letting go of.

“A home without guns is like a fruitless tree,” he says.



The Jambiya, is the ornately decorated, traditional short dagger worn by Yemeni men.



Small, handheld pistols—especially ones like this government issued weapon—can be found in many homes.



The Russian-made Kalashnikov is a classic, much-prized weapon in Yemen.



More dangerous, long-distance weapons like the bazooka have also spread throughout the country, especially following the defection of different military wings during the uprising of 2011.

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Institutional Reforms in Yemen

**Gamal Gasim and
Dennis Patterson
For the Yemen Times**

After the unification of North and South Yemen in May 1990, the country has embraced a semi-presidential system where since then three parliamentary and presidential elections were held. The amended constitution of 1994, which was ratified after the end of the Civil War, allowed former President Saleh to strengthen his party's control over the executive branch of government.

No significant institutional change has taken place since 1994, except for the constitutional amendment of 2001, which extended the term of office for both parliament members, from a four-year to a five-year term, and for the president from a five-year to seven-year term.

However, no parliamentary elections were held since 2003 because of a political compromise between former President Saleh and the opposition coalition of the Joint Meeting Parties (JMPs) making Yemen's existing parliament members serve now for more than nine years.

As a result of the Gulf Initiative, which was brokered by the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) to prevent a total civil war in the country, Yemen's key actors—including Saleh and the JMPs—were able to strike a political deal which helped instigate a two-year transitional period in which profound political and institutional reforms are anticipated to take place.

Many analysts have argued that in 1990 Yemen had a hasty and

understudied unification plan. This plan did not lead to the building of a unified military and concomitant government institutions. Both North and South Yemen kept their respective militaries almost separate until the outbreak of the Civil War of 1994.

The defeat of the Yemen Socialist Party (YSP) in that brief, brutal war, weakened the country's already vulnerable political institutions, which contributed to Yemen entering a new era with increased authoritarian power to former president Saleh. This increase occurred until the uprising here in early 2011 which ended Saleh's three decades of rule.

The political and economic ramifications of the 1994 Civil War led to the rise of the Southern Movement, or Hirak which called

The unification period from 1990 to 2011 did not help in building a united, modern state in the country.

for the deconstruction of the unification of North and South Yemen and the return to pre-May 1990 status quo.

Advocates of the separation of the South referred to the Sudanese experience as a model to solve the Southern question.

After signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, or CPA, of Sudan in 2005, a political referendum was held in 2011 where Sudanese southerners decided to establish their own independent state. As a result of this, the Republic of South Sudan became the youngest nation to join the United Nations in the last two years.

The irony of separation, however, is that it did not bring peace between the two signatories of the CPA because of their unsolved political issues and persistent political mistrust. Recent military tensions and hostilities between North and South Sudan demonstrated that separation in the presence of unsolved security, economic, and border issues may not help end political conflict within and between such states.

North and South Yemen had their share of political conflict and military disputes before the unification of 1990. The unification period from 1990 to 2011 did not help in building a united, modern state in the country.

The separation of the South at this juncture could be the beginning of a long series of military and civilian conflicts within and between the North and the South.

The geopolitical context within which the Republic of Yemen was founded in May 1990 must also be taken into account as this continues to affect the overall political and economic stability of Yemen.

The Republic of Yemen was established when the world and the Middle East were witnessing unparalleled global and regional changes in their respective security arrangements. The former Soviet Union had just begun its peaceful free-fall and unanticipated demise, and in fewer than three months from the time of Yemen's unification, former Iraqi President Saddam Hussein invaded his small oil-rich Arab neighbor, Kuwait, a decision that shaped the politics and security politics of the region until the present time. Yemen paid a heavy price for its official position towards the conflict and learned a tough lesson about the significance of its strategic relations with the

GCC.

It is also important to note that some policy makers in the GCC consider Yemen to have a key strategic role to the GCC and, more particularly, to Saudi Arabia.


A failed state in Yemen could pose unprecedented security challenges to the global security environment and economy. Moreover, increased piracy attacks in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden in the last decade showed the importance of Yemen's geopolitics.

This explains why Yemen's key political actors, including former president Saleh and the opposition coalition of the JMPs, accepted and signed the Gulf Initiative, which put Yemen on the road of political

reconciliation and democratic transition.

Does the current national dialogue among Yemen's key political actors on the future of the country represent a step in the right direction? Will this conference facilitate efforts to solve Yemen's severe political and economic issues?

This piece was adapted from longer research paper by Gamal Gasim, Assistant Professor of Middle East Studies and Political Science at Grand Valley State University, and Dennis Patterson, Associate Professor and Chair of the Political Science Department at Texas Tech University.



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- بكالوريوس محاسبه وإدارة أعمال ودبلوم لغة إنجليزية، خبرة طويلة في إدارة الحسابات والمراسلات التجارية باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية في اليمن والكويت، مستعد للعمل فوراً، جوال: 715608677
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هيرتز لتأجير السيارات

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر

البريد السريع

صنعا
عدن
الحديدة
تعز
اب
المكلا
شبهه
سيون
بلحاف
سقنري

شحن وتوصيل

مركز الندى للخدمات العامة
فاكس: ٤٣٣٤٠
alnad2@yemen.net.ye

بنوك

بنك اليمن والخليج
بنك التضامن الاسلامي
البنك التجاري
مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل
بنك اليمن الدولي
البنك العربي
بنك التسليف الزراعي
البنك المركزي
بنك الامل
البنك القطري الدولي
بنك اليمنى للانشاء والتعمير

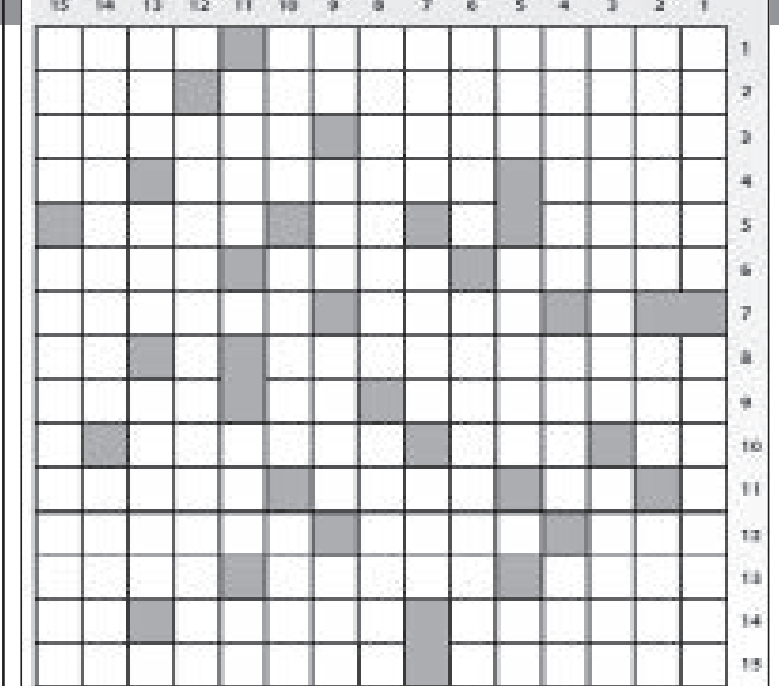


| | |
|------------|-----------------|
| ١٧٧ | طوارئ الكهرباء |
| ١٧١ | طوارئ المياه |
| ١٩٩ | طوارئ الشرطة |
| ١١٨ | الإستعلامات |
| ١٩١ | الإطفاء |
| ١٩٤ | حوادث (المروم) |
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| ١١٢٠٣٥٤٧٧ | الشؤون الخارجية |
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| ١١٢٢٢٠١٧٢ | التلفزيون |
| ١١٢٠٣١٣١٣ | الصلب الاحمر |
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الوزارات

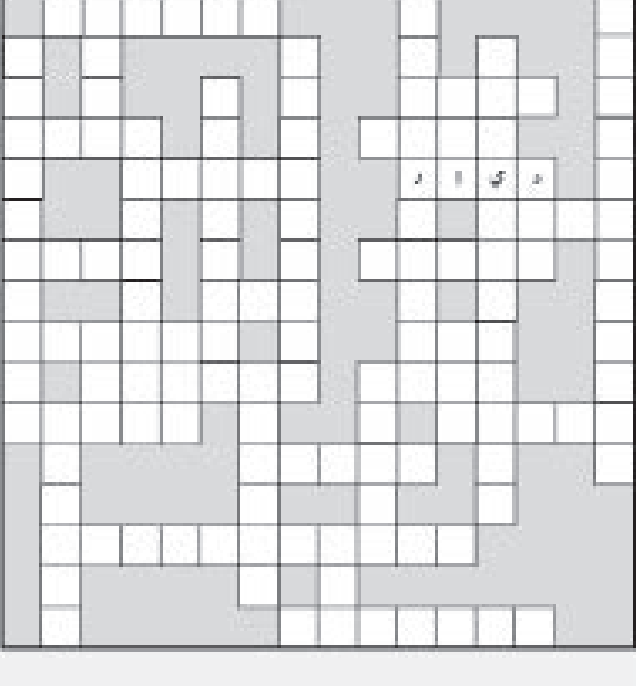
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|-----------|------------------------------------|
| ٠١/٢٩٠٢٠٠ | رئاسة الجمهورية |
| ٠١/٤٩٠٨٠٠ | رئاسة الوزراء |
| ٠١/٥٤٥١٣٢ | وزارة الأشغال العامة والطرق |
| ٠١/٢٧٤٤٣٩ | وزارة الأوقاف والإرشاد |
| ٠١/٥٣٥٠٣١ | وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي |
| ٠١/٢٦٨٥٨٢ | وزارة الثروة السمكية |
| ٠١/٢٧٤٦٤٠ | وزارة الثقافة |
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| ٠١/٤٠٢٢١٣ | وزارة الشؤون القانونية |

كلمات متقاطعة



- عقود
١- تطاعتنا - متشابحة
٢- علم مؤنث - وهب - تمسك
٣- مطرب خليجي - ربه
٤- لؤكندة (م) - يحيى - علم مؤنث
٥- علم مذكر - زين - الام واليون
٦- خاستي (م)
٧- حيوان بري (م) - ثلاثة خثثية للأطفال
٨- جسد - ثقف - بكرة - بالانجليزي
٩- ممثل كوميدى سورى - كبير - ثقف
١٠- لعداء - سيات - قرات متكررة - امانه استعمال
١١- صديق - ثقف - ثقف - ثقف
١٢- قصص الاشجار - من ثقف - الثقف
١٣- ثنية - ثقف - ثقف
١٤- ثقف - ثقف - ثقف
١٥- ثقف - ثقف - ثقف

الكلمة المفقودة



- ١- الخصاص الكادى - علم مذكر (م)
٢- قاعة متشابحة - ربة
٣- يتسبب الى المدن الدول الأوروبية - روتى
٤- مكس كغير (م) - المورثة البرقية (م)
٥- حرك اجنبي
٦- في الغم (م) - ثقف - يمارس التوبن (م)
٧- ثقف (م) - الثقف - ثقف
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استراحة العدد

النجمة

عجائب وغرائب
50% من الحرابي (جمع حرباء) الموجودة في العالم تتركز في دولة واحدة هي مدغشقر

حكمة العدد
الناس الذين حققوا أشياء عظيمة هم الذين تجرأوا على الإقدام على ذلك

نكتة العدد
فتح ادهم محلا للملابس فدخل رجل المحل وسأله عنك بنظون لولد بثاني ثانوي؟ فسأله صاحب المحل: أديبي أو علمي؟

لغز العدد
ماقاربة والد زوج امرأة أخيك إلى أخت شقيق والد اختك؟

هل تعلم
أن اسم الفاكس باللغة العربية هو الناسوخ

الحلول بالمقلوب

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Youth group hopes to break Guinness World Record

Sadeq Al-Wesabi
Photos by Amal Al-Awadhi

Dozens of youths from an initiative called "Our Yemen—Let's Start From Here" trying to break a Guinness World Record: gathering the most signatures they can on a huge national flag.

They have been collecting signatures—thousands of them—written on a huge flag of Yemen.

Amal Al-Awadhi, one of the organizers, told the Yemen Times that they want to nurture a general sense of national pride and unity. Al-Awadhi was quick to point out that the initiative isn't affiliated with any political party and has been signed by officials from all political stripes.

They've visited schools, universities and military colleges in Sana'a and have taken thousands of signatures along the way. The size of the flag is around 157 by 105 feet.

Since April 6, the initiative set out to gather 40,000 signatures. Until now, more than 20,000 signatures have been gathered.

The Guinness World Record that they are trying to break was set in 33,000 signatures.



The initiative aims to boost unity amid calls for secession in the South.



The campaigners are still working to collect signatures.



It will take months to collect the necessary 40,000 signatures.



The initiative reached out to schools, universities and military colleges to collect signatures.

Whatever the customer size, NEC have the right system

NEC
Empowered by Innovation

Global Financial Institution (80,000 extensions multisite)

Luxury Hotel (200 extensions)

Independent Estate Agent (10 extensions)

شركة ناتكو لتقنية المعلومات المحدودة
فروعنا منتشرة في كل من: الرياض - جدة - مكة - المدينة - الخبر - الدمام - الأحساء - القطيف - بقيق - حفر الباطن - القصيم - تبوك - جازان - عسير - مكنة - نجران - حضرموت - صنعاء - عدن - تعز - الكلا - الحديدة

صنعاء: فرع عمار ح: 01-2113732 01-2113223 01-218121
صنعاء: فرع حدة ح: 01-464473/74 01-464475
بريد الإلكتروني: natco.bis2@y.net.ye E-mail: natco.bis2@y.net.ye
عمر ح: 04-286096 04-286097
الحديدة: 03-206857 03-206857
06-314873 06-314877/6 ح: 06-314873

Congratulations to
Wael Al-Orim
and
Sahar Abdullah
On the occasion of their matrimony

أجمل التهاني لـ
وائل العريم
وسحر عبدالله
بمناسبة دخولهما القفص الذهبي

المهنتون
جميع الأهل والأصدقاء

Printed by Yemen Times Est. for Press, Printing & Publication
طبعت في مساهمات مؤسسة: يمين تايمز للمساهمة والبياعة والنشر