

Al-Qaeda News
AQAP
leader's death
confirmed

Page 1

Revolutionary Youth

Missing
for years,
young man
reappears



Page 3

Culture

Palestinian
dabke in
Sana'a



Page 4

Ramadan

Who's been
sneaking
food?



Page 7

Yemenis to Watch

Rahil Al-
Marzouqi
fights for
children's



Page 12

باقعة 24 ساعة الجديدة



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المشغل الأول و الأكبر للهاتف النقال في اليمن

حقوق أعلامك كرت المفاجآت



ميروك للفانز بالجائزة الكبرى سيارة سنتايك - همد عبدالله سلمان



ميروك للفانز بالجائزة الكبرى سيارة هيراكروز - نزار حمد علي تاجي



ميروك للفانز بالجائزة الكبرى سيارة يوروش - ياسر حسين عبدالله بارح



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ميروك للفانز بالجائزة الكبرى سيارة سانتايك - عثمان حسين عبدالله قياس



ميروك للفانز بالجائزة الكبرى سيارة هيراكروز - ٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩

ترقبوا السحب القادم



عرض كرت المفاجآت من سبافون لجميع مشتركي الدفع المسبق والضئورة

- أعدد تعبئة خطك بـ 80 وحدة - إكسترا) خلال الشهر للدخول في سحبيات على 10 جوائز مالية قيمة كل جائزة 50,000 ريال شهريا.
- أعدد تعبئة كرتين (هنة 80 وحدة - إكسترا) خلال الشهر للدخول في سحبيات على 3 جوائز مالية قيمة كل جائزة 500,000 ريال شهريا.
- أعدد تعبئة ثلاثة كروت (هنة 80 وحدة - إكسترا) خلال الشهر للدخول في سحب على جائزة 1,000,000 ريال شهريا.
- ومفاجأة العرض الكبرى من سبافون سيارة يوروش 2008 أو هيراكروز 2009 أو سانتايك 2009 شهريا عند تعبئتك كرتين أو أكثر من (هنة 80 وحدة - إكسترا).

شروط المسابقة

- أن يكون الفائز بالجائزة هو مالك الخط المعتمد لدى الشركة من خلال بياناته وهويته الموجودة في نظام الاشتراك ويموجب عقد الاشتراك بالخدمة.
- يشترط صحة البيانات لجميع الفائزين ومطابقتها مع النظام الاالى 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 استلام الجائزة وذلك من تاريخ نشر أسماء الفائزين في الصحف، ويحق للشركة عمل واجراء سحب اخرى نفس الشهر إذا لم يتم الاستلام والتسليم، ويتم الاعلان عن الفائزين حينها وتطبيق الاجراءات السابقة.
- إذا لم يتم استلام أو تسليم الجائزة لأي سبب من الأسباب تلغى الجائزة على الفائز الذي لم يستوفي الشروط أو لم يحضر لاستلامها، ويعاد السحب عليها مرة أخرى في موعد تحددته الشركة.
- تحتفظ الشركة بكافة حقوقها في التعديل أو الاضافة أو الالغاء بحسب متطلبات الحاجة وما تراه مناسبا...




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Preparing for the rush: These shopowners make hundreds of sambosas every morning during the month of Ramadan. In the hours leading to iftar, the breaking of the day's fast, their small shop in Tahrir is swamped with hungry customers. Read more about the fried Ramadan dish on Page 4.

Over 4,000 traffic accidents since January



Page 2



AQAP leader dead in drone strike

Al-Qaeda announces death of second in command Yemen

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANAA, July 17 — Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), the terrorist organization's offshoot in Yemen, announced via an 11-minute video released Tuesday online, that the organization's second in command was killed by a drone strike.

There is no mention of the date of Saeed Al-Shehri's death. Nicknamed Abu Sufian Al-Azdi, the leader, originally from Saudi Arabia, had been sent to Guantanamo prison and later released to a rehabilitation program in his home country.

"I offer condolences and congratulate all jihadists for the death of Abu Sufian Al-Azdi in a drone raid [that took place] with the help of Yemeni security apparatus," Ibrahim Al-Rabish, a well-known Al-Qaeda leader, said in a video

that remains officially unconfirmed.

Yemen's government announced Al-Shehri's death in January 2013

due to injuries he sustained in a drone strike in Sa'ada governorate in November 2012. Al-Qaeda refuted such claims at that time.

Saeed Al-Jamhi, a terrorism researcher, said it is entirely possible Al-Shehri just died from injuries from a drone strike.

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Hadi praises Fired Southerners' Committee

Committee says it has completed 90 percent of its objectives

Mohammed Al-Hassani

SANAA, July 17— In a report submitted to President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi, Sahl Hamza, head of the Fired Southerners' Committee, said the committee "finalized 90 percent of its work" but still has a considerable amount of tasks to complete.

The Fired Southerners' Committee was established by President Hadi this year and is working to address outstanding grievances of Yemenis from the South who lost their jobs during and following the brief, brutal civil war of 1994, during which Aden was occupied by military forces from Sana'a.

"We have nearly finalized resolving the problems of personnel associated with the Defense, Interior and Civil Service Ministries and are waiting for President Hadi to issue a decree to either

reinstate or compensate them," Hamza said.

The committee submitted a report on Sunday to President Hadi about the work it has done since its establishment. State-run Saba News Agency quoted Hadi as saying he was very pleased with the progress of the committee.

Judge Nora Dhaif Allah Qatabi, spokeswoman for the Fired Southerners Committee, said the committee has received 106,000 applications from Southerners who lost their jobs—both civil and military—since 2012.

She said the committee is progressing according to an established time frame, adding that the committees in Hadramout and Socotra will continue to receive applications during Ramadan.

The committee was established as part of a presidential decree, made by Hadi, which sought to address the variety of grievances held by Southerners, including their loss of jobs, land and access to resources following the civil war.

Newly-minted law backs electronic voter registration

With national elections approaching, president approves amendments to electoral law

Mohammed Al-Hassani

SANAA, July 17—President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi signed off on amendments to the Elections and Referendum Law on Tuesday. The Parliament voted on and ratified the legislation two weeks ago.

The amended law, number 13 of 2013, enables the Supreme Commission for Elections and Referendum (SCER) to move ahead with the nation's first electronic, electoral register to be used in Yemen's post National Dialogue Conference (NDC) referendum elections slated for the end of the year and presidential elections, slated for February 2014.

Unlike the old election law which allowed for manual registration, the electronic registry is a computerized database that streamlines the election process

and is expected to cut down on voter fraud by automating registration and digitally-storing voters' data including fingerprints and photos.

An academic researcher, Dr. Ahmed Sinan, was pleased the law was passed as the new system is designed to avoid manipulation from political parties.

The law's amendments requires sub-election committees all over the country to upload their soft copies of voter registration to a central, country database to be overseen by the SCER.

The amended law also allows for the direct linking of the issuing of ID cards and voter registration in one collective database. Dr. Ahmed Saif Al-Hayani, the president of Department of Civil Status, which issues ID cards said his is very excited about the synchronization of the two registries.

While, the SCER-backed amendments require that all voting areas in the country convert to the electronic database, it also takes into account there may be some legis-

tical issues with rural areas. Parts of the South especially are known to lack the infrastructure necessary-like electricity and Internet access-to run the systems.

In these cases, election officials are required to inform the government and the manual register may still be permitted.

Another notable amendment to the law states that voters can no longer vote in the area where they work. They must either vote in area of their current residence or the governorate where they were born.

A French company will be supplying the electronic machines to register voters and the machines are expected to arrive in mid-August, according to Judge Khamis Al-Dini, the deputy head of the SCER.

As with any law in the country, this one is subject to be changed based on referendums recommended by the National Dialogue Conference that will ultimately go before the Yemeni people to be voted on.

IN BRIEF

A Yemeni doctor's dissertation was ranked first on Sunday at a prestigious university in China. Dr. Mohammed Ahmed Al-Mansub received the honor for his piece of work on open-heart surgery's use of statins from Sun Yat-sen University in Guangzhou in south China. (R.A.)

Sana'a's mayor, Abdulqader Hilal, on Sunday, launched the city's first "Ideal Neighborhood Competition," organized by the Hemat Shabab Development Foundation. Mohammed Aman, the competition's coordinator, said the project aims to clean-up dozens of Sana'a's neighborhoods. Residents are asked to pick-up trash, plant flowers and partake in other projects that will beautify their neighborhoods. The Capital Secretariat will judge the competition after 15 days and award the "cleanest" neighborhood with infrastructure projects like a new health center or other lacking services in the area. (R.A.)

Locals in the Old City of Taiz have asked the president and local governor to stop acts they have labeled "witchcraft" at the well-known Abdulhadi Al-Soudi Mosque. Mosque worshippers say they have found writing containing the promotion of talismans and copies of the Quran with torn pages. Locals say they want the government to step-in and investigate the perpetrators. The mosque is famous for its Sufist imam, Abdulhadi Al-Soudi, who was buried in this mosque. (S.A.)

The Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research has begun distributing financial aid for university students who received scholarships to study domestically in 2013. Mutahar Shuja Al-Deen, the general manager of the financial affairs at the ministry, said the recipients of the scholarships—which also include foreign students coming to Yemen to study—numbers 2,697, each of whom will receive YR20,000, about \$100 per month. (N.A.)

In Dhale, security forces apprehended five members of a criminal gang accused of stealing jewelry. All five men are being held in Dhale's Central Prison. Ali Al-Amri, the security manager of Dhale governorate, said the gang was trying to leave the governorate but they were caught after a long chase. The gang had been operating in the area using four vehicles, Al-Amri said. (N.A.)

By Ryam Al-Qadi, Samar Al-Ariqi and Nassar Al-Sakkaf

Total accidents	Injuries	Deaths	Types of accidents											
			Vehicle collision			Pedestrian accidents			Overturned vehicles			Various		
			No.	Injuries	Deaths	No.	Injuries	Deaths	No.	Injuries	Deaths	No.	Injuries	Deaths
4,325	6,067	1,216	2,104	3,161	444	1,467	1,249	372	635	1,534	376	119	123	25

Traffic accidents since January

A recently released report from the Ministry of Interior found that over 4,000 traffic accidents have occurred in Yemen since January, many caused by speeding and other instances of driver negligence.



YJS stands in solidarity with Shaye and Spiegel

Ryam Al-Qadi

SANAA, July 17 — On Wednesday the Yemeni Journalists' Syndicate (YJS) announced their further outrage at the dangerous atmosphere facing journalists in Yemen and their solidarity with imprisoned Yemeni journalist

Abulelah Haider Shaye and kidnapped Dutch journalist Judith Spiegel.

Jamal Ana'm, the head of the Freedoms Committee at the YJS, said the syndicate will hold a protest on Thursday to display their solidarity with Shaye, who has been incarcerated for over

32 months and to show solidarity with Spiegel, who was kidnapped about a month ago.

The purpose of organizing this protest, Ana'm said, is to put pressure on the government to release Shaye and to investigate the circumstances of the Dutch journalist's kidnapping.

NDC Update

- The National Dialogue Presidency issued a memo on Tuesday to participants indicating there will be no extension of the conference and that the conference is the only legitimate authority responsible for issuing any decisions regarding the topics it is dealing with.
- Because of repeated disputes among members of the same political components in the working groups, the NDC presidency requested all political components identify their designated speaker in the working groups who is responsible for the decisions he or she takes in that working group.
- All working groups delivered their plans for the next phase except for the Freedoms and Rights Working Group, which is demanding an extension of

the conference. The presidency will meet on Thursday to discuss all working groups' plans and ensure they cover what is needed in the remaining time of the conference.

- A member of the conference is being interrogated by security after he raised his jambiya, the traditional Yemeni dagger, threatening to stab a fellow participant in the Sa'ada Working Group on Monday. As the jambiya is considered a part of Yemen's national, traditional outfit, it is allowed in the conference, unlike other weapons.
- Only two groups will be allowed to carry out field visits—the Sa'ada and the Southern Issue Working Groups because they did not do this in the previous term of the NDC. However, due to security reasons



they may be forced to limit their visits to the least possible number of districts.

- Over 51 percent of the participants in an online vote in the NDC website agreed the reports presented in the mid-term session are excellent while 18 percent thought they were good. About 14 percent thought they were acceptable and 17 percent decided the next phase will produce better reports.

Kidnapped Dutch couple appears in video online

Kidnap victims say they have 10 days before they could face execution

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANAA, July 17 — A 90-second video released online showed Dutch journalist Judith Spiegel and her husband Boudewijn Berendsen for the first time since they disappeared from their home in Sana'a in early June, which was confirmed by local authorities on June 15.

A user, identified as "Desert Lion," posted the video on YouTube on July 13. Journalists and social media users circulated it



on Monday on social networks. The videos quality is poor, leading experts to guess it may have been taken using a cell phone camera.

In the video, Spiegel said her unidentified captors have provided a ten-day time frame for their demands to be met or she and Berendsen face execution.

"We have spoken to the Dutch ambassador and told him what the conditions are to get out of here, but until now nothing's happened," Spiegel said in her native language.

Spiegel made a plea to the Dutch government to intervene, calling on the media to apply pressure to the Dutch government to meet the

kidnappers' demands.

Meanwhile, the Dutch Foreign Minister, Frans Timmermans, posted a statement on his Facebook page saying the ministry is concerned about the safety of the two kidnapped Dutch citizens and is giving this case their "full attention." The posting made no mention of actions to be taken on the part of the Dutch government.

No group has claimed responsibility for the kidnapping.

Foreign abductions in Yemen are often blamed on Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula. This both-

ers Ahmed Al-Zorqa, a political analyst, who says these assumptions are made without factual information. In this case, most experts agree Al-Qaeda isn't involved.

Kidnapping happens periodically in Yemen. Often times tribesmen abduct foreigners as a bargaining tool against the government. They are usually released unharmed.

But, Al-Zorqa says the damage of such kidnapping can be catastrophic for Yemen. It hurts diplomatic relations and discourages tourism in the Arab nation, he said.

Spiegel has been residing in Sana'a since 2009. She has reported for several Dutch media outlets and also teaches at a private university in Sana'a. Berendsen works for an insurance company.

After year-and-a-half disappearance Sana'a man returns home, scarred and shaken

Story and photo by **Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki**

SANAA, July 17 — Investigations by the Ministry of Human Rights and the office of the General Prosecutor are underway to confirm the claims made by Zuhair Al-Qurashi, who appeared early on Tuesday morning after a year-and-a-half disappearance, that he had been held and tortured by the National Security since 2011.

Before dawn on Tuesday morning, 27-year-old Al-Qurashi appeared at a relative's home on Al-Siteen Street, in a weak and disoriented state. He said three other captives were also released that morning, but the whereabouts of these men is unknown.

Al-Qurashi said he was detained on September 9, 2011. He was participating in the youth revolution that toppled former President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

"Armed men kidnapped me in 2011 from Sana'a's Change Square. They were affiliated with National Security and tribal sheikhs," Al-Qurashi said. "The prison I was put in had many other revolutionaries, too."

He told the Yemen Times he was brutally tortured during his captivity. He said he was taken first to National Security and then to another location, but still does not know where he was held. He said for the majority of his captivity, he was blindfolded and handcuffed in

a dark cell. He and other captives were lashed every night and morning, and petrol was poured on their bodies and set ablaze, Al-Qurashi said.



"A hole was dug next to us. Anyone who was being noisy would be buried in it"

Abdulrahman Barman, a lawyer for HOOD, a local human rights organization, told the Yemen Times that Zuhair had been held captive—along with many other revolutionaries—by National Security.

"We would only eat rice," Al-

Qurashi said, noticeably thin and weak since his reappearance. "We did not know what was going on in the country. I did not know Hadi was the president."

To secure his release he said his captors forced him to sign a confession, admitting to crimes such as human organ trafficking.

"They threatened to kill us and our families if we revealed they tortured us [or named] our kidnappers," he said.

Loaei Al-Qurashi, Zuhair's brother, said his brother's body bears scars of serious burns. Loaei also said his brother suffers from memory loss. At present, Zuhair is receiving treatment from Al-Thwara hospital.

"They took personal information about our families and relatives," Zuhair said. "They ordered us to say that we had been [detained at] the Saudi border if anyone were to ask where we were."

The Ministry of Human Rights and the Cabinet were contacted following Zuhair's reappearance, Loaei said, and investigations are ongoing.

Judge Hala Al-Qurashi, the head of the Forcibly Disappeared Association, said she submitted a list of 28 names of individuals who are missing and are suspected to have been abducted to the Transitional Justice Committee at the National Dialogue Conference. Zuhair's name was among the revolutionaries listed.

Tentative tribal truce reached



Quoted

Tribal mediation leads to agreement in Marib and Shabwah

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

SHABWAH, July 17 — Tribal mediation appears to have initially succeeded in reaching a truce between two warring tribes on the borders of the Marib and Shabwah governorates.

"The situation is still volatile," said Ali Abdu Rabu Al-Qadi, the head of the mediation committee.

The Atuhaif and Balharith tribes have stopped attacking each other after being persuaded to hand over their dispute to a legal judge, according to Al-Qadi.

The two tribes have been violently quarreling over a piece of land between their respective

governorates that is potentially oil-rich and could be used for development.

The latest gun confrontations between members of the Atuhaif and Balharith claimed nine lives and led to several injuries after rounds of mediation intervention failed, Al-Qadi said.

Negotiations continued and eventually led to the current agreement.

It is somewhat rare in Yemen for tribal parties to take conflicts to government legal systems.

"This does not mean the dispute is over, but it is a good indicator the tribes have resorted to the legislation," said Al-Qadi.

The deputy governor of Shabwah, Nasser Al-Maleesh, is hopeful the tribes will stick to the verbal arrangement and take their case to court.

"This agreement developed based on the satisfaction of the two tribes," Al-Maleesh said. "It will have positive results."



"We won't be silent about these problems and stay in [our] office. If we can't protect out harbors, we'll resign."

— Minister of Transportation, **Waed Badheeb**, commenting on the frequency of unregulated ships entering national ports.

"University policies are being violated."

— Sana'a University Rector **Abdul-Hakim Al-Sharjabi**, on the state of universities nationwide.

"Yemen is lucky that it chose peace."

— President **Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi**.

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Far from home, still celebrating

Palestinian national dance takes root in Sana'a



Najla'a Hassan

On the stereo a patriotic Palestinian song plays loudly, almost distorting the melody. A line of young men lock arms and kick their feet in the air in time with the music. One man at the head of the line whirls a short staff in his hand, leading the others in dance. Their faces are sweaty and beaming. An audience of over a hundred claps their hands along, hanging on the dancers' every move.

This is dabke, a folkdance from Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Palestine. And though the dancers all live in Sana'a, they trace their heritage back to Palestine and still think of that land, not Yemen, as their home. This dance connects them their heritage but in Yemen, it is not a common sight.

But, four years ago, dabke came to Sana'a.

A Palestinian band, calling themselves Abu Amar (the common name for deceased Palestinian president Yasir Arafat), started to take part in national celebrations, public occasions, graduations and wedding ceremonies.

Who was this band?

The Abu Amar troupe was made up of young classmates, a group of five Palestinian university students, studying in Sana'a, who lived together in one dormitory.

Yemenis were used to watch-

ing dabke on TV, Nasser Imatair, leader and founder of the band, said. He and his friends wanted to give the country a live performance. So they did. Although their act was not perfect at first, it didn't matter—the audience loved it.

The Palestinian Embassy in Sana'a took notice. The embassy outfitted the young dancers with traditional uniforms—frilly, col-



orful outfits—and encouraged the Abu Amar troupe to perform more widely in Sana'a.

Since then, everyone but Imatair has left the country, many returning to Palestine. Imatair then began to train new members, other Palestinians who live and study in Yemen.

Now the band has grown to include seven members.

Khalid Waleed, a newer member of the troupe, says it was the

dabke that brought them together.

All of the dancers now, other than Imatair, were born and raised in Yemen, away from their home country.

"Our families were happy when we joined the band," Waleed says. Relatives hoped that joining the band would help restore the young men's connection to their heritage and nation.

The reputation of the band has spread. Now, they participate in public and private occasions at universities, schools, associations, Arab and foreign communities as well as at wedding ceremonies.

At first the band danced for free. Now that they are more popular, they determine the price of a performance based on the audience.

"When we dance at a gradu-

ation ceremony it is different from a celebration held in an oil company," Waleed says. "But we perform for free at all national occasions."

Mohammed Esam says the real reward is the crowd.

"The best moment is when the show is over, and the audience comes to be photographed with us," he says.

As Palestinians, the political situation their home country faces follows them everywhere. Their dance becomes imbued with political significance.

Imatair remembers one audience member rushing up to them after a performance asking him how he could dance while his relatives are living under Israeli occupation.

"Joy is not forbidden, just because I am from Palestine," Imatair says. "If joy is forbidden, learning as well should be forbidden, and I should care about nothing except for war."

That, of course, is not the case. For Imatair and the rest of the dance troupe their patriotism and love for dance and culture are one and the same.

Firas, the youngest member of the band, is proud of his ancestral home country, even though he has never set foot in that land.

"I will keep performing the dance of my grandfathers," he says. "So long as we live, we will restore Palestine."

Photos courtesy of Abu Amar Dance Troupe.



What began as a few university boys bringing a cultural dance to Yemen, has now caught on with audiences. The performance troupe has fans, who ask them to put on shows at wedding and graduations.

Samosas, a beloved Ramadan treat

But where do they come from?



There is no shortage of the fried snack during the month of Ramadan. While people from Aden are rumored to have mastered the recipe first, those in Sana'a also claim expertise.

Story by Amal Al-Yarisi
Photos by Sara Al-Zawqari

For many Yemenis, the breaking of the fast begins with a date, in the tradition of the Prophet Mohammed. Replicating the Prophet's ritual is a way to feed the soul after a long day of hunger. But many pass the time waiting to munch on Ramadan's another beloved treat, the samosa.

The fried, triangular treat comes in a number of varieties; some are stuffed with spiced, minced meat, some with feta, and occasionally, potatoes or lentils. The food is largely associated with Ramadan, only making its appearance on Sana'a's plates during Islam's holy month.

During rush-hour, the period during Ramadan before sun-set when Yemenis rush home to break their fast, it's possible to catch a

whiff of the fried treat in the air.

While many families prefer homemade samosas, the large number of samosa vendors proves the popularity of vendor-sold samosas.

Saddam Yahia has a stand in the Al-Safia neighborhood in Sana'a, where he fries and sells samosas. He fills his large, deep pan with oil and fries treat after treat. When Ramadan ends, Yahia will return to his staple good, French fries.

The line between homemade and purchased samosas has become increasingly blurred. While some families make everything from scratch, some buy the dough from supermarkets or bakeries. Others buy frozen samosas and simply heat them in oil.

Samosa dough consists of flour, water and salt.

Housewife Sabah Al-Homidi likes her homemade samosas, which she stuffs with meat, eggs or potatoes.

"I prefer making them myself because then I know that they were prepared in a clean environment," Al-Homidi said.

Hussein Mohammed sells samosas on Hadda Street during Ramadan. He prepares them according to requests he receives, with customers detailing their stuffing of choice.

"Each samosa is typically sold for about YR50 (about 25 cents). The most popular filling is minced meat with onion and leek," he said.

Origins

Ask a Yemeni where samosas originated and you're likely to be told either Turkey or India.

Seventy-year-old Sana'a resident Haj Mohammed Saleh told Yemen Times samosas are originally Indian and were introduced to Yemen by the British. Both Yemen and India were British colonies.

Because Aden was a center for commercial trade for various Arab countries, the treat spread far and wide to other nations, he said.

Saleh says the people of Aden were the first Yemenis to enjoy the snack, and to this day, are the best at making them.

Samosas were introduced to Sana'a sometime in the '70s people generally agree. They have enjoyed a popular presence ever since.



Local vendors are happy to accommodate special orders.



EDUCATION FOR A BRIGHTER FUTURE

Kuwait's upcoming parliamentary election

Arbi Sadiki
Aljazeera.com
First Published July 15

After Kuwait's constitutional court dissolved Parliament in mid-June, Kuwaitis will be participating in another parliamentary election on July 27. It is their second election in eight months. The question is whether this election will be sufficient to fix a more serious problem of systemic decay and bolder demands for a restless and confident citizenry who need substantive representation and accountability.

In one month, the Middle East has experienced three unique routes: a legitimate election in Iran, a coup following riots in Egypt, and voluntary abdication in Qatar - the first of its kind in the Gulf. Kuwait's election adds a fourth dynamic to the region's political fermentation.

Elections without democracy?

By any standards, Kuwait is heads and shoulders above the Gulf and North African states. It inaugurated elections and constitutions nearly 50 years ago, and its parliament has been, relative to the Arab region, robust in questioning authority and no other ruling house is more scrutinized than Kuwait's.

This partly explains why Kuwait's Parliament was subjected to more instances of dissolution than any other in the Arab region. One of the very few developments to take place in Kuwaiti politics, apart from Al-Sabah's securing rule within a single royal house, has been the alternation between the Emir and the Constitutional Court in the parliament's disintegration. In December 2011, Emir Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah disbanded the National Assembly after opposition-led protesters forced their way into Parliament and demanded the prime minister step down.

To an extent, this tension has not been all negative. Democratization requires tension and so do publics as they grow bold in demanding a greater share of power, more trans-

parency from royalty, and accountability from royal houses whose budgetary prerogatives and finances remain outside the remit of inquisitive parliaments.

The Arab world can learn both from Kuwait's parliamentary know-how as well as from the atrophy of its system. Questioning royal authority is still a red line not covered by electoral democracy and the resulting impasse in Kuwait sums up the fragile legal foundations of most Arab states - pre and post-Arab spring.

Note how the Arab decaying system has been screaming for renewal. A perfunctory survey of current happenings confirm both the sclerosis and crisis of legitimacy - in varying degrees - almost invariably across the vast Arab Middle East geography. Bahrain, Egypt, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen illustrate the point. Bar Sudan and Syria, elections have proven their limitations. On issues where people cannot use the ballot box may lead them to use violence or public disobedience in order to resolve. This is one trend that appears to be firming up in the Arab region.

Will this election be enough to fix the problem of systematic decay?

Luckily for Kuwait, a degree of legal oversight seems to re-open opportunities for re-negotiation via the ballot. The mid-June court decision for new polls must be understood within this context. Nonetheless, Kuwait is in a deeper crisis that electioneering alone will not resolve. Kuwaitis boast a high level of political awareness, a tradition of print media honed in critical political analysis, civic platforms in the form of *ofdiwaniyyahs* - male and female forums for open discussion of politics - and a 50-year long practice of voting.

To an extent, publics have evolved politically but systemic response to accommodate this qualitative

change in political behavior and awareness has been one of resistance. This is the kind of flash-point that produced revolutions in Egypt and Tunisia, and other Arab publics wished to replicate. Kuwait has some time to attend to this systemic crisis - within and via existing civic, legal, constitutional and political resources that speak to local specificity. No 'size fits all' solution exists on how a country redresses democratic deficiency and redistributes power.

Power redistribution via elections alone seems today to present limitations - even in Arab Spring states.

Beyond elections

The problem with electoral democracy in many Arab states is that no matter who loses and wins, and who participates and boycotts elections, confining the political game to institutional arenas will prove to be challenging. Even within Arab Spring states such as Egypt, Libya and Tunisia, institutional opposition deriving from elections pales in comparison to societal opposition.

Lack of confidence in any political system may prove beyond repair by elections alone. Partly, this applies to Arab politics other than Kuwait: Many Libyans are resorting to bullets as in Benghazi; in Egypt the "rebel" campaign to force President Morsi out is proceeding; in Tunisia interim institutional arrangements in place as a result of the 2011 elections have not prevented discord.

So questions about the utility of elections as the Kuwaiti case illustrates are legitimate and Arab civil societies and polities must address.

Kuwait's July 27 vote will be the sixth in six years - since 2006: an average of one election per year! This has, inevitably, lowered the estimation of elections in the minds of many citizens, including neighboring Qatar where the first elections for the country's Constitutional Council are planned, even though no date has yet been fixed for parliamentary polls. The mass protests in Kuwait since 2011 have not helped. Many citizens associate elections with stability and not with non-

conventional politics such as civil disobedience - i.e. sources of instability.

By ordering new elections, Kuwait has provided half-a-solution. With the controversial change to the electoral law remaining intact, the reason that sparked protests and a standoff between state and society, the problem may not completely disappear as many in the opposition still contest this law.

The controversial law, introduced by the emir, six weeks before the December 2012 elections and without reference to the public, meant Kuwaiti citizens could no longer cast four votes. Essentially, this introduces the principle of "one vote, one person" in a country where electoral districts are not neatly demarcated and may have more than one member of Parliament. The unilateral measures are viewed as 'gerrymandering', allowing the government to manipulate election outcomes.

Democracy includes more than elections

Nowhere is this more evident than Kuwait. None of the previously elected six National Assemblies completed more than a quarter of the four-year-term expected of Kuwaiti legislatures.

The December 2012 elections suffered from a kind of "double jeopardy": a controversial electoral law and a boycott. The upshot is those who boycotted the system have effectively been without representation for eight months.

Women won the franchise in 2005 and had to wait till May 2006 to exercise it. Women had to wait until 2009 to win four seats in the National Assembly after having failed the first time they contested elections to win a single seat.

Corruption is a major issue and cannot be remedied by elections. It features the most important issue dividing society and formal institutions. During the height of the Arab Spring, allegations of corruption against officials and elected deputies came to a head in the country's parliament. Opposition protests, which consist of no legalized political parties, and the public at large, including youth activists, liberal and secular, women and Islamists, forced the resignation in November 2011 of the prime minister and his government. The elections of February 2012 did not placate the public, and new elections had to take place ten months later.

There is no guarantee the new election will yield more certainty for either the National Assembly or state-society relations. Boycotts may continue to be deployed by segments of society who reject the electoral law and demand legal checks and balances on the powers of the royal house. The division within the opposition only contributes to the problem. One of the key political actors, the National Democratic Rally, plans to participate after spending eight months on the sidelines following the boycott of the December 2012. Its participation upholds the court decision and weakens opposition.

So far, 418 candidates have signed

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



OUR OPINION

Forever young

During my recent travel to the U.S. to speak at the Aspen Ideas Festival I was confronted by an interesting cultural difference between us in countries like Yemen and the West—an observation that did not occur to me before.

I suppose I did not notice this because I was young or younger. You see, babies are babies wherever they are, and so are kids. Then when we talk about adolescents and young adults—that's when the picture starts to vary. In countries where the population is very young—like Yemen—you become "old" very quickly, even before your age peers in other countries are.

I am 36 years old and have been called "mother" by young men in their twenties more times than I care to count. The most recent "age wakeup call" was when a street vendor who looked even older than me was trying to sell me a newspaper at a traffic light. He said, "would you like a newspaper *ya ammah* [aunt!]" Even if that was the last newspaper on earth I would not have bought it. I really wanted to punch him in the face.

Interestingly enough, on the other side of the world I am still considered fairly young. It has to do with the demographics, but there's something else too, I believe—a different attitude and perspective.

For example, once we Yemenis are in our late teens the pressure to get married is so strong in Yemen. For men it is coupled with a pressure to get a job in order to start a family. Once we are married there is the pressure to have a baby—and even when that little creature finally arrives, he or she has to have a sister or a brother. We age so quickly because we take up the assumed responsibilities as we grow.

The West takes it easier and slower. You often hear of young Western men and women taking a year off collage to travel, or live in a different country, or volunteer.

The concept of "unpaid internships" like this in Yemen is unheard of. Yemenis need to get a real job, ASAP. It does not matter that in the long run internships pay off, what matters is that they need to start earning regular income, and now.

But I wish we would stop to reconsider this. And not only because it feels good to be considered "young"—it might also help us as a country to be more creative, more productive. Youth means potential, life, spirit and the future. Let's not be in such a rush to grow up.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

Vacancies



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Living with trauma

IRIN
First Published July 16

“I’m handicapped inside,” says Ahmad, who in October 2011, aged 15, was shot and injured in street protests against the government in Yemen’s capital Sana’a.

The wound left him with a limp, and deep psychological scars. After struggling for a year with the mental trauma from that day, he sought help at the city’s al-Amal Hospital for the Treatment of Psychological Illnesses.

“It’s like a nightmare and I feel psychologically disturbed when I pass [by] the street I was shot in. It’s really bad,” Ahmad told IRIN.

The violent protests that eventually led to the end of President Ali Abdullah Saleh’s 33-year rule have left a legacy of trauma in a country with very little in the way of mental health services.

The latest government figures indicate there are “44 psychiatrists out of 8,534 specialist doctors in the whole country”, though these estimates date from 2006. At about one psychiatrist per 500,000 people, the statistic reflects one of the lowest psychiatrist-to-patient ratios in the Arab world. Apart from Al-Amal, there is only one other major treatment centre for mental disorders - the Al-Salam psychiatric hospital in Aden.

“The Ministry of Health [and Population] focuses on bodily diseases to the detriment of mental illness,” one medical coordinator at an international humanitarian agency in Sana’a, who asked not to be named, told IRIN. “The ministry doesn’t keep records of how many mental health professionals there are in the country because they

don’t know.”

Ayed Talha works as a psychiatrist at al-Amal Hospital where he treats Ahmad and a number of other patients.

“In recent years we started seeing a lot of children suffering from the consequences of trauma. The majority are the result of war,” he told IRIN.

“It is now well established that children exposed to trauma are more likely to become aggressive later in their life when they become adults... so we’ll have a crippled society at the end of it if we don’t give them the appropriate care.”

‘I became different from the way I was before. In the past I was happy, but now I am not’

Daily stress

Even for those not directly affected by the recent violence, a shrinking economy and high food prices have added to the daily stress of life for many families in Yemen, a country in which nearly half the population are food insecure.

“There’s a sense of hopelessness in Yemen’s poverty,” an administrator and doctor at a neurosurgery hospital in Sana’a, told IRIN.

With the dearth of mental health facilities, Yemenis rely on family and other traditional support net-



In 2011, thousands of protestors took to the streets in Yemen, some facing a violent government crackdown. These events—and other outbursts of violence and war across the country—will likely have long-lasting effects as Yemen comes to terms with its own history.

works, the doctor said.

“It’s like in psychological treatment. The doctor asks you to find a support community to go to; Yemeni families don’t let you feel like you’re all alone and have to go through the pain alone.”

“I became different from the way I was before. In the past I was happy, but now I am not”, Amira, 12.

Meanwhile, NGO mental health services are concentrated on refugees, migrants and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

The International Organization of Migration offers psychosocial

counselling services in Haradh, Hajjah Governorate, in the north of the country. In the south, INTER-SOS provides psychosocial support for the most vulnerable IDPs returning to Abyan. Handicap International offers rehabilitation and psychosocial services for disabled victims of landmines and unexploded ordnance in Aden and Abyan; and for the past four months Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) has been implementing mental health programs for migrants detained in Sana’a before being deported. Currently about 10 percent of the 500-

600 migrants are receiving treatment.

Group therapy with qat

Some find solace in the ritualistic chewing of qat, an amphetamine-like drug consumed at the end of each day by most Yemeni men, and 30-50 percent of women.

In Sana’a, an influential tribal sheikh whose family opposed government forces in 2011, likens qat sessions to “group therapy”, where fellow revolutionaries can reflect on shared trauma. For many Yemenis, it is the closest they will get to being

“in treatment”.

Dependency on the stimulant, however, has an economic cost, especially when household budgets are tight.

Meanwhile, those able to access professional psychiatric care at al-Amal Hospital do seem to benefit.

Amira, 12, was at home when a shell blew up a neighbour’s house, killing her three-year-old sister. “I became different from the way I was before. In the past I was happy, but now I am not.” Nevertheless, she has returned to school following treatment.



OXFAM

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Storekeeper – (1 position)

Location: Sana’a
Contract Duration: 3 months

Job Purpose

Efficiently ensure smooth operations of Oxfam warehouses and manage the receipt, dispatch and inventory keeping of all goods that enter into the storage facilities.

Main Responsibilities

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- Organize for loading and unloading of vehicles when necessary by checking waybill/ delivery notes against physical quantity and quality;
- Travel to field sites to receive and inspect goods delivered directly to the field.
- Receive the goods as per the description on the purchase order/request;
- Inspect goods upon delivery and rejects inadequate, broken, lower quality and other items not meeting the requirements of the order.
- Dispatch goods from the warehouse using appropriate Oxfam procedures, on approved store release forms, waybills and update Stock records.
- Prepare report of monthly stocks, end of grant stocks, and fiscal year physical counts; and compile a stock reconciliation report.
- Display bin cards on each item in the warehouse.
- Maintain physical and electronic copies of inventory.
- Be responsible for the security of stock at the warehouse by ensuring that they adherence to health and safety policy.

Skills and Competencies Required for this Role

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To apply

If you believe that you have the qualifications and skills to excel in this position, please send a copy of your CV and a cover letter, clearly stating the job you are applying for and the location of the job in the email subject, to yemenjobs@oxfam.org.uk

Closing date for applications is **31st July 2013**



OXFAM

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

Programme Support Officer– (1 position)

Location: Sana’a
Contract Duration: One year extendable

The role

Assist in the preparation and monitoring of project budgeting; facilitate administrative requests; collect, analyze and disseminate data on the progress of the response on a regular basis. You will support the programme to report against objectives through regular production of Situation Reports and develop accurate and timely figures for reporting, accountability, and communications purposes. You will be coordinating inputs, writing content and collating the monthly staff newsletter; updating the system (OPAL) as required; and ensuring filing is regularly updated. You will support Country Director in administrative tasks; take meetings’ minutes; and support in the preparation of consultancies, reviews and evaluations.

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To apply

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What if you don't want to fast?

Yemenis not observing Ramadan face violence, shame and ostracization

Story by Ali Abulohoom
Illustration by Samar Al-Ariqi

Ramadan has a schedule and rhythm of its own; Muslims fast from sunrise to sunset, breaking their fast with family after the evening call to prayer, delaying all socializing until all hours of the evening and early morning, and sleeping in so the fasting hours go by a little quicker. But for those Muslims not fasting, Ramadan means sneaking away to grab a bite, have a drink or smoke a cigarette. The stigma against non-fasters is so strong that some fear violence if they're caught publically breaking their fast.

Ramadan offers Muslims a special time each year to seek God and repent for their sins. "Every deed is geared to human beings' favor but the fast, it is for me and I reward whoever fasts," the prophet Mohammad said, conveying God's message to the world.

Ramadan requires Muslims to abstain from not only food and drink during daylight hours, but gossip, swearing and sexual relations.

There are exceptions, however. Those who are ill, or for whom fasting would take a dangerous physical toll, are exempted from the call. They may instead make-up the days they broke their fast before the following year's Ramadan. Travelers

may also make up missed days. But those who break their fast without a justifiable cause are committing a sin. In many Islamic countries, breaking your fast is not only sinful, but illegal.

Twenty-two year old Aden native, Rami, told the Yemen Times that he does not fast because it wasn't ingrained in him to do so during childhood.

"My family never asked me to fast. Today, I cannot stand it," he said.

Most families train their children to fast by having them do so from dawn to noon. Once they reach young adulthood, they are expected to fast the entire daylight period.

This is what Muslim scholar, preacher and Sheikh Mahmud Al-Buraiki advises parents to do. He says children should start performing half-day fasts around age six and full day fasts once they reach 16.

Al-Buraiki says that Islam does not recommend any legal punishments against those who choose not to fast; for those people, their punishment is delayed until judgment day.

But there are segments of society that take the matter in their own hands and dole out their own punishments to those seen publically breaking their fast.

Basheer, a 35-year old worker at a paint company, told the Yemen Times that he has no problem abstaining from food or drink, but is

'I was once beaten for not fasting. Now I eat when I'm alone'



not capable of refraining from relations with his wife during daylight hours.

God commanded Muslims to fast in order for them to understand how it feels to be deprived of food and drink—so that they may be more empathetic with the poor. But what about those who know what it means to be deprived of food year-

round, not only from sunrise to sunset?

"The fast is ordered by God to help people feel the hunger of poor people. I'm poor, I know what hunger feels like, why should I fast?" asked Hussein Qazal, a beggar in one of Sana'a's crowded markets.

Qazal was once caught eating in an alley. He was beaten unconscious

by people he did not know.

"I was once beaten for not fasting. Now I eat when I'm alone, to avoid the violence and the stigma," Qazal said.

The social stigma is large, Al-Buraiki said.

"A person who does not fast during Ramadan is certainly ostracized by his family and the larger society.

They are not considered a positive, productive member of society."

Saif, a university student, told Yemen Times that he fasts for health purposes, but if he feels like breaking his fast, he must not do so publically.

"It's my decision to fast or not, but Yemenis don't accept this concept of personal choice," he said.

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الخاصة بإنشاء محطة كهربائية بقدرة 150 ميغاوات
لمحافظة عدن**

تعلن المؤسسة العامة للكهرباء لكافة الشركات المحلية والعالمية المؤهلة والمتخصصة للمشاركة في المناقصة العامة رقم (60) للعام 2013م لإنشاء محطة كهربائية بقدرة 150 ميغاوات لمحافظة عدن بتمويل من حكومة الجمهورية اليمنية

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

وزارة الكهرباء والطاقة
المؤسسة العامة للكهرباء
عناية مدير عام المؤسسة
الإدارة العامة للمشتريات
الدور الثالث - إدارة المناقصات
تلفون : 009671329026 / فاكس: 009671329050 / ص.ب. رقم: 178

- وثيقة المناقصة يمكن الحصول عليها مقابل رسوم بمبلغ وقدره (500 دولار أمريكي) لاترد.
- آخر يوم لبيع وثيقة المناقصة هو تاريخ 2013/8/21م.
- تقدم العطاءات في مظاريف مغلقة ومختومة بالشعاع الاحمر إلى العنوان المحدد أعلاه مكتوب عليها عنوان وإسم المشروع، رقم المناقصة، إسم مقدم العطاء مصحوبا بالوثائق التالية :-
- 1. 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.
- 2. 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.
- 3. صورة من الضمانة البنكية يجب أن ترفق مع النسخ المقدمة من العطاء.
- 4. صورة من شهادة التسجيل والتصنيف سارية المفعول.
- 5. صورة من شهادة ضريبة المبيعات + البطاقة الضريبية
- 6. صورة من البطاقة التأمينية + البطاقة الزكوية.
- 7. صورة من ترخيص مزاولة المهنة.

- تستثنى الشركات الأجنبية من تقديم الشهادت والبطائق المشار إليها أعلاه ومطلوب فقط تقديم وثائق الأهلية الصادرة من بلد المنشأ للشركات الأجنبية.
- آخر موعد لإسلام العطاءات وفتح المظاريف هو الساعة الحادية عشر ظهراً الموافق 2013/8/26م.
- يمكن للراغبين في المشاركة الإطلاع على وثائق المناقصة أثناء ساعات الدوام الرسمي في العنوان المذكور أعلاه خلال (22) يوم عمل من تاريخ الاعلان أو الإطلاع عليها عبر الموقع الإلكتروني للمؤسسة (www.pec.com.ye).



**Ministry of Education (MoE)
Project Administration Unit (PAU)
(Global Partnership for Education Grant)**

VACANCIES

The Project Administration Unit (PAU) of the Ministry of Education (MoE) administers Activities under The Global Partnership for Education Catalytic Fund awarded to the Government of Yemen under the supervision of the UNICEF. The grant supports the implementation of the Medium Term Results Framework (MTRF) through the Global Partnership for Education (GPE). PAU is now seeking applicants for the following positions:

1- GPE COORDINATOR

Main tasks would be:

- Work closely with PAU Director, MoE sectors and departments, various Governorate Offices and District Offices of MOE;
- Liaise with the MoEGPE Coordinators, and specifically familiarize himself/ herself with the salient aspects of the MOE education planning strategy and the short, medium and long term action plans;
- Coordinate with the Project Steering Committee and other agencies regarding the Project/Program activities.
- Coordinate, monitor and supervise all implementation aspects of various project plans and components;
- Report and seek guidance from the PAU Director on any unusual deviation from the agreed project plans;
- Coordinate MOE, PAU and DPs comments on draft reports coming out of the TAs and make sure that there is adequate follow up of this TAs;
- Coordinate the project work closely with the Project implementation teams in the field at the district and Governorate levels;
- Be responsible for working with all the concerned units at the PAU, (GPE Unit) and MOE for compiling and/or drafting appropriate reports for submission to the DPs;
- Be responsible for preparations, receiving and coordinating with the Supervision Mission of the Donors;
- Be responsible for providing guidance/training to the concerned local staff to improve their professional skills, develop team work and focus on completing the tasks assigned; and
- Perform any other project related duties as directed by the Project Director.

Qualifications:

- Formal academic qualifications (a minimum of a Bachelor Degree) preferably in education;
- Minimum of 10 years of relevant experience with a minimum of 4 years experience in coordination;
- Understanding of policy development and ability to undertake policy discussion with senior government officials, UNICEF and donors staff;
- Ability for effective interaction and communication with stakeholders, management and staff, as well as with local and international consultants;
- Familiarity with Donors-financed projects will be an advantage;
- Strong oral and written capabilities in both Arabic and English and capability to use computers and software applications.

2 - MONITORING & EVALUATION OFFICER

Main tasks would be:

- Liaise closely with concerned GPE staff, M&E officers/ specialists, various sectors of the Ministry of Education (MoE) and concerned M&E staff working in various Governorates Education Offices (GEOs) and Districts Education Offices (DEOs) involved in the projects;
- Be responsible for preparing regular timely reports (weekly, monthly, quarterly, bi-annually) as needed on M&E issues and submit these reports for review to the PAU Director;
- Use all regular progress reports received from all implementing MoE agencies at central and governorates levels to prepare both Arabic and English and provide timely GPE projects progress reports. The reports should contain narrative, tables and graphs with explanatory notes as needed;
- Undertake site visits to cross check M&E reports coming from field and from sectors;
- Follow-up on indicator progress and report on Outcome and Output indicators;

- Collect data and verify data for indicator reporting;
- Establish and maintain a database on MoE statistics relevant for indicator reporting;
- Assist in generating indicators as needed with relevant MoE and GPE coordinator and review these with the PAU Director;
- Contribute effectively in all projects' review workshops;
- Contribute in the preparation and implementation of workshops; and
- Be responsible to take any additional responsibilities assigned to him by the PAU Director.

Qualifications:

- A minimum of a Bachelor's degree in English, Economics, Social Studies, Statistics or other related fields;
- A minimum of five years of professional experience in preparing projects monthly, bi-annually and annual progress reports;
- Working effectively in a team environment;
- Good inter personal and excellent communication skills in both Arabic and English;
- Good Proactive personality highly desired;
- Ability for effective interaction and communication with management, staff, as well as with local and international consultants and other international agencies;
- Have a good command of MS Office and specifically (Word, Excel and PowerPoint), internet and other computer skills; and
- Excellent oral and written capabilities in Arabic and English.

3- PROCUREMENT OFFICER

Main tasks would be:

- Prepare an annual work plan with milestones for the projects functions for the Procurement Department;
- Prepare and revise Procurement Plans (PP) which will be reviewed by PAU Director.
- Prepare and/or organize and supervise the preparation of bidding documents and requests for proposals as required;
- Prepare and ensure the publication of Specific and General Procurement Notices for goods, and requests for expressions of interest for consulting services;
- Ensure that documents have received appropriate approvals in accordance with the Financing Agreements;
- Assist on all the preparations of the bids, evaluation, evaluation reports and contracts award, in accordance with government guidelines;
- Prepare contracts and ensure they are approved in timely manner, in accordance with the procedures described in the Projects Operations Manuals (POMs) and Procurement Manual;
- Arrange for the safe custody, inspect, receive goods and ensure proper delivery and that they are in compliance with specifications and quantities with purchase orders and contracts ;
- Act as a focal point for any dialogue on procurement management matters relating to the Projects;
- Systematically report and update the Projects Management on the status of procurement activities and issues, and follow-up with MoE and other related Ministries and Institutions on procurement and other projects issues as may be required by the Projects Management;
- Contribute to Projects Management Reports;
- Ensure that procurement procedures provided in the Financing Agreements are respected at all stages; and
- Perform any other project related duties as directed by PAU Director.

Qualifications:

- A minimum of Bachelor degree in Business

Administration, Commerce, Economics, Engineering, Education, or any other related field;

- A minimum of five years of professional experience in procurement management;
- Familiarity with the government procurement guidelines and procedures;
- Strong interpersonal skills and ability to lead and mobilize staff;
- Strong oral and written capabilities in both Arabic and English; and
- Have a good command of MS Office applications, specifically (Word, Excel and PowerPoint), internet and other computer skills.

4 - INTERNAL AUDIT OFFICER

Main tasks would be:

- Prepare an internal audit work plan with milestones for the projects, which will be approved by the PAU Director.
- Ensure that the related procedures, laws, regulations are implemented;
- Check the validity of project payments and ensure that tasks claimed have been completed;
- Assist the GPE Unit in the financial and administration management services;
- Coordinate with external auditors to ensure various comprehensive coverage of the audit process either through internal or external audit;
- Suggest amendments and effect to procedures and Operations Manual to ensure that it reflects the systems and procedures developed by the internal Auditor and approved by the IMSC sub-committee;
- Monitor the compliance of PAU, MoE and GEOs to the Financial procedures given in the Operations Manuals;
- Prepare quarterly reports to PAU Director outlining major internal control issues, deviations from the established systems, which will result in more effective compliance and greater efficiency in the implementation;
- Produce working papers to act as evidential support to audit work carried out;
- Investigating independently or jointly with management reported irregularities and other issues as considered necessary;
- Consult with internal and external stakeholders to determine the extent, scope and risks associated with activities to be reviewed and to ensure proper audit coverage avoiding duplication of effort.
- Provide Consultation on related areas of fraud control, governance, risk management, safety and security and other areas of focus.
- Review the quarterly Financial Monitoring Reports (FMRs) and ensures all payments and reports are submitted in the appropriate time;
- Perform any other activities as directed by the Project's Director.

Qualifications:

- University degree in financial accounting and preferable qualifications (or a major of study) in internal auditing;
- Minimum of 5 years experience as an internal or external auditor;
- Member of an acceptable professional accounting or auditing association would be a plus; with knowledge of IPSAS, IFRS, ISA, Sarbanes-Oxley Section (SOX-404) Compliance by using the most widely recognized framework, that meets this definition is the framework designed by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (COSO) framework.
- Good working knowledge of English and Arabic.
- Experience in the donors financed projects would be an added advantage.
- Have command of MS Office and specifically (Word, Excel and PowerPoint), internet and other computer skills.

5- FINANCIAL OFFICER

Main tasks would be:

- Prepare requests for funding of GPE program activities ensuring that they conform with the quarterly and annual plans of the Ministry of education and other partners in the GPE program; Ensure that budgets are in line with the set sector set rates and other rates as agreed within the GPE program.
- Regularly monitor the financial follow of the GPE program so that funds are optimally utilized; prepare quarter and annual financial needs and follow of funds and advice the when to request additional funds.
- Prepare regular financial reports on funds utilized, outstanding and any other important financial reports necessary for the effective and efficient implementation of the GPE program; regularly contribute to the periodic and other reports as necessary.
- Oversee the preparation of goods receipts; ensure that contractors documents, invoices and correspondences associated with payments in place.
- Enter all the financial transactions on daily basis into the Financial Sys.
- Prepare all necessary accounting documents.
- Prepare bank reconciliation for all bank accounts on monthly basis.
- Prepare Initial financial analysis of data & preparation of the project basic data (plans, cost, budget, actual... etc).
- Prepare The Financial Monitoring Reports and Cash Disbursements Plans.
- Deal with the external auditors.
- Assess the FM's capacities at the governorates level.
- Maintain overall integrity of financial statements and accounting records.
- Developing, propose, implement & support changes or improvements to financial policies & procedures.
- Any other tasks as required by the project Financial Officer and the Project Director.

Qualifications:

- A minimum of Bachelor's degree in Accounting or Business Administration with major in accounting and finance.
- Minimum of 5 years of professional experience in a financial management and accounting position, preferably in the private sector.
- Familiarity with the government's and GPE financial management requirement is a plus.
- Experience in the use of accounting programs and software.
- Proficiency in both Arabic and English.
- Good interpersonal and communication skills

6- SECRETARY

The Secretary Main tasks would be:

- Provide secretarial and operational assistance to professional staff
- Ensure quality of outgoing correspondence and other related documents.
- Manage the filing system and record management.
- Provide assistance to follow up the plan implementation and activities.
- Handle the logistics of conferences and workshops.
- Data entry and assisting in preparing reports
- Perform any other project-related duties requested by the Director.
- Coordinate with the sectors' representatives.
- Take minutes of meetings and share it with attendees

Qualifications:

- A secondary school graduate with at least 3 years' experience in office logistic management.
- Good interpersonal skills and excellent communication skills.
- Computer knowledge and familiarity with MS-Office applications.
- Proficiency in speaking and writing Arabic and English.

All applications along with a detailed resume and supporting documents should be submitted by July 30, 2013 to the following address:

**Education Development Project Administration Unit
60M Southern Road, Bait Meyad
Tel: 01-619163/4 Fax 01-619219
Email: Bilqis6@hotmail.com**

مسابقات راديو «يمن تايمز» الرمضانية

بيث يوميا الساعة

10
مساء

سهرتنا غير

مع سارة الزوقري و ناصر السقاف

برنامج سهرة يومي يتضمن نصفه الأول «الساعة الأولى» العديد من الفقرات الترفيهية ونكات ودرشة مع المستمعين، بالإضافة إلى مجموعة من الأخبار المنوعة والخفيفة من اليمن وحول العالم. وأما «الساعة الأخرى» فتكون فقرة متخصصة للمسابقات تتم فيها المشاركة عبر الاتصال أو ال SMS.



بيث يوميا عدا الجمعة الساعة

4.30
مساء

أنت وشطارتك

مع دارس البعداني وسمر قايد

برنامج مسابقات يومي عدا الجمعة، يتضمن العديد من الفقرات والأسئلة التنافسية، بحيث يتم استقبال المشاركات عبر الهاتف وال SMS.



الفائزون في مسابقة «أنت وشطارتك»

اليوم	إسم الفائز	الجائزة	ملاحظات
الأحد - ٥ رمضان	أبو بكر السكري	موبايل LG	
	عدنان عبد الواحد	خلاط كهربائي	
	بشير عياش	قاموس اطلس	
	ندى ناصر	DVD	جائزة SMS
الاثنين - ٦ رمضان	ندى سويد	موبايل LG	
	ياسمين الحراري	خلاط كهربائي	
	أكرم الشرجبي	قاموس اطلس	
	زكريا صالح	DVD	جائزة SMS
الثلاثاء - ٧ رمضان	رضوان مطهر	موبايل LG	
	أمير راشد	خلاط كهربائي	
	أحمد خميس	DVD	
	بشير محمد علي	قاموس أطلس	جائزة SMS

الفائزون في مسابقة «سهرتنا غير»

اليوم	إسم الفائز	الجائزة	ملاحظات
الأحد - ٥ رمضان	محمد مطهر	خلاط	
	مختار الخامري	منتجات كاترينا	
	خالد عبدالمجيد	DVD	
	ماجد محمد القديمي	منتجات كاترينا	جائزة SMS
الاثنين - ٦ رمضان	خوله العنيدة	خلاط	
	ايناس	منتجات كاترينا	
	نادر العامري	DVD	
	خالد السلطان	منتجات كاترينا	جائزة SMS
الثلاثاء - ٧ رمضان	بسام السوداني	خلاط	
	أكرم الشرجبي	منتجات كاترينا	
	عامر المقطري	DVD	
	بشير عبده قاسم عباس	منتجات كاترينا	جائزة SMS

الفائزون بالجوائز المذكورة أعلاه عليهم الحضور إلى مقر مؤسسة يمن تايمز الواقع عند تقاطع شارع حدة وشارع الستين (جولة المصباحي)

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From the tree to your table The journey of a Yemeni date

Story and photos by Rammah Al-Jubari

Ramadan is in full-swing and so is the consumption of one of its most celebrated snack – traditionally used to break a long day of fasting – dates.

Eaten both dried and fresh, this sweet fruit is stockpiled in markets all over Sana'a throughout the holy month, but it can be a long journey from the leaves of the date palm tree to the family's Ramadan iftar (the meal taken immediately after sun-down) table.

In traditional agricultural methods, palm trees, which grow well in dry climates, fruit only once a year, typically between July and August. It takes about five years before they mature enough to produce fruit, but they usually do so for a life-span of 20 years.

It's no easy task to for farmers growing dates in Yemen to harvest the fruit. A farmer in Hadrmout,

Hassn Bashamakh, spoke about the meticulous process of picking and sorting dates to make sure the spoiled ones are separated from the ones suitable for human consumption.

Timing is of the essence so the fruit is picked at its peak ripeness and before insects get to them.

At this point the dates can be sold locally fresh or sent to a larger manufacturer to dry the dates. Bashamakh says farmers must take precautions when they prepare the dates to be shipped. They cannot be kept at too hot of temperatures or they will spoil and farmers again must take precautions against insects.

Due to a lack of concern on the part of many farmers regarding health standards with their crops, Bashamakh says Yemen's dates cannot compete with imported ones from Saudi Arabia.

A date trader, Hassn Al-Makhabir, said though local varieties of dates like those from the Hadrmout governorate are known for their tasty qualities. Yet, Yemeni consumers

will bypass them due their reputation for not being cleaned or properly stored.

The head of the Consumer Protection Association, a local non-government organization, Dr. Fadhl Mansour, said farmers are expected to clean the dates and package them by writing the name, the kind, the origin and their packaging date on the outside of their container – usually some sort of plastic covering.

However, this can be routinely ignored by producers.

"Yemeni dates are not promoted enough in markets," said Engineer Abdulkareem Qarhsh, the general manager of production at the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. "The trust of the



The number of palm trees in the Arab World is estimated at 90 million, producing over 6.4 million tons, which makes up 75 percent of the world production of dates.

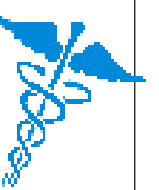
Yemeni locals in the national products is shakey."

Even though imported dates-mostly from Saudi Arabia and Iraq-

cost almost twice as much, they account for about 90 percent of the demand in markets, because Yemeni suppliers just cannot keep up with


Good for you

Dates are hailed by experts as a nutritious sources of minerals such as calcium, phosphorus, iron, sodium, sulfur and chlorine. Dates also contain many vitamins essential to human health including A, B1, B2 and D.



the demand, the Ministry of Trade and Agriculture says.


Yemen produces about 20,000 tons of dates a year, according to the Ministry, but during Ramadan, this won't keep bellies full after a long without food or water.



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75

Yemen and Malaysia, a comparison

The post-colonial nation

Rafat Al-Akhali

Malaysia is often regarded as a success story in the Islamic world and a model that should be followed by other Muslim-majority countries. Yemen, on the other hand, is a fragile country frequently referred to as "on the brink of becoming a failed state." Yet, both countries were under British colonization from the 1830s to the late 1950s, early 1960s. How was Malaysia able to achieve social and economic prosperity while Yemen descended over the years to the bottom of the world's rankings in many social and economic rankings?

Malaysia in the form that we know today has existed since 1965. It was created in 1963 as a federal constitutional monarchy of 13 states plus Singapore which later left the federation in 1965.

Prior to becoming a federation, Malaysia was mainly controlled by the British since the early 1800s. The British for the most part maintained the rulers of the existing states.

Malaysia today has a population of over 28 million people. Malaysia is ethnically diverse with Malays (Muslims who practice Malay customs and culture) making up 50.4 percent of the population. Non-Malay indigenous people known as bumiputera make up another 11 percent.

Yemen in the form that we know today was established in 1990, when the South, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) united with the North, Yemen Arab Republic (YAR). PDRY and YAR have existed since the 1960s, when South Yemen gained independence from the British and Yemeni Arab nationalist revolutionaries deposed the religious monarchy ruling the North.

Yemen today has a population of over 24 million people. Yemen's population is almost exclusively of Arab ethnicity - 97 percent. Islam is the predominant religion with both Sunni and Shiite sects adopted.

Malaysia has an ethnically and religiously diverse population while Yemen is relatively homogenous although tribal

and regional identities are strong. A key factor for development is the match between identity and power.

The British drafted a plan in mid 1940s to create a Malayan Union which would turn the Malayan states into a single crown colony and provide equal citizenship. This was heavily opposed by the Malays who did not want the power of the Malay rulers to be weakened and did not like granting citizenship to the ethnic Chinese and other minorities. The Malay Union therefore only lasted two years from 1946 to 1948 before it was dissolved and replaced by the Federation of Malaya.

It was the negotiations between the United Malays National Organization (UMNO) and the Malayan Chinese Association (MCA) in the 1950s that put Malaysia on the right path for development by creating a constitution that properly addressed its diversity of identities. The MCA agreed that Malay would be the official language, that Malaya's head of state would be rotated between the Malayan Sultans, and that Malay education and economic empowerment would be promoted and subsidized.

In return, the constitution granted equal citizenship for all races, the Chinese and Indian minorities would be represented proportionately in government. When Sabah and Sarawak joined the Federation of Malaya to form today's Malaysia, they also joined based on carefully designed rules and constitutional passages that ensured the maintenance of these two states' identities and specific conditions. Further amendments to this federal system and to the constitution and government policies were made over the years following the creation of Malaysia, which satisfied a distribution of power.

In summary, Malaysia was able to reach a federal state that matched identity with power across the country. This enabled Malaysia to move forward on its development path and avoid potential social unrest that could have been caused by its diverse ethnic, religious and political identities.

Yemen on the other hand moved in ex-

actly the opposite direction when it came to matching power with identity. In South Yemen, the British created the "Federation of Arab Emirates of the South" in 1959. In 1962 nine states joined the initial six and became known as the "Federation of South Arabia."

When South Yemen eventually gained its independence in 1967, the Socialist party took over what became known as the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Fueled by Arab Nationalism ideology, the Socialist party proceeded with creating a "unified" South Yemen and attempted to wipe out any sense of local identity. One strategy the Socialist Party followed was assassinating heads of tribes and Sultans of the previous states or "Sultanates" that existed under the British rule in order to weaken any other identity. Another notable strategy is that they proceeded with renaming the different "governorates" wiping out their historic names and replacing it with a numerical system of identifying the governorates. The aim again was to destroy any sense of local identity and create one "national" identity.

These attempts eventually failed and in 1986 South Yemen witnessed a civil war fueled by two opposing factions within the Socialist party and thousands of people were killed. The two factions mainly split along regional identity and most of the killings were known to be on purely regional identity basis.

Despite the huge differences between North and South Yemen in political ideology, economic and development stages, educational system, and many other aspects, the leaders of the two countries decided to enter a union in 1990. Instead of conceiving a federal system that can manage the disparate realities across the country, a very centralized system was adopted with very little decentralized authority. Major issues of educational systems, natural resources wealth distribution, and political representation of the South's minority population versus the North's majority population were not addressed. Eventually, the leaders of South Yemen realized that things are not progressing

in their favor and in 1994 announced their secession.

After the North's army and leadership emerged victorious in the 1994 war, centralization of decisions was further strengthened and the lack of ability to locally govern continued to be a major source of grievance. This led to the rebel movement in Sa'ada in 2004 followed by the re-emergence of the Southern Secessionist Movement in 2007 and finally the protest movement of 2011.

Today Yemen is going through a National Dialogue Conference and the top issue in this conference is designing a new, more de-centralized governing system that can satisfy all the different political and regional groups and maintain Yemen's unity.

In terms of economy, Malaysia took early steps to transform from a relatively closed economy, depending mainly on agriculture and mining, to an open economy that is well-integrated in regional and global economies. An important step was forming the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 1967 together with Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, and the Philippines. ASEAN promoted economic integration among its member countries.

Malaysia also became a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1995.

Mega infrastructure projects - like Expansion and modernization of sea ports such as Port Klang and the busy Kuala Lumpur International Airport - and many others boosted Malaysia's economy and positioned Malaysia as an active player in the regional and global economy.

Yemen remains effectively a small, closed economy. The country failed to join any regional or international eco-

Compare and contrast

In the Human Development Index 2012, Malaysia ranked 64 while Yemen ranked 160 out of 186 countries. To understand the magnitude of the divergence between the two countries, the following statistics compare the difference a Malaysian person would feel if he/she was living in Yemen instead of Malaysia. Based on CIA world factbook statistics, the person would:

- Have 7 times more chance of being unemployed
- Have 3.7 times higher chance of dying in infancy
- Use 95.46% less electricity
- Make 83.11% less money
- Die 10.19 years sooner
- Spend 81.25% less money on health care

economic bodies. Despite multiple attempts, Yemen's bid to join the Gulf Cooperation Council was rejected. Yemen is not a member of the WTO as its application to join the WTO has been pending since 2000.

Yemen's major sea port, Aden port, went from becoming a crucial hub for international sea traffic to an almost deserted port due to lack of investments, poor management, and ongoing political conflicts in the country. Sana'a International Airport is a very small airport with a runway shared between civilian planes and military fighter jets.

Yemen has no rail network, and a poor road network. This greatly limits the movement of people and goods within the country.

Malaysia was able to capitalize on the various political, social, and economic factors discussed above in order to build a growing economy and raise the standards of living of its people. Yemen scored poorly on these same factors leading its economy to decline over the years and it is now on the brink of failure.

This piece was adapted from a longer academic work. Al-Akhali is a Chevening-Weidenfeld scholar studying a Masters of Public Policy at the Blavatnik School of Government at the University of Oxford.

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

Post Title: Integrating Nutrition Intervention Program Manager
Location: Social Fund for Development/ Hodeida
Duration: Full time including three (3) months probationary period
No of Post: 1
Date Announced: 17 July 2013
Closing Date: 03 August 2013

Background:

The Social Fund for Development will implement a program funded by the World Bank that aims to reduce food insecurity at the household level and improve nutrition practices of targeted household, who are of Limited Number beneficiaries of the Social Welfare Fund of the poorest in some districts in Al Hodeida Gov..

The Project requires a Program Manager to provide leadership, supervise staff, manage every day activities, identify problems, provide solutions, and ensure effective implementation. The Program Manager will report directly to the Social Fund for Development.

Main Responsibilities:

1. Manage program operations as well as supervise implementing all program related tasks.
2. Recruit efficient program staff to implement the program components.
3. Develop, review and continue updating the program implementation action plans..
4. Direct supervision and evaluation of staff performance as well as providing them with the technical support..
5. Analyze periodic and non periodic progress reports and compare them against program goals.
6. Establish and maintain good relationships with different program's stakeholders, such as government entities, civil society bodies and donors.
7. Perform any program related activities requested by the SFD.

Therefore;

SFD calls Yemeni Nationals of mature, energetic, creative and dynamic personalities to apply for this job which also requires:

1. a Bachelor Degree (Masters preferred) from a reputable University in Management, Economics, Development, Education or any related field.
2. at least three years of experience in project management.
3. Sound knowledge of development projects funded by international donors.
4. Proven ability to nurture a smooth working relationship with varied stakeholders(donor agencies, government agencies, MFIs,... etc).
5. Proficiency in written and spoken Arabic and English.
6. Strong communication, public relations, organizational, and leadership skills.
7. Strong analytical and report writing skills.
8. Mature, energetic, creative, and dynamic personality.
9. Pproficiency in using Microsoft programs (Word, PowerPoint, Excel, Access...etc)
10. Traveling across the country and abroad .
11. Full-time availability according to the SFD's work system.

Reporting:

The Project Manager will report directly to SFD (Health and Social Protection Unit).

Submission guideline:

The application should comprise of a one-page cover letter explaining the applicants' interest and suitability for the position, indicating earliest joining date if selected, and detailed CV.

Interested candidates should submit their application by email to: hr@sfd-yemen.org Before August 3rd, 2013. Applications received after the closing date will not be considered. Only short- listed candidates will be contacted for interviews.

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

Post Title: Senior Health Sector Officer
Location: Social Fund for Development/ Sana'a
Duration: Full time including three (3) months probationary period
No of Post: 1
Date Announced: 17 July 2013
Closing Date: 03 August 2013

MAIN RESPONSIBILITIES:

Strategic Management:

1. Reviews annual sector plan against key targeting/selection criteria and sector priorities. The Senior Health Officer will, therefore, analyze and process health projects proposals sent from branch health officers.
2. Develops SFD's health sector policies, strategies and plans within national and SFD's overall policies, strategies and plans.
3. Monitors health sector programs and operations to ensure consistency and conformity with SFD standards. This comprises monitoring key indicators, expenditures, and timely reporting.
4. Reviews the key outputs of the sector and give guidance to teams to ensure coherence and relevance of project design.
5. Provides technical backstopping and improves the capacities of branch health officers for better targeting, planning and management.
6. Provides policy advice to the Unit Head with regard to health sector issues.
7. Collaborates and develops joint/ harmonized plans with development partners in Yemen to maximize the cost-effectiveness of health interventions in terms of health outcomes.
8. Participates in the Senior Management Team meetings relevant to health sector issues, and prepare the quarterly and annually sector progress reports.

Operational Management:

1. Manages the day-to-day operations of the health sector, including approval of the administrative and financial documents as well as sector related correspondence.
2. Reviews the conformity of health projects procedures with SFD procurement and financial regulations.
3. Helps improving the health interventions database in the MIS for efficient monitoring, data collection and analysis.
4. Works with the M&E and Procurement units to oversee projects deliverables and grants

expenditures on due dates.

Team Leadership and Development:

1. Mentors staff members in the health sector and reviews performance targets to enhance skills and provide guidance on their professional development.
2. Provides overall leadership to the health sector team to ensure achievement of sector objectives.

External Relations:

1. Builds and maintains strong partnerships with major national/international agencies active in the country.
2. Builds and maintains relations with other sector departments and networks to enhance inter-sector collaboration where relevant.
3. Represents SFD at key national and sector conferences and meeting

Requirements:

- Master degree in Health Sciences with relevant minimum 3-year experience in Public Health or Health Management (or Bachelor degree in Health Sciences with relevant minimum 5-year experience in Public Health or Health Management).
- Organizational/project management skills;
- Ability to work independently, multi-task, deal with conflicting priorities, and deliver high quality work on schedule;
- Ability to engage with various stakeholders, effective influencing skills and demonstrated diplomacy;
- Proficiency in written and spoken Arabic and English;
- Willing and able to travel frequently to the rural areas.
- Yemeni nationals.

Reporting:

The Senior Health Officer will report directly to the Unit Head of Health and Social Protection Unit

Submission guideline:

The application should comprise of a one-page cover letter explaining the applicants' interest and suitability for the position, indicating earliest joining date if selected, and detailed CV.

Interested candidates should submit their application by email to: hr@sfd-yemen.org before August 3rd, 2013. Applications received after the closing date will not be considered. Only short- listed candidates will be contacted for interviews.

Yemenis to watch

Change-makers under 25



Story and photo by
Sadeq Al-Wesabi

Eighteen-year-old Rahil Al-Marzouki knows that she's up against a lot. She's set out to defend the rights of children who belong to the Muhamasheen—a marginalized, social group in Yemen distinguished by their African ancestry and commonly called the derogative name of Akhdam, or "servants." The Muhamasheen face regular discrimination in Yemen.

Rahil is a member of the Muhamasheen but has fared slightly better than some.

She didn't have it as bad as some children, she says. But, she has always been sensitive to the pain of others. She has committed herself to advocating for her marginalized community, especially the children.

"I can't be selfish and think just about myself—my peers need help," she says. "I get so depressed when I see Muhamasheen children collecting bottles in the street for their living. They are deprived of their right to study."

Over the last few years, Al-Marzouki has advocated for

children who have been killed, sexually exploited or abused. She has begun to combat what she says are abuses carried out by Yemeni police against the Muhamasheen.

She has reported violations and has brought some perpetrators to the police station. She has also worked with human rights' NGOs to bring light to the plight of children in her community.

What pains Al-Marzouki the most she says is child brides.

"I hate when I see children forced to marry. I will do my best to fight the practice of early marriage which is rampant among Muhamasheen children," she says.

Al-Marzouki has just finished secondary school. Already, she says, she has the rest of her career planned. She wants to be a lawyer to defend the "stolen rights of the Muhamasheen."

During school she worked outside of the classroom. She traveled many times to Zabid, where many Muhamasheen live in dismal conditions, in slums packed closely together. Al-Marzouki organized a group to go there and distribute food.

She also helped send some Muhamasheen to hospitals, where

they received medical treatment.

Rahil has also coordinated with philanthropists to send a number of Muhamasheen to school. Education, Rahil says, is very important, especially in her community, where many families are forced to send their children to work instead of school.

Currently, Rahil is responsible for education programs in the Amer and Oqbi Foundation, run by local Muhamasheen. She is also a member of executive committee of WASL Project, a program funded by UNICEF that provides a platform for young people to voice their concerns.

At the end of 2012, Rahil was the youngest Yemeni participant in the Global Youth Forum, a UN event held in Bali, Indonesia that brings together promising young leaders to advance the rights of youth.

Rahil's resume also includes Yemen's Children Parliament, as a representative for marginalized children.

"I seek to eliminate the stereotype about the Muhamasheen. There are ambitious and educated people from this community," she said. "We're not bad people. We're surviving in spite of everything."



Rahil Al-Marzouqi
Muhamasheen activist

"I can't think just about myself—my peers need help"

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مفتوحات

فقدت بطاقة هوية تحمل الرقم 1010372810 تخص / فائز هزاع سلام عبدالجبار فعلى من وجدها يرجى الإتصال بالرقم/ 734164910

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إرسال السيرة الذاتية على فاكس المحاسبة والمراجعة، من محاسب الى مدير مالي. 734206327

سيارات

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

للبيع: سيارة BMW موديل 91، بحالة جيدة، جيد عادي لون أسود. 736336666 77773688

للبيع: مرسيدس 500 موديل 2006 زرقاء كاملة المواصفات،

دبلوم انجليزي، خبرة 15 عام في المحاسبة والمراجعة، من محاسب الى مدير مالي. 734206327

وظائف شاغرة

مطلوب مدرسين للعمل في المدارس التركية اليمينية لكافة التخصصات العلمية والأدبية القسم العلمي قسم انجليزي حاصلين على بكالوريوس كحد أدنى مع خبرة 3 سنوات. ت: 525124، فاكس: 525124

مطلوب مندوبين مبيعات مواد غذائية، المؤهل لا يقل عن الثانوية العامة، رخصة قيادة سارية المفعول، خبرة لا تقل عن سنة في نفس المجال، يرجى

فورا. 770497062
بكالوريوس محاسبة، خبرة 10 سنوات في مراجعة وادارة الحسابات، قدرة التعامل مع الانظمة المحاسبية الالكترونية، اجادة الانجليزية، حاصل على شهادة ايزو. 733913209

ماجستير محاسبة - 8 سنوات خبرة في (الحسابات - المراجعة - الرقابة) آخرها رئيس قسم المراجعة - اجادة اللغة الإنجليزية (كتابة - محادثة) - اجادة استخدام الحاسوب - اجادة البرامج المحاسبية (خاصة يمن سوفت) - دورات عديدة في العلوم المالية والمصرفية والإدراية. 714796729 - 737299730

بكالوريوس تجارة ومحاسبة،

باحثون عن وظيفة
بكالوريوس محاسبه وإدارة أعمال ودبلوم لغة إنجليزية، خبرة طويلة في إدارة الحسابات والمراسلات التجارية باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية في اليمن والسعودية، مستعد للعمل فورا، جوال: 715608677

مدرس متخصص يرغب في اعطاء دروس خصوصية للصف التاسع في الرياضيات والعربي والانجليزي والعلوم لطلاب المدارس الحكومية. 734680597

مهندس شبكات، شهادة بكالوريوس في الاتصالات والشبكات وشهادة Sisco في مجال الشبكات مستعد للعمل

معاهد

معهد يالي
معهد التي
المعهد البريطاني للغات والحاسب
معهد أكسيد
معهد مالي
معهد هورايين

شركات التأمين

المتحدة للتأمين
الوطنية للتأمين
الشركة اليمنية للإسلاية للتأمين
وأعادة التأمين
شركة امان
الجزيرة للتأمين وإعادة التأمين
الشركة اليمنية القطرية للتأمين

مدارس

روضه واحة الأطفال
مدرسة رينبو
مدارس صنعاء الدولية
مدرسة التركييه الدوليه
مدرسة منارات

سفريات

قندس فلاي 01/274691
سكاي للسفريات والسياحة 01/053080
عطلات الصقر 444118
مركز أعمال الصقر 446350
العالميه للسفريات والسياحة 01-441158/59/60

مطاعم

مطعم ومخازنة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
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مستشفى الجمهوري
المستشفى الامامي الحديث
المستشفى الاهلي الحديث
مستشفى العلوم والتكنولوجيا
مستشفى الكويت

شركات طيران

طيران اليمنية
فرع تعز: 01/217126
فرع عدن: 02/202456
فرع صنعاء: 03/201474
فرع: 01/506106
01/444444
01/444444
01/212400
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فنادق

01/246967-66
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01/418545/7
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بنك سبا الاسلامي
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يوناييد بنك لمبتد
بنك كك الاسلامي
بنك اليمن والكويت للتجارة والانشاءات

تأجير سيارات

زاوية (Budget)
يورب كار
هيرتز لتأجير السيارات

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بنك اليمني للتأمين

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Dr. Hesham Abdul-Aziz:

'Face your problems with a smile'

Dares Al-Badani

Dr. Hesham Hasan Abdul-Aziz is now the assistant professor of drug manufacturing technology at the Jordanian-

Yemeni University. But he didn't reach this position easily—every step of the way he had to overcome challenges. Hesham was born with partial motor impairment—which means he can't walk on foot for more than 20 meters without assistance.

Hesham graduated from the College of Pharmacy at Sana'a University in 1995. With his father's encouragement, he opened a wholesale drug shop. This by many measures was an accomplishment, but Hesham wanted to study more.

He traveled to Malaysia where he earned his masters and PhD.

Abdul-Aziz spent ten years in Malaysia, studying at the Medical Science University.

"At the beginning, they were looking down on me in the university because of my impairment. But day by day, they started dealing with me respectfully. They saw my seriousness, my determination."

"My disability generates more determination and optimism for me," he said.

For Heshan, to achieve any kind of success in this

world (for those with disabilities and without), a person must be patient—and possess optimism.

"I advise people with disabilities not to get depressed. Face your problems with a smile," he said.

Whatever the customer size, NEC have the right system

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Global Financial Institution (80,000 extensions multisite)

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