



الجائزة الكبرى سيارة فيراكروز سبأفون تحتفل بتسليم جوائز كرت المفاجآت في السحب الثامن

أعلنت شركة سبأفون مؤخراً عن تسليم الاخ / فتحي عبدالله بهيان - سينون - محافظة حضرموت الجائزة الكبرى "سيارة فيراكروز - هيونداي" حيث نظمت الشركة احتفالية خاصة بهذه المناسبة في الفرع الرئيسي وقام الاستاذ محمد الشامي مدير أول الاستراتيجية وتطوير الأعمال في شركة سبأفون بتسليم الفائز المحظوظ سيارة وذلك بحضور فريق عمل عرض جوائز كرت المفاجآت وعدد من الموظفين وكانت سبأفون أجرت مؤخراً عملية سحب الجوائز وذلك ضمن سحوبات وجوائز كرت المفاجآت لهذا العام وسط حضور مميز وكبير من الجمهور في محافظة عدن. كما قامت الشركة بتسليم 3 جوائز مالية كبرى بقيمة مليون ونصف ريال إضافة الى تسليم 10 جوائز مالية أخرى بقيمة نصف مليون ريال. وأعرب سعيد الحفظ الاخ / فتحي عبدالله بهيان الفائز بسيارة فيرا كروز - هيونداي عن سعادته وتقديره لشركة سبأفون عن الخدمات والعروض التي تقدمها مضيفاً ان الشركة تعد من الشركات المتقدمة والرائدة في اليمن من حيث الاهتمام بالمستثمرين وتقديم الحلول الخدمية المتنوعة، معتبراً ان عرض كرت المفاجآت من سبأفون من انجح العروض المقدمة مؤخراً ويعزز من مصداقية عروض سبأفون الأخرى. فيما قال الفائز بجائزة المليون ريال الاخ / عبدة مؤنس أحمد - الراهدة - محافظة تمر بأن سعادته لا توصف في هذه المناسبة حيث لم يتوقع الفوز إلا أن توفيق الله كان السبب وراء فوزه وختم عبدة مؤنس أحمد حديثه بشكر جميع القائمين على هذا العرض والذي يعتبر من اهم العروض التي اقيمت على مدار السنة الحالية . ويهذه المناسبة قدم الأستاذ محمد العبادي مدير التواصل التسويقي تهنئة سبأفون للفائزين بجوائز كرت المفاجآت مشيراً الى أن هذا العرض يأتي استمراراً لجهود الشركة في تطوير البرامج والخدمات البديلة والعروض التي تلبي رغبات العملاء في الحصول على خدمات وعروض مميزة تواكب احتياجات العملاء.



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المُشغّل الأول و الأكبر للهاتف النقال في اليمن



Dark day in Sana'a: A deadly bomb tore through an Air Force bus Sunday morning, leaving one dead and 24 injured. Five of the injured are missing limbs.

Air Force bus attack leaves 1 dead, 24 injured

Story and photo by Ali Ibrahim AL-Moshki

SANAA, Aug. 26—Officials are investigating a bomb that exploded on an Air Force bus on Sunday, killing one security force member and wounding 24 others. Officials identified Mohammed Ahmed Ali Al-Shaghardi, a private in the army in his late 20s from Sana'a as the casualty. Air Forces spokesperson Abdulrahman Al-Helali said the bus had been kept at the home of driver over the weekend and that the bomb had been fastened to the underbelly of the bus. He said not further details were available at this time. The bus was traveling near the Saudi German hospital when the bomb exploded. The vehicle continued to move after the explosion for about 200 meters,

while security forces jumped from the windows. Eyewitness Waleed Abdu Al-Aqwa told the Yemen Times that the explosion was large and that body parts flew from the vehicle to the street. "We took the injured to the Saudi German Hospital. Some soldiers' legs were amputated as a result of the bombing. The Air Force ambulance arrived and transported any remaining injured soldiers," Al-Aqwa said. The bomb exploded at 7 a.m. Sunday while the bus was on its way to Al-Dailami Air Base in Sana'a, officials have said. Capital Security Deputy Manager Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Qadasi said the bus regularly transports security forces to their work at the air base. He said they are working on confirming who had access to the bus on Saturday. "Perhaps the

bomb was installed [then]," Al-Qadasi said. Saudi German Hospital General Manager Dr. Abdulla Hussein Al-Described the scene at the hospital following the explosion. "Nineteen others sustained varying injuries, mostly leg injuries. After initial treatment, the injured were moved to the military hospital, he said. Shoes and blood could be seen on the road where the blast occurred. The bombing occurred two days after President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi delivered a speech at the Police Academy, commending the role of police officers and the Air Force in counter-terrorism activities. Sana'a's crime investigation general manager, Abdulrahman Al-Sharafi, said the results of the investigation would be available in the next two days. The driver of the bus survived

the explosion, but has not been authorized by the Air Force to speak to the public about the bombing. Sadeq Ameen Shawteer is the brother of one of the victims. Shrapnel from the bomb hit his brother in the leg, he told the Yemen Times. He placed blame on the president and the Ministry of Defense for not properly defending the country. "Such bombs are always happening, they don't raise a finger to stop them," Shawteer said. The Air Force has witnessed a number of incidents this year, including a fuel station explosion at Al-Anad Air Base in Lahj three months ago.

New NDC Southern Council established

Groups aim to present a united Southern voice

Mohammed Al-Hassani

SANAA, Aug. 26—Ten Southern components of the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) declared the formation of a Supreme Coordinating Council on Sunday in order to present a united Southern stance at the conference. The newly formed council has announced two aims, said Mohammed Marim, the head of the State Building Working Group.

The first is to ensure a united Southern position on unity and the second is to include all Southern NDC participants in the Supreme Coordinating Council, Marim said. The announcement was made at a press conference. The formation of the committee comes at a time of suspended participation by Southern representatives. Establishing the Southern Coordinating Council is a serious step towards uniting Southern voice at the NDC," said Southern Movement leader Nasser Al-Taweel. The Southern Movement currently has three supreme councils. The first is led by Hassan Baom,

a prominent Southern military figure. The second is led by former Southern President Ali Salem Al-Beidh. These two components have refused to participate in the dialogue. The third component is headed by Mohammed Ali Ahmed. It represents the majority of Southerners at the NDC, Al-Taweel said. NDC member Dr. Ahmed Yaseen told the Yemen Times the newly established council does not represent all Southerners at the dialogue. "The [folks] who formed this council are loyal to Ali Abdulla Saleh. It does not represent Southern people," he said.

Secular democracy in the Arab world



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Youth begin initiative to 'Save Hodeida' from overflowing sewage



\$10 million allocated for sewage repair

Rammah Al-Jubari

HODEIDA, Aug. 26 —A youth initiative was launched in Hodeida on Saturday following the city's declaration of a health disaster because of overflowing sewage.

Four separate groups with a combined membership of more than 50 people launched the initiative called, "Together to Save Hodeida from Drowning."

One of the four participating groups will team up with the governorate's water and sanitation office to conduct a survey of the area. The other three groups will focus on raising awareness and following up with officials.

"The campaign's main aim is to solve the overflowing sewage issue by reopening clogged sanitation pipes and calling on concerned authorities to pay attention to this issue," said youth activist and participant, Hassn Moshaf.

While the initiative was launched by youth, the campaign now includes journalists, community activists and civil society organizations. It is being funded by several area businessmen.

The sewers have been overflowing in Hodeida for years, but the situation has recently reached crisis level, residents said. Hodeida residents

have been staging protests these past weeks to draw attention to the health crisis.

Hodeida Water and Sanitation Association Director Ayoub Al-Dobai told the Yemen Times that the sanitation system which was established in 1979 needs work.

"The sanitation pipes and passages are clogged with soil, stones and tires," Al-Dobai said.

To protest poor services, many Hodeida residents have refused to pay their water bills. Al-Dobai says the sanitation department is not able to pay staff their full salaries as a result.

The government recently allocated \$10 million to ease the sewer crisis in Hodeida, on the condition the city provide a tender offer, allowing public bids for the sewage work.

Al-Dobai says the procedures to apply for the money and to meet the condition would take at least four months and that the urgent situation must be solved soon. He encouraged officials to give direct orders to purchase the needed equipment.

Salah Al-Qomidi, a lawyer and human rights activist in Hodeida, said the area could become the source of diseases that could be transferred to other governorates and result in casualties.

"Youth campaigns are unable to resolve issues like the sewer problem in Hodeida. President [Abdu Rabu Mansour] Hadi must pay attention and give urgent orders to resolve the matter," Al-Qomidi said.

Tribal negotiations lead to release of Saudi national in Taiz

Kidnapped man handed over without the exchange of money

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

TAIZ, Aug. 26 —A Saudi Arabian businessman who was briefly kidnapped on Thursday in Taiz was released on Saturday after tribal mediators in the Shar'b Al Salam district negotiated the Saudi national's release.

The abducted businessman, Yahya Al-Zaydi, is in good health and is currently still in Taiz governorate, according to officials.

Al-Zaydi was snatched from in front of the hotel room while in his car in the Shar'b district where he had been staying for about a week, in town to visit his Yemeni wife and family who are from Taiz. The kidnappers drove away with the victim in his car.

"The abductors got nothing in re-

turn for setting the kidnapped free," said Abu Bakr Al-Ezi, the spokesperson for Taiz governorate, although SR1 million, about \$266,000, had been demanded for the man's release.

However, Al-Zaydi's car is still with his kidnappers. According to Sheikh Hamoud Al-Mikhlafi, one of the negotiators, "We contacted the kidnappers after the governorate security informed us [about the incident]. The kidnappers released him provided they could negotiate about the car."

"We will negotiate with them until they return the car," Al-Zaydi said.

Dr. Fadhl Al-Rabaei, the manager of Madar Center Studies, followed the case. He said he is happy the man had been abducted by tribesmen and not by Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), who typically demand much larger ransoms and hold their captives for much longer, though not always. Tribesmen have also been known to sell their captives to AQAP affiliates in the past.

"Taiz governorate did not witness kidnapping incidents [in the past]," Al-Rabaei said. "However, after the events of 2011, weapons-use spread and kidnapping became functional," he said referring to a trend that could be potentially worrying.

There have been several other cases of kidnapping reported the past two years and some are still in custody.

In May, a South African couple were kidnapped from Taiz. It is believed they are being held by tribesmen. Saudi diplomat Abdulla Al-Khalidi has been in captivity for over a year. He was kidnapped in late March 2012 and is yet to be released. He is believed to be with Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula affiliates.

Dutch journalist Judith Spiegel and her partner Boudewijn Berendsen are believed to have been kidnapped from their home in Sana'a in mid-June. In July, a video was released on Youtube, where the couple pleaded for help. No word has been heard from them since.

Yemen makes progress in landmine cleanup

Five governorates and the city of Sana'a declared landmine free

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, Aug. 26 — The National Committee for Landmines, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) announced on Monday at a conference that the city of Sana'a as well as Aden, Dhamar, Al-Mahweet, Raima and Al-Mahra governorates are landmine free.

Since 1999, the country has destroyed about 300,000 landmines and 1,838 square km. in governorates nationwide have been cleared of landmines, said Ali Al-Qaderi, the director of the Demining Center, which is a part of the National Committee for Landmines.

The National Committee for Landmines estimates that since 1999, indiscriminately-placed landmines have killed almost 4,000

people, including 504 children, nationwide.

But in recent years cleared areas have become epicenters for landmines. The governorate of Abyan prior to 2011 had been declared landmine free. "The war against Al-Qaeda [in the Arabian Peninsula] and the 2011 political crisis has delayed this announcement for several years," Al-Qaderi said. "Landmines claimed 750 victims this year."

Because of the area's concentration of landmines, the National Committee's largest teams have been sent to the area.

For the next three months, teams will also be focusing on areas of Sa'ada where wars between Houthis, a group of Zaidi Shiites insurgents, and the government left landmines.

Rosemary Willey-Al'Sanah, the Conflict Prevention and Early Recov-

ery Advisor at UNDP described how tricky demining work can be because they cannot do it while conflicts are still going on and must wait until fighting has ceased, to protect their teams. Part of the aid money that has been pledged to Yemen by international donors over the past few years is being allocated for demining projects said Mohammed Hassen, the UNDP deputy country director of operations. He says a concern of UNDP's is that they are unable to implement many of their aid projects in areas until its been cleared of mines.

Yemen signed an international treaty to ban the use of personal landmines in 1998. A year later, the National Committee for Landmines and the Mine Action Center were established to remove the explosive devices and provide awareness about the risk of landmines.



Dozens of houses and farms were destroyed in flooding in the Arhb district, located north of Sana'a, over the past few days. A social leader in the area, Sheikh Saleh Abdu, said hundreds of families were forced to evacuate, and the area is without any sort of external help.

Yemen's Defense Ministry denied media reports that Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula was responsible for the murder of Defense Ministry officer inside his apartment on Saturday in Sana'a. Although a source at the ministry, who spoke on the condition of anonymity, said investigation are ongoing, the man's body has already been buried. The source said neighbors found the man's corpse two days after what medical examiners believe was two days after the man's death. Although it cannot be confirmed if the man owned a snake, the source said the man was found dead with a snake nearby and the official cause of death were snake bites, according to medical examiners.

The Yemen Organization for Standardization and Metrology (YOSM) issued a warning this week to residents to not buy Similac baby milk because it's contaminated with bacteria dangerous to infants. The warning followed a caution issued by the Saudi Food and Drug Authority about the milk's risk to infants. A source at YOM said the authority visited markets to ensure the product isn't available, adding that the authority informed all entrances about the product and sent SMS to residents warning them of it.

By Ryam Al-Qadi



BY THE NUMBERS



468,585 tons of solid garbage recorded in Sana'a in 2011,

1 official trash dump in the city;

3,682,669 tons of garbage recorded nation-wide,

18 official trash dumps in the country;

32,057 Europeans visited Yemen in 2010,

13,380 visited in 2011;

\$1,161 million worth of tourist receipts received in 2010,

\$780 million in 2011.

SOURCES: Republic of Yemen Statistical Yearbook 2011.



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

General Service Vacancy Announcement No: 6/13

Issued on: 22 Aug 2013
Deadline For Application: 5 Sep 2013

Position Title: INFORMATION RESOURCES ASSISTANT
Location: FAO Representation in Yemen
Organizational Unit:

Grade: G-4
Duration: FT
Post Number: n/a
Occ Code: 2C03

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Under the general supervision of the FAO Representative and the direct supervision of the National Administrative Officer, the incumbent shall be responsible for the smooth operation of all Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Information Resource, and Registry and archive functions. Specifically:

Information & Communications Technology:

- Under the technical guidance of CIO Division, act as first point of support in ICT matters, functioning as Office Technology Coordinator (OTC) by logging and monitoring requests, responding to ad-hoc queries, retrieving data, and resolving basic problems
- Liaise with external technical support providers, following up on user problems until resolution is achieved
- Support the operation and use of the office network infrastructure (wired or wireless LANs, routers, firewalls), internet access and network services (file/print services, security, email backups) in accordance with corporate policies established by CIO
- Initiate requests for purchases of hardware and software, according to corporate guidelines and procedures ensuring CIO clearance for non-standard items
- Monitor the Representation's Minimum Security Telecommunications Standard (MISTS) compliance and collaborate with other agencies as required
- Maintain an inventory of computers, peripherals, software and MISTS equipment; Monitor the Representation's Minimum Security Telecommunications Standards and MISTS equipment; ensure its appropriate maintenance, secure handling and storage, and track loaned equipment

Information Resources:

- Under the technical guidance of OEK, ensure visitors and staff have access to the Corporate Document Repository, providing assistance as needed
- Receive and maintain physical and electronic publications, periodicals, and reference documents
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Quoted



“We will pursue them until they seek peace, give up their weapons and return to their senses.”

— Yemeni President **Abdu Rabbu Mansour Hadi**, on his commitment to fighting Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, from Reuters.

“No solutions were reached.”

— Southern Movement leader **Naji Rashid**, on recent discussions between NDC officials and Hirak leaders who have refused to participate in national conference.

Committee mediates ceasefire between Islah and Houthis in Sa'ada

The committee was formed last week under orders from President Hadi

Nasser Al-Sakkaf

SA'ADA, August 26 — The mediation committee tasked with resolving the Salafi-Houthi dispute in Damaj district has mediated a ceasefire between the two sides, allowing officials to remove bodies from under the rubble and to transport the injured to hospitals. The committee was formed by President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi one week ago.

Three Damaj resident were killed

last week and two houses were damaged during the ongoing dispute between the two sides.

Committee member Alawi Al-Basha told the Yemen Times that the committee arrived in Sa'ada Saturday and was able to arrange for 17 injured individuals to be taken to the Sana'a military hospital on Sunday. Both sides have begun leaving their barracks.

“About 60 percent of the barricades have been removed. Six barricades belonged to the Salafis and four were controlled by the Houthis, Al-Basha said.

Both sides have engaged in the second phase of the mediation—the creation of a roadmap to guarantee non-violent conflict resolution be-

tween the sides in the future.

Sa'ada governor Fares Mana accompanied the mediation committee to Damaj. The Red Cross entered Damaj prior to the ceasefire and removed one body from under the rubble when no one could reach the corpse, Mana said.

The Red Cross has not yet finished removed bodies from under the rubble, he said. Some home have completely collapsed and retrieving bodies is difficult. The Red Cross has purchased the necessary equipment to search for more bodies, Mana said.

Previous attempts by mediation committees to end the Salafi-Houthi conflict in Damaj have failed.

Negotiations continue with NDC Southern representatives, but little headway

Representatives say recent government apology changes nothing

Mohammed Al-Hassani

SANA'A, Aug. 26 — Despite media reports to the contrary, Southern Movement leaders say they still have not reached an agreement to secure their return to the National Dialogue Conference's reconciliatory talks.

“No solutions were reached in the meeting,” said Naji Rashid, a

Southern Movement leader, referring to intense discussions that took place between President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi, Rashid, Mohammed Ali Ahmed, the chairperson of the Southern Issue working group, and several other Southern representatives.

Rashid said Hadi and Ahmed spoke about the South's long-time demand for an apology for the 1994 Civil War, which the Yemeni government issued last week.

Hadi has asked Ahmed to resume his participation in the NDC and let go of their idea to move the dialogue outside Yemen.

Bilqis Al-Lahabi, the vice chairperson of the Southern Issue Working Group, also denied that southern representatives were willing to return to talks.

Al-Lahabi said Southern Movement representatives will not end their suspended participation unless all of the 20 Points, a list of demands the South had made to the NDC's Technical Committee before the conference started, were met. Several of the points, including the apology have already been implemented. After the conference began, Southerners stipulated another 11 Points to secure their

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participation.

Al-Lahabi even went as far as to say that the government's recent apology for the 1994 War was not enough.

“The Southern Movement didn't accept the apology of the government,” she said.

“Although the NDC will conclude in less than a month, nothing has been done for the South so far,” she said.

The NDC's governing body, the presidency, said the conference's

working groups and their sub-committees should continue their work and finalize any reports and requirements being asked of them while the Southern Movement negotiation talks continue.

Technically, the Reconciliation Committee of the conference is tasked with trying to talk the boycotting parties back to the conference. However, the Reconciliation Committee cannot meet as long as southern representatives are boycotting.

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Shahi
Haleeb

Is there any justice in the police station?



Sara Al-Zawqari

Police stations, those institutions which are supposed to represent security, safety and a place where citizens can turn to when facing offenses, have a different reputation here in Yemen.

Police stations are like haunted

houses—scary places that people try to avoid as much as they can. If they come out alive, they always have stories to tell.

It's not ghosts they're afraid of, but blackmail, theft and assaults. The trust between citizens and the police is completely eroded. People no longer believe in their role in investigating crimes, enforcing the law and protecting people.

How can such a heroic job turn

into an abusive one?

How can police officers ask for bribes, ask for pocket money for petrol and qat? How much lower can they sink? What made you become a police officer. What made you want to become a cop? To bring justice and help people, or to rob them?

These days, honest, sincere and straightforward policemen are called naïve, stupid, or gullible, and

those who are corrupt are called ahmar ain, red-eyed, which means they're tough guys, real men.

In Yemen, those who protect the country are the most corrupt. We grew up watching cartoons that are very far from reality. In cartoons, policemen catch thieves, policemen seize the guilty. In reality, policemen seize the person with less money.

From the doorman to the officer



everyone is trying to take advantage of you. You're like a fish caught in net. If you get robbed, you catch the thief, drag him to the nearest police station, and they start investigating you instead of him.

The person who reports any sort of offense is seen as a portable bank, an opportunity to get some pocket money for qat.

What kind of a justice system do we have if to fight for your rights you have to have your pockets filled with cash? If you have only a penny you're worth just that—a penny.

Our police stations make you feel at home, when you enter you see people sitting and chewing as if you have stepped into a diwan or a maqyal. All you see are mubahshem—professional qat chewers—with leaves all over the floor. When you enter to give a complaint you're faced with a very unpleasant look.

You've disturbed qat time.

Officials always make statements encouraging women to come forward and report any crimes. But they really ought to put themselves in the shoes of a woman in Yemen.

In our society, the act of a lady entering a police station is socially and culturally condemned. It's considered shameful. Even policemen look down on women who come to police stations to report crimes. Many women have said that they feel very uncomfortable

when they enter a police station—they're made to feel that they're the ones who've committed a crime. They also complain about nasty looks and sarcastic comments. If they can't go to police stations for justice, where are they supposed to go?

We know that we are facing a corrupt system when police stations contribute to a society's problems rather than reducing them. Some people turn to sheikhs, looking for an alternative arbiter of justice. Much of the world resolves disputes and crimes with legal systems. We seek tribal truces to solve our problems. Still, one has to admit, the state—with all its power and authority—is unable to solve disputes. Tribal mediation, on the other hand, somehow works. People with any sense try to avoid visiting a police station—even if they're victims of a crime. If they go into a police station they may lose more than what was taken from them in the original crime.

Not all police are corrupt. There are some good ones out there. But all I'm saying is, if the shoe fits—wear it.

Hear more of Shahi Haleeb weekdays on Radio Yemen Times, aired 2:00–3:00 p.m. and 10:00–11:00 p.m., Saturday through Thursday. Tune your dial to 88.8 and thanks for listening!



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THINGS
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Intermediate Contracts Analyst

Department: Legal
Location: Sana'a

Job Duties:
Managing contracting documentation to ensure that commitments are documented, approvals are obtained in accordance with thresholds, and adherence is maintained with the Block 51 Production Sharing Agreement ("PSA") and contracts administration procedure, and all resolutions and laws issued by the Government of Yemen. Will be involved in all aspects of the contracting process, including:

- Prequalification process
- Bid process, including the preparation and issuing of bid documentation
- Award and preparation of contracts
- Contract amendments
- Contract closeouts

Will report to the Senior Counsel, Yemen Operations and work closely with, and be mentored and supervised by, the Law & Contracts Analyst Mentor (Expatriate). Will also work closely with the Logistics and Operations groups.

Work Performed:

- a. Tracking the status of all current contracts and pertinent information pertaining to each contract using Excel and Word documents, as well as through a customized Lotus Notes database ("LYLA").
- b. Advising the Contract Proponents on the contract approval process through regular communication to ensure that Proponents understand and follow the contracting process. Assisting the Proponents in the development of a Contract strategy and assist them in drafting approval documents for presentation to Senior Management and Government officials.
- c. Ensuring that CNPE maintains consistent procedures, practices and forms with respect to contracts and their approval.
- d. Taking instructions from Senior Counsel, Yemen Operations and Law & Contracts Analyst Mentor (Expatriate), and preparing and reviewing contract documents and maintaining appropriate files.
- e. Working closely with the Law and Contracts Analyst Mentor (Expatriate) to present strategies and seek required approvals from the Ministry of Oil and Minerals.
- f. Development of all Contract documentation, including pre-qualification documents, bid documents, contracts, contract amendments.

Minimum Requirements:

- University degree preferred or a Paralegal diploma, with relevant experience;
- Must possess excellent English communication skills;
- Without exception, must have 3 to 5 years of oil and gas experience, all of that which should be associated with contract preparation and contract administration
- Must have well developed/proven computer skills in MS Word, Excel, PowerPoint and Lotus Notes.
- Must possess excellent communication skills, including an excellent command of the English language, both oral and written.

Other Requirements:

- Must have the ability to work with a multi-discipline team in a multicultural environment to achieve mutually beneficial result;
- Must have strong English communication and presentation skills, both oral and written;
- Must be able to effectively manage multiple and conflicting priorities and a very large volume of work;
- Must have a high level of attention to detail
- Must be able to effectively manage multiple and potentially conflicting priorities
- Must be a self-starter and able to work independently with little or no supervision
- Must be able to work in a team environment, able to train and educate Senior Management and numerous multicultural diverse groups and departments on complex legal, contracting and strategic matters;
- International experience is an asset.

APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- Applications must be submitted through our email address: **Recruitment-Yemen@nexeninc.com**. Faxed or handed-in CV's will NOT be considered
- Applications must be submitted NO later than September 6, 2013
- Selection will be based on the most qualified applicants
- Please make sure that your Application contains all the needed personal contact and qualification information
- Only short listed will be contacted for test /interview

Is Arab secularism compatible with democracy?

Gamal Gasim

Several prominent scholars in the West believe that in order for democracy to work there must be certain social, economic and political prerequisites such as the rationalization of political authority through free and fair elections, civilian control of the military, a strong civil society, and the secularization of the state. By definition, the secularization of the state is a process that entails the separation of state institutions from stringent religious strictures. Certainly disparities do exist within Western secularism. Unlike France, where religious symbols such as Muslim women's headscarves have been perceived to be an imminent threat to French secularism, in the United Kingdom the monarch is the head of the church, and the display of religious symbols are viewed as freedom of religion and expression. Yet, French secularism—at least in its recent history—never undermines the overall democratic processes, and never removes a sitting president by the power of the gun.

Secular forces in the West have been the traditional promoters of liberal democracy and free elections, but can we say the same thing about Arab secular actors? Is Arab secularism compatible with democracy? This question may surprise those in the West who have believed for decades that Islamists and Islamic political parties are anti-democratic, and thus represent a crucial threat to any democratic experience in the region. It is the compatibility of Islam and Islamists, and not of Arab secularism,



that is continuously subjected to severe scrutiny within Western public debate about the Arab Middle East. Arab secularism replaced colonial governments in almost all Arab republican states after each gained its independence. Without a doubt, Arab secularism is a multifaceted political phenomenon. In some cases it came with strong socialist predispositions, as was the case in South Yemen during the one-party system of the Yemeni Socialist Party (YPS), which ran from the late 1960s until the unification of North and South Yemen in May 1990. In other cases it was oriented with Arab national-

ism, as illustrated in the cases of Syria, Egypt, and Iraq. It could also be something harder to define, as in the case of Libya under Gadhafi. In these cases and others, Arab secularism never truly promoted democracy and never fully respected the ballot box. In fact, all Arab military coups—with the exception of Al-Bashir's coup in Sudan in 1989—have been orchestrated and executed by secular political actors within secular military institutions. During the democratic transi-

tions in Algeria during the early 1990s, in Palestine during 2007, and now in Egypt since June, 30 2013, Arab secular actors are the ones who have deprived democratically elected officials of their legitimate right to rule. In Egypt, it was secular politicians such as Mohamed El-Baradei and Omru Musa who had coordinated with Egypt's military to oust a democratically elected president. Both politicians are highly respected in Western political circles.

These secular actors and forces have forgotten a very simple lesson in democracy—that elections tend to have consequences. We should always respect the results of free and fair elections unless there is a breach of the constitution, which should be addressed according to constitutional frameworks and the rule of law. Presidential impeachment within presidential systems and votes of no-confidence in parliamentary systems are tools designed into all liberal democracies to confront such desperate situations. In liberal democracies like the United States, politics can shift drastically from right to left as a result of elections without the threat of military intervention to score political points or change the course of politics. For example, the Bush administration worked diligently to ban gay marriage at the federal level but failed miserably. The Obama administration moved the country to the left on this issue and allowed gay soldiers to serve openly in the military. Recent Supreme Court

BOARD OF CREDIT AND COMMERCIAL INTERNATIONAL S.A. (BOCCI S.A.)
in compulsory liquidation - BOCCI Luxembourg No. 11 15000
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BOCCI HOLDINGS (S.A.) (BOCCI Holdings)
in compulsory liquidation - BOCCI Luxembourg No. 11 15000
Both societies managed by Luxembourg law with registered office:
2, rue de la Chapelle, L-1025 Luxembourg @ P.O. Box 200
L-1000 Luxembourg

NOTICE OF LIQUIDATION

By judgment of the 1st of July 2013 the District Court of and in Luxembourg, Commercial Section, has ordered the closure of the liquidation of BOCCI S.A. and BOCCI Holdings after verification that all the available assets have been distributed to the beneficiaries. Notice was granted to the liquidator for the liquidation operation up to the 31st of May 2013. For those of the beneficiaries whose available data did not permit the liquidator to reach to them the liquidation proceeds or part of them, the assets corresponding to the liquidated debtors have been credited, for their account, to the Central Bank of Luxembourg, 2, rue de la Chapelle, L-1025 Luxembourg - Bank: BOCCI/BOCCI - Tel: +352 2470 2777 - Fax: +352 2470 2782 - where they shall be held until their disposal through the legal proceedings.

Creditors of the BOCCI S.A. and BOCCI Holdings who did not receive notification of their liquidation proceeds or part of them are also invited to contact the Central Bank P.O. Box 2000, Rue D'Alger, 1050 Luxembourg - Tel: +352 2 466224 / +352 2 466225 - Fax: +352 2 466227 - Email: info@cbll.lu

The liquidator and the court will not be liable for the legal retention period of three years respectively of the following addresses:

- For the Luxembourg liquidator and the court liquidator in various jurisdictions: Taux administration SA registered in Luxembourg No. 10000000, 102, rue de la Gare, L-1000 Luxembourg.
- For the liquidator of the UAE branch: Central Bank P.O. Box 2000, Rue D'Alger, Luxembourg.
- For the liquidator of the United Kingdom branch: Mrs. Nicolaus UE, Messias Road, P.O. Box 1000, Weybridge, Surrey, UK, TW20 2PE, UK.

Luxembourg, the 1st of July 2013
The Liquidator: Jacques Dubois

rulings solidified Obama's policies on gay rights. In both cases, neither liberal nor conservative actors in the United States attempted to settle these differences outside of established democratic processes. Again, elections have consequences and in democracies this must be embraced wholeheartedly. The rationale behind the ousting of President Morsi is a bad political performance. Egypt is definitely not moving toward democratic consolidation. It has become

a country where the military may step in at any time to dictate its will under the guise of national security concerns. Perhaps someday Arab secularism will learn from the West how to coexist with democracy and respect it as the "only game in town" for the region in order to successfully move forward.

Gamal Gasim is the Assistant Professor of Middle East Studies and Political Science, Grand Valley State University

REQUEST FOR EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST

Consultants' Services for Preparation of Sana'a Urban Transport Project - Firm's Selection

Country and Beneficiary: [Republic of Yemen - Ministry of Public Works and Highways]
Project Name: [Second Rural Access Project]
Consultants' Services: [Preparation of Sana'a Urban Transport Project- Traffic Control Center TCC]
IDA's Grant No.: [RAP2 Additional Financing Grant No. H543 YEM]

The Government of Yemen has received additional financing in the form of a grant from the International Development Association (IDA) in various currencies towards the cost of the Second Rural Access Project, and intends to apply part of the proceeds of this grant for consulting services toward Technical Assistance for the capital Sana'a, Republic of Yemen that would include the following:

- Provide the technical specification for the design and implementation of an Advanced Traffic Management System (ATMS) for the capital city of Sana'a in the Republic of Yemen comprising five major sub-systems as follows:
 - a Traffic Command Center (TCC);
 - Upgrading of the traffic signal system;
 - Communications system;
 - CCTV monitoring system and E-police camera enforcement system; and
 - Traffic Guidance System (including traffic flow data collection and incident detection). The scope also includes writing the TOR for the Implementation Schedule for the TCC and ATMS.
- The Ministry of Public Works and Highways - Rural Access Program Central Management Office - now invites eligible consulting firms (Consultants) to indicate their interest in providing these Services. Interested Consultants must provide information demonstrating that they are qualified to perform the services (brochures, description of similar assignments with detailed information on the services performed, experience in similar conditions, availability of appropriate skills among staff, etc.).
- The attention of interested Consultants is drawn to paragraph 1.9 of the World Bank's Guidelines: Selection and Employment of Consultants [under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits & Grants] by World Bank Borrowers issued in May 2004 and revised in October 2006 and January 2011 ("Consultant Guidelines"), setting forth the World Bank's policy on conflict of interest.
- Consultants may associate with other firms in the form of a joint venture or a sub-consultancy to enhance their qualifications
- A Consultant will be selected in accordance with the Quality and Cost Based Selection Method set out in the Consultant Guidelines.

Interested Consultants may obtain further information during office hours, 8:00 to 15:00, Sun-Thu at the following address: -

Ministry of Public Works and Highways (MPWH)
Rural Access Program, Central Management Office (RAPCMO)
The Program Director
Eng. Hakim Al Aghbari
Hadah St, Hadah Complex, Building No 4
P.O.Box: 16472, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
Phone: 00(967-1)- 264143/246473
Fax: 00(967-1)- 246516
Email: rapcmo@gmail.com

Expressions of Interest must be delivered in a written form to the address above by mail, or by e-mail by [22 September 2013].

REQUEST FOR EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST

Consultants' Services for Preparation of Sana'a Urban Transport Project - Firm's Selection

Country and Beneficiary: [Republic of Yemen - Ministry of Public Works and Highways]
Project Name: [Second Rural Access Project]
Consultants' Services: [Preparation of Sana'a Urban Transport Project- Bus Rapid Transit System-BRTS]
IDA's Grant No.: [RAP2 Additional Financing Grant No. H5430]

The Government of Yemen has received additional financing in the form of a grant from the International Development Association (IDA) in various currencies towards the cost of the Second Rural Access Project, and intends to apply part of the proceeds of this grant for consulting services toward Technical Assistance for the capital city Sana'a, Republic of Yemen that would include the following:

- Prepare detailed design and engineering report for developing about 27 Km of Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) network and 22 km of Rapid Bus Lanes (RBL) in the capital city Sana'a in a phased manner. The Technical Assistance consultancy is to assess the project viability; recommend the facilities and details of infrastructure and services to be provided at the identified corridors after ascertaining through a detailed study/analysis of its technical, social, economic and financial viability. The TA study shall also include undertaking engineering studies, project design, cost estimates and bid documents etc.
- The Ministry of Public Works and Highways - Rural Access Program Central Management Office - now invites eligible consulting firms (Consultants) to indicate their interest in providing these Services. Interested Consultants must provide information demonstrating that they are qualified to perform the services (brochures, description of similar assignments with detailed information on the services performed, experience in similar conditions, availability of appropriate skills among staff, etc.).
- The attention of interested Consultants is drawn to paragraph 1.9 of the World Bank's Guidelines: Selection and Employment of Consultants [under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits & Grants] by World Bank Borrowers issued in May 2004 and revised in October 2006 and January 2011 ("Consultant Guidelines"), setting forth the World Bank's policy on conflict of interest.
- Consultants may associate with other firms in the form of a joint venture or a sub-consultancy to enhance their qualifications
- A Consultant will be selected in accordance with the Quality and Cost Based Selection Method set out in the Consultant Guidelines.

Interested Consultants may obtain further information during office hours, 8:00 to 15:00, Sat-Wed at the following address: -

Ministry of Public Works and Highways (MPWH)
Rural Access Program, Central Management Office (RAPCMO)
The Program Director
Eng. Hakim Al Aghbari
Hadah St, Hadah Complex, Building No 4
P.O.Box: 16472, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
Phone: 00(967-1)- 264143/246473
Fax: 00(967-1)- 246516
Email: rapcmo@gmail.com

Expressions of Interest must be delivered in a written form to the address above by mail, or by e-mail by [22 September 2013].

Is proportional representation coming to Yemen?

Yemen's democratic transition could involve straying from one-candidate parliamentary elections

Rammah Al-Jubari

The Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) has been demanding parliamentary elections and a system of proportional representation even prior to the 2011 uprising, which catapulted Yemen on a path of change. The system was rejected by the ruling party, former President Ali Abdullah Saleh's General People's Congress (GPC), which prefers a one-candidate system.

There's still hope for a propor-

portional system if the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) chooses to ratify it before the end of its last general session, scheduled for September 2013.

The one-candidate system has been in place since unity in 1990 when Yemen adopted a system of political pluralism. The NDC's State Building Working Group endorsed a proportional system in July for the upcoming elections.

The proportional list system allows voters to choose a list with several candidates, instead of selecting only one candidate to represent them in the parliament. The system would allow citizens to have proportional representation in parliament, instead of choosing between single-candidates.

If a political party gets 20 percent of votes in a particular constituency that has ten seats, the party gains two seats and the first and second

listed candidates in this party's list win these seats.

In a proportional list system, the parties would be prohibited from changing the order of candidates' names on its submitted list of candidates in each constituency.

The one candidate system, ratified the first parliamentary elections in 1993, allows political parties to nominate one candidate in each electoral district. The candidate with the highest number of votes wins.

The 55-member State Building Working Group announced on 23 July that 44 of the present 45 members voted on that day for a proportional list system.

Khalid Tawfeeq, the rapporteur of the State Building Working Group, said the proportional system requires dividing the country into large constituencies.

"Parties gain seats in the parlia-

ment based on the number of votes they get," said Tawfeeq.

Mohammed Al-Moqbli, member of the youth component at the NDC, said the adoption of the proportional list system is one of the gains of the 2011 uprising, which made a proportional list system possible, though it had been demanded prior to the uprising by the JMP.

Because a proportional list system does not focus on individual candidates but instead on political parties with known platforms, the system hopes to prevent the purchasing of votes by individual candidates.

"The proportional list system will encourage voters to partake in elections as they vote for several candidates instead of one," he added.

Journalist Ali Al-Shabani believes that one-candidate system is more suitable for the current situa-

tion in Yemen.

"Proportional list system requires [a] high political awareness of voters because differentiation between lists is based on the electoral programs of parties and not candidates on these lists," he said.

Deputy of the GPC information department Abdulhafeed Al-Nahari told the Yemen Times that the GPC did not entirely refuse the proportional list system but suggested that a portion of parliamentary seats be subjected to the one candidate system and a portion to the proportional list system.

YEMN called on the State Building group to ratify some necessary details related to the proportional list system, such as the electoral coalition principle which would allow independents to present a list of candidates.

This would allow independent candidates and other groups that

are not political parties to present their list of candidates for parliamentary elections.

YEMN pointed out that women's participation and their ability to occupy positions in local councils and the parliament will distinguish the proportional list elections because the quota system is easier applied within the proportional list system. It will be visible if the names on the lists are male or female and the country could impose a male-female-male-female order insuring that one of the two chosen candidates is a woman.

YEMN indicated that the proportional list system leads to the continuity and stability of policies and its financial expense are less. It should be mentioned here that the campaigns are for a list rather than individuals so it means less costs in designing and printing and perhaps in circulation.

Republic of Yemen Environment Protection Authority (EPA) Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) Climate Information System and PPCR Coordination Project (P132116) Program Coordination Unit (PCU)

JOBS ANNOUNCEMENT

The Republic of Yemen (the Recipient) has been allocated grant funds (the "Grant") from the Strategic Climate Fund - Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (SCF-PPCR) which are administered by the International Development Association (the "Bank") and executed by the Environment Protection Authority- EPA ("the Client").

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project development objective is to improve the quality and value of hydro-meteorological and climate services provided to end-users. This objective would be achieved through improved forecasts resulting from improved observing networks, the introduction of new technologies, and access to higher resolution global weather and climate products. Service improvements will also depend on training both the providers and users of services to be able to tailor information more effectively to users' needs. The geographical focus will be countrywide. The Environment Protection Authority- (EPA) intends to apply part of the funds to eligible payments under the contracts for which this advertisement is issued:-

POSITION (1): PART-TIME ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISOR

SCOPE OF WORK:

The overall objective of the assignment is to assist the PCU Director in implementing and monitoring the Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) and ensure that the potential impacts on the environment are minimized. The Environmental Advisor will work within the PPCR PCU in close cooperation with the PCU Director, the PCU Part-time Social Advisor and M&E specialist. The Environmental Advisor will address the environmental safeguards requirements of the World Bank and the national environmental regulations. The Environmental Advisor will be assigned by EPA on a part-time basis to monitor the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). Specifically, the Environmental Advisor will complete negative checklist for each monitoring station, develop environmental monitoring plan and monitor implementation of the environmental mitigation measures including site visits, assess institutional/training requirements of the ESMP, and will be responsible for environmental reporting within the PCU. He/she will report to the PCU Director.

OUTPUTS/DELIVERABLES

(i) Environmental monitoring plan; (ii) Reporting from site visits (iii) Bi-annual Project Progress Report to Inter Ministerial Committee for Climate Change (IM-CCC) and the World Bank. The bi annual reports would include, inter alia: (a) Negative checklist for each monitoring site; (b) Status of installation and implementation progress of ESMP; and (c) issues encountered during the reporting period with suggested remedial actions; (iv) Mid-term Review Report; (v) Project Completion Reports. (vi) Provide technical inputs to the project as requested.

QUALIFICATIONS

(i) University Degree in Science or a relevant discipline. (ii) A minimum of 5 years of professional work experience in the field of environmental assessment/monitoring/management. (iii) Good communications skills and a working knowledge of Arabic and English. (iv) Computer knowledge with expertise in Microsoft Office tools.

DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT:

15 months in intermittent for a period of 3 months each year.

Detailed Terms of References must be checked by the interested applicants at www.ppcryemen.com.

Women are particularly encouraged to apply

POSITION NO. (2): PART-TIME GENDER SPECIALIST

SCOPE OF WORK

The consultant will work closely with the PCU Director in monitoring implementation of the gender smart management framework and ensuring a thorough inclusion of female colleagues in all aspects of project implementation as well as ensuring that targeted training aimed at female colleagues is carried out. Working with the Implementation Committee, the consultant will also provide technical inputs from gender aspects to the development of tools and instruments, such as the Satisfaction Index, to measure impact by gender as well as the development of final climate information products generated during project implementation (e.g. tailoring the final climate related products to the end-users). The consultant will work in close coordination with the Women and Environment Unit of the EPA, with the support of local women's NGOs, who will monitor and evaluate on a regular basis the gender inclusion at program level. The consultant will also work with the Social Advisor and M&E specialist who is responsible for developing baselines and monitoring indicators as female participation is one of the core PPCR indicators. The consultant will report the status of implementation of gender smart management framework with recommendations for improvement to the PCU Director.

OUTPUTS/DELIVERABLES

(i) Detailed work plan; (ii) Bi-annual Project Progress Report to IC and the World Bank. The bi annual reports would include, inter alia: (a) progress of implementation of the gender smart management framework; (b) baseline and updates of relevant indicators; and (c) issues encountered during the reporting period with recommendations for improvement; (iii) Mid-term Review Report; (iv) Project Completion Reports; (v) Technical inputs to the development of tools to measure impact by gender, the development of final climate information products generated during project implementation, and other areas as requested.

QUALIFICATIONS

(i) The consultant must be a female professional to facilitate the communication with local females; (ii) Has a University Degree in Social Sciences, Gender studies, or a relevant discipline; (iii) A minimum of 5 years of professional work experience in gender analysis in development fields; (iv) Good communications skills and a working knowledge of Arabic and English. (v) Computer knowledge with expertise in Microsoft Office tools.

DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT:

30 months in intermittent through a period of 5 years.

Detailed Terms of References must be checked by the interested applicants at www.ppcryemen.com.

Women are particularly encouraged to apply

POSITION NO. (3): MONITORING AND EVALUATION SPECIALIST

OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF WORK

The purpose of the M&E Unit is to assist the EPA-PCU Director in design, implementation and coordination of the M&E activities in the CISPCP and build capacity at the IMCCC Technical Secretariat for long term monitoring, evaluation and management information systems for the PPCR Program. The prime objective of the M&E Unit is to keep decision makers informed of the progress on project activities. The PCU M&E Specialist will coordinate with the Implementation Committee (IC) on regular basis to collect, compile and analyze M&E data according to the Project Operation Manual. He/she will be assisted by short-term consultants to carry out User Satisfaction Surveys. This information will be compiled in progress reports to be published on quarterly basis.

TASKS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The M&E Specialist will work within the PPCR PCU in close cooperation with the Implementation Committee (IC). He/she will report to the PCU Director. He/she will have two main tasks: (i) Monitoring and Evaluation of PPCR Investment I. (ii) Assisting Civil Aviation and Meteorological Authority/ Yemen Meteorological Service (CAMA/YMS) Performance Assessment Program.

1. Monitoring and Evaluation of PPCR Investment I

Monitoring: (i) Plan, design, and organize the Project M&E system; (ii) Monitor and evaluate the progress in the provision of the critical project inputs and implementation of the activities, (including but not limited to: (i) financial and physical inputs (e.g. completion of infrastructure works, installation of equipment, etc); (ii) capacity building and training activities; (iii) environmental and social performance of the project in accordance with the Social and Environmental Management Framework; (iv) financial and procurement progress.

- Establish baseline data for key indicators listed in the Project Result Framework and Monitoring
- Ensure timely monitoring and assessment of procurement activities;
- Identifying bottlenecks and corrective actions, if needed;
- Conduct independent field visits to monitor implementation and outputs of selected project activities;
- Assist the Women and Environment Unit of the Environment Protection Authority, with the support of local women's NGOs, to monitor and evaluate on a regular basis the gender inclusion across all investments. This will include annual assessments on how to improve gender aspects with recommendations for improvement;
- Monitor the implementation data sharing agreements of the Memorandum Of Understanding signed between Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MAI), Ministry of Transport (MOT) and Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE).
- Monitor GOY yearly budget allocations to MAI and National Water Resources Authority (Nwra) for O&M of hydromet equipment.

Evaluation: (i) Use Verification of Forecast data provided by CAMA/YMS to assess project impact on quality of services, according to WMO guidelines; (ii) Lead the Project Mid-term Review and the preparation of the Mid-Term Review Report; (iii) Lead the preparation of the Project Completion Report; and (iv) Commissioning special M&E studies as needed;

2. Assist CAMA/YMS Performance Assessment Program

(i) Assist CAMA/YMS and the Implementation Committee (IC) in organizing independent yearly User-based Assessments of weather and climate services, according to WMO guidelines; (ii) Assist CAMA/YMS in preparing TORs for short-term consultants to support the Performance Assessment Program.

DELIVERABLES

(i) Monthly Progress reports to IMCCC; (ii) Bi-annual Project Progress Report to IMCCC and the World Bank. The bi annual reports would include, inter alia: (a) Up-to-date physical and financial expenditure data compared to annual and end-project targets; (b) Updated indicators of project performance compared to annual and end-project targets; (c) Achievements and problems encountered during the reporting period with suggested remedial actions; and (d) socio-economic and environmental impacts of the project. (iii) Yearly User-based Assessment Reports (iv) Mid-term Review Report (v) Project Completion Reports

QUALIFICATIONS

(i) University Degree in a relevant discipline. (ii) A minimum of 5 years of professional work experience of which at least 2 years shall be in the field of Results-Based M&E Framework in water /irrigation/ agriculture/ environment/ meteorology sector, in Yemen. (iii) Good communications skills and a working knowledge of Arabic and English. (iv) Computer knowledge with expertise in Microsoft Office tools. (v) Good inter-personal skills and demonstrated ability to work closely with professionals from other disciplines.

DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT

Initially for probation period of three months, then annual contract will be offered for a total period of 5 years based on the performance of the candidate.

Detailed Terms of References must be checked by the interested applicants at www.ppcryemen.com.

Women are particularly encouraged to apply

POSITION NO. (4): PART-TIME SOCIAL ADVISOR

SCOPE OF WORK

The overall objective of the assignment is to assist the EPA-PCU Director in implementing and monitoring the Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) and ensure that the potential social impacts are minimized. The Social Advisor will work within the PPCR PCU in close cooperation with the PCU Director, Environmental Advisor and M&E specialist. The Social Advisor will also monitor positive social impacts of the project. The Social Advisor will be assigned by EPA on a part-time basis to monitor the implementation of the ESMP. Specifically, the Social Advisor will complete negative checklist to make sure all projects sites are on public land, develop monitoring plan and monitor positive social impacts from the project, and will be responsible for social reporting within the PCU. He/she will report to the PCU Director.

OUTPUTS/DELIVERABLES:

(i) Social monitoring plan; (ii) Social impact analysis; (iii) Bi-annual Project Progress Report to IMCCC and the World Bank. The bi annual reports would include, inter alia: (a) Negative checklist for each monitoring site; (b) positive social impacts; and (c) social issues encountered during the reporting period with suggested remedial actions; (iv) Mid-term Review Report; (v) Project Completion Reports; (vi) Provide technical inputs to the project as requested.

QUALIFICATIONS:

(i) University Degree in Social Science or a relevant discipline. (ii) A minimum of 5 years of professional work experience in the field of social analysis. (iii) Good communications skills and a working knowledge of Arabic and English. (iv) Computer knowledge with expertise in Microsoft Office tools.

DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT

15 months in intermittent through a period of 5 years (the lifetime of the project)

Detailed Terms of References must be checked by the interested applicants at www.ppcryemen.com.

Women are particularly encouraged to apply

Interested applicants must submit their applications and updated CVs to the office of Project Coordination Unit (PCU) not later than 03:00 PM on 25 September, 2013 at the following address:

**The Office of the Program Coordination Unit (PCU)
Climate Information System and PPCR Coordination
Beirut Street Behind the Commercial Bank,
Hadda Sana'a, Republic of Yemen.
Telephone: 00967-1-422563/4,
Facsimile: 00967-1-412431,
or by E-mail: cisppcr@yemen.net.ye**

The ritual washing of dead bodies

Obligatory washings every Muslim will one day face

Story and photo by
Najla'a Hassan

Losing a loved one means having them one day and doing without them the next. The grieving have a list of tasks that must be attended to, ranging from transporting the body to the grave to hosting other grievers. For Muslims, the washing of a relative's body is a necessary ritual—one that every Muslim must go through, yet few know the entire routine.

Khalid Abdulwali Al-Sharjabi, 44, has been washing corpses for 12 years. It's one of his many jobs, which include being the head of the Agricultural Lands Department for the Lands Office of Sana'a governorate and an Imam at his local mosque.

Having the deceased's body washed is obligatory in Islam. It is preferable for relatives to wash the bodies. A man's body should be washed by men and a woman's body by women. The washing can take place in a mosque, where many have sections devoted to these washings, or at the home of the washer or the relative's of the deceased.

Al-Sharjabi first began washing bodies at the Bin Masou mosque on Hael Street, where he worked for three years. He has been intensely reading about and studying his religion ever since, and is now an Imam who focuses on converting non-Muslims to Islam.

He has washed countless bodies including that of his own father.

The first body Al-Sharjabi washed was that of a grenade victim. The grenade exploded in the man's hand, leaving him without an arm and with a severely disfigured face. He did not wash the wounded areas with water, instead covering those parts with dirt and wrapping the areas with cotton. The other parts



of the body were washed with water.

"I dealt with him gently, as though he were sleeping," he recalled.

Not all bodies should be washed, however.

The bodies of martyrs, who sacrificed themselves for God, should not be washed, Al-Sharjabi said. If a body is severely burned, it should not be washed. If the deceased has no relative to wash the body, it is not obligatory that it be washed. And if there is no water available, the body can be religiously cleansed with dirt.

Al-Sharjabi wears gloves and a

mask when washing a body. He lays the body on a flat surface with the private parts covered.

"The person washing the body doesn't need to read verses from the Quran. It is enough to say 'in the name of Allah' and then to start," he said.

Al-Sharjabi carefully removes the clothing and sometimes gives the clothes to the poor.

The hair and moustache of a dead person should be trimmed, he said, and the nails should be cut. All armpit hair should be removed, for females and males. The corpse is then put in a sitting position and the belly is gently pressed so that the body can empty its bowels.

The ablution, the ritual cleaning before prayer, is then

performed on the body. Al-Sharjabi cleans the teeth and removes any golden teeth so that the relatives can benefit from them, he said.

Twenty liters of sider powder, similar to henna, is added to the water used to wash the body. First, the hair is washed, followed by the right side of the body starting with the deceased's head and ending with his toes. The left side of the body is then washed in a similar manner.

"One of the deceased's relatives should be present in the washing room to help the washer move and turn the corpse over," Al-Sharjabi



The washing of the deceased is a meticulous process that requires a particular set of tools.

said.

Once the body is clean, 20 liters of camphor is added to clean water and the washing is performed again. Camphor is used to keep away the insects.

"Camphor gives nice smell to the body and keeps insects away for days," Al-Sharjabi said.

The corpse is then patted dry and wrapped in a shroud, a piece of cloth—usually white—that consists of three pieces. The shroud is identical for men and women.

"The shroud is preferred to be

white, 2.2 meters long and 1.8 meters wide, and is scented with musk," he said.

Twenty-six-year-old Bashar Al-Dobai also washes bodies. His father taught him how to wash bodies and like Al-Sharjabi, he washed his father's corpse when he died.

Washers have to be careful that they don't prepare a living body for burial.

There are several signs that indicate that a person has deceased, such as a change of color, a low-temperature, the inclination of the

nose to one face, and a stiffened face.

"If these signs are present, we try to wake the person up because he is in a coma, not dead," Al-Dobai said.

What inspires a person to get into the body-washing business? For Al-Sharjabi, it wasn't money—he doesn't charge for his services.

"I don't [ask] for money for my work, I do it for God's reward," he told the Yemen Times. "But if the family of the deceased insists on paying me, I accept it."

Announcement

The Vice-Rectorate for GSSR – Sana'a University announces the opening of the enrollment in the Diploma/Master program in "Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)" at the Water and Environment Centre (WEC) for the academic year 2013/2014.

Those who are eligible to apply for this program should submit their applications to the Graduate Studies and Scientific Research – Sana'a University within one month from the time of this announcement.

For enquiry contact the training department at WEC.

Tel. : 00-967-1-212621

777665575 - 771235000

Fax : 00-967-1-212622

e-mail:wecsun@gmail.com

website: www.wec.suye.ac



Requirements for the Diploma/Master Program in IWRM at WEC

- Bachelor degree in Science, Agriculture or Civil Engineering or a BSc with an experience in the field of Water and Environment and according to the laws of VRGSSR.
- Good English and computer skills.
- Experience in the sector of Water and Environment.
- To pass the evaluation by the admission committee of WEC.

اعلان

تعلن نيابة الدراسات العليا والبحث العلمي بجامعة صنعاء عن فتح باب القبول لبرنامج الدبلوم/ماجستير في "الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد المائية" بمركز المياه والبيئة للعام الدراسي ٢٠١٣/٢٠١٤م.

على الطلاب الراغبين في التسجيل في برنامج الدراسات العليا التوجه الى نيابة الدراسات العليا والبحث العلمي لاستكمال اجراءات التسجيل خلال شهر من تاريخ الاعلان.

للاستفسار يرجى الاتصال بقسم التدريب بالمركز

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٧٧١٢٣٥٠٠٠ - ٧٧٧٦٦٥٥٧٥

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- أن يجيد اللغة الانجليزية ومهارات استخدام الحاسوب.
- أن يكون لديه خبرة عملية في قطاع المياه والبيئة .
- أن يجتاز المتقدم امتحان لقبول.

Yemenis have grown tired of the National Dialogue

Mustafa Ahmad Nuaaman
Aawsat.net
First Published Aug. 19

The political arena in Yemen has been getting more and more uncertain in the run up to the month-long final session of the National Dialogue Conference, which finally began on Sunday. The session will supposedly discuss reports drawn up by nine teams. There is no harm in saying that all of these reports that will be read—following six months of preparation and high financial rewards given to those who participated in this supposedly voluntary task—will not be of any use unless the issue of the South is resolved.

Before the Mövenpick Hotel sessions started, Southern participants demanded that a list of 20 points (to which 11 have since been added) be established in an attempt to appease the Southerners and bring down growing levels of anger among them. Many promises were made, but to no avail. I can neither find an explanation for this passive attitude that led to a crisis nor the silence of those who supposedly have influence. Procrastination spurred some participants to step up their demands in a man-

ner that made it difficult for them to back down later, especially since the public has taken them to heart. It is not enough to talk through the media about referring the issues needing resolution to parties that are incapable of resolving them.

Many have fervently requested that power be taken away from committees that are known to sap people's will, however well-intentioned these committees were. It has been frequently discussed, both in public and behind closed doors, how important it is for achievements to be quick. However, none of this has happened. Public anger grew, accompanied by high levels of frustration. For example, the government has failed to finish even one electricity project in the Southern cities, which have suffered from heat for years. Promises continued to be made to resolve the issue, but in the end all we can see is an electricity issue that only needs a few weeks to be resolved remaining unresolved for two years. This is one simple example of how slow and heedless to human suffering officials are, provoking public resentment.

One of the groups in the South issued a statement on Wednesday expressing indignation over the failure to achieve any of their points. The statement demanded that the

dialogue be transformed into negotiations to be held between the North and the South outside Yemen. The statement also pointed to the government's procrastination in issuing an official apology for the catastrophic war in summer of 1994, in which the victorious imposed a system of governance that did not comply with the concept of equality among citizens. Moreover, the statement claimed that the government dismissed calls and appeals to address the problems that resulted from that tragedy whose cost both North and South Yemen still bear.

What is needed is serious work outside the lobbies of the Mövenpick Hotel. Politicians have to focus on the solutions that are satisfying to the Southerners. A great deal of effort should be made to adopt the alternatives chosen by the Southerners.

Decision makers in Sana'a have opposed talk of establishing a federal state. They also continued to resist demands that the gov-

ernment ease its control over the people. Since most of those who opposed the establishment of a federal state are currently the country's decision-makers, it would be unreasonable to expect them to yield to such demands except in an attempt to outbid each other.

It may escape some people that the reality in the South has changed, and that the general mood there is leaning towards separation, or what some Southern leaders call "restoring the state." Therefore, the available solutions must not be linked to wishes, sentimental feelings and old slogans, and those who actually have the keys to the solution must realize that no one can think that it is possible to resort to force or to silence people in order to achieve their aims. It is wise to think carefully and work on what is possible, not what is wished for.

Under circumstances that can be described as "uncomfortable," many people think that ready-made

solutions from outside sponsors will be passed, no matter what, through the lobbies of the Mövenpick. They forget that any outside solution needs internal tools to make it happen on the ground, because solutions that are not accepted by the people are not considered to be achievements—except in the eyes of the media. It is important not to repeat the approach used by advisers for many decades by referring all state issues to one party, and to talk only in a way suited to this party's vision. It is also important for advisers to be brave by providing advice, and not avoid responsibility just to stay safe and enjoy the comfort of being close to the people at the top.

Deliberately ignoring reality by persisting with old promises and covenants, shouting through the media, taking troubles lightly, and issuing statements that no longer fool people is a repeat of the past. But it is worse; it is an open invitation to the owners of small projects in the South, and in the North, to depend on their own power and not communication, dialogue and negotiations.

They must abandon the illusion that the Mövenpick talks will shape Yemen's future. Most Yemenis have grown tired of the repeated scenes,

the nice words, and the false achievements and statistics. They no longer trust what is taking place there. This is where the role of those who really are in charge comes in, where they abandon the burdens of the past and its consequences and realize that the threats Yemen is facing cannot be taken lightly and cannot be faced by weakness and cowardice, which will pave the way for more terrorists to appear in every corner of Yemen.

Yemen is in a race against time, and what is happening does not give reason for optimism. Every delay in implementing the 31 points will impose a reality that will be difficult to change. We can see signs of this in the shift among forces in Yemen that used to be seen as moderate to extremism and to the ranks of those demanding total separation. It is strange that many of those who caused problems and consternation in the South now lead the ranks of those who call for quick solutions to the problems they created, absolving themselves of any blame and pretending to be innocent.

Mustafa Ahmad Nuaaman is a Yemeni politician who has worked as Yemen's ambassador to Spain in 2010

Sports, food and fashion Yemeni perceptions of European powerhouses

Nadia Bamoshmoosh

In a survey conducted this month, approximately 60 Yemenis of varying ages, occupations and education levels living in Sana'a answered questions about their perceptions and familiarity with six European nations: the U.K.; Denmark; Italy; Spain; Switzerland; France and Germany.

These countries have established themselves as major economic authorities globally. With this economic power comes other influences in terms of culture, media and product exportation. This survey endeavored to find out if those influences reached Yemenis and what-if anything—residents in Sana'a associated with these countries.

For the most part, Yemenis associated certain foods and sports with these nations. Others drew on personal experiences that reminded them of the countries. Yemenis were also asked to identify the flags from the European countries.

Not surprisingly, the most easily recognizable European nation for the Sana'ani residents interviewed was the United Kingdom. Most people were able to recount Yemen's intertwined history with the former colonizing power who occupied Aden in South Yemen from 1839-1963. The nation's flag was also easily identified by many respondents.

Spain was also a nation that many surveyed were able to quickly identify, particularly males. This has a lot to do with the popularity of soccer in the country. The nation's flag is visible at globally-televised events.

"When I hear of Spain I think of the football team Barcelona, and its

star player Messi," said a 27-year-old university graduate male from Sana'a.

All over the world the nation of Italy is associated with its cuisine. It's no different in Yemen. When asked about Italy, respondents, particularly females, talked about popular global dishes that originated from the European nation like pizza, spaghetti and lasagna. Although Yemeni diets tend to be dominated by more traditional recipes handed down from generation, pasta will find its way to the dinner spread in the home.

Switzerland also has been branded by its chocolate. A 54-year old engineer said that Swiss chocolate was his favorite. A few respondents also talked about the nations' reputation for its wealthy banking system.

Denmark is still on Yemenis minds because of a cartoon a Danish paper printed several years ago that many believes was an offensive depiction of the Muslim Prophet Mohammed.

In line with food associations, Denmark also made many think of cheese production. One unique response was that of a 33-year-old homemaker who said she associated Denmark with the Egyptian comedy, the "Danish Experience," about the cultural differences a Danish student finds when she comes to live with an Egyptian family. However, no one was able to identify the Swiss or the Danish flag.

'This is the first time I have heard of a country called France'

Although all six nations have substantial tourism industries, many respondents only associated France as tourist destination. Besides referring its global reputation as a fashion mecca, one 18-year-old university student also tapped into Yemenis' affinity for soccer. He said France reminded him of Zinedine Zidane.

It was also discovered that for many, these countries were as distant sounding as the moon.

"This is the first time I have heard of a country called

France!" said a 23-year-old Yemeni man who works as a shop keeper.

Another said he had heard of Italy but was not sure where it is located. "Is that a place in America?" said a 32-year-old Yemeni man.

Hardly any respondents knew anything about Germany. A few residents said the country produced quality cars and one person talked about the Berlin Wall.

For one 35-year-old psychologist, her only association with Germany is the Saudi German Hospital, located near Sana'a Airport.

Although, similar answers could likely be found in surveys all over the world, one local political and social analyst and journalist Abdulbari Taher thinks Yemeni could be doing more in schools to educate Yemenis about global affairs.

"Yemen lives in forced isolation from the world," he said, adding that curriculum doesn't encourage global exposure.

Taher also finds global coverage very limited in Yemeni media.



Announcement Public Tender No. (12) of (2013)

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

Purchasing, supplying installing, inspecting, commissioning, operating, guarantee and delivering the technical electromechanical alongside all supplements for the Aden Channel studios' hangar-Hoqat (turnkey project).

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

Yemen Public Radio & TV Corporation Headquarters, Sana'a-Yemen, next to the Ministry of Public Health & Population, P.O. Box: (2182) Fax number: 00967-1-230761. Tel: 00967-1-231184) (00967-1-230752).

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

The deadline for selling Bidding Documents is **Thursday, September 12, 2013.**

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

1. An unconditional Bank Guarantee for a lump sum amount of (YR1.600.000) or a payable check due within 120 days from date of bid opening. The bank guarantee should be compatible with the format given by the Supreme Committee for Tenders, otherwise it won't be accepted.
2. Copy of valid trade registration and classification certificate
3. Copy of valid sales tax registration certificate
4. Copy of valid tax card
5. Copy of valid Insurance Card
6. Copy of valid Zakat Registration card
7. Copy of valid Profession License

The deadline for receiving bids and opening envelopes is **Wednesday, September 18, 2013, at 11 a.m.** Bids received later than this time will not be accepted.

Envelopes will be opened at the above-mentioned corporation offices at the Corporation Chairman's office, located on the third floor, in attendance of the bidders or their officially delegated legal representatives

Bidders can see bid documents before purchasing during working hours and within 20 days starting from the day the announcement is first published.

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- Letters to the Editor must include your name, mailing address, or email address. The editor reserves the right to edit all submissions for clarity, style, and length.
- Submissions will not be returned to the writer under any circumstance.
- For information on advertising, contact the advertising department at any of the Yemen Times' offices

VACANCY ADVERTISEMENT

A leading national non-profit development organization is inviting both female and male candidates to apply for the following vacancy:

Job Title: Programme Manager

Post Location: Sana'a
Employee Type: Regular
Employee Category: Full Time

Closing date: 07/09/2013

Duties and Responsibilities:

Reporting to the Executive Director, the incumbent will be:

- Responsible for overall programme management which includes implementation and monitoring of programmes and activities.
- Develop and sustain liaison with key professionals and NGOs engaged in the field of Motherhood, Childhood, Gender and other related development and humanitarian aspects.
- Preparation and dissemination of timely analytical and critical reports.
- Undertake necessary visits to ensure the achievement of programmers' objectives.
- Initiate communication with potential and new donors and seeking new projects, activities and funding opportunities for the organization, including the development of grant proposals.
- Ensure compliance with organization and donors' policies, criteria and procedures.
- Explore and develop strategies for long-term sustainability of the organization and its interventions.
- Supervise other programs staff; provide necessary training and technical guidance in their work.
- Perform other related duties as required.

Required qualifications, competences and experience

- University degree in an area that is related to the post objectives, with a focus on a relevant field.
- At least 3 years' professional experience in a comparable position.
- Grant proposal development/writing experience.
- Excellent written and oral knowledge of English and Arabic languages.
- Excellent working knowledge of computer applications (e.g. MS Office).
- Strong managerial and organizational competence.
- Willingness to travel within Yemen and abroad as needed.
- Excellent Communications skill, Strategic thinking skill, and supervisory experience.
- Health sector experience would be an asset.
- Ability and willingness to work tactfully under pressure; cope with stress.
- Ability to work under minimal supervision
- Organizational and time management skills, with the ability to work on own initiative, priorities and meet deadlines

Application Process

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

E-mail address: ngoyemen@gmail.com

Subject Line: Application for Programme Manager Post

Deadline for receipt applications is: 07/09/2013
Only short-listed candidates will be contacted.

VACANCY ADVERTISEMENT

A leading national non-profit development organization is inviting both female and male candidates to apply for the following vacancy:

Job Title: Medical Services Officer

Post Location: Sana'a
Employee Type: Regular
Employee Category: Full Time

Closing date: 07/09/2013

Description

The Medical Services Officer is responsible for the services offered in the fixed center, community clinics as well as outreach activities and campaigns. She/he will be responsible to monitor and ensure improvement and maintenance of health performance indicators as per Ministry Of Public Health standards.

Key Responsibilities

Reporting to the Executive Director, the incumbent will be:

- Responsible for the overall designing and implementation of the medical programs in fixed center, community clinics, health facilities, as well as developing and maintaining the outreach programs infrastructure (plans, policies, procedures)
- Identify health program opportunities by assisting health staff to carry out assessments; draft health sector proposals and budgets.
- Formulate clinical services program goals, objectives and intervention strategies.
- Develop an annual clinical services program work plan.
- Provide overall coordination of all programs and centers under Medical Services Program i.e. pharmacy, laboratory, clinics, hospital e.t.c.
- Conduct periodic field visits to the health facilities.
- Provide overall support to the health program's facilities, ensuring appropriate availability of supplies and personnel.
- Ensure availability of required services within the facilities function appropriately.
- Prepare job descriptions of health staff according to the standards.
- Routinely monitor staff performance according to their job description and provide written feedback in a timely manner.
- Establish positive collaborative relationships with appropriate community agencies and donor agencies.
- Conduct and coordinate innovative and informative trainings for clinical and outreach staff Attend meetings concerning overall health program issues.
- Follow the recruitment of health staff as appropriate and identify positions to be filled.
- Monitoring of stock levels and expiration dates for clinical services supplies and ensure appropriate stocks of essential supplies are maintained.
- Compile weekly, monthly technical and statistical reports and donor reports.
- Perform other related duties as required.

Key Result Areas

- Maintenance of health indicators within required standards (MoPHP/WHO).
- Availability of supplies for the clinical services program at all health facilities.
- Appropriate staff coverage for the clinical services program.

Required Qualifications, Experience & Competencies:

- University Degree in Medicine, Pharmacology, Community medicine or related fields.
- Proficiency in Ms Excel and Ms Word is a must.
- Experience in maternal health or public health.
- Experience in health program design and management.
- Excellent written and oral knowledge of English and Arabic languages.
- Excellent working knowledge of computer applications (e.g. MS Office).
- Work independently with little supervision, and also as a cohesive member of a diverse team.
- Strong communication skills: oral, written and presentation
- Knowledge of national and international minimum standards in health program service delivery.

Application Process

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

E-mail address: ngoyemen@gmail.com

Subject Line: Application for Medical services Officer Post

Deadline for receipt applications is: 07/09/2013

Qualified female candidates are strongly encouraged to apply
Only short-listed candidates will be contacted.

PUBLIC FINANCE MODERNIZATION PROJECT IDA Grant No. [HR6350-YR]

Invitation for Expression of Interest

Consulting firm for

“INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND OBJECTIVES BASED BUDGETING AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE MEDIUM TERM BUDGET FRAMEWORK MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION” 1/C1.1-A/IC/PFMP/13

This request for Expressions of interest follows the general procurement notice for this project that appeared in the Development Gateway's dgMarket website www.dgMarket.com

Background

- The Government of Yemen has initiated reform of budgeting based on PFM reform strategy approved by the cabinet in 2005 and there have been many assessments to the PFM system such as the World Bank Public Expenditure assessment and 2008 PEFA assessment. Overall, the studies recommended some priorities in PFM reforms.
- Government of Yemen (GOY) introduced GFS-2001 economic and functional classifications in the budget chart of accounts. Furthermore, in order to improve allocation of state resources in line with strategic priorities and to improve effectiveness and efficiency in using available resources, GOY developed the first MTEF 2010-2012 as a tool to collaborate between planning and budget preparation to enable the government of spending on its priorities in light of available resources. Despite the existence of the MTEF but it may still not in line with the priorities of government in need for enhancement in some technical aspects in MTBF.
- The key functions related to budget are divided between the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation prepares national development plans such as the Five Year Plan and the Public Investment Program, PIP. It also contributes in developing the annual investment program (included in the annual budget) in cooperation with the Ministry of Finance. MOPIC is also in charge of negotiations with international donors for funding programs. The Ministry of Finance is responsible for budget preparation in conjunction with the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and the Ministry of Civil Service. The final budget preparation process and the analysis of alternatives is the responsibility of the Higher Budget Committee (formed annually by a decree from the prime minister), and the Ministry of Finance and the Technical Committee
- There is insufficient linkage between the Plan and Budget – more so in Investment Plan and Capital Budget. The size of the Investment Plan is several times greater than the size of the Capital Budget. The Capital Budget does not follow the inter-sector prioritization of the Investment Plan. Several projects included in the Capital Budget are not part of the Investment Plan. This deviance between the Plan and Budget happens mainly due to different and independent procedures adopted by the MOPIC and MOF in preparing Plan and Budget. Hence, there is a need to develop a joint mechanism for developing Plan and Budget so that the deviance between the two can be minimized.
- The PFMP is the unit responsible for coordinating reform activities supported by the World Bank and is looking for technical assistance to treat the shortcomings mentioned above.

Objectives

The project is looking for technical assistance

- To improve coordination mechanism between budget preparation and national development plans
- To improve the effectiveness of the MTEF and budget preparation to ensure that they are based on policy and development objectives
- To improve budget presentation

Specific Tasks

Due to the linkages between budget preparation manuals and the institutional coordination mechanism, the consultant has to undertake both of these aspects in parallel to achieve the required coherence between the plan and budget according to the expected time schedule. Therefore, tasks would include:

- Developing the Institutional Coordination Mechanism between the planning and budgeting units**
 - Evaluate the current mechanism of budget preparation and plan preparation assess of the present level of coordination between entities responsible for preparing both national development plans and the budget
 - Present a report covering results and the vision for better coordination between the budgets and development plans and programs
 - Discuss the vision and develop it in cooperation with stakeholders
 - Present the mechanism for a stakeholders' workshop and reflect the workshop output on the final report
 - Prepare the final report including the final draft of the mechanism, including the recommendations
 - Finalize the mechanism for approval by the Ministers of MOPIC and MOF
- Enhancing MTBF**
 - Evaluate the technical manual for MTEF procedures in order to determine the required improvements in line with the coordination mechanism.
 - Present results to the Ministry of Finance, Budget Department, including possible modifications and improvements to the procedures manual
 - Assist in developing the budget Call Circulars in line with the MTEF.
 - Support the Budget Sector to ensure sectoral allocations are in line with plan.
 - Train budget staff on-site on budget preparation.
 - Support the Budget Sector in developing the budget statement, Parliament Speech, and the Simplified Budget for Citizens.
 - Determine any other reform required to supplement the MTEF

Required qualifications and experience

The consultant should have the following qualifications and experiences:

- Hands on experience in developing MTBF and working in building budget preparation skills.
- Hands on experience on planning and management of budget includ-

- ing strategic planning and Medium Term Budgeting Framework
- Experience on policy based budgeting reform implementation
- Experience on drafting and implementing budget preparation procedures.
- Experience on assessing training needs and organizing and delivering training.
- Experience on role and use of IT systems in budget and planning
- Management and implementation of PFM technical assistance programs and planning for development

Reports and Outputs:

The consultant has to prepare the following:

- An inception report at the end of the first mission highlighting results of initial studies and the proposed action plan and intervention.
- Progress reports upon completion of each task
- Draft Institutional mechanism for policy based budgeting for coordination between the national planning function and annual budgeting
- Enhanced Budget preparation manual

Payment, Duration and Location:

- The consultant has to deliver reports to the PFMP Executive Director and payment shall be made after approval of the concerned reports.
- The consultant has to work with the staff of the PFMP, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation. It is expected that the consultant will spend **50 working days**.

The PFMP now invites eligible Consulting firm to indicate their interest in providing the services. Interested consultants must provide supporting information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services (description of similar assignment, experience in similar conditions, and any other relevant supporting documents).

Expressions of Interest must be submitted not later than **16 -September -2013**, along with a cover letter indicating the above mentioned subject either by hand to the following address:

Mr. Kailan Alshaif
Project Executive Director
Public Finance Modernization Project
Ministry of Finance
P.O. Box: 5823/4,
Abu Dhabi St., Sana'a
Tel. [+967-1-504168], Ext. (103). Fax: [967-1-243038]
Or by email to: procurement@pfmpyemen.org

- Interested Consultants may obtain further information by contacting the PFMP office during official working hours (08:00 to 15:00).
- Only short listed applicants will be contacted.
- The Consultant will be selected in accordance with the procedures set out in the World Bank Guidelines: Selection and Employment of Consultants by World Bank Borrowers.

Abdul Hafeet Al-Nahari and Mustafa Rajeh speak with the Yemen Times:

“The Muslim Brotherhood wanted to monopolize the presidential authority and the state”



Egypt finds itself locked in a cycle of political turmoil as protestors continue to take to the street both in support of and opposition to the ousting of its first president elected after the popular uprisings of 2011—Mohammed Morsi. Morsi was removed from power by the military at the beginning of July. Not only are Egyptians on edge, wondering what will come next, but Yemenis as well are caught up in the news coming from the conflicted country, carefully watching for any spillover in their own nation. Yemeni politicians and analysts' views seem to be just as polarized as Egyptians. In an interview with the Yemen Times, Abdul Hafeet Al-Nahari, the deputy head of the Information Department for the General People's Congress and Mustafa Rajeh, a writer and political analyst debate the events in Egypt that have the whole world talking.

Interview and photo by Mohammed Al-Hasani



Let's start with [Abdul Hafeet] Al-Nhari, how do you think the most recent significant date of June 30 [when protestors first started taking to the streets before the military coup on July 3] in Egypt is similar to January 25 [the date this typically identified as the start of Egypt's revolution in 2011]?

Al-Nhari: In reality, what happened on June 30 is an extension of January 25. It is an extension of the same revolution, same values and same will. June 30 came about to correct the [original will of] January 25.

“June 30 came about to correct January 30,” in what respect?

Al-Nhari: The coalitions formed during the presidential election [in Egypt] were fearful of the former regime's return. They were also established in spite to the former regime. Those coalitions were not set up on the basis of principles or values. January 25 happened in the name of these principles and values: the sake of freedom, democracy, justice and civil society.

Do you mean the formation of these initial coalitions were unplanned as opposed to the coalitions that emerged on June 30?

Al-Nhari: Yes, the coalitions formed during the presidential elections were emotional. People were still revolutionary-driven. At this time, political powers, programs, visions and ideologies were not completely sorted. The Muslim Brotherhood candidate ended up winning by a slight margin. Reportedly, this election was not representative. Instead, it was the result of international pressure on the Military Council. Such an electoral win would not have happened without international pressure that thought the Muslim Brotherhood would be the most competent party to lead the country in such a stage. This proved to be wrong. Thus, Morsi's victory was not just a result of the Muslim Brotherhood votes—many Egyptians voted this way to avoid a relapse back into instability.

Let's shift to [Mustafa] Rajeh, do you think what has happened in Egypt has been en-

tirely Egyptian-made?

Rajeh: Regardless of the origin of what happened in Egypt, what happened contradicted the goals of all Arab revolutions from 2011. It was a coup. It destroyed a peaceful transition of power that the public had willed. There are two players that stand against the Muslim Brotherhood, namely, the Egyptian army and Al-Qaeda. Al-Qaeda's leader, Al-Zawahiri, has blamed the Muslim Brotherhood for its current predicament because it did enact legislation according to Sharia law. Al-Qaeda has seen the intellectual, political and cultural change the Muslim Brotherhood has created through an integrated political process in the name of democracy and a peaceful transition of power—things Al-Qaeda fundamentally objects to.

Where does this analysis come from?

Rajeh: I differentiate between the right to both support and criticize the Muslim Brotherhood and completely rejecting the principles of democracy and national will [by ousting Morsi]. It is not just about

abandoning democracy either, [Morsi's removal] via a coup is also representative of a fascist military regime whose has a policy to exclude the Muslim Brotherhood and any other of the military's opponents. This is evidenced by the

‘Without the army in Egypt, Egyptians would be killing each other’

military's removal of protestors from squares [in Egypt]. The bottom line is the Egyptian army has wasted an [opportunity for] democracy, a peaceful transition of power and an independent judiciary. The army has turned the judiciary into

a tool to retaliate against its opponents. The army ignored freedom and [the right to] peaceful demonstration and sit-ins. They ignored the human right to life, which is a principle of all religions.

[Al-Nhari, you have argued] that the Muslim Brotherhood gained power through external support. What evidence is there to support that statement?

Al-Nhari: I didn't say external support but rather that there was a popular, revolutionary feeling that focused more attention on erasing the past and starting a new period than really questioning the political parties that would govern people. After a year of the Muslim Brotherhood's regime, people started to complain and regret their haphazard voting. The Muslim Brotherhoods didn't treat Egyptians like they were part of one nation, and they didn't address all factions that voted for them. Elections were incomplete.

What do you mean by incomplete elections?

Al-Nhari: I mean Parliamentary and the Shura Council's elections were controversial. The Muslim Brotherhoods completed presidential elections only. The new, democratic Egyptian institutions are unfinished. The Muslim Brotherhood tried to dominate the state and manipulate it for their partisan and organizational agendas, which poses a problem. The Muslim Brotherhood had no problem with executive work, performance or the leadership of the state. Their problem is they wanted to monopolize the presidential authority and the state. They wanted to change it to serve the Muslim Brotherhood's organization.

Do you think there were attempts made to prevent the Muslim Brotherhood from trying to achieve any electoral successes?

Al-Nhari: The opposite, it's due to their actions. Everything started with the constitutional announcement. I disagree with Rajeh. The Muslim Brotherhood began to violate democratic goals starting with the constitutional announcement to the constitution which I believe was designed only for the Muslim Brotherhood and not for Egypt as a whole. There were several other actions to achieve Muslim Brotherhood state, military and security dominance.

What do you think of what Mr.

Al-Nhari has said?

Rajeh: I think there are two levels of discussion. The first level is democracy and the experience the Muslim Brotherhood had with authority, and the second level is a violation of the rules of the game, including a violation of the right to life. We can agree or disagree on the first level as we much as we want, but we must agree on the second one and condemn bloodshed. The Muslim Brotherhood's regime could be rejected politically. The Egyptian Army has carried out a coup against the elected president. In less than a week, the coup happened, and the army hijacked authority. This violation can use the judiciary system as a political tool to cruelly kill people and limit rights and freedoms.

Has the General People's Congress (GPC) condemned the acts of violence and bloodshed in Egypt?

Al-Nhari: When we condemn violence, we denounce violence against all parties. The police stations are being threatened more than the sit-in protesters.

Do you agree with those who say the Muslim Brotherhood's protesters have weapons?

Al-Nhari: This is happening, but we don't generally support the conflict in Egypt. Frankly, without the army in Egypt, Egyptians would be killing each other, and no one would be able to stop it. We call on the Egyptians to denounce violence.

You say the ongoing chaos in Egypt could be stopped by political solutions. What are these solutions?

Rajeh: Violence is currently dominating, but a political solution was possible even after the coup if those who implemented it were willing to involve the Muslim Brotherhood as a partner in a transitional period. However, by cracking down on the sit-ins in Rabia and Al-Nahda Squares, they haven't appeased protesters or the Muslim Brotherhood. [Instead], they have killed freedom and democracy and the right to life in general. Using violence to destroy the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt will cause people to disrespect political rules. Morsi was ousted as a result of his arrest and not the people who took to the streets to protest against him.

Translated from the Arabic by Khalid Al-Karimi and Bassem Al-Khameri



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YEMEN TIMES

VACANCIES

شواغر

Yemen Times LLC Announces the following vacancies

تعلن مؤسسة يمن تايمز عن الوظائف الشاغرة التالية

Deputy Editor-in-Chief

The deputy editor-in-chief supports the editor-in-chief in managing the establishment's editorial department. Duties include but are not limited to the following:

- ❖ Implementing editorial policy and organizational plan
- ❖ Contributing to the establishment's media strategy
- ❖ Monitoring editorial production efficiently and in a timely manner
- ❖ Supervising the editorial department's staff and encouraging their personal and professional development
- ❖ Managing the newsroom in coordination with other supervisors
- ❖ Representing the organization locally and internationally
- ❖ Contributing to editorial columns and other editorial productions
- ❖ Maintaining Yemen Times values and principles while endorsing its organizational culture based on a professional and free press, human rights, democracy, transparency and good governance
- ❖ Implementing the organization's general policy and promoting to both staff and outsiders
- ❖ Reviewing the establishment's quality control and improvement
- ❖ Ensuring safety, progress, speed and quality of the establishment

Required Qualifications:

- ❖ Yemeni national
- ❖ A master's degree preferably in media or a related field
- ❖ English fluency in writing, speaking, reading and comprehension
- ❖ Computer literacy
- ❖ A minimum of seven years of experience in print media
- ❖ A minimum of three years experience in managing and supervising at least five people
- ❖ A demonstrated leadership skills and an ability to work in a team under pressure and tight deadlines
- ❖ A demonstrated commitment to professionalism in media and a comprehensive understanding of the risks and requirements associated with working in the media in Yemen

Deputy General Manager

The deputy general manager supports the general manager in running the entire establishment. Duties include but are not limited to:

- ❖ Meeting the establishment's advertising and circulation goals and objectives
- ❖ Preparing a marketing plan including pricing policy, that reflects advertising and circulation price lists in coordination with the advertising manager to be reviewed by the CEO
- ❖ Assuring approved advertising, circulation and production budgets are apportioned and followed in an efficient manner
- ❖ Issuing the annual timetable of commercial projects, advertising sections and supplements in cooperation with the editor-in-chief and other editorial staff
- ❖ Preparing business contracts for the business department and submitting drafts to the CEO
- ❖ Supervising the performance of the advertising, circulation and marketing departments
- ❖ In partnership with the financial manager, monitoring the documentation that analyzes activities regarding production, advertising, circulation and marketing
- ❖ Overseeing the development and application of a corporate identity design manual
- ❖ Observing media market development and identifying significant changes for the CEO and other associated colleagues
- ❖ Acting as a proxy for the CEO during absences
- ❖ Maintaining relations with clients and suppliers

Required qualifications:

- ❖ A minimum of five years experience in management, preferably in the private sector
- ❖ A comprehensive knowledge of Yemeni markets and environment
- ❖ A minimum of a bachelor's degree in management or a relevant field
- ❖ Leadership, team work and communication skills
- ❖ A demonstrated commitment to professionalism and demonstrated experience in achievement

نائب رئيس تحرير

يقوم نائب رئيس التحرير بمهام رئيس التحرير في حال غيابه / غيابها ويساعد رئيس التحرير اثناء وجوده لتأدية مهامه، لا فيه مصلحة العمل. تشمل المهام المطلوبة على سبيل المثال وليس الحصر:

- ❖ العمل على تنفيذ توجيهات رئيس التحرير الخاصة بالسياسة التحريرية وخطة عمل المؤسسة
- ❖ المساهمة في إعداد الإستراتيجية الإعلامية للمؤسسة بشكل عام
- ❖ متابعة الإنتاج الإعلامي للمؤسسة بجودة عالية ووقت مناسب
- ❖ الإشراف على الإعلاميين وأداءهم المهني وتطويرهم الوظيفي
- ❖ إدارة غرف التحرير في المؤسسة بالتنسيق مع المدراء المباشرين
- ❖ تمثيل المؤسسة محليا وعالميا
- ❖ المساهمة في كتابة عمود افتتاحية المؤسسة في جميع منتجاتها
- ❖ الحرص على قيم مؤسسة يمن تايمز وتعزيز ثقافتها المؤسسية المبنية على الصحافة المهنية والمصداقية وحقوق الإنسان وتعزيز الديمقراطية والشفافية والحكم الجيد
- ❖ العمل على تنفيذ السياسة العامة للمؤسسة وتعميمها لدى العاملين
- ❖ مراجعة منتجات المؤسسة بعد الإنتاج وتقييمها من أجل تحسين العمل
- ❖ التأكد من سلامة العمل وسرعته وانتظامه

الصفات والمؤهلات المطلوبة:

- ❖ حمل الجنسية اليمنية
- ❖ شهادة جامعية بدرجة ماجستير، يفضل في مجال الإعلام او المجالات الإنسانية ذات العلاقة
- ❖ إجادة تامة للغة الإنجليزية ومهارات الكمبيوتر
- ❖ خبرة لا تقل عن ٧ سنوات في مجال الصحافة المطبوعة
- ❖ خبرة لا تقل عن ٣ سنوات في مجال الإدارة بحيث لا يقل الموظفين تحت إشراف مباشر عن ٥ موظفين
- ❖ قدرة على العمل الجماعي وقيادة الفريق والعمل تحت الضغط والمواعيد النهائية
- ❖ إثبات الالتزام المسبق بمهنية اعلامية واستيعاب كامل لمخاطر المهنة ومتطلباتها

نائب مدير عام

يقوم نائب المدير العام بمهام رئيس التحرير في حال غيابه / غيابها ويساعد المدير العام اثناء وجوده لتأدية مهامه، لا فيه مصلحة العمل. تشمل المهام المطلوبة على سبيل المثال وليس الحصر:

- ❖ الإشراف على عمليات الإعلان والتوزيع وتحقيق اهداف المؤسسة بشكل عام
- ❖ بالتنسيق مع مدير التسويق والإعلانات الإتفاق على تسعيرة الإعلانات في الجريدة والراديو والموقع وكافة منتجات المؤسسة كما يساهم في تحديد أسعار الاشتراكات وعرضها على المدير العام
- ❖ الإشراف على الموازنات التقديرية للإعلان والإنتاج الإعلامي والتوزيع بطريقة مهنية ووقت مناسب
- ❖ يضع جداول سنوية للمشاريع التجارية للمؤسسة بما فيها الإستراتيجية الإعلانية والملاحق واي مشاريع أخرى بالتنسيق المباشر مع رئيس التحرير
- ❖ إعداد العقود التجارية وعرضها على المدير العام
- ❖ الإشراف على إدارات الإعلان، التسويق والتوزيع
- ❖ بالتنسيق مع المدير المالي يحرص على توثيق كافة تفاصيل عمليات الإنتاج والإعلان والتسويق والتوزيع من ناحية مالية وإدارية
- ❖ الحرص على اسم المؤسسة التجاري وثقافتها المؤسسية وتعزيزها داخليا وخارجيا
- ❖ متابعة السوق الإعلامي وتطوره والتغيرات فيه بما فيها المنافسين واقتراح استراتيجيات للتفوق عليهم
- ❖ يحل محل المدير العام في حال غيابه / غيابها
- ❖ الإشراف على العقود مع العملاء والموردين
- ❖ العمل بشكل مبادر ومستقل وتقديم تقارير مباشرة للمدير العام

المؤهلات المطلوبة:

- ❖ خبرة لا تقل عن ٥ سنوات في مجال الإدارة ويفضل في القطاع الخاص
- ❖ خبرة عميقة في السوق والبيئة اليمنية
- ❖ على الأقل شهادة جامعية في الإدارة أو أي تخصص مناسب
- ❖ مهارات قيادية وعمل جماعي ومهارات اتصال عالية
- ❖ التزام وسمعة طيبة وإثبات القدرة على الإنجاز
- ❖ مهارات استخدام الكمبيوتر ومعرفة عالية باللغة الإنجليزية

مدير إدارة وموارد بشرية

يقوم مدير الإدارة والموارد البشرية بمساعدة المدير العام في المؤسسة فيما يتعلق بشؤون الإنتاج والإدارة الداخلية، وعلاقات العمل وقضايا إدارية تشمل المهام التالية على سبيل المثال وليس الحصر:

- ❖ عمل تقييم دوري للعاملين ومساعدتهم في تحديد نقاط قوتهم وضعفهم واقتراح برامج تدريبية لهم بالتنسيق مع رؤساء الإدارات

الصفات والمؤهلات المطلوبة:

- ❖ درجة بكالوريوس في الإدارة، العلوم الإنسانية والاجتماعية، او مجالات متعلقة
- ❖ خبرة لا تقل عن سنتين في إدارة الموارد البشرية او شؤون الموظفين
- ❖ درجة عالية من النزاهة والموضوعية والعمل الجاد
- ❖ إلمام بقانون العمل والتشريعات المتعلقة بعلاقات العمل
- ❖ معرفة بطبيعة بيئة العمل في القطاع الخاص وخصوصيات المجتمع اليمني
- ❖ مهارات اتصال متقنة وقدرة على التحفيز والعمل بروح الفريق
- ❖ مهارات استخدام الكمبيوتر ومعرفة عالية باللغة الإنجليزية

- ❖ العمل على تطوير مناخ العمل المؤسسي والرفع من مستوى البيئة الوظيفية داخل المؤسسة، عن طريق مراجعة وتطوير واقتراح النظم واللوائح الإدارية المتعلقة بالموارد البشرية، والتي تشمل الإجازات والحضور والإنصراف والحوافز والتأمين الصحي وعلاقات العمل وغيرها.
- ❖ تطوير خطط التدريب وبناء القدرات والتأهيل لرفع مستوى الخبرات والمهارات لمختلف كوادر وأقسام المؤسسة، بالتنسيق مع مدراء الأقسام وتبعا لخطة العمل السنوية المشتركة والأهداف العامة للمؤسسة.
- ❖ وضع خطة العمل السنوية والموازنة لقسم الطباعة والإنتاج بالتنسيق مع مدير قسم المطابع ورفعها للمدير العام
- ❖ الإشراف على تنفيذ النظم واللوائح الإدارية المتعلقة بالموارد البشرية، والتقرير عن تطويرها وتنفيذها للإدارة العليا بشكل دوري ومنتظم.
- ❖ توفير المساعدة الفنية للإدارة فيما يتعلق بعمليات التوظيف والتسريح وقضايا شؤون الموظفين.
- ❖ كتابة تقارير دورية عن الأداء العام والخاص لكافة العاملين وتقييمهم من أجل تطويرهم الوظيفي والمهني
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Applications without a cover letter will not be accepted. Last date to accept applications is Tuesday 10th September 2013.

Commemorating Indonesia Independence Day

An interview with the Indonesian ambassador to Sana'a

Indonesia is world's 16th largest economy, with political stability, and economic dynamism

What does the Indonesia Independence Day mean to Indonesian people?

The Proclamation of independence is a very important event and has a very deep meaning for Indonesia. Proclamation of independence of Indonesia on 17 August 1945 means the end of the colonial era and the beginning of new state of Indonesia. Proclamation of independence is the culmination events in the development of Indonesian struggle against colonialism.

With the independence, Indonesian becomes sovereign state, free from all forms of oppression and domination of foreign nations, free to determine the fate of the nation itself. Independence is a golden bridge to build a prosperous society. However, with that freedom does not mean the struggle is over. We have to respond new challenges with various of development activities.

It is our responsibility to bear in our mind and to appreciate the meaning of independence. The duty of present generation today is to substantiate with real work so that the independence achieved can be guarded and preserved.

How do Indonesians mark this anniversary inside their country?

Indonesia does not only celebrate Indonesian

freedom from colonialism. It is also a time to celebrate the amazing cultural and historical wealth of Indonesian "Unity in Diversity". It is a day to be joyous and happy. It is a day for family, friends and communities to come together to express the pride in their identity as a nation. Students, Government Officials, the Army, the Police and everyone, who wants to participate in the festivities, has the opportunity to do so in a great variety of ways. Ceremonies are held in the streets, in town squares, in football fields and on school grounds. Many parades, festivals, competitions and fun games are held for young and old.

What's the impact of the Indonesia independence on economic situation in the country?

Every Indonesian commits himself to achieve a greater contribution towards a better Indonesia. We are coming from a territory where diversity means unity. We share the same history, language, forefathers, tears, songs, sun and wind. We are Indonesians, and this is the greatest honour of us all, the greatest inheritance for an immortal thesaurus of life. We have always been proud of being Indonesian, but today, more than ever. Today is the time of recognition of our ancestor's efforts in building nowadays Indonesia: a middle-income, middle-power country, the world's largest economy, with political stability and economic dynamism.

How do you see economic development in Indonesia since independence?

In the area of economic development Indonesia has become advanced economic power in South East Asia, (according to the World Bank, Indonesia comes in classification for 16th world economic power), and a member of the G20.

In today's integrated world economy, it seems that no economy will escape the impact of the slowdown of the major economies. However, to date Indonesia has been able to maintain the growth momentum of the past two years. In 2011 Indonesia's economy grew steadily by 6.5 per cent in 2012, and expected over 6 per cent of economic growth in the coming years on its 68th anniversary, Indonesia aims to strengthen its mutual relationship with all friendly countries, including Yemen. Along the path of our abundant history, we witness the close cooperation between the two countries in the field of, economic, political, cultural and science, as well as student exchange.

How do you assess the improvement of foreign policy of Indonesia after the independence?

Indonesia's foreign policy, like that of any

other country, is shaped by various factors such as the nation's history, its geographic conditions, its demography and its security and national interest. These factors prompted Indonesia to adopt a foreign policy that is independent and active, as espoused in 1948 by Mohammad Hatta, then Indonesia's Vice President. Indonesia's Independent and Active Foreign Policy is not about being "neutral" or taking "equidistant" positions on international issues, nor is it a policy of "neglecting" or "ignoring" developments in world affairs.

The word "independent" means that Indonesia alone will decide and determine its own position on world issues without external pressures or influence. The word "active" means that Indonesia is committed to participating in constructive efforts that help build and maintain a just and peaceful world. The philosophy behind this principle is the mandate stipulated in Indonesia's 1945 Constitution.

What are the most important economic fundamentals of Indonesia?

Indonesia manufactures a lot of products from small needle until the plane industry, heavy vehicles and equipment. As the fourth largest countries of the world in terms of the number of the population, Indonesia has become the largest producer and market in South East Asia.

How has the tourism industry improved in the country after the independence?

Tourism has contributed an important component of the Indonesian economy as well as a significant source of its foreign exchange revenues the vast country of sprawling archipelago has much to offer; from natural beauty,

both countries. I am optimistic.

What are the main current Indonesian projects in Yemen?

In this regard there some areas we are focusing the first is to bolster economic relationship by increasing the matching of business man from both countries; secondly, encouraging political and technical cooperation between two countries; thirdly, looking after Indonesian citizen in Yemen; fourthly, promoting cultural relationship.

There are now some investments in the field of exploration in the area of oil by Medco and in addition to Indomie investment in Aden.

There are several Yemeni businessmen in Indonesia. What are the facilities that are granted for them by Indonesian government?

There are some privileges and pass by the Yemeni business men in Indonesia, including good handling facilities in some taxes and residing as well as speedy arrangement in travel document and facilitate agreements with their counterparts in Indonesia.

This year, the Trade Expo Indonesia starts on 16-20 October 2013 in Exhibition Ground, Kemayoran Jakarta. We invite all Yemeni businessmen to attend this expo. The committee will provide facilities to potential buyers such as 2 free night's complimentary accommodation during the trade show period, free airport pickup to hotel upon arrival, shuttle services and business meeting arrangement we hopefully the Yemeni could make trade deals with Indonesian counterpart to increase trade relations as well as people's contact between two brotherly countries.

How does Indonesia appraise the transitional period process in Yemen?

The people and the government of Indonesia are following the political and economic development in Yemen very closely. We hope that Yemen will soon find the best solution for the existing problems. The abundant natural resources, economic potential, and geographical strategic location can be a pivotal instrument towards the brighter future.



H. E. Mr. Wajid Fauzi, the Indonesian ambassador to Sana'a



The Plaza and colorful EX buildings



Laguna Resort - Main Pool, Bali



historical heritage to cultural diversity

In year 2012, 8,044,462 international visitors entered Indonesia, staying in hotels for 7.70 nights and spent an average of US\$] 1,133.81 per person during their visit, or US\$147, 22 per person per day.

How do you evaluate the relations between Yemen and Indonesia?

The bilateral relationship between Yemen and Indonesia is excellent, based on the strong foundation of brotherhood. And we wish to develop more and more cooperation on this strong foundation in order to strengthen the relationship for the benefit of the people of



Borobudur Temple



Istiqlal - The Grand Mosque



Bromo volcano and Semeru in the background, East Java



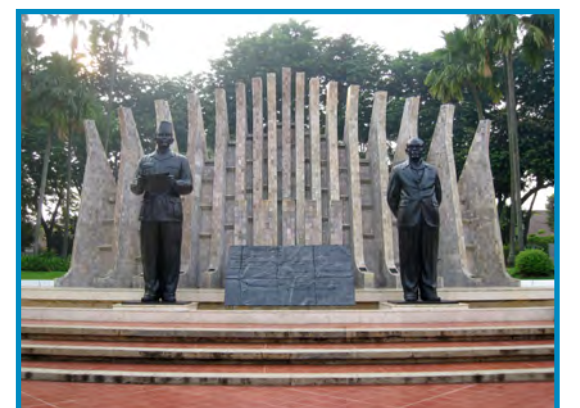
The National Monument is surrounded by a vast park



Welcome Statue at Hotel Indonesia Roundabout at night



Celebrating the raising flag ceremony at ambassador's residence, Sana'a



Independence proclamation monument, Jakarta

Job Seekers

- Sanal Venugopal, B. Com graduate, one year work experience in banking industry. 737436520
- Specialized tutor able to give private lessons in Marthas, Arabic, English and Science for 4-9 classes state's school. 734680597.
- A teacher of math, physics, chemistry and biology in English

- seeks a job. 735694439
- Male, bachelor in press and media, good written and spoken English, computer literate, seeks to work only in the afternoon. Aden, 735869554
- Bachelor degree in English, experience in teaching and dealing with different levels. Ready for tutitions, low rate and excellent teaching. 713481271.
- Bachelor in English. Diploma in computer, experience in marketing, seeking a job in a

company or a factory. 733576664

- Recycling of papers and plastics consultant for training workshop of almost 20 kinds of products. 711701322
- Excellent English, logistic and operation experiences, administrative skills, internet skills. esaamhamadi@gmail.com, 739882744
- Maged Mohammed, Dental Technician-experience for 8years, Diploma of technical conditioning & cooling. Connect:773899026 / 700215989

Others

- Abdulmalik Marsh Al-Naqeeb has lost his passport No. 04861865. If found, kindly call 711055811 or 772249199
- Guitar Coaching. Like to learn music? Interested in playing guitar than listening? Like to add music to your life? Please contact t_johnny@hotmail.com. Mobile 734255088

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Coffee Break

Sudoku Easy

2	4	1	3		
	9	8	7	4	
1	3		9	8	
3		6	8	9	
9	2	4		7	
1	8		5	6	
8	1		3	7	
2	3		4	9	
		7	3	9	2

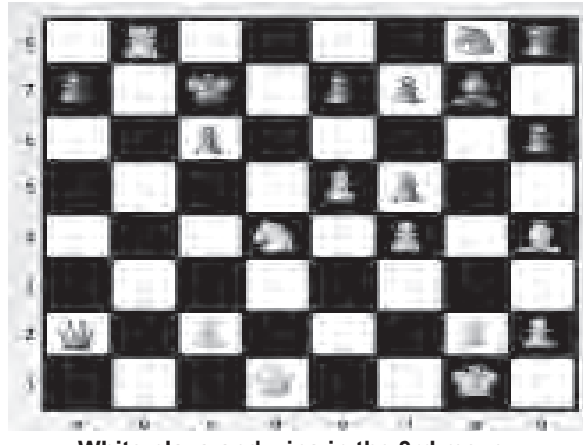
Sudoku Intermediate

	1		9		5
2			3		8
	6	4		7	
	7			4	9
5		1			
3	8		2		
9	7			6	
4		5		8	

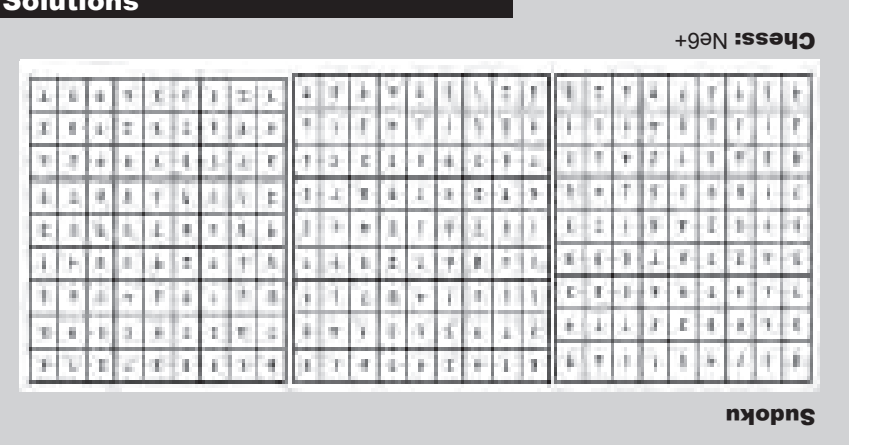
Sudoku Difficult

	9	3	8		1
7	4		5		
	1				
6	2				
9	4			5	2
			8		7
					4
	7				
2		3	6	9	

Chess



Solutions



White plays and wins in the 3rd move

IMPORTANT Numbers

Electricity problems 177, Emergency Police 199, Fire Brigade 191, Water Problems 171, Telephone enquires 118, Accident (Traffic) 194, Foreign Affairs, 2025447, Interior Affairs 2527017, Immigration 2507613, Inter-City Bus Co. 2621113, Ministry of Communication 325110/1/2/3, Radio Station 282061, Tourism 254032, TV Station 332001/2, Red Crescent 203131/3, Tel-Yemen 7522202, Y.net 7522227

AIRLINES

Continental Airline	278668/283082
Egypt Air	273452/275061
Gulf Air	440922
Qatar Air ways	Fax: 506038, Tel: 506030/5
Royal Jordanian	01 446064/5/8

BANKS

Yemen Gulf Bank Tel. 967-1-260823 Fax: 260824 02 - 270347 fax 02 - 237824

Shamil Bank of Yemen & Bahrain Tel. 264775, 264702. Fax. 264703, 503350

Yemeni Banks:
Central Bank 274314/1
Yemen Commercial Bank Tel: 01 277224 Fax: 277291
International Bank of Yemen 01 407030
Arab Bank 01 276585/2

CAC Bank 01 563813
Al-Amal Bank 01-449731
Qatar International Bank 01-517544
Yemeni Bank for Reconstruction and Development 01-271601
Saba'a Islamic Bank 01-286506
Calyon Bank 01-274371
United Bank Limited 01-407540
CAC Islamic Bank 01-538901
Yemen and Kuwait Bank for Trade and Investment 01-209451

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Europe Car	Tel: 01 270751 Fax: 01 270804
Hartz	Sana'a: 01 440309 Aden: 02 245625

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Computer Education	Aden: 02-237199
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NIIT Quality Computer Education	207025/26
British Institute for languages & Computer	266222 - Fax: 514755
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ALTI	01-274221
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HOSPITALS

Modern German Hospital 600000/602008 E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com Fax: 601889
Al-Jumhuri Hospital 01 274286/87
Hadda Hospital 01 412981
Al-Thawra Hospital 01 246967/66
Al-Junaid Hospital 01-424765
Al-Ahli Modern Hospital 01-444936
Science and Technology Hospital 01-500000
Al-Kuwait Hospital 01-283283
Sadui-German Hospital 01-313333
Azal Hospital 01-200000

HOTELS

L'AZURDE suites hotel 01-432020/30/40
Versailles Hotel 01-425970/1/2
Sheraton Hotel 01 237500

Movenpick Hotel 01 546666 Fax: 01 546000
Sheba Hotel 01 272372
Relax-Inn Hotel 01 449871
Gulf Tourist Hotel and Suits 01-630494
Mercure Hotel 01-212544
Shammar Hotel 01-418546
Universal Hotels 01-440305/7-14
Shahran Hotel 01-417320

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Free Number: 800 55 55

Al-Watania Insurance (Y.S.C.)
Sana'a 272713/874 Aden: 243490-242476
Taiz 250029 Hodeidah 219941/4/6

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

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

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

Aman Insurance 01-214093
Yemeni Qatari Insurance 01-448340/1/2 Fax: 448339

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Juniors' Oasis kindergarten Telfax -01- 440840 - Mobile 734522225
Sana'a International School Tel: 01 370191/2 Fax 370193

International Turkish Schools 01-419330-1, 737999199 Taiz 205593

Al-Majd Yemen School Tel: 206159
Manarat Schools 01-410011

MINISTRIES

Presidency	01-290200
Prime Minister	01-490 800
Ministry of Public Works and Highways	01-545132
Ministry of Awqaf and Guidance	01-274439
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research	01-535031
Ministry of Fisheries	01-268583
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Ministry of Civil Service and Insurance	01-294579
Ministry of Defence	01-276404
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Ministry of Finance	01-260365
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Ministry of Water and Environment	01-418289
Ministry of Electricity	01-326196

SUPERMARKET

Al-Jandul Supermarket.	01-422610
Happy Land supermarket	01-444424

TRANSLATIONS

Urwa Wautqa Int. Auth. Trans. Arabic-English-French -German-Russian-Italian- Spanish-Polish-Dutch- Iranian-Turkish-Eriterea-Amharic. Tel: 01-240515

TRAVEL

Sky Travel & Tourism	01-535080/83
Falcon Holidays	02-221270
Falcon Business Center	444118
Al-Nasim Travel	446250
Universal Business Travel Center	270750
Qadas Fly	441158/9/60 01-280777

UNIVERSITIES

American World University, Rep. by IS academy	Tel. 01 - 535700 - 733061203 Fax: 535702
University of Applied and Social Science	Sana'a: 412442 Fax: 412441, Aden: 234533 / 234960
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Parting Shots

1



2



3



1. A statuette dated from 1830 and found in Hodeida, on display at the Summer Tourism Festival, taking place now, in Sana'a. (Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki)
2. Monument marking Sana'a as the Capital of Arab Culture during the year 2004. (Samar Qaed)
2. One of Sana'a's "wheelbarrow boys" pauses during a hard day of work. (Samar Qaed)

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