

Inside: ▶



5
Cheating common as exam season begins



7
Best young photographers on World Refugee Day



11
Financial analyst and professor of economics speaks to the Yemen Times

Child bride dies on her wedding night

By: Ali Saeed

SANA'A, June 23 — Only three months since a 13-year-old hemorrhaged to death just days after her wedding night, the head of a child's rights organization has demanded an investigation into the death of another 13-year-old bride.

Karima Mohammad Yahya, 13, from Al-Luhayya district in Hodeida died on her wedding night last week, June 13, for reasons as yet unclear, Ahmed Al-Qurashi, director of SEYAJ Organization for Childhood Protection told the Yemen Times.

In Yemen, child girl marriage is common and many child brides have died as a result of this practice. A law to set the minimum age of marriage to 18 has still not been approved by parliament.

Karima, like the last victim, Ilham Al-Assi, was from a poor family and was married to a man in his twenties, according to Al-Qurashi.

SEYAJ organization has demanded this week that the attorney general investigate the case of Karima's death.

The organization said that it had sent



Lawyer Shada Nasser with the family of Ilham Al-Assi, who, three months ago, died just days after her wedding.

a letter to the attorney general, Abdullah Al-Olufee, on Saturday demanding that he send experts from his office to Hodeida governorate to identify the cause of her death and take legal action if necessary.

Al-Qurashi said that experts from the attorney general's office are conducting an autopsy Karima's body to find the cause of her death.

"Results of an autopsy often take a week to be determined," Al-Qurashi said. "If the findings reveal that Karima died from forced sex, we will sue the person who caused such thing."

"The story of Karima proves what we are talking about in Yemen as child protection organizations regarding child marriage, and we call on the govern-

ment to approve the minimum age marriage law," Al-Qurashi said.

The organization sent the letter to the attorney general after it had checked that Karima really died on her wedding night in her groom's house, according to SEYAJ.

The minimum age marriage law project defines the minimum age of marriage at 18 years, but Al-Qurashi said that the law might have been politicized by some powers to distract from other events in the country.

With conflict in the north, protests in the south and recent price hikes, the issue is used to distract people. The law has remained suspended and debate reignited only when it is needed to keep people busy, according to Al-Qurashi.

Rift in Southern Movement leadership after recent unrest

By: Mohammad Bin Sallam

SANA'A, June 23 — Southern Movement leader Hasan Ba Awm has accused the Supreme Southern Movement Council (SSMC) headed by Salem Al-Beidh, former president of South Yemen, of being responsible for recent deadly unrest in the Al-Dhale' governorate, south Yemen.

Last Tuesday, armed men from Al-Sabaiha, Lahj governorate, and Al-Dhale' reportedly surrounded a military camp in Al-Dhale'. When the army retaliated, four people were killed.

Ba Awm, who is head of the Supreme Southern Council (SSC), condemned the council headed by Al-Beidh of working to demolish peaceful demonstrations through «the fierce and aggressive attack.»

A SSC statement attacked Al-Beidh, accusing him of financing what they called the killing of innocent people from Al-Sabaiha.

"We condemn the killing of four innocent people in Al-Dhale' and Lahj. This indicates the recklessness and the mess of how some people work, people who will destroy the peaceful revolution by people of the south," they said in the statement.

Since last Tuesday, the army has reportedly been shelling the Jahaf district in Al-Dhale' with Katyusha missiles.

The shelling followed an assassination attempt against Colonel Mohammad Abdulla Thawaba, head of squad 35, on Tuesday morning in Al-Dhale'. He escaped, though one of



Demonstrations in the south that call on secession have developed into an armed clashes with security forces.

his men was killed and another injured.

According to locals, security forces and armed people from Jahaf, Al-Dhale' governorate exchanged intensive fire for hours on Tuesday. There were also confrontations in the center of Al-Dhale' city. The number of people injured has not been determined.

They added that ten squads of military support were sent to the Jahaf district in addition to armored vehicles. Armed men confronted the state soldiers until they forced them to return back to their positions.

Continued on page 2

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Missing child from northern Yemen

By: Mahmoud Assamiee

SANA'A, June 20 — Salma Ali Jaber Al-Ameri, 12, went missing last April from her village of Al-Bain, in the Aslam district of Hajja governorate, while on her way to school. Her family has not heard from her since, but they believe that she is in Saudi Arabia.

Hajja governorate shares a border with Saudi Arabia. Many children are taken by their relatives to work for them in Saudi Arabia or sometimes even kidnapped by strangers to work in begging or prostitution, according to Ahmad Al-Qurashi, the head of SEYAJ, a Yemeni non-governmental organization for the protection of children.

Last month alone, three male children were kidnapped from Hodeida.

According to Al-Qurashi, the smuggling of children from the area across the border is common because of their parents' poverty and unawareness of the dangers of child labor.

In the case of Salma, her mother was handicapped, deaf and mute, according to Salma's brother Ibrahim Al-Ameri, 28, who was working in Saudi Arabia at the time. Salma has three brothers and three older sisters. She was the only one of the family's daughters who went to school because she had not yet reached puberty.

Al-Qurashi said that Salma's case is still under investigation at his organization and that it has informed the criminal investigation department in Sana'a to follow up on the case. But he said that no information has been confirmed about the child's whereabouts.

abouts.

Selma's family is afraid that their child may be used for begging in Saudi Arabia or will become a victim of the human organs trade.

Al-Qurashi said that the problem of child trafficking on Yemen's northern border with Saudi Arabia requires efforts from both Yemen and Saudi Arabia to consider solutions that combine security, economy, and social awareness.

Salma's brother believes that she was kidnapped by a woman who came from outside the village in the mountainous areas of the governorate, and who worked as a beekeeper.

According to Siraj Al-Muqri, a journalist from the area who accompanied Salma's brother on his visit to the Yemen Times on Sunday, people saw the woman with the girl at the side of the road waiting for a car on the day of her disappearance last April.

Ongoing investigation

SEYAJ said that they reported the case to the criminal investigation department in Sana'a and asked telephone mobile company MTN to provide the telephone numbers of the suspects in Salma's disappearance.

The brother informed his local investigation department, but he said that they did not handle the case well. He said that they interrogated two people who used to live with the female beekeeper accused of being involved.

The Yemen Times talked to the person in charge of investigation in the area where Salma's family lives and

received only two sentences in reply: "We are following up the case. We are still investigating the issue." After this statement, he hung up. Though the Yemen Times tried several times to call him back, he did not answer.

The Yemen Times called the investigation department in Sana'a to ask about what they had done. This department said that they had gotten the contacts of all the suspects and had directed a letter to the local security department to arrest Mahboob Al-Hashidi, the son of the beekeeper, who was found in Amran and is the prime suspect.

But Salma's brother Ibrahim said the police took money from him to pay for the cost of the calls, and he gave them YR 600. Later, they asked him for money to send a policeman with him to submit the letter from the Sana'a investigation department to the Amran security forces asking them to arrest the suspect. But Ibrahim said that he told them he did not have more money.

According to the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs' statistics, 400 cases of child trafficking to Saudi Arabia, some of them voluntary, were registered before 2009.

However, the head of SEYAJ, Ahmad Al-Qurashi, said that there are no clear figures about this issue because the Yemeni and Saudi authorities have neglected to carefully calculate statistics about child trafficking to Saudi Arabia. He said that he believes the figure is probably double that quoted above.

YEMEN: Letter writers tap vein of despair in refugee camp

ADEN, 21 June 2010 (IRIN) — "I arrived in Yemen in 2008 from Mogadishu," the letter starts. Hawo Yousuf, 28, now in a refugee camp, spent her last money on having a letter written to inform the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) of her plight.

It explains that militiamen came to her house in September 2007. "They hit [my husband] badly and wanted to rape me in front of him. He tried to protect me, but unfortunately they killed [him] with a big knife. I was seven months pregnant."

After that she took her three children and left for Bosasso in Somalia's Puntland region, from where she fled on a four-day perilous boat journey to Yemen. "The petrol ran out. We were at sea around 13 days... crammed in and ill-treated by the smugglers."

In the end a passing vessel supplied the marooned boat with petrol and the refugees were finally able to continue their journey. However, after having been at sea for nearly two weeks the cries of the hungry and thirsty children became too much for the smugglers. "The smugglers threw two of them into the sea... I saw my kids dying," Hawo's letter said, concluding: "I hope you will consider my situation."

Hawo currently lives with some 16,800 refugees (mainly from Somalia) in Kharaz refugee camp, southern Yemen, about 140km west of Aden.

Somali refugees receive prima facie refugee status in Yemen and UNHCR

estimates that some 174,000 refugees live there.

The camp, an old military base, is flanked by mountains and barren desert, and consists of small clusters of brick houses and tents. Crisscrossed by dusty streets in the sweltering heat, the refugees survive thanks to World Food Programme aid and casual labouring jobs in Aden.

Somali refugees in Yemen, including in the Kharaz camp, are allowed to work, but the country is the poorest in the Middle East and ill-equipped to cope with large numbers of refugees.

Letters to the UNHCR and NGOs have proved to be a lifeline for some in the past.

"I consider those letters an extra call for help, an individual exercise through which refugees claim their rights," said Rocco Nuri, UNHCR's external relations officer.

A letter writer's experience

Only a few of the refugees speak English, so Somali refugee Jamal Ahmed Mohammed, 29, keeps busy: "I write around 20 letters a month... I remember specific letters because of the difficult life stories told in them. Most people in Kharaz are in a difficult situation," he said.

Charging 3,000 YR (about US\$15), or the equivalent of a month's salary to most of the refugees lucky enough to find work, Mohammed gives voice to many of the residents who would otherwise not have a way of communicating their pleas and complaints.

According to the UNHCR's Nuri, the letters are followed up with partner organizations supplying humanitarian aid in the camp.

"The most common request from refugees in Kharaz camp is resettlement to a third country," said Nuri. "Unfortunately, resettlement is not a right and only the most vulnerable refugees are given priority."

Many of the letters also refer to the limited help refugees get from the medical services in the camp.

"No shining future for our children"

A single mother of seven, Mumina Burale, believes her letter will help her. Her story is a testimony to the horrors of war. "We were attacked several times," she writes in her letter. "My father [and] two of my brothers were killed; they were firing on them until their bodies were cut to pieces," she wrote.

"In Yemen, although we found some peace, life is very difficult. [There's] no shining future for our children." After 12 years in the camp her frustrations are evident from her letter. "I am really fed up with such a life and don't know what to do or where to go!"

Meanwhile, Nuri would prefer not to receive such letters, "because that would mean the refugees' needs are being better addressed, and that living conditions are improving."

Yemeni strategy for tourism 2010-2025

By: Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA'A, June 23 — On Tuesday and Wednesday, Yemen held the thirty-fourth international meeting for the World Tourism Organization of the United Nations (UNWTO) for the Middle East.

The meeting, which was attended by 65 international and Arab figures, aimed to enhance tourism in Arab and Middle Eastern countries and to discuss the problems of tourism.

"We intended to hold this international meeting in Yemen because we believe that Yemen has a very good image and potential," said Taleb Rifai, Secretary-General of the UNWTO during a press conference on Wednesday with the Yemeni tourism minister.

Rifai indicated that Arab countries have achieved a big success in this promising sector in the last ten years.

He said that the tourism sector is very important for countries. "Tourism revenues over the world in one day are

USD 3 billion."

In 2009, Yemen received more than 1 million non-Yemeni and Yemeni tourists, according to the Tourism Ministry.

The Ministry prepared a 2010-2025 national strategy for tourism that aims to increase tourism and security awareness, moreover, this strategy aims to significantly alleviate poverty in Yemen through tourism.

"We have suffered from some extremists who have harmed tourism in Yemen," said Nabeel Al-Fakeeh, the Yemeni tourism minister.

Al-Fakeeh indicated that they have experience in religious tourism through a religious tourism conference that aimed to create tolerance and cultural exchange among people. "Scholars agreed that tourists should be allowed to visit religious places," he confirmed.

UNWTO stated in its agenda some of the weaknesses of Yemeni tourism such as limited local tourism awareness and skills. It indicated that in many

areas the local population has very little understanding of tourism and there is a lack of locally available training.

The agenda also suggested that there is potential for a more sustainable development of tourism, but that there are also considerable challenges such as a lack of clarity of regional markets, poor quality goods and services, and weak local tourism structures.

UNWTO highlighted the importance of a green economy for the tourist industry. "Tourists have started not to visit countries that are careless towards the environment," said Hesham Zazoo, assistant to the Egyptian tourism minister.

There is a relationship between a green economy and sustainable development.

The green economy achieves a balance between jobs, economic growth, and environmental integrity, according to Luigi Cabrini, director of sustainable development of tourism at the UNWTO.



Help women to be elected in parliament



By: Ismail Al-Ghabri

SANA'A, June 23 — The Cultural Development Program Foundation (CDPF) organized two workshops in cooperation with the European Union to help women to be elected in the next parliamentary elections.

Raufa Hassan, the head of the foundation, said that the first was held in Al-Mukalla, Hadramout governorate last Sunday, and the second in Sana'a from June 14 till 16 in the headquarters of the association.

She added that in Al-Mukalla the six local associations in the Ansar network discussed women's rights in Islamic law.

She said that the second function held in Sana'a is the third of its kind. Ansar held it for the third time attended by 22 non-governmental organizations in addition to lawyers and dignitaries.

Ansar's members were trained on how to write reports, follow-up reports and evaluation.

The Ansar project comes within the context of conducting workshops on democracy and human rights by the CDPF in 8 Yemeni governorates: Sana'a, Dhamar, Al-Mukalla, Taiz, Al-Hodeida, Al-Mahra, Ibb, and Hajja.

At the moment, only one out of 301 members of Yemen's parliament is a woman.

Continued from page 1

Rift in Southern Movement leadership after recent unrest

Last Saturday, armed people attacked the Political Security office in Al-Tawahi district, Aden governorate. They killed 13 people, including seven soldiers, four women and a child.

"What happened is a scandal," private sources reported told the Al-Quds Al-Arabi newspaper. "Armed people attacked the Political Security office in Aden where the security guards could not stop them. They exceeded all the security barriers and entered the security office building without being shot at even once. In the end they departed the place chanting joyfully in a triumphant tone."

The sources told the newspaper said that there are signs that the attackers were not confronted by the guards who had no guns.

According to the locals in Al-Tawahi district, all people who were suspected to be working for political security secretly disappeared during the attack.

Political analysts have said that the attack seems to have the fingerprints of Al-Qaeda. They have exploited the weak Yemeni security system to make a base for themselves in the Arabian Peninsula.

Seminar on local governance

Last Monday in Sana'a, at a seminar

on local governance held at the Saba Center for Strategic Studies, Rashad Al-Alimi, the Deputy of the Prime Minister for Defense Affairs and the Minister of Local Administration, said that the ministry is working to improve local governance.

Al-Alimi said that the local state experience in Yemen has historical dimensions and represents an important turning point in Yemen's development.


He called on the local councils to review their disadvantages and try to overcome them, and condemned the wrong concept by some centers and universities about centralized governance.

Dr. Abdurahman Al-Mukhtar, assistant law professor at Hodeida University said that the elections should be held each three years instead of each four years to strengthen the political minds of citizens.

He said that the local elections should be overseen by the Supreme Elections Committee not by the Local Administration Ministry.

He stressed the need to elect a general secretary for each governorate to improve the democratic process in Yemen, and demanded that governors not necessarily have 10 years' experience.

He warned against establishing local police in districts for it would bring negative consequences, saying that a centralized police is the right solution.



Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) is a medical humanitarian organization that delivers emergency aid to people affected by armed conflicts, epidemics, natural or man-made disasters. MSF provides assistance irrespective of race, religion or political convictions.

MSF France is providing healthcare services to the population mainly in Sana'a and Amran governorate.

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Only short listed candidates will be contacted for interviews. No face to face contact or phone contact will be allowed.

In Brief

SANA'A
SNACC refers NCPHL's corruption file to prosecution

The Supreme National Authority for Combating Corruption (SNACC) approved on Monday to refer the corruption file No. 69 from 2008 on involvement of some officials and employees at the National Center for Public Health Laboratories (NCPHL) in corruption cases to the Public Prosecution.

SNACC demanded to complete the criminal proceedings against the accused and bring them to trial.

The file includes charges of fraud and

misuse of public funds.

The authority considered those acts as corruption crimes which would be punished in accordance with the provisions of Law No. (99) from 2006 on combating corruption and Law No. (12) from 1995 on crimes and penalties.

Education minister receives Dutch foreign delegation

Minister of Education Abdul-Salam Al-Jawfi held a meeting on Monday with a delegation from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning scholarships and building capacities.

The talks reviewed the bilateral relations between the two countries and how to bolster and improve them in the domain of education.

The minister pointed out the significance benefiting from the previous programs and experiments on building teacher's capacities. He noted the importance of harmonizing teachers' training programs before sending them into the field to the education colleges and the continuous updating of curricula.

The Dutch delegation renewed support for the project of preparing teachers in accordance with the needs of the Ministry of Education to ensure provision of qualified teachers.

Pirates shift operations to Bab Al-Mandab Straits

Somali pirates have shifted their operations from the Gulf of Aden to the Bab Al-Mandab Straits, the Interior Ministry has said.

All necessary measures have been taken to face the move amid increased pirate attacks in the region, the ministry's information center said.

Since early June, pirates have attacked more than 10 Yemeni ships and oil tankers, but all attacks were thwarted by the coastguard and security onboard the ships and tankers, the center said. All attacks were located in the straits, it added.

Yemen in talks with Korea over communication cooperation

Minister of Communications and Information Technology Kamal Al-Jabri held Monday talks with the Korean ambassador to Yemen Won-Ho Kwak on

aspects of communications cooperation between the two countries.

During the meeting, they reviewed the ministry's efforts in the development of the telecommunications sector and how to benefit from the Korean experience in the field of electronic government, publication and dissemination of computers in the community.

The minister praised Korea's support for Yemen in various fields, particularly in the telecommunications and information technology sectors.

For his part, the Korean diplomat praised the remarkable development witnessed by the communications and information technology sectors in Yemen in recent years, affirming his country's support for the process of construction and development in Yemen.

British Secretary of State Alistair James Hendrie Burt

British Secretary of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Alistair James Hendrie Burt, arrived on Tuesday for a brief visit to Yemen.

On the visit, Burt will hold talks with Yemeni officials in the government that will focus on the bilateral relationship between the two countries and in boosting Yemen-Britain cooperation in all areas.

According to the Saba news agency, Burt said that the visit came within the framework of distinguished ties between the two countries.

He noted that Britain is working in association with the Gulf states to boost Yemen's economy and help the government overcome all challenges facing the country.

Their News

Inauguration of a Japanese grass-root project in Sana'a Governorate

Inauguration and handing over ceremony for the project of "Improving Medical Activities of Wadi Dhahr Medical Centre" in Hamdan District in Sana'a Governorate, in the presence of H. E Ambassador to Yemen, Mr. Mitsunori Namba, together with the Deputy Governor of Sana'a, Mr. Fares Al-Kuhali, Director of Health Office in Sana'a Governorate, Mr. Khalid Al-Munteser, the Chair of Hamdan Local Council Mr. Naji Al-shiani and other Yemeni government officials including Hamdan District Health Office, Mr Fuad Al-hawri.

The Government of Japan granted the amount of USD 86,851 for the project to provide medical equipment to the centre, which was established in 2006, to activate its services to 7,000 beneficiaries in the region.

The Japanese Government's scheme called "Grant Assistance for Grass-roots Human Security Projects" has been assisting in the fields of drinking water, environmental, health care, education including disable and girls, over the last 10 years in Yemen. During the last Japanese fiscal year (April 1, 2009 - March 31, 2010) the Government of Japan funded 18 projects in Yemen amounting to about USD 1.5 million under the above mentioned Japanese scheme.

"Painting Unity"



The German Embassy Sanaa in cooperation with The Government Foundation for the Critical Appraisal of the SED- Dictatorship are hereby announcing a design competition for a replica of the Berlin Wall at the Embassy's premises. The Berlin Wall is the world-wide known symbol for the long-lasting partition of Germany and Europe.

Celebrating the 20th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall, the German Embassy Sanaa calls on art students and artists to hand in concepts for painting the wall's front side surface.

Measures are as follows:

Height: 3,60m

Width: 1,20m

All concepts will be published on the Embassy's website. A jury will select the

winner before Ramadan, he/she will receive an award Of 250,- US-\$. Later on, it is planned that the wall will donated to „Berlin Garden“, a public park at Sanaa.

Regarding the motives, there are no limits or preferences, please let your creativity guide you.

Please send your draft in DIN A3 format until 21st July 2010 to the German Embassy. For more pictures of the wall and for further questions, do not hesitate to contact by e-mail: ku-10@sana.diplo.de

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Somali Refugee Community Development Center (SRCDC) seeks the power of your volunteerism

"In every community, there is work to be done. In every nation, there are wounds to heal. In every heart, there is the power to do it."

- Marianne Williamson.

We're looking for hard working, committed volunteers who are keen to learn new skills, and have a good interest in languages teaching including but not limited to Arabic, English, Somali, French, German. The volunteers will be attached

to the Somali Refugee Community Center in Sana'a run by IRD (International Relief and Development) as an implementing partner of UNHCR (the United Nations' Refugee Agency).

Want to do something else with us?

We are always open to new ideas geared towards community-based developments including recreational and cross-cultural activities. If you are passionate and committed to supporting refugees and think that we might be able to help

you express that passion, then get in touch and tell us how we can work together. If the right person comes along, we are always ready to take you on.

We may want all sorts of people joining us - teachers, artists, language teachers - and you'd be very welcome too.

Interested? Contact Mohamed

Phone number: 7336003997

E-mail address:

Mohamed.fadam@yahoo.com

COUNTERPART INTERNATIONAL POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

POSITION TITLE: Deputy Chief of Party

DIVISION: Civil Society

LOCATION: Yemen

EXPECTED START DATE: June 30th 2010

RESPONSIBLE TO: Responsive Governance Program Chief of Party (RGP COP)

Founded in 1965, Counterpart International is a diverse, non-profit, international development organization dedicated to helping people in need in the areas of civil society, food security, private enterprise, environmental resource management, humanitarian relief, and healthcare. Counterpart does this by building the capacity of local partner nongovernmental organizations, leaders, businesses, governments and other institutions to solve their own self-defined economic, ecological, political, and social problems in ways that are sustainable, practical, and independent.

SUMMARY:

Counterpart International is seeking a Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP) for the 3 to 5-year, USAID-funded Responsive Governance Project in Yemen. The position will be based in Sana'a, Yemen. The DCOP will support the Chief of Party (COP) in overall project and staff management responsibilities, including financial oversight, donor relations and effective partnership development with local and international organizations.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

Program Management and Development

- Support the COP and RGP staff in the development and implementation of program strategies and work plans.
- Manage the day-to-day implementation of program activities in coordination with international and local implementing partners.
- Identify program expansion and collaboration opportunities and participate in program development, local recruitment, partner identification and other duties as required.

Capacity Building

- Identify capacity building needs of the RGP program team and develop a capacity building plan.
- Oversee capacity building activities for local civil society organizations and community based organizations in the areas of organizational development, advocacy, policy analysis and negotiation skill-building.

Communications/Reporting

- Ensure quality program reporting to Counterpart HQ and USAID.
- Produce success stories, case studies, web-publications and other relevant materials as needed for reporting and communications.
- Represent Counterpart at external events with stakeholders, including: beneficiaries, partner organizations, donors, and government representatives.
- Document program methodologies, best practices and lessons learned.

Monitoring and Evaluation

- Ensure high quality project monitoring and evaluation; work closely with M&E staff to monitor program outputs against the Program Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.
- Oversee the work of Monitoring and Evaluation staff to produce qualitative and quantitative reports for Counterpart's Management Information System.

Finance and Administration

- Work in close coordination with the COP to:
 - o Monitor budgets to ensure adequate oversight of program spending;
 - o Ensure thorough review of financial reports submitted by sub-grantees.
 - o Ensure quality submission of financial reporting to Counterpart HQ.
- Work with the COP and program staff to determine staffing needs.
- Assist the COP in the coordination of activities between office Counterpart HQ and the field office.
- Other duties as required.

QUALIFICATIONS:

- Minimum of 5 years experience working on one or more of the following: international good governance; institutional capacity building; or advocacy development programs
- A Masters Degree in International Development, Political Science, Public Policy or a similar field.
- Previous USAID-funded program experience, preferably in the Middle East.
- Minimum of 5 years of work experience in the Middle East.
- Previous work experience in Yemen and a deep understanding of the challenges and opportunities in the country.
- Technical areas of expertise including policy formulation, implementing transparency initiatives, grant making, civil society promotion, and training program design.
- Excellent public speaking and writing skills in English.
- Fluency in Arabic.
- Fluency in at least one local Yemeni dialect.
- Yemeni nationals are strongly encouraged to apply.

Counterpart International strongly believes in equal opportunity for all, without regard to race, religion, color, national origin, citizenship, sex, veteran's status, age, marital status, sexual preference, disability or any other protected personal characteristic."

TO APPLY:

Individuals interested in working with Counterpart International on this project, should send their resumes and salary requirements to RGP@counterpart.org. Deadline for the application is July 5, 2010.



Invitation for International Bid

The International Telecommunication Company (TeleYemen) announces its interest to invite qualified bidders to bid no (TY/EMS/GS2010) for:

Turnkey Gas Suppression Systems FM 200. Supply, Installation and Commissioning Services at TeleYemen Ghurraf and September buildings sites in Sana'a.

Bids must be sealed, received by 13 / 07 / 2010 at 11:00 am, and submitted by registered mail (Courier-express mail) in three (3) copies to:

Purchasing & Contracting Department

26th September St.

P.O. Box 168

TeleYemen

Sana'a, Yemen

Telephone:+ 967 777009410.

Interested bidders can submit their request to buy the bid documents during the working hours to the above contact address from 15 / 06 / 2010 26 / 06 / 2010.

The bid documents cost will be (\$100) non refundable.

The deadline for obtaining the bid documents will be 26 / 06 / 2010..

All bidders must submit the following with their bids:

- 1- A bid security equal to (\$5,000), which can be in the form of either a certified check or an irrevocable bank guarantee from a reputable bank
- 2- A Valid tax certificate
- 3- A Valid registration and classification certificate.

Offers received without bid security will not be accepted.

The deadline for bids submission and opening will be 13 / 07 / 2010 at 11:00 am.

Bids opening will take place at TeleYemen Headquarter, Sep. Building, 26th Sep Street.

RE-ADVERTISEMENT

SUPPORTING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN YEMEN

UNFPA Country Office in Yemen, Sana'a, is looking to fill the
Posts of: Assistant Representative, Reproductive Health Programme Component**Unit: Programme**

UNFPA Country Office in Yemen is looking for highly qualified, motivated and devoted Yemeni nationals with a drive for challenges and problem resolving orientation for the position of Assistant Representative in Reproductive Health.

Under the guidance of the Representative and direct supervision of Deputy Representative, the Assistant Representative has a dual role in programme implementation and office performance. He/she is the primary implementer of the Country Programme as well as playing a leadership role with a programme team in the country office. The Assistant Representative substantively contributes to the management of UNFPA activities in the area of reproductive health.

Acting as an analyst/advisor, the Assistant Representative proactively provides information on achievement of results in the implementation of UNFPA programme.

The Assistant Representative establishes and maintains collaborative relationships with counterparts in government, multi lateral and bi-lateral donor agencies and civil society to address emerging issues and to facilitate programme delivery. He/she must effectively influence counterparts from diverse backgrounds to jointly contribute to advance the ICPD policy agenda. The Assistant Representative acts on behalf of the Representative and/or Deputy Representative during his/her absence.

Creates and documents knowledge by evaluating programmes, projects and ongoing experience for lessons learned, best practices and replicable strategies and approaches and actively shares and applies this knowledge. Creates mechanisms to collect and share knowledge.

Provide substantive inputs to institutional responses and advocacy strategies taking into account political and social sensitivities. Takes opportunities to advocate and advance UNFPA's policy agenda, ICPD agenda by participating in public information events.

Results-Oriented Functional Statement (focusing on individual contribution, engagement, communities of interest and impact of action)

Creates substantive knowledge of reproductive health issues in the country, assesses technical assistance needs in these areas and advises on the suitability of programmes and projects to meet these needs. Addresses policy issues and provides substantive inputs to facilitate policy dialogue and the incorporation of these policies into national plans and strategies, UN systems initiatives and development frameworks (CCA, UNDAF, PRSPs, SWAPs, CAPs, MDG)

Provides substantive leadership and inputs into the design and formulation of programmes and projects translating UNFPA's mandate and strategic priorities into local interventions, and responding to Government plans and priorities.

Introduces into the project formulation process the results of programme and project reviews and evaluations, best practices, as well as innovative strategies, approaches and policies.

Creates and documents knowledge by evaluating programmes, projects and ongoing experience for lessons learned, best practices and replicable strategies and approaches and actively shares and applies this knowledge. Creates mechanisms to collect and share knowledge.

Analyzes reproductive health issues in the country to provide substantive inputs to institutional responses and advocacy strategies taking into account political and social sensitivities

Contributes to the resource mobilization strategy by analyzing info on potential donors, preparing substantive briefs and project proposals in line with donor priorities, creating feedback mechanisms and providing information on progress of donor funded projects and identifies opportunities for cost-sharing

Functional Competencies**Advocacy/Advancing a policy oriented agenda**

Creates effective evidence-based advocacy messages and strategies using opportunities to bring forward and disseminate advocacy work. Performs analysis of economic and political situations and scenarios and contributes to the formulation of institutional responses

Results-based programme development and management

Achieves results by effectively monitoring, evaluating programmes and projects and managing the projects' human, financial and information resources. Seeks out best practices and innovative approaches and applies them to programme/project development and implementation.

Innovation and marketing of new approaches

Seeks a broad range of perspectives in developing project proposals using documented successes and lessons learned in the design of innovative approaches. Identifies new approaches that are replicable, generalizable and promotes their use in other situations.

Leveraging the resources of national governments and partners/Building strategic alliances and partners

Effectively networks with partners seizing opportunities to build strategic alliances with institutions and individuals relevant to UNFPA's mandate and strategic agenda. Sensitizes UN partners, donors and government authorities to the Fund's strategic agenda, identifying areas for joint efforts

Resource mobilization

Analyzes information on potential bilateral donors and government authorities to recommend a strategic approach. Promotes and encourages Country Office action for increased contribution to core resources, including cost sharing modalities

Values**Valuing diversity****Corporate Competencies:****Integrity/Commitment to mandate**

Maintains consistent values and performance standards and expresses UN/UNFPA core values in all functions and roles. Exercises critical judgment in analyzing institutional directions, procedures and guidelines in order to contribute to the improved fulfillment of the mandate.

Knowledge sharing/Continuous learning

Encourages the learning of others by acknowledging their skill sets and expertise and creating learning opportunities. Creates mechanisms to collect and share knowledge evaluating project and ongoing experience for lessons learned. Demonstrates inclusive behavior towards all colleagues and stakeholders, successfully developing cross-cultural relationships. Adapts programme/project implementation to take account of the political, religious and cultural context. Actively promotes gender equity in all programme activities as well as in office management.

Managing Relationships**Working in teams**

Promotes teamwork and harmony collaborating with team members integrating others' ideas into his/her thinking. Leverages the different experiences and expertise of members to achieve better, more innovative outcomes. Communicating information and ideas

Encourages open communication in the team demonstrating the ability to see issues and situations from team members' perspective. Frankly expresses ideas and concerns and encourages dialogue to develop an optimal solution without jeopardizing rapport with colleagues.

Conflict and self management

Surfaces conflicts and addresses them proactively acknowledging feelings and views of all sides and redirecting energy towards a mutually acceptable solution. Creates a climate of enthusiasm and flexibility where people feel encouraged to be innovative and give their best.

Working with people**Empowerment/Developing people/Performance management**

Delegates appropriate responsibility, accountability and decision-making to staff and recognizes and rewards effort and achievement. Builds staff competence helping them to conceptualize long-term development goals and to reach a higher performance level. Manages the performance of others by conducting work planning, providing helpful feedback, expressing appreciation and addressing poor performance fairly and consistently.

Personal Leadership and Effectiveness**Strategic and analytical thinking**

Develops a long-term strategic perspective on issues and programmes converting UNFPA strategic goals into plans and action. Applies results of analysis building persuasive arguments based on logic, data and the objective merits of a situation.

Results orientation/Commitment to excellence

Ensures that work methods and processes are effective and appropriate for the achievement of desired results and seeks ways to maximize the efficient use of resources. Redirects staff activities to ensure timely completion of the unit's work using tact and sensitivity.

Appropriate and transparent decision making

Makes decisions in a fair, transparent and expeditious manner in light of available information and commits to a position.

Job Requirements:**Academic Requirements:**

Master's degree in health, public health, population studies, sociology, psychology, demography and/or other related social science field.

Experience:

5 to 8 years professional experience preferably in strategies/policy implementation, programme/project management in the public or private sector.

Languages:

Fluency in oral and written English and Arabic. Additional UN language is an asset.

Computer skills:

Proficiency in current office software applications.

UNFPA offers an attractive compensation package commensurate with experience. Please send your application with a covering letter to: UNFPA, P.O. Box 7272, Sana'a.

Or to vacancies.yemen@unfpa.org

Note: Any application sent to a different UNFPA email account other than the above will not be considered.

Deadline for application: 8 July 2010

Please note that only candidates who fulfil the above requirements will be considered and notified.

GTZ successfully concludes its workshop for police officers

The Arab Donors' Cooperation Program launched a five-day workshop at the police club in Sana'a last week.

This program in collaboration with the Women National Committee (WNC) was implemented by the German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and funded by the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Arab Gulf Fund for Development (AGFUND).

The workshop was devoted to training both male and female officers on how to deal with cases of gender based violence. It ended last Wednesday with satisfying feedback from police officers chosen from the governorates of Sana'a and Aden.

The GTZ Gender Coordinator, Bahria Shamsheer, stated that this event was held to increase the awareness of police officers towards women's issues, particularly issues relating to violence against women. Mrs Shamsheer explained that "GTZ with its myriad activities is used to performing such workshops and sessions in many developing countries such as Yemen."

Two trainers from the Centre for Arab Women Training and Research (CAWTAR) which is based in Tunis were hired by GTZ to run the workshop from the 11th until the 16th of June. What struck the participants most was the trainers use of modern techniques. They delivered the information in a very simple manner, using methods such as data shows, pamphlets, wall papers, puzzles, and questionnaires to mention just a few.



Afaf Aljabri-a
consultant at
woman violation
issues



Rashida Alhamdani-
Head of the Woman
national Committee



Bahria Shamsheer



Hadia Balhaj,
coordinator of the
violation project
at Arabian Woman
center

The aim of the messages delivered by the trainers was to free women from all kinds of oppression they might be facing in Yemeni society as well as to emphasize the importance of making women and men real and equal partners.

"No one can deny the benefits we got from this workshop because it was practical and easy to understand," said colonel Namaat Abdullah, one of the participants in the workshop.



Adel Alkhateeb



Col. Nammatt
Mohammed
Abdullah



Dr. Moneer Aljoobi-a
participant

based violence - which is prevalent in rural areas in particular.

Dr. Moneer Aljoobi, a participant, summarized the workshop by saying it has enriched our knowledge about the concept of gender based violence and has provided us with information about the international convention relating to women rights.

In the workshop Mrs. Afaf Al-Jabri, one of the trainers, was asked to what extent did the Yemeni participants accept to discuss and resolve the topics raised. She answered that since the workshop was the first of its kind, there was some initial resistance to the concepts presented. However, this resistance diminished during the workshop. "The most interesting thing which we noticed was the persistence of the Yemeni officers during the workshop," she added.

The evaluation of the workshop revealed that there were many infringements relating to women's rights in Yemen. Some of the participants reported cases from their professional experience of violence and sexual violence against women (gender based violence). The trainers used these cases to further explain the concepts around gender based violence, and to offer suggestions to the officers on how to appropriately deal with these types of cases.

At the end of the workshop, all participants promised to convey the messages they had learned to the communities they work in and to be committed in their duties to prevent and follow up on cases of gender based violence.



Cheating common as exam season begins

By: Ismail Al-Ghabri

Ahmad Ghurab, mathematics teacher in Sana'a, thinks that students who cheat in final year exams should be black listed so that they cannot go to university.

'You see, that boy over there is cheating but he thinks I haven't noticed,' he told the Yemen Times during the first day of exams on Saturday, pointing to a student in the classroom with cheat notes up his sleeve.

As over 526,000 students started their secondary school exams after the weekend, Yemen's Ministry of Education announced that no certificates would be awarded to any students in examination centers found guilty of cheating.

Teachers and examiners say that cheating is common during end of year exams, both at school and in university. Students have reportedly bribed examiners and threatened them if they won't let them cheat.

'Cheating at school and university has become increasingly common,' said Abdulmalik Al-Samawi, a geography teacher at a school in Sana'a. He said that he once caught a student with a mobile phone wedged in his sock to cheat with. The student was moved, without the mobile phone, to another room.

Students told the Yemen Times that they sometimes cheat in exams if the



Left: Secondary school students leave their school after an exam on Tuesday. Right: Cheat notes collected by the Yemen Times after an exam, from students undeterred from the Ministry of Education's recent announcement that no certificates would be awarded to any students in an examination center where one was found cheating.



subject is too hard.

'If I find the chance and the supervisor is not watching, I cheat because I am weak in certain subjects,' said secondary school student Ahmad Mohammad, who said that he is weak in mathematics, chemistry, and English.

Najat Ahmad Salim, another student in secondary school, disapproved: 'I advise that parents tell their children not to depend on cheating but on themselves to be a good leader in the

future.'

Um Samir said that her son used to cheat when he was younger. They brought an Imam to the house to talk to him, but he wouldn't listen. Now his marks in school have plummeted.

'Students now openly cheat in exams and do not fear reprisals,' Ahmad Al-Garmuzi, head of the Psychological Guidance Center at the University of Sana'a, told the Yemen Times. 'Rather, they show audacity when they are caught cheating.'

'It is not difficult to detect students cheating,' he continued. 'The signs are clear. They enter the exam room with cheat notes or even with the book. Sometimes, they pay bribes to the examiners. Some enter the room as if they were in a gang. They force the examiners, sometimes with weapons, not to report them cheating.'

The Ministry of Education has determined the most important reasons behind students cheating in order to pass, according to Al-Garmuzi.

He said inadequate parenting at home, lack of communication between the school and parents, lack of value for education in the family, the carelessness of students from rich families, and lack of self-confidence as some of the more common reasons behind cheating. In school, ill-prepared teachers, crowded class rooms, weak management and overworked teachers also lead to cheating.

The ministry has a committee, whose members are consultants from the ministry, who observe and supervise

the high school exams on a national level. However, cheating did not stop. Rather, it increased, he said.

'Teachers must teach students to fear God if they even think of cheating,' he said.

They should teach them to depend on themselves, not cheating, to pass, according to Mohammad Naser Humeid, professor at the University of Sana'a. Parents should teach their children honesty.

Teachers should be given adequate support, notably financial, because they are the backbone of the teaching process. They should be well trained so as to teach effectively. In addition, only honest teachers should be chosen and parents should communicate more with teachers.

Students should be informed about the disadvantages of cheating and of the consequences of building a society on such practices.

A solution should be found to decrease the number of students in one class. The higher the number of

students in a class, the less they can be controlled and observed, and the less students learn. This problem could be solved by increasing the number of teachers.

Ahmad Nasser Al-Rabahi, the chairman of the Yemeni Teacher's Syndicate, suggested different questions for students sitting next to each other.

Dr. Ahmad Al-Asbahi, former Minister of Education and member of the Parliament's Shura Council, told the Yemen Times that some students make deals with teachers to allow them to cheat.

He said that the curricula must be reformed, notably to reduce the amount of years spent studying, as in some other countries. New people should be introduced into the committees supervising education nationwide.

Abdulwahab Al-Rawhani, another member of the Shura Council, said that cheating in schools happens because the officials turn a blind eye to it.

'How will we be able to challenge Israel if the educational process is going from bad to worse?' he asked.

He demanded that an educational strategy be prepared based upon a renewed curricula. The Yemeni cadre must be re-qualified and schools reformed to implement the 'carrot and stick' method.

But Dr. Abdullah Al-Hamidi, Deputy Minister of Education, said that on a local level, schools did not respond to their request to punish those who had cheated during the secondary school exams last year.

He explained that the ministry sent many letters to the local authorities in the governorates after some students cheated in exams, but that in the majority of cases they took no notice of these.

He added that everybody should cooperate to end such behavior in the exam room. He said that cheating has many negative effects on the educational process and society as a whole.

Day care centers for working mothers

By: Amira Al-Arasi
For the Yemen Times

After the sudden death of her husband, Aisha became fully responsible for her family of three children. An employee in a private company, she couldn't quit her job because she needed the salary. Her family lives in another governorate and she is forced to leave her children, the oldest of which is five years old, with her neighbor during work.

Aisha is totally unaware of a 2003 presidential decree that requires any workplace with more than 30 female employees to have a day care center and a kindergarten for their children, or pay the female employees more so that they can enroll their children in one outside the workplace. If the law were implemented at her workplace, she would be able to see more of her children, especially the youngest one who is only 8 months old.

Many other working mothers like Aisha in both the private and public sectors are unaware of this right.

Asma' Mohammad works at a public school. She told the Yemen Times that she leaves her baby with her mother while she is at work, and that she is constantly leaving the classroom to call her mother to check on him.

She says that she would definitely have left her baby at a day care center if there was one at the school. This way, she would have been able to check on him anytime she wanted.

Government kindergartens in Yemen are overseen by the Ministry of Education, while the day care centers are the responsibility of the Ministry of Work and Social Affairs.

The decree remains poorly implemented, and some have independently decided to set up day care centers and kindergarten at their workplace, but they are not inspected by any supervising body.

Fawzia Ahmed Tarboosh is one such example. She is the manager of the Children's World day care center and kindergarten since she established it in 1999. She runs a public school and established the kindergarten because its teachers used to come to work with their children and spend the day busy with them, which left them unable to teach their classes.

Tarboosh told the Yemen Times that she is the only person who supervises the kindergarten and day care center, as both the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Social Affairs have provided no supervision for many years.

In her kindergarten, she accepts teachers for a probation period to see



how they are with children. The ones that pass probation are offered a job. Tarboosh said that although there are no training courses - only the previous teachers were trained - the old teachers train the new ones. She had the means to fund training for previous teachers but now she does not.

The day care center accepts babies as young as 40 days old, with no more than 10 - 15 children per class, according to Tarboosh. At first the child is taught how to hold a pen and then they are taught Arabic, English, and mathematics. She told the Yemen Times that the nursery had different educational tools for the children, but the Yemen Times saw none.

She said that the Ministry of Education promised years ago that a unified curriculum would be distributed to all the ministry's kindergartens but so far nothing has been distributed because it's still being reviewed.

At the private Sala kindergarten and day care center in Sana'a, established in 1996, the Yemen Times saw many more educational toys suitable for children of different ages.

Lamia Yahya Al-Sharafi, who is currently running the kindergarten and day care center, said that they chose to follow the curriculum from another Arab country in her kindergarten as she had received no support from the Ministry of Education.

She added that what counts is the teacher's ability and experience in dealing with children and taking care of them, whether or not she has a degree in education or psychology.

Official response

Yahya Abdullah Al-Mutawakil is the director of kindergartens at the Ministry of Education. He said that, contrary to what the heads of the kindergartens told the Yemen Times, the ministry

distributed the curriculum with cassettes to the heads of schools every year.

He told the Yemen Times that all the kindergartens' specifications are set based on international standards to better prepare children before school.

He said that in the kindergartens, children learn through play. There are also different religious, social, sporting and national programs and activities. He also says that there is no set curriculum, only a guiding manual for teachers.

He believes that in a kindergarten, 'There should be a safe playing area, bathrooms, sinks and taps for the children. There should also be coloring pens and educational games that help the teachers in their work. Television, a small theatre and play areas are all among the things that should be made available in the nursery.'

Al-Mutawakil said that such ideal kindergartens were built by the Social Fund for Development with a yard and bathroom, but lack a theatre and a 'rules rooms.'

Al-Mutawakil claimed that the ministry trains female graduates from the Faculty of Education at the University of Sana'a. There is also a new rule that kindergartens in different governorates should exchange experiences with each other and that training workshops are ongoing on a national level supported by UNICEF.

Up to 784 teachers are needed in the private kindergartens that are registered with them, but they currently only have 649. The public kindergartens, on the other hand, have 1,029 teachers more than they actually need.

He said that the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs is responsible for the day care centers, but when the Yemen Times went to the ministry to get more information they were told that the ministry were unable to assist due to a lack of personnel.

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So that Yemen does not commit suicide

By: Ghassan Charbel Daralhaya

Al Qaeda's appearances on the Yemeni scene are nothing new. It has been there for a long time. 1992 recorded its first attack against a hotel in Aden which was used by the US forces on their way to Somalia. Ten years ago, it committed a devastating suicide attack at the Aden port against the US destroyer USS Cole, and then its successive appearances targeted western embassies or tourists.

In the recent past, Yemen has gained importance for Osama bin Laden's organization for many reasons: the blows against the organization in Saudi Arabia; the relapses in Iraq; the feeling

that Yemen, with its geographical relief, tribal structure, economic and regional troubles, can be a hosting environment; the desire to benefit from the opportunities offered by the continued absence of the State in Somalia; the desire to be close to the Saudi land. The issue went beyond infiltrating Yemen and reached the phase of it being a launching place. The Nigerian national who attempted to blow up an American plane before it reached Detroit confessed that he was trained in Yemen. This is not to mention Imam Anwar Al-Awlaki's fresh rise to stardom.

A few weeks ago, I walked around the streets of San'aa. The city continues to live normally, but this does not negate the fact that the era of coexistence with Al Qaeda has ended – paving the way for the era of painful

strikes. It was obvious that the organization would reappear soon, and this is what happened yesterday in the suicide bombing that targeted the British ambassador's convoy.

Yesterday's operation failed. But its gravity resides in the fact that it confirmed that the war is open, and that local and mobile fighters have a special place in their program for Yemen as an arena for fighting and a launching place. It is not excluded that Al Qaeda's wager will increase on the Yemeni scene after the fall of the "Emirate" which it attempted to plant in Iraq and which was faced there with the realities of the Iraqi structure and the high level of coordination between the Iraqi and American forces.

Suicide attacks in Yemen are a source of concern. What would be

scary is for Yemen itself to commit suicide, as neither the country nor the region can stand such a slip. Indeed, the repercussions of the Yemeni suicide are much graver than the Somali suicide. By suicide, I mean the erosion of the status of the central government and its institutions, and the fall of parts of the country under the mercy of clashing militias or conflicting bloody choices.

I write in light of my last visit to San'aa. During the past months, the authority seemed as if it were fighting on three fronts at the same time: against the Houthi rebellion, against the return of the independence or secession trend in the South, and against Al Qaeda. Such depletion is not simple in a country with initially limited abilities, whose structure draws difficult borders

for coexistence between the State's authority and the effective tribal authorities.

I felt in San'aa that what the South is witnessing could be more serious, and that the ability of the government to face the challenges of the Houthi rebellion and Al Qaeda depends in the coming phase on its ability to escape the trap that can be set by the wager on the military solution alone to deal with the current situation in the South. It can be said that any further collapse down South will give the Houthi rebellion an opportunity to re-emerge in the north and will give Al Qaeda an opportunity for entrenching itself, infiltrating itself, and growing roots.

Such facts are always remembered by the excellent player on the complex Yemeni scene, President Ali Abdullah

Saleh. In fact, he is the strongest and most capable party that can prevent the slip of the country towards suicide. Ali Saleh has managed for thirty-two years a difficult country, where ruling resembles "dancing on serpent heads", in his own words. The game seems to be more complex today. Perhaps it needs new approaches that are different from the method of benefiting from the oppositions among serpents and using some of them against others then rectifying the balances and the alliances. They are approaches related to participation in politics and development and other things. Ali Abdullah Saleh's choices concern both his country and the region. What is more important than foiling a suicide attack is preventing Yemen from slipping towards suicide.

A normal week in Yemen

By: Abdullah Iskandar Daralhaya

In one week, namely this week, clashes in Yemen, in which government forces confronted armed fighters, led to several deaths and dozens of wounded. Furthermore, news agencies reported two incidents of exchanged gunfire, representing an example of the security situation during a normal week in Yemen.

On Wednesday, a military force raided the house of Hassan Al-Aqili, accused of killing a high-ranking officer in an ambush, and wanted on suspicions of having links with the Al-Qaeda organization. Yet the wanted man fled before the military force, which was fought off by members of the Aqili tribe near Maarib, East of the capital. As victims fell from among the raiding force, the

soldiers resorted to the use of heavy artillery, turning an operation to capture a wanted criminal into a battle between the central government and a Yemeni tribe, widening the circle of enemies of the authorities in Sanaa. Indeed, members of the tribe responded to this confrontation by blowing up a pipeline supplying oil from the Maarib governorate to the coast of the Red Sea.

Circumstances have it that the raid coincided with revelations that unmanned US drones have used internationally banned weapons against a supposed gathering of Al-Qaeda members, but that the victims were civilians. This reveals at the same time that the price of such pursuits is paid by civilians, who will necessarily become biased towards the government's opponents, as was proven by a similar experience in Pakistan – with all that this

involves in terms of shedding doubt on the ability of this method to cause damage to Al-Qaeda without arousing the animosity of ordinary citizens.

On Thursday, the day which has become the customary weekly occasion for demonstrations by supporters of the Southern Movement, a military force fought off demonstrators in Al-Daleh, South of the country. The demonstration held this Thursday was characterized by feelings of anger and extreme tension, after six demonstrators had been killed on Monday by the fire of government forces during a protest. This means that the method of violent confrontation is being repeated on a weekly, and sometimes daily, basis in dealing with the Southern protest movement, with all that this violence involves in terms of escalation from both sides and the widening gulf between supporters of the

Southern Movement and the central government.

Meanwhile, news agencies are reporting information about continuous tension and incidents that violate the ceasefire agreement in Saada between government forces and Houthi supporters. This indicates that the fire of the sixth war still lies dormant under the ash, and that the danger of slipping into wide-ranging confrontations still stands, as mutual accusations of violating the terms of the ceasefire continue to be leveled between the two sides – this especially as the Houtis were forced into the ceasefire, having had to submit to the government's conditions under military pressure and their failure to widen the scope of the war towards the East, and nothing else.

In the height of the sixth war, Yemen's neighborhood, along with

international capitals concerned with Yemen's affairs, moved in two directions: a growth direction through the donors' conference in London and subsequent executive meetings, and a security direction through assistance and cooperative agreements – in hopes that a growth step will stem the widening influence of extremism, which is taking place as a result of poverty and neglect, and that a security step will stop extremism in Yemen from returning to terrorist attacks that target the West on its home soil.

Yet nothing on the ground has shown what would indicate that it is possible to achieve these goals, not just due to the donors' failure to implement their commitments and the lack of security capabilities to besiege extremism, but also and mainly due to the loss of a central political plan in dealing with this

wide range of challenges and objections. It has become clear that violent confrontations, presidential pardons, obscure promises of growth plans and bribes to some local leaders are no longer sufficient in dealing with the situation in Yemen. It has become clear as well that, without resolving the roots of the objections, which are diverse and differ between one region and another, and without allowing those who are objecting to participate in decision-making and widening the circle of power, the predicament will only deepen. This is especially true as the country will be fertile soil for any major development regarding the Iranian nuclear crisis and for Tehran to make use of this weak side of the confrontation front, where it would use its obscure and dubious relations with domestic adversaries of Yemen's central government.

The chicken and the egg in Yemen

By: Ali Ibrahim Asharq Al-Awsat

It was once said, "Sanaa must be seen, even if the journey is very long." Whatever the reasons were in the past for this quote, it is also applicable to the current situation in Yemen. Many of the problems from which Yemen is suffering, which are causing regional and international headaches, lie in Sanaa and the policies that are being made there.

It is clear nowadays that Yemen is one of the new but old hotspots in the region with its political, economic and security problems. It is new in the

sense that there is the Al Qaeda threat as this organization tries to create an alternative base to Afghanistan and Iraq after it was besieged in those two countries. Other problems include the Houthi rebellion in the north and the tension in the south where there is a current that calls for secession and for a return to the days of the Cold War during which there were two separate states, North and South Yemen. On the other hand, it has old problems because political stability in its comprehensive strategic sense has not been based on its real meaning over the past four decades not even in the South and North states at the time. There were

battles that were very bloody for example in the South when Ali Nasser Muhammad was overthrown or in the numerous struggles in the North that reached a climax in the civil war in 1994. But as usual nobody cares until the problem affects the rest of the world.

In London, a discussion on Yemen and the GCC [Gulf Cooperation Council] member states was held in a closed session. It was organized by Al Majalla magazine in collaboration with the Institute of Strategic Studies in London. In the discussion, there seemed to be a somewhat mutual agreement between analysts and

observers concerned with Yemeni affairs that the root cause of the problem in Yemen is economic. This is represented in the low standard of living, high levels of poverty and unemployment rates and a weak infrastructure. These factors create an ideal environment for instability, extremism, and local tribal and regional battles over limited resources.

If there is no dispute that the long-term solution lies in the economy then the dilemma lies in the fact that the economy is also linked to politics. There can be no development or investment without political stability and without a strong state that can reassure investors and businessmen. The highest degree of transparency of government performance whether on the level of implementation or the economic way of thinking, is also required. The issue is a bit like the question of which came first, the

chicken or the egg? In other words does reform begin with politics or the economy? This is the main point of contention among the opposition.

In difficult cases or in states that are facing exceptional circumstances, creative ideas and solutions are required. In Yemen's case, there is a need for a blend of politics and economics; politics is needed to calm the situation in the south and to meet the requirements or handle the grievances so that those who call for secession can be deprived of their pretexts and in the north, a permanent solution is needed to prevent another insurgency similar to the one that emerged in recent years.

With regards to the economy, this is more difficult because the results do not materialize overnight; it requires patience and there is a need for thinking beyond merely sending labourers abroad. Also the country's relatively advantageous characteristics should be

used to maximize its economy whether in tourism or by making the most of its long coasts and strategic sites by establishing free trade zones and ports linked to the wider world. The international community needs to be more generous with regards to its aid and needs to be more persistent towards getting the Yemeni government to present a clear and transparent program of its targets, policies and implementation; this is what is happening all over the world.

Discussing matters and providing analyses might be easy whilst the reality is difficult and full of complexities but is there a choice? People should ask themselves: will the region and the world be able to bear another failed state like Somalia?

Ali Ibrahim is Asharq Al-Awsat's Deputy Editor-in-Chief, based in London.

GCC can't afford a divided Yemen

Gulf News

The US and UK will be making a mistake if they focus single-mindedly on Al Qaida

There are three conflicts in Yemen today. The first is the war against the Al Houthi group, which has already spilled over the border into Saudi Arabia. The second is the separatist movement gathering momentum in the south. The third is the rapidly emerging threat of Al Qaida.

So if the United States and Britain are teaming up to tackle "the emerging terrorist threat from both Yemen

and Somalia" in the wake of the failed Detroit terror plot and think the situation in Yemen will then be fine, they are mistaken.

There is no security solution to the deteriorating state of affairs in Yemen. Actually, a highly visible US intervention there will only boost Al Qaida.

Yemen is in dire need of a complete overhaul of the administration of politics and economy. It is also in need of a new infrastructure and modern health and education systems.

The country needs a long-term plan to turn things around. But the immediate action should come as assistance from the Gulf Cooperation Council

(GCC) and the Arab League. The GCC, in particular, cannot afford to have a divided state on its periphery that is becoming a nest for an extremist movement that poses a threat to security around the world.

The rise of Al Qaida was made possible by the two other conflicts, the war with the Al Houthis and the separation movement. Both conflicts have proven impossible to resolve militarily. The GCC can play a role by sponsoring binding deals to accommodate legitimate demands.

This is the first step. Other proposals, such as the US-UK anti-terror taskforce, only deal with symptoms and not the actual problem.



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Tel: +967 (1) 268-661
Fax: +967 (1) 268-276
P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a, Yemen
Letters: yteditor@gmail.com

ADVERTISEMENTS:
Tel: +967 (1) 510306
Email: adsyemen@yahoo.com

Publisher & Editor-in-Chief
Nadia Abdulaziz Al-Sakkaf

CEO
Khair Aldin Al Nsour

Feature Editor
Alice Hackman

Head of News Dept.
Mohamed bin Sallam

Senior Reporter
Ismail Al-Ghabri

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Editorial Staff

Ali Saeed
Khaled Al-Hilaly
Mahmoud Assamiee
Malak Shafer
Mariem Al-Yameni
Sadeq Al-Wesabi

Offices

Aden Bureau:
Ridhwan Alawi Ahmed
Tel: +967 (2) 347-057, 346596
Fax: +967 (2) 347056
Email: ytaden@y.net.ye

Taiz Bureau:
Imad Ahmed Al-Saqqaf
Tel: +967 (4) 217-156,
Telefax: +967 (4) 217157
P.O.Box: 5086, Taiz
Email: yttaiz@y.net.ye

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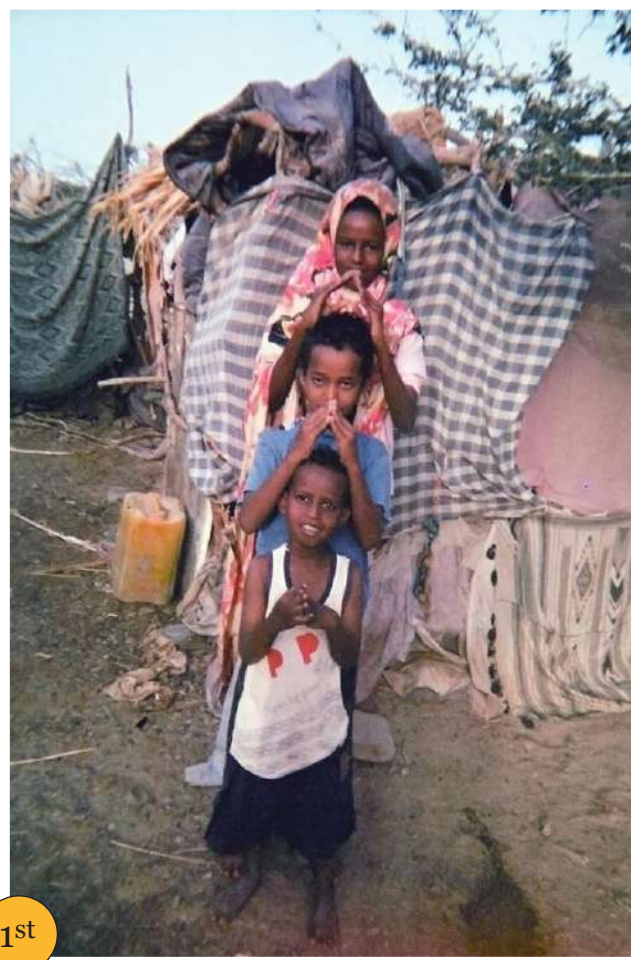
Best young photographers on World Refugee Day

With disposable cameras, 68 Somali children and two Yemeni children participated in a photography competition for this year's World Refugee Day, last Sunday. After a quick course in photography organized by the United Nations' Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the children took photos of where they live – the Kharaz camp and Basateen in Aden and Sana'a – to the theme "They took my home but they can't take my future."

The joint winners of the competition were Ahmed Nunu Musleh, 9, and Mohammed Sheikh Hussein, 9, from the Kharaz camp, in the Aden governorate. They were awarded a real camera as a prize. The second and third place were awarded respectively to Kasida Ibrahim Sheikh Salah, 11, from Kharaz camp and Hassan Farah Einan, 12, from Sana'a.

Some 22 photos were selected for a photo exhibition at the National Museum in Sana'a on Sunday, and will be at Aden International Airport until June 25.

Here are some of the best photographs.



1st

Ahmed Nunu Musleh & Mohammed Sheikh Hussein
Kharaz camp



2nd

Kasida Ibrahim Sheikh Salah
Kharaz camp



Mohammed Abdulrahman Adam
Sana'a



3rd

Hassan Farah Einan
Sana'a



Mohammed Meer
Sana'a



Nwal Sherif Omar
Sana'a



Mohammed Sedo Hussein
Kharaz camp



Safa Sherif Omar
Sana'a



Mohammed Hussein Ali and Zakaria Hussein Ali
Kharaz camp



Nwal Sherif Omar
Sana'a



Mohammed Hussein Ali and Zakaria Hussein Ali
Kharaz camp



Ahmed Nunu Musleh and Mohammed Sheikh Hussein
Kharaz camp



Shukri Adam Mohammed
Kharaz camp



Mohammed Hussein Ali and Zakaria Hussein Ali
Kharaz camp



Safa Sherif Omar
Sana'a



Mohammed Hussein Ali and Zakaria Hussein Ali
Kharaz camp

Republic of Yemen
Ministry of Electricity & Energy
Al-Mokha 60MW Wind Farm Project

CONSULTING SERVICES

For tender assistance, supervision of project implementation, assistance during warrant period

Expressions of Interest

The Government of Yemen intends to finance under the Investment Program for 2010 the assignment of consulting services for tender assistance, supervision of project implementation and assistance during warranty period of a 60MW wind farm at Al-Mokha area on the western coast of Yemen.

The project will be implemented through an EPC contractor procured through an international competitive bidding process according to the World Bank's Procurement Guidelines to be announced in October 2010. The Al-Mokha wind farm project includes supply, delivery and installation of wind turbines, civil works and electrical works necessary for grid connection.

The Consultant is expected to take up his employment during EPC tendering phase for bidder's requests clarification and bidder's proposals evaluation. As an option the Consultant will be requested to also elaborate the EPC bidding documents.

The overall project implementation is expected to be accomplished within 24 months. A full service O&M contract with the EPC contractor will be signed for a period of at least 3 years.

The services include:

- Assist the owner to carry out bid clarification, evaluation, contract negotiation, preparation and signature of the final contract agreement.
- Assist the owner to review and approve the Contractor's basic and detailed design, and supervise the implementation of the EPC contract and the commissioning of the wind farm as well as prepare comprehensive detailed completion report for whole activities of the project.
- Assist the owner to carry out the performance guarantee test including liability test run. After successfully testing and commissioning, the Consultant will issue the TOC including preparation pending item list/ deviation arose from scope of supply, erection testing and commissioning.
- After commissioning, the Consultant will assist the owner to supervise the operation and maintenance of the wind farm by the EPC contractor according to the O&M contract and assist the owner in handling any claims arising during the warranty period.
- Optional: preparation of EPC-contract bidding documents.

MEE now invites eligible consultancy firms to indicate their interest in providing the services. Interested consultants must provide (In English) detailed information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services as briefly explained above. These detailed information should include brochures, description of similar assignments undertaken during the last ten years (the description should include details on contract data such as name of client, cost, status), experience in similar conditions, availability of appropriate skills among staff, etc. Consultants may associate to enhance their qualifications. Consultants will be selected in accordance with the procedures set out in the current edition of the World Bank's Guidelines: Selection and Employment of Consultants by World Bank Borrowers and the Procurement Law of the Republic of Yemen.

Interested consultants may obtain further information at the address below **by four weeks from announcing.**

PMU Almokha 60MW Wind Farm Project
Eng Gamil Thabet
Airport Road
P.O. Box: 8582
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
Tel: ++967 1 324 332
Fax: ++967 1 324 191
E-mail: 60mufp@gmail.com
gmlthbt@gmail.com



Invitation for Public Tender No. (3) Of (2010)

Yemen Public Radio & TV Corp. here announces its desire to invite specialized and Eligible manufacturers and suppliers to the Public Tender No. (3/2010) for supplying, installing, testing, commissioning, hand-over and guarantee of Outside Broadcast Van with all auxiliaries and accessories. (Source of Funding Government) Bidders who are willing to participate in this Tender shall submit their written applications during the official working hours to:

Yemen Public Radio & TV Corp's Head Quarter, Project Department, Yemen Public Radio & TV Corp

Al-Hasaba Area, Beside the Ministry of Public Health & Population, P.O.Box: (2182)

Tel: 00967-1-231184/230752

Fax: 00967-1-230761

To receive Bidding Documents for an amount (US\$100) one hundred US Dollars, non-refundable. The deadline for selling Bidding Documents will be on (14/07/2010).

Bids shall be submitted in sealed envelopes addressed to Yemen Public Radio & TV Corp (YCRTV) in an envelope sealed with red wax indication Tender No. (3/2010) for supply, Delivery, installing testing, commissioning, hand-over and guarantee of Outside Broadcast Van with all auxiliaries and accessories, and the date and time of Bid opening. The following documents must be contained in the bid.

- An unconditional Bank Guarantee for a lump sum amount) of (US\$38,000). Bank guarantee has to be in the form provided in the bidding documents and valid for 150 days from date of Bid Opening. Bank guarantee may be substituted with a payable cheque.
- Valid tax certificate for the Year 2010 (A foreign bidder who is not already doing business in Yemen may provide a copy of the appropriate VAT registration document from his home country.)
- Valid Insurance Certificate for the Year 2010.
- Valid registration and classification certificate for the Year 2010.
- A copy of Trade Registration Card for the year 2010.
- A copy of the Profession License for the year 2010.
- A copy of Sales Tax Registration Card for the year 2010.
- A copy of Zakat Registration Card for the year 2010.
- Bring original of the mentioned above documents for inspection during bid opening
- Delivery Period and the other conditions in accordance with bidding documents.

Bids shall be submitted to the Secretariat of Tenders and Auctions Committee in Yemen Public Radio & TV Corp's Head Quarter not later than (11:00 am) on Monday 19/July/2010. Bids received after the deadline for submission will be returned unopened.

Bid Opening will take place at Chairman of Board office, 3rd Floor, Public Radio & TV Corp's Head Quarter, in presence of bidders or their authorized representatives.

Prospective bidders may inspect Bidding Documents before purchasing during the working hours no later than 20days from the date of Tender announcement.

إعلان عن فتح باب الترشيح لجوائز المرحوم الحاج هائل سعيد أنعم للعلم والادب الدورة الخامسة عشرة لعام ٢٠١١م



الحاج هائل سعيد أنعم للعلوم والآداب في السابق التقدم للمسابقة في التخصص نفسه أوفي تخصص آخر مرة أخرى، وكذا الذين لم يحالفهم الحظ فيسمح لهم بدخول المسابقة بشرط أن يقدموا نتاجاً جديداً غير الإنتاج السابق إضافة إلى توافر الشروط الأخرى.

٧- تتضمن مسوغات الترشيح:
أ - السجل العلمي أو الإبداعي للمرشح.
ب - نبذة مختصرة عن حياته وإنتاجه ومبررات ترشيحه لنيل الجائزة.

ج - أربع نسخ من كافة الوثائق والمعلومات الأخرى المذكورة في النموذج المتوفر لدى الأمانة العامة للجائزة، والذي من الضروري التقيد بتعليمات ملته لتسهيل عمل المحكمين.

٨- أربع نسخ من البحث أو الإنتاج المقدم لنيل الجائزة على أن تكون ثلاث نسخ غير مدون عليها اسم المرشح مع إرفاق أربع نسخ للملخص البحثي. طباعة دقيقة مع إرفاق قرص من CD.

٩- أن يكون الإنتاج المقدم للتفاضل مع إرفاق قرص من CD. لا يعاد الإنتاج المقدم إلى مرسله سواء فاز المرشح أو لم يفز.

١٠- لا تقبل الاعتراضات على قرارات المؤسسة بشأن منح الجائزة.

١١- تقبل الترشيحات لغاية ٢٣ نوفمبر ٢٠١١م كحد أقصى.
التحكيم:

يتم عرض الإنتاج المقدم للجائزة على لجان التحكيم من ذوي الاختصاص من الباحثين برتبة أستاذ من المشهود لهم بالكفاءة والخبرة الطويلة في مجالهم العلمي والأدبي

أو ترجمة أحد الكتب الأدبية العالمية.
٧- جائزة الهندسة والتكنولوجيا:
(تعلن بالتعاون والتزام مع اتحاد الجامعات العربية) التصميم الحضري والمعماري للمدن والأحياء القديمة.
٨- جائزة الآثار والعمارة:
- العمارة الطبية وسبل المحافظة عليها.
ضمن الشروط الآتية:
١- المسابقة مفتوحة لكافة الأساتذة والباحثين والمتخصصين والأدباء الذين قاموا بعمل بحثي علمي متميز أو ذي قيمة اجتماعية، وإبداع أدبي خلاق.
٢- أن يكون المتقدم لنيل الجائزة يمينياً أو عربياً.
٣- أن لا يكون المتقدم قد نال جائزة عن الإنتاج المقدم من أي جهة أخرى وتندرج ضمن هذا رسائل الدبلوم العالي والماجستير والدكتوراه.
٤- أن تراعى الأعراف الأكاديمية والعلمية في الأعمال البحثية والإبداعية المقدمة للتفاضل، مع إعطاء أهمية خاصة للنبود التالية :-
أ - الإضافة إلى المعرفة إضافة جديدة.
ب - الأصالة والمنهج وأسلوب العرض.
ج - المصادر التوثيقية والمرجعية وحدائتها وعلاقتها بموضوع العمل.
د - اللغة ودقتها.
هـ - مدى إسهام العمل على الواقع اليمني والعربي.
٥ - تقبل المؤسسة طلبات المتقدمين وترشيحات الجامعات والهيئات العلمية والإبداعية القائمة بالبحوث والدراسات العلمية والإبداعية.
٦- يجوز للفائزين بإحدى جوائز المرحوم

قرر مجلس أمناء جائزة المرحوم الحاج هائل سعيد أنعم للعلوم والآداب فتح باب الترشيح للجائزة لعام ٢٠١١م، الدورة الخامسة عشرة لكافة الأساتذة والخبراء والباحثين والأدباء والمتخصصين في مجالات العلوم الطبيعية والأساسية والتطبيقية والتكنولوجية والتنمية والإبداعية الأدبية، وذلك تجسيدا لنهج المرحوم الحاج هائل سعيد أنعم وأمانته في رفعة مجتمعه وتطويره وتحليدا لمآثره الخيرة في كافة مناحي الحياة، وقد قررت مؤسسة السعيد للعلوم والثقافة ومجلس أمناء الجائزة أن تكون موضوعات الجائزة لهذا العام في المجالات والمحاور الثمانية التالية:

١- جائزة العلوم الطبية:
- أمراض السدم الوراثية
- أو - الإسهالات والوقاية منها.
٢- جائزة العلوم البيئية والزراعية:
- أهمية معالجة مياه الصرف الصحي كمورد إضافي للمياه في اليمن.
٣- جائزة العلوم الاقتصادية:
(تعلن بالتعاون والتزام مع اتحاد الجامعات العربية)
- التكامل الاقتصادي بين اليمن ودول مجلس التعاون الخليجي... الإمكانات والمعوقات.
٤- جائزة العلوم الإنسانية والاجتماعية والتربوية:
- ظاهرة التسول وأثرها الاجتماعي والتربوي في اليمن.
٥- جائزة العلوم الإسلامية:
- القضاء في اليمن بين الواقع والطموح.
٦- جائزة الإبداع الأدبي:
- عبدالله هادي سبيبت مبدعاً وإنساناً.

معرفة كافة مايتصل بموضوعات مجالات التنافس على الجائزة في دورتها الرابعة عشرة لعام ٢٠١٠م يرجع إلى موقعنا على الإنترنت:
www.al-saeed.net.





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SIPC is a subsidiary of SINOPEC. SINOPEC is rated as the 19th largest Company in the world. SIPC has 3 exploring blocks as an operator & 1 development block as a partner in Yemen. SIPC invites you to apply for the position of

Human Resources Assistant

Responsibilities are but not limited to:

- Administer National payroll through the existing payroll module
- Set up and monitor statutory and employee deductions and remits, Tax and Social Security deductions to the appropriate authorities. This includes setting up social security contributions, tax deductions as well as updating allowances according to Company Policy.
- Tracking repayment of pay advances as requested by the Finance department.
- Run the monthly payroll process to include trail and final payroll, tax, social security contributions and summary of net direct deposits to employees' accounts.
- Generate various reports to verify payroll administration through reports.
- Liaises with banks to process payroll payments.
- Maintains systematic filing of employee payroll records, documents and reports.
- Assist HR-manager in the recruitment of Nationals, include arranging interviews for candidates, preparing new contracts and following up with new hires to insure banking, address and contract terms are correct. Receive, sort and input all incoming CVs into a data base for quick future reference.
- Maintain National employee personnel files orderly and up- to- date with relevant documentations.

Qualifications and professional requirements:

- Completion of University Degree in Business Administration, or equivalent.
- 2 years Human Resources experience, preferably in payroll.
- Strong computer skills including Word and Excel required while experience working with an automated payroll system is preferred.
- Fluent in English

Interested, please send your C.Vs and covering letter to:
The following E-mail: Recruitment@sipcyemen.com.ye
Note (only Short listed will be contacted for the interview)
Deadline for applying is 30 / 04 / 2009



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Inventory Control Specialist:Field

Responsibilities are but not limited to:

- Run a series of inventory reports on daily, weekly, or monthly basis and perform detailed analysis of item performance.
- Develop accurate, consistent, and enhancements to the inventory reporting structure.
- Drilling and Completion Inventory Reconciliations
- Deal with all kinds of Inventory related complains
- Key interface of Supply Base with Inventory Control, Purchasing, Accounting etc. regarding to Inventories.
- Key point for all internal & external audits for D&C stocks
- Provide Supply Base yard space requirement forecast
- Evaluate and improve warehouse operation process and procedures

Qualifications and professional requirements:

- The candidate must have a Bachelors Degree or higher and 3+ years of successful Inventory Control experience in the Oil and Gas feild.
- Ability to organize vast amounts of data; demonstrate ability to multi-task several priorities and possess solid time management skills.
- Self motivated team player and highly developed communications skills
- Ability to innovate, to interact and to execute
- Fluent in English, Chinese is advantageous
- Readiness to travel

Interested, please send your C.Vs and covering letter to:
The following E-mail: Recruitment@sipcyemen.com.ye
Note (only Short listed will be contacted for the interview)
Deadline for applying is 30 / 07 / 2010



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Internal Audit Supervisor

Responsibilities are but not limited to:-

- Develop a flexible annual audit plan and submit that plan to the VP for Finance for review and approval as well as periodic updates.
- Implement the annual plan as approved.
- Issue periodic reports to the management summarizing the results of audit activity.
- Perform follow-up procedures to ensure that corrective actions recommended by external/partner auditors are fully implemented and that such action is effective in overcoming weaknesses previously identified.
- Maintain clearly documented audit results and associated work papers and follow-up papers to support audit results.
- Perform special audits as instructed by the VP for Finance, finance Manager or General Manager.
- Coordinate with the External Auditors.
- Read and master the Production Sharing Agreement.
- Organize scheduling and administration of the Cost Recovery Audit.

Qualifications and professional requirements:

- Bachelor degree or above in Accounting or related area.
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- Ability to innovate, to interact and to execute
- Good command of English both written and spoken, Chinese is advantageous
- Good Computer skills

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Note (only Short listed will be contacted for the interview)
Deadline for applying is July 15,2010

Financial analyst and professor of economics to the Yemen Times:

“Yemen does not need donor conferences, it needs good management.”

Yemen's economy more than ever before is going through a critical stage that compels people who care about the interests of Yemen to look deeply into the matter and understand Yemen's problems as a whole. So far four international donor conferences have been held to save Yemen's economy from collapsing. However, since the first conference in London in 2006, no real improvements have been achieved. To have a better understanding of what is going on in the economy, Ali Saeed of the Yemen Times met Dr. Mohammad Ali Jubran, financial analyst and professor of economics at the University of Sana'a.



Yemen's economy has been suffering from an old crisis that has been increasing due to political mistakes by the government. The low production of oil and political unrest are also factors that has left the economy in semi-breakdown. The economy will fail if decision makers in the country do not preempt the problems.

The economy, contrary to the population, is not growing, and has not exceeded 3 percent growth in recent years, despite government plans for it to reach 7 percent. The general revenues for the government are falling due to the drop in oil prices and oil production, which led to a budget deficit that reached YR 529 billion in 2009.

This is very dangerous. In European countries, this kind of deterioration makes governments reduce expenditure to ensure that the deficit does not exceed 3 percent, because when it exceeds 3 percent in any country, the economy begins to fail.

Investment in business is decreasing though data for 2009 is not yet available. In 2008, investment projects declined compared to 2007, and in 2007 decreased compared to 2006. The decrease is at a rate of about 10 percent annually.

Exports fell about 52 percent in 2009 compared to 2008, and imports have fallen about 40 percent over the same time.

Then there is the currency's devaluation against the US dollar. The Yemeni riyal has depreciated in value 13 percent since the beginning of 2010. This devaluation has been explained by the decrease in foreign cash reserves in Yemen, with about USD 2 billion leaving the country between 2008 and 2009.

If those indicators occurred in another democratic country where officials could foresee the hazards and damaging consequences those indicators foretell, they would move to take action and find solutions. But the problem is that the state in Yemen is busy with politics and not interested with people's livelihoods. The unemployment rate of 42 percent is also on the rise.

Corruption, bad management and political unrest

There are three main reasons for the decline in the economy. The first is rampant corruption in Yemen, where corrupt officials are in charge of a huge percentage of the country's resources. Billions of dollars do not go to the budget but into the pockets of corrupt officials.

The second reason is bad management in the public sector, as incompetent people are often appointed in administrative positions. This has meant that the revenues and budget of 90 percent of public unit's activities if it is not being stolen, it is being wasted.

This is because of the politicization of public jobs where if a person belongs to the ruling party he or she will be appointed as the head of some unit, even if the person has no relevant qualifications or experience.

The third reason is political unrest including the conflict between the ruling party and the opposition, the Houthis rebellion in the north, the Southern Movement in the south and Al-Qaeda. All these conflicts have come together in the country and forced the local private sector to flee with its capital.

Businessmen are not assured of what would happen tomorrow if President Saleh resigned or died, as there is no clear vision or system in place for the transfer of power.

Political unrest is on the rise as the problem of a peaceful transfer power has not yet been resolved. The Houthis have started to have more power than before. The tension between the ruling party and the opposition is growing.

The unrest in the country has made local and foreign investors nervous about doing business in Yemen and instead seek opportunities abroad.

The Supreme National Anti-Corruption

Authority (SNACC) still has not fulfilled its duties in preventing corruption.

The regime has called for recruitment on the basis of qualifications and competency, but in reality do so on the basis of party loyalty. The regime has called for dialogue, but in fact there is none.

All of the above factors would cause any country, whatever its wealth, to break down.

'No clear vision'

There is a kind of confusion as what should be done and I have come to believe that neither the government or the opposition has a vision to save Yemen from this current economic crisis.

People increasingly join the Houthis in the north or the Southern Movement in the south, not because they like the Houthis or the Southern Movement, but to take revenge on the regime.

When people suffer from poverty and unemployment, they often rebel against the regime which they think is oppressive [and the cause of their suffering].

The opposition have not come onto the street as an alternative form of political change as it has previously done when it finds itself unable to make change through the parliament. The street does not move by itself. It needs leadership to move it.

Signs of break down have started to emerge as whenever any incident takes place, people no longer obey the law, and this is one sign of a failing state.

Unfortunately, since the economic crisis started in Yemen, the government has just been interested in how to collect money and not how to tackle the economic problems or how to effectively manage the money collected. I am in touch with some officials in the government, yet I find no plans to solve the crisis.

I call for an economic conference in which experts are invited to meet and discuss all problems, and present potential solutions.

The political unrest and the growth of Houthis and secessionists are because of the economic crisis.

When university graduates find themselves unemployed or secondary school graduates cannot study at university because their grade average is not good enough, where do they go? The alternatives are Houthis, the Southern Movement or Al-Qaeda.

Evidence for the above is that that the make up of the Houthis in 2004 is different from the Houthis in 2009 and 2010, and the Houthis have become stronger and expanded into more areas.

The Yemeni government up to now has had no proposals on how to deal with the economic crisis. Evidence for this is that the government is now introducing a law to the parliament to reduce taxes on traders.

Resource mismanagement

Yemen is not in need of more donors' conferences as it has its own natural resources, but its resources are in urgent need of good management. Oil, gas, public companies and taxes are the four pillars that the economy stands on.

But oil revenues do not all reach the budget. Up to USD 1 billion per year goes to a group of people in the name of 'oil cost' or 'barrel cost.'

The highest barrel costs in the world are in Yemen, not because it is the most difficult, but because of corruption. In 2000 and 2001 the barrel cost in Yemen was USD 3, but now it is USD 17. In the agreement between the foreign oil companies and Yemen the barrel cost is fixed at USD 3, so where does the other USD 14 go?

A group of Yemenis who have relations with the government, the relatives of some officials or some officials themselves, have companies that provide oil services such as guarding, driving, and customs clearance. Around 150 Yemeni oil service companies who perform these

jobs take that USD 14, and that amounts to USD one billion per year.

Between 20 to 30 companies out of the 150 oil service companies deal directly with foreign companies and obtain a large portion of the money.

They can be stopped from doing this if the cabinet issues a decree banning private oil service companies. At the moment, these companies are doing the drilling and foreign companies become only supervisors.

The oil service companies take their payment directly from the profits and that is not allowed in any other country. Foreign oil companies should pay for these services [and not allow the Yemeni service companies to take a portion of the profit], or they should go home. But what is taking place is that the oil service companies take their portion before anyone else and then give the rest to the foreign companies and Yemen.

Foreign oil companies take 58 percent of the profit from oil exports, while Yemen receives only 42 percent.

The oil services for foreign oil compa-

nies should be provided by the Ministry of Oil or another public authority and not by local companies that belong to officials. In neighboring countries, the private sector is not allowed to perform such functions.

So a large amount of the oil revenues of Yemen have been stolen since 2002 under the cover of barrel costs. In 2000, Yemen used to produce around 400,000 barrels per day and barrel costs were USD 480 million. Now, Yemen produces only 200,000 barrels per day and the oil costs have risen to USD 1.5 billion.

As for gas, the agreement that the government signed in 2005 with Total is completely unfair as no one in the world sells its product at a fixed price for 20 years.

As the agreement is unfair and contains corruption, it can be amended by suing the contractors in the International Justice Court. The United Nations convention on anti-corruption states that where any governmental employee grants an international company such privileges for commission, the contract thus signed

is illegal.

SNACC is capable of canceling this unfair gas agreement.

'Wasted tax revenues'

Taxes revenues are being wasted. In the past before Yemen explored for oil, the government used to rely on tax revenues for expenditures and it was able to cover those expenditures with a surplus.

Unfortunately, the General Investment Authority has become an agent able to grant customs and tax discharges for traders not granted in any other country. Telecommunications companies and banks in Yemen do not pay taxes or customs fees because they have obtained illegal discharges from taxes and customs from the General Investment Authority.

Since 2001 up to now, traders have opposed the sales tax law. As many officials are themselves traders they have refused to apply the law for the ten years since its issuance.

'Badly managed public companies'

In 1994, public company revenues contributed to about 20 percent of public expenditures, but now they contribute only 0.05 percent.

Why? Because the administrations of these companies are either incompetent or dishonest. Public companies are represented in telecommunications, the internet, banks, power, oil refineries, manufacturing plants, and importing companies.

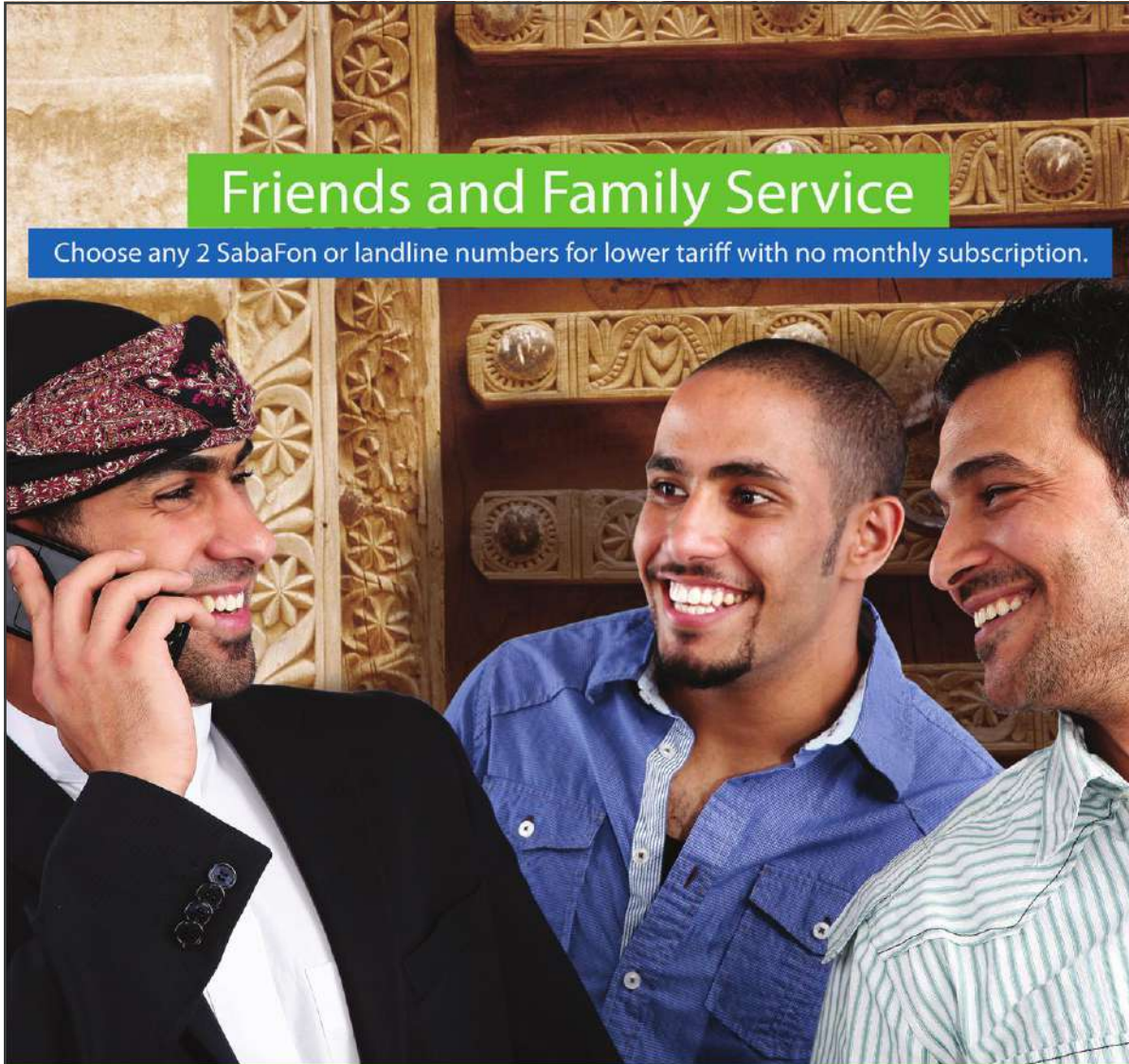
The public electricity company used to make profits in the days when the price per kilowatt in coastal areas was only 50 fils (half a riyal) and 75 fils in mountainous areas (three quarters of a riyal). But now the price per kilowatt has reached YR 30, but the government is still saying that it subsidizes the electricity sector by YR 200 billion.

If the four previously mentioned resources - oil, gas, taxes and public companies - are well-managed, they would bring between YR 500 billion to YR one trillion per year to the national budget.

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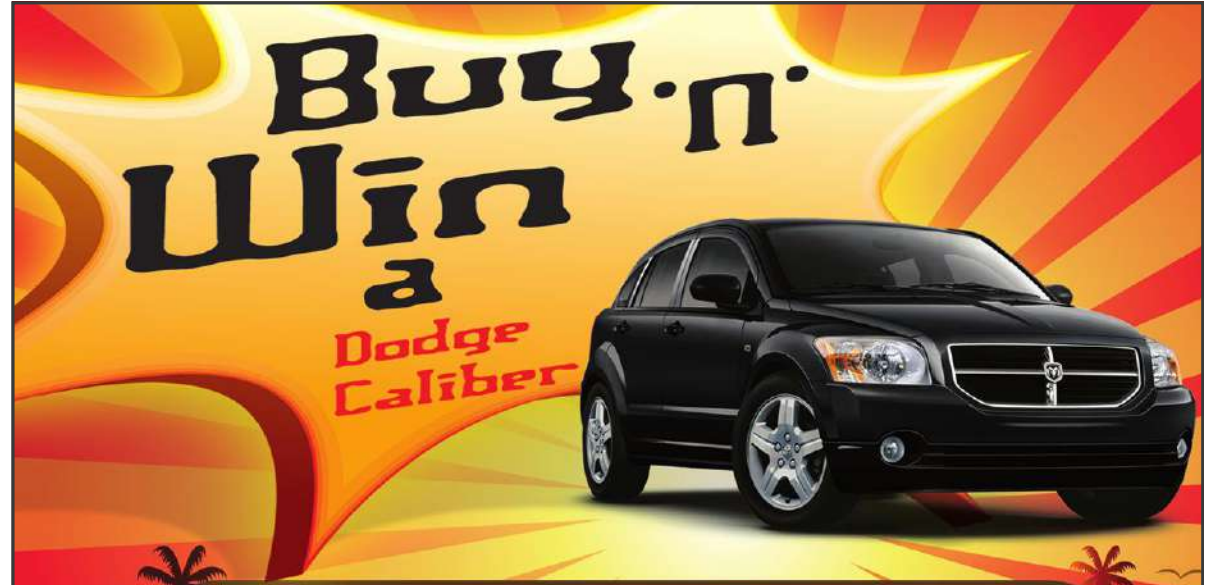
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MTN Yemen ends 21 days of social events

The MTN Yemen has finished a 21 day charitable social events organized in coordination with the National Commission for Enlightenment.

The campaign consisted of a number of woman rehabilitation and development programs in handicrafts, illiteracy eradication, the organization of charitable medical cen-



Adult Education Authority and in coordination with the National Commission for Enlightenment. The parties have agreed that MTN will pay the salaries of 300 teacher working in the illiteracy eradication program in a number of governorates for a period of 2 years. In addition, the company will pay the salary of 100 teacher working in the illiteracy eradication program in Sana'a this year.

Mr. Raed confirmed that this contribution comes as a result of the company's faith in its social responsibility towards society.

On another hand, Mr. Zaid Al Shami, member of the parliament, praised MTN's support for such activities and the support provided for

handicapped and orphans organizations. He expressed his hope that other companies will follow this good and humanitarian example and support the government's efforts in community development.

The ceremony included a number of entertainment presentations followed by honoring a number of governmental and civil society organizations that have made this campaign successful.

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ters in governorates and poor areas, equip medical labs, organize medical convoys, environment and health enlightenment, malaria fighting programs, blood donation, providing care to orphans and many other events.

During the closing ceremony Mr. Raed Ahmed, MTN executive director, and Mr. Ali Abdul Warith, vice director, said that this campaign was devoted to the support of the government's efforts to meet the need of society. They also added that such efforts will continue all the year long.

They further confirmed that MTN's strategy aims to establish a real partnership between the private sector, civil society organization and the government in order to better serve our society. They emphasized the importance of such good coordination of efforts between all partners in the development process.

In addition, they added that MTN has worked in coordination with the National Commission for Enlightenment signing a number of contract and agreements to support society and help citizens to overcome many challenges.

Mr. Raed and Mr. Abdul Warith have indicated that the most important agreement and contracts that MTN has entered into were with the ministry of Education represented by the illiteracy Eradication and the

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