Rights Guide to Winning Titles

Literature and Children’s Books / Translation Funding
Spring 2018

Sheikh Zayed Book Award

جائزة الشيخ زايد للكتاب
Translation Funding for Winning Titles: Literature & Children’s Books

ELIGIBLE TITLES:

Literature:
- Remorse Test (Ikhtibar al-nadam) by Khalil Sweileh (Syria)
- Summer Rain (Amtar Sayfyyah) by Ahmad Al Qarmalawi (Egypt)
- The Autumn of Innocence (Khareef al Bara’a) by Abbas Beydoun (Lebanon)
- Beyond Writing (Ma Wara’a al-Kitaba) by Ibrahim Abdelmeguid (Egypt)
- The Madmen of Bethlehem (Majaneen batin) by Osama Alaysa (Palestine)
- After Coffee (Ba’d Al Qahwah) by Abdel Rasheed Mahmoudi (Egypt)
- Developed Concepts of a Poetic Theory: Language, Music and Movement (Mafheem Muwasa’a Li Nazaryah Shi’iyyah) by Mohammad Miftah (Morocco)
- Call of What Was Far (l) by Ibrahim al Kouni (Libya)
- The Prince and the Passage of the Iron Doors (Kitab al-Amir: masalik abwab al-hadid) by Wacini Laredj (Algeria)

Children’s Literature:
- The Dinoraf (al-dinoraf) by Hessa Al Muhaireb (UAE)
- Hatless (Bila qubba’a) by Lateefa Buti (Kuwait)
- The Boy Who Saw the Color of Air (Al-Fata al-ladhi Absara Lawna al-Hawa) by Abdo Wazen (Lebanon)
- Gold Ring (Siwari Al-Dhahab) by Qais Sedki (UAE)
- The Journey of Birds to Qaf Mountain by Huda Al-Shawwa Qadoumi (Kuwait)
- A Journey on Paper by Mohammed Ali Ahmad (Egypt)

TRANSLATION FUNDING

The aim of SZBA’s translation fund is to contribute to increasing the number of Arabic books that are translated, published and distributed abroad. Funding is available for translation of all literary and children’s titles that have won the Sheikh Zayed Book Award.

DEADLINE:
Applications are accepted all year round. Notification is made after 2-3 months of application date.

FORMAL REQUIREMENTS:
- The applicant must be a publisher in a country other than the Middle East
- The signed contract between the publisher and rights holder for the Arabic edition, and between the publisher and translator must be included.
- Funding will prioritize three languages; French, English and German.
- The translation shall normally be carried out directly from Arabic. An exception can be made in the event of special circumstances, such as a lack of qualified translators from Arabic or that the book is already translated to English. SZBA may in some cases review the quality of the translation before the translation fund is paid.
- The quality of the book must be of an acceptable calibre and a quality assessment will be carried out by SZBA Scientific committee.
- The applicant must submit a promotional plan to the translated work.

SUPPORT MATERIALS:
- Brief profile of your press and publishing mandate
- Budget
- Promotional plan
- An up-to-date biography of the translator(s), including relevant translation and publication credits

GRANT AMOUNT:
A maximum of approximately US$19,000 per title; plus a supplement, if applicable, to cover specific promotion and production costs:
- Translation-related costs, up to a maximum of US$10,000 per title.
- For translations of literary works, the cost of promoting the translated book, up to a maximum of US$5,000 per translated title
- For translations of illustrated books containing at least 50% photos and/or illustrations (e.g. children’s books, graphic novels, illustrated books etc.), production costs per translated title of up to US$4,000 and promotion costs per translated title of up to US$4,000

PAYMENTS
If your application is approved, you will then need to register as a supplier with the Department of Finance, Abu Dhabi (instructions will be provided to you).

Payment will be provided upon the completion and submission of a final copy of the translated work to the Award’s Officer.

DECISION PROCESS:
The Scientific Committee of the Sheik Zayed Book Award reviews all grant applications and makes the final decision about which applications to approve.

HOW TO APPLY
1. Contact SZBA via email to receive the application form and instructions: info@zayedaward.ae
2. Email completed application form and all support materials to info@zayedaward.ae with the subject line “Translation Funding”.

ELIGIBLE TITLES:

Children’s Literature:
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Beyond Writing

One of Egypt’s leading literary voices offers a first-hand look at political, social, cultural events of the last 40 years and how they influenced his writing.

Ibrahim Abdelmeguid was born in Alexandria in 1946. He graduated from the faculty of Arts with a Philosophy degree before relocating to Cairo in 1974 where he began his writing career.

Abdelmeguid has written more than 15 novels, five collections of short stories, and several theatre plays. He wrote numerous novels including *No One Sleeps in Alexandria*, *Birds of Amber*, and *The House of Jasmine*. Abdelmeguid’s works have been well received around the world and have been translated to English, German, Italian, Spanish and French. He has received numerous prizes and accolades including Naguib Mahfouz prize from AUC press in 1996 and the Prize of State in 2007 for his contributions to literature.

His work has also been longlisted for the International Prize for Arabic Fiction.
The Madmen of Bethlehem

Adopting the story-within-a-story structure of Arabian Nights, author Osama Alaysa weaves together a collection of interconnected stories portraying centuries of oppression endured by the Palestinian people.

This remarkable novel eloquently brings together fictional characters alongside real-life historical figures in a complex portrayal of Bethlehem and the Dheisheh Refugee Camp in the West Bank. The common thread connecting each tale is madness, in all its manifestations.

Psychological madness, in the sense of clinical mental illnesses such as schizophrenia, finds expression alongside acts of social and political madness. Together, these accounts of individuals and communities provide a gateway into the histories of the city of Bethlehem and Palestine. They paint a picture of the centuries of political oppression that the Palestinian people have endured, from the days of the Ottoman Empire to the years following the Oslo Accords, and all the way to 2012 (when the novel was written).

The novel is divided into three sections, each containing multiple narratives. The first section, “The Book of a Genesis,” describes the physical spaces and origins of Bethlehem and Dheisheh Refugee Camp. These stories span the 19th and 20th centuries, transitioning smoothly from one tale to another to offer an intricate interpretation of the identity of these places.

The second section, “The Book of the People Without a Book,” follows parallel narratives of the lives of the patients in a psychiatric hospital in Bethlehem, the mad men and women roaming the streets of the city, and those imprisoned by the Israeli authorities. All suffer abuse, but they also reaffirm their humanity through the relationships, romantic and otherwise, that they form.

The third and final section, “An Ephemeral Book,” follows individuals—Palestinian and non-Palestinian—who are afflicted by madness following the Oslo Accords in 1993. These stories give voice to the perspectives of the long-marginalized Palestinian population, narrating the loss of land and the accompanying loss of sanity in the decades of despair and violence that followed the Nakba, the 1948 eviction of some 700,000 Palestinians from their homes.

The novel’s mad characters—politicians, presidents, doctors, intellectuals, ordinary people and, yes, Dheisheh and Bethlehem themselves—burst out of their narrative threads, flowing from one story into the next. Alaysa’s crisp, lucid prose and deft storytelling chart a clear path through the chaos with dark humor and wit. The result is an important contribution to fiction on the Palestinian crisis that approaches the Palestinians, madness, and Palestinian spaces with compassion and depth.

Osama Alaysa (Palestine)

Osama Alaysa is an author and journalist from Bethlehem, Palestine. He has worked for numerous Arab and regional newspapers. He has published three novels, two collections of short stories, and seven research studies on Palestinian history.

He was imprisoned a number of times in various Israeli prisons in the periods 1978–1982 and 1989–1991, as well as having been prevented from traveling. Although he sees his personal experience as insignificant in comparison to the suffering of many Palestinians, he nonetheless perceives it as having a profound impact upon his life, and this he reflects in many of his short stories and novels.

Winner of the 2015 Sheikh Zayed Book Award for Literature

Statement from the Award:

The novel emerges as a unique literary creation that narrates the history of the place, traces the changes it went through by using the motif of madness in a way that reflects an entire intellectual period in the Arab World. The work finds inspiration in the traditional narrative forms as such as those of the Arabian Nights and makes use of the more recent narrative techniques, perceptively linking history and reportage, and mixing realistic presentation with magical realism. The wealth of character types and of subsidiary tales harmonizes beautifully with the main narrative line.

Title Information:

Publisher:
Hachette Antoine / Nofal
(Beirut, Lebanon)

Original Title: Majanin Bayt Lahm
Original language: Arabic

Publication Date: 2013
ISBN: 9789953269641
253 Pages
The Autumn of Innocence

Prominent Lebanese poet and novelist Abbas Beydoun artfully weaves a tragic story of a father-son relationship that unfolds along with the Arab Spring movement and explores religious extremism and cultural constructs of masculinity.

The novel opens with a letter from Ghassan to his cousin, describing how his father Massoud strangled his mother to death when Ghassan was just three years old. Afterward, Massoud flees the village in southern Lebanon. For 18 years, no one hears from him, and Ghassan grows up stigmatized by his father's violent crime.

In time, Ghassan's aunt Bushra-Massoud's sister-makes a confession: She encouraged Massoud to kill his wife, believing that his wife's low socioeconomic status would bring embarrassment to their wealthy family. Bushra also reveals that Massoud was driven to kill his wife because he feared that she would tell someone that he was impotent, undermining his sense of manhood and social status.

Meanwhile, Massoud has moved to southern Syria, where he remarried and had two more sons. During the Arab Spring, the militant groups fighting the Syrian regime transform him into a religious extremist.

In the second half of the novel, Massoud return to the village in southern Lebanon. He brings with him a group of men. Together they seize control of the village and terrorize its inhabitants. After killing the dogs, they begin murdering the villagers in the name of religion. One of Ghassan's friends is among the victims, and Massoud also threatens his family. Ghassan decides that he must kill his father, avenging the death of his friend and the deaths of the other villagers. In the end, he fails and is beheaded by Bushra's son, his cousin, who is has joined Massoud's thugs.

Beydoun captures the shifting points of view in a family shattered by the tyranny of normative masculinity and the resulting violence. The victims are women, of course, but also the men like Ghassan who reject these social and cultural expectations. The novel also portrays the rise of religious extremism and the terrorism it can inspire, which wreaks havoc on the lives of ordinary people. Beydoun's engaging language imbues the characters and the places they inhabit with a vibrancy and vitality that transcends the difficult subject matter.

Abbas Beydoun (Lebanon)

Abbas Beydoun is well known in the Arab world as a poet, journalist, and literary critic. He was born in the village of Sur in southern Lebanon in 1945 to a family passionate about literature. He studied Arabic Literature at Beirut Arabic University and received his master's degree in literature in Sorbonne, France.

Beydoun started his writing career as a poet and has published numerous poetry collections, including Critique of Pain, Overdose of Time, Glass Graveyards, Chambers, A Ticket for Two, and The Metaphysics of the Fox.

His poetry has been translated into Italian, German, French, and English. His narrative style blends the volatile reality with a hint of fantasy. In 2002, Beydoun published his first novel, Blood Test, which was translated into English and published by Syracuse University Press. His second novel, The Album of Loss, was inspired by his own life story.
Summer Rains

Using music as a thread that connects the past to the present, his novel explores what happens when traditional and cultural heritage clash with modernity.

The novel addresses the current Arab youth crisis, in which young people find themselves torn between fundamentalism and modernity.

Author Ahmad Al Qarmalawi infuses his latest book with music, both traditional and new. The characters in his novel must choose between the pursuit of materialism versus spiritual balance. They face the impact of modernization on heritage and arts versus the need to protect and preserve their traditional culture.

Giving readers a true sense of Islamic culture, Qarmalawi writes about the history of music from Sufism to the present era of electronic musical arts and modern technologies. The story offers the choice between traditions and modern sciences, material consumption and spiritual elevation. The novel highlights the interrelations between the music and the soul, and the sublimity of the spirit versus covetousness. Al Qarmalawi displays an extensive knowledge in music that creates a tangible setting in which to explore the paradoxes of modern life.

(An extended English-language report on this book will be available soon.)

Ahmad Al Qarmalawi
(Egypt)

Ahmand Al Qarmalawi was born in Cairo in 1978 and moved with his family to Kuwait in his early childhood, where he received his elementary and secondary education. He graduated from the International American School in 1996, then moved back to Egypt to study Architecture at the American University in Cairo, and later continued his post-graduate studies in University of Edinburgh, Scotland.

He has been active in creative writing since 2012, when he published his first work, a collection of short stories called The First of Abbas. He followed it with his first novel, The Last Post, published in 2014 by Al Dar Al Masriyah Al Lubnaniah. Al Qarmalawi published two more novels to date: Destiny in 2015 and Summer Rains in 2017, which won him the Sheikh Zayed Book Award.

Besides writing, he is an avid painter and a musician. He is married and has three sons.

Winner of the 2018 Sheikh Zayed Book Award for Young Author

Statement from the Award:

The novel tackles the interrelations between the music and the soul, and the sublimity of the spirit versus covetousness. The work showed an extensive knowledge in music that creates a tangible setting of melodic notes transcending to that of the Sufism station (Maqaam).

Title Information:

Publisher: Maktabat al-Dar al-Arabiyyah lil-Kitab
(Cairo, Egypt)

Original Title: Amtar Sayfiyyah
Original language: Arabic
Publication Date: 2017
ISBN: 9789772937370
220 Pages
Remorse Test

In this semi-autobiographical novel, a writer takes us through the streets of Damascus and offers a first-hand look at life and loss during the Syrian civil war.

The novel offers an intimate view of the Syrian civil war tragedy and takes the reader on a trip through Damascus and down memory lane. Drawing on his experience as a journalist, poet and novelist, Sweileh writes about the psychological conflicts amid the shattered reality of place and society using language that is full of imagery.

The protagonist is a brilliant writer who is navigating a new, war-torn reality. While reminiscing about his past, he shows us what everyday life is like in Damascus—at once brutal and boring—and laments the missed opportunities and destruction the conflict has caused in his country.

This work is an important addition to the Syrian literature, both for its subject matter and a unique use of narrative tools and vocabulary.

It’s written in a reversed biographical manner, shedding light on specific historical periods from the current age of its author to his childhood years. The novel presents descriptions of the narrator, and the names of his friends, the places he used to visit in an extraordinary descriptive style.

(An extended English-language report on this book will be available soon.)

Khalil Sweileh (Syria)

Khalil Sweileh was born in 1959, in the city of Hasaka, Syria. In addition to writing, he is renowned journalist. Sweileh’s portfolio includes multiple works in poetry including Prefaces, That Was the Scene, and Tracing the Marks. He has also written numerous novels including Stationer of Love, Express Mail, The Gazelle Will Come to You, and The Barbarians’ Paradise.

Sweileh has won a number of literary and journalism awards, including The Naguib Mahfouz Medal for Literature for his novel Stationer of Love (2009)—which was translated into English and published by the American University in Cairo Press—and the Arab Journalism Award (2010).
Lateefa Buti (Kuwait)

Lateefa Buti is a Kuwaiti author specialized in children’s literature. Her portfolio includes stand-alone novels, theatrical works, publications in magazines and periodicals, as well as works in radio and television. She has several independently published works including The Mermaid and My Country and Ininkayo, in addition to theatrical acts such as Juha’s Gate and Salma the Princess of the Sea.

Buti is also a regular contributor to the well-known magazine Al Arabi Al Sagheer and worked on a number of radio-based programs and series targeting adolescents. He works in television were mainly with Al Jazeera Children Channel and Al Baraem Channel, focusing on the cultural heritage and folklore of the Arab region.

Hatless


The main character is a young girl named Hatless who lives in the City of Hats. Here, all of the people are born with hats that cover their heads and faces. The world inside of their hats is dark, silent, and odorless.

Hatless feels trapped underneath her own hat. She wants to take off her hat, but she is afraid, until she realizes that whatever frightening things exist in the world around her are there whether or not she takes off her hat to see them.

So Hatless removes her hat.

As Hatless takes in the beauty of her surroundings, she cannot help but talk about what she sees, hears, and smells. The other inhabitants of the city ostracize her because she has become different from them. It is not long before they ask her to leave the City of Hats.

Rather than giving up or getting angry, Hatless feels sad for her friends and neighbors who are afraid to experience the world outside of their hats. She comes up with an ingenious solution: if given another chance, she will wear a hat as long it is one she makes herself. The people of the City of Hats agree, so Hatless weaves a hat that covers her head and face but does not prevent her from seeing the outside world. She offers to loan the hat to the other inhabitants of the city. One by one, they try it on and are enchanted by the beautiful world around them. Since then, no child has been born wearing a hat. The people celebrate by tossing their old hats in the air.

By bravely embracing these values, Hatless improves her own life and the lives of her fellow citizens.

Buti’s language is eloquent and clear. She strikes a skilled narrative balance between revealing Hatless’s inner thoughts and letting the story unfold through her interactions with other characters. Careful descriptions are accompanied by beautiful illustrations that reward multiple readings of the book.

ADDITIONAL AWARDS:
Shortlisted for the 2015 Etsalat Award for Arabic Children’s Literature

Winner of the 2017 Sheikh Zayed Book Award for Children’s Literature

Statement from the Award:
The book has an imaginative and inspiring story line. It adopts higher values of mutual coexistence and acceptance of differences, with both other humans and the surrounding natural setting, in a way that unleashes the children’s thought process and ignites their creativity.

Title Information:
Publisher: Seedan Media (Kuwait)
Original Title: Bila Qubba’ah
Original language: Arabic
Publication Date: 2015
ISBN: 9789996653186
19 Pages
Age Range: 6–9 years
The Dinoraf

A dinosaur looking for his family searches the animal kingdom for someone who looks like him and settles on the giraffe. This picture book explores identity, belonging, and acceptance.

An egg has hatched, and what comes out of it? A chicken? No. A turtle? No. It’s a dinosaur. But where is his family?

In this picture book by educator and author Hessa Al Muhairi, with illustrations by Sura Ghazwan, a dinosaur sets out in search of animals like him. He finds plenty of animals, but none that look the same...until he meets the giraffe. This story teaches children about accepting differences in carefully crafted language.

Winner of the 2018 Sheikh Zayed Book Award for Children’s Literature

Statement from the Award:

The story is set in the Animal Kingdom, where a dinosaur is out on a mission to find his parallel among the rest of animals. Throughout his journey, he gets to know the differences between the animals, which finally lead him to find his connection with the giraffe, hence becoming the “Dinoraf”, in a unique portrayal of the contemporary case of peaceful coexistence and mutual tolerance of cultural differences within the global society. The story is written in an aesthetic language that is beautiful, artistic and carefully crafted.

Title Information:

Publisher: Al Hudhud Publishing and Distribution (UAE)
Original Title: al-dinoraf
Original language: Arabic
Publication Date: 2017
ISBN: 9789948232728
Age Range: 32 Pages

Hessa Al Muhairi, author (UAE)

Hessa Al Muhairi holds a bachelor’s degree in Early Childhood Education and two master’s degrees from Deakin University in Australia, one in Science in Education Management and the other in Policy. She has been working as a nursery teacher since her graduation. Al Muhairi participated in numerous children’s literature workshops and managed a number of training programs. She has two published books for children: Whose Footprints are These? and The Dinoraf.

Sura Ghazwan, illustrator (Iraq)

Iraqi children’s stories writer and illustrator Sura Ghazwan holds a bachelor’s degree in English Translation. She was born in 1989 and has been working as a professional book illustrator and comic artist for several years. She specializes in children’s book illustrations, cartoon and games drawings, and works as a freelancer for a number of magazines, institutions, publications and companies in UAE, Iraq, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. Her work has been recognized in several exhibitions and awards, and she.
The Boy Who Saw the Color of Air

In his first YA novel, cultural journalist and author Abdo Wazen writes about a blind teenager in Lebanon who finds strength and friendship among an unlikely group.

Growing up in a small Lebanese village, Bassim’s blindness limits his engagement with the materials taught in his schools. Despite his family’s love and support, his opportunities seem limited.

So at thirteen years old, Bassim leaves his village to join the Institute for the Blind in a Beirut suburb. There, he comes alive. He learns Braille and discovers talents he didn’t know he had. Bassim is empowered by his newfound abilities to read and write.

Thanks to his newly developed self-confidence, Bassim decides to take a risk and submit a short story to a competition sponsored by the Ministry of Education. After winning the competition, he is hired to work at the Institute for the Blind.

At the Institute, Bassim, a Sunni Muslim, forms a strong friendship with George, a Christian. Cooperation and collective support are central to the success of each student at the Institute, a principle that overcomes religious differences. In the book, the Institute comes to symbolize the positive changes that tolerance can bring to the country and society at large.

The Boy Who Saw the Color of Air is also a book about Lebanon and its treatment of people with disabilities. It offers insight into the vital role of strong family support in individual success, the internal functioning of institutions like the Institute, as well as the unique religious and cultural environment of Beirut.

Wazen’s lucid language and the linear structure he employs result in a coherent and easy-to-read narrative. The Boy Who Saw the Color of Air is an important contribution to a literature in which people with disabilities are underrepresented. In addition to offering a story of empowerment and friendship, this book also aims to educate readers about people with disabilities and shed light on the indispensable roles played by institutions like the Institute.

Abdo Wazen (Lebanon)

Abdo Wazen was born in Beirut, Lebanon in 1957. In addition to writing poetry and novels, he’s a French-to-Arabic translator and the well-known culture editor of Al-Hayat newspaper.

His first collection of poems, The Locked Forest, was published in 1982. Since then, Wazen has published a number of other poetry collections, and a memoir, An Open Heart, after he had major heart surgery in 2010. The Lebanese Ministry of Interior seized copies of his 1993 book, The Garden of Sensation on accusations of licentiousness. He’s translated the poetry of Jacques Prevert and Nadia Twueni into Arabic. In 2005, he received the Culture Journalism Award from the Dubai Press Club.
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Literature & Children’s Books

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The goal of working with IPR License is to make it easier for foreign publishers to learn about Arabic books and to buy translation rights.

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