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Journalists Syndicate calls for release of detained journalist

Story and photo by Amal Al-Yarisi

SANA'A, Oct. 17 — The Journalists Syndicate held a protest Wednesday in front of the Justice Ministry compound denouncing the continuous detention of journalist Abdul Elah Haider Shae.

Shae has been detained since Aug. 16, 2010, on suspicion of associations with Al-Qaeda. He is currently being held in Sana'a after the Specialized Criminal Court sentenced him to a five-year imprisonment.

Khalid Al-Hamadi, head of the Media Freedoms and Rights Foundation, said the protest aimed at demanding the Yemeni government and the U.S. government to set Shae free

He said Justice Minister Murshed Al-Arashani promised to discuss Shae's issue with President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi and to find a solution.

Khalid Al-Anisi, a lawyer and violations of the authority."

human rights activist, said Shae's detention is unjust. He said the detention is because Shae refused to spy for the U.S. and help target Al-Qaeda affiliates.

"When Shae rejected the request of America, [America] started to exercise pressure until it ordered his detention."

Shae's contact with Al-Qaeda was normal because he is a journalist, Al-Anisi said.

Samia Al-Aghbari, an activist and a journalist, said in spite of multiple protests and continuous contact with the U.S. embassy in Sana'a, nothing has changed.

She said efforts by Hadi to release Shae are disappointing, and she called for human rights organizations and the Journalists Syndicate to augment their efforts and press for Shae's release.

"There is no independent, free and fair judiciary that can resolve this problem. On the contrary, the iudiciary has turned to cover the



since August 2010.

Report: Thousands of human rights violations by Houthis, Shia, military

Traffic accident kills Lawdar head of

People's Committees and his guard

Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA'A, Oct. 15 - A report by the Wethaq Foundation for Civil Orientation found 13,905 human rights violations occurred in Hajja and Sa'ada governorates by Houthis, Shia groups and the Yemeni military between June 2004 and June

2012

The report cast light on violations such as kidnapping, forced displacement, torture, looting and destroying facilities.

The report indicated 531 murders and 497 houses destroyed by Houthis in Sa'ada. It also claimed 124 murders were committed by

Houthis in Hajja.

Dhaif Allah Al-Shami, a member of the political council of Houthis, said the report is "full of lies and fabrication."

"This report was issued as a response to our campaign against American intervention in Yemen," he said. "The report aims to destroy

our reputation after many Yemeni started supporting us."

Hadi Wardan, a councilman in Sharas district in Hajja, said the report is accurate.

"All violations in the report are documented, and the real number of violations is higher than mentioned," Wardan said.





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Ahmed Dawood

Aeda said the injured were taken activities in Abyan anew by target- said they were all members of the

ADEN, Oct. 17 – Mohammed Aidroos, head of the People's Committees in Lawdar, in Abyan governorate, died Wednesday morning along with one of his guards while traveling to Aden. Six others were wounded in the traffic accident.

Ali Aeda, a spokesman for the People's Committees in Abyan, said the accident happened near the Al-Alam checkpoint, located near Aden and exactly opposite to Aden Iron Factory.

to Baseni Hospital in Aden. Al-Aldroos and one of his guards died at the hospital. Other guards sustained minor injuries.

Al-Aidroos led fierce battles againstAnsarAl-Sharia-anextremist group affiliated with Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula-in Abyan. With help from People's Committees fighters, Al-Aidroos foiled numerous attacks by militants attempting to control Abyan.

Militants affiliated with Ansar Al-Sharia have recently started their

ing military checkpoints through sporadic confrontations and car bombings.

On Tuesday, a suicide bomber succeeded in detonating a vehicle at a checkpoint run by the People's Committees, leaving six dead and two others wounded.

Ali Hassan, a member of the People's Committees in Modia area, said those who died in the explosion were Ahmed Al-Sha'aira, Ali Huseein Al-Hard, Sulaiman Al-Haithami, Fadhl Saleh and Ali Fadhl Saleh. Hassan People's Committees.

He said Mohammed Saeed Al-Dohaimi and Nasser Jamal Badr died from gunshot wounds in confrontations with Ansar Al-Sharia affiliates just hours after Tuesday's explosion.

Hassan added that Ansar Al-Sharia affiliates distributed many brochures to people living in Modia during the few past days, threatening to regain control over Abyan districts and calling on citizens to advocate Islam and to help jihadists establish an Islamic state.



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The Spirit March threatens sit-in in front of Hadi's house

Mohammed Al-Samei

SANA'A, Oct. 17 – In a demonstration dubbed "Rooh Al-Thwara" (the Spirit March), Baleegh Al-Tamimi, the head of the Executive Authority at the Revolutionary Council in Taiz, along with protest organizers, called for the abolition of immunity granted to former President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

The demonstration, charged a year ago. However, Al-Tamimi with dozens of vehicles, kicked off in Taiz and eventually found its way to Sana'a on Tuesday evening. The participants protested in front of current President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi's house, demanding his predecessor be brought to iustice.

Al-Tamimi said the Spirit March wants to regenerate the Yemeni revolution that swept the country

still thinks revolutionaries suffer due to marginalization and corrupt officials in the local council and other government institutions that have yet to be unseated.

He said the demonstration was staged in order to purge military and security institutions of Saleh's family and to reclaim resources looted by the former regime.

According to Al-Tamimi, the

demonstration was fired upon by armed men in Nakeel Al-Syani District in Ibb and Khidar District in southern Sana'a. No injuries were reported.

Al-Tamimi said he and fellow demonstrators are meeting with leading state figures as of press time. They claim they will stage a sit-in beginning Thursday in front of President Hadi's house if their demands are not met.

University educated soldiers protest for rights

Amal Al-Yarisi

SANA'A, Oct. 17 - Ministry of Interior soldiers with university degrees continue their sit-in outside the Police Officers Club. The soldiers are demanding that the ministry promote them and give them their full rights.

Ahmed Al-Mansour, head of the organizing committee for the university educated soldiers, said they would continue their open strike until the Ministry of Interior meets their demands.

Al-Mansouri said Prime Minister Mohammed Basindawa and Interior Minister General Abdulqader Qahtan promised to promote the soldiers many times but in vain. "In our slogans we demand the

Prime Minister fulfill his promises," he said.

Fuad Qaed Hassan, a soldier at the Ministry of Interior who holds a bachelor's degree from the Law College said the ministry provided scholarships, military ranks and allocations for the sons of sheikhs and for some soldiers who didn't get secondary school certificates, as well as five members of the First Armored Division.

"Ordinary people like us were given nothing but false promises," Hassan said.

Al-Mansour said that he met with Basindawa on Wednesday, indicating that the Prime Minister

promised to discuss this issue with Qahtan to find suitable solutions. "We won't decamp and leave this

place unless the ministry gives us our rights," Al-Mansour said.

This is the second sit-in Interior Ministry soldiers have held this year. They have also held several protests this past year.

The Yemen Times attempted to contact Dr. Mohammed Al-Sharafi, undersecretary of financial and administrative affairs at the Interior

Four fishermen kidnapped by Eritrean pirates

Amira Nasser

SANA'A, Oct.17 – The Ministry of Defense website announced Tuesday that a Yemeni boat #9245 was captured by Eritrean pirates. There were four Yemeni fishermen aboard.

It is unclear exactly when the boat was seized, but the website indicated it occurred within the past

few days.

Barman said.

The statement said a Red Seacoast guard received notification of a missing boat owned by a resident in Taiz governorate.

The statement also said the boat was overtaken in international waters, and the boat is currently located off of Eritrea, near Hejar.

Coast Guard Manager Shoja'a Mahdi said boat captures have

been increasing since 2006.

"Every day we register notifications of kidnapped boats, especially from the Red Sea area," he said.

Mahdi said the coast guard informed the Ministry of Fisheries that fishermen should pay attention while fishing, especially along Red Sea coasts.

Mahdi said that there are about 6000 boats confiscated in the Eri-

trean coasts, but there is no specific number of the kidnapped fishermen.

Independent news website Al-Masder published that Wadee'a Atta, head of Sanad Organization for Justice and Development, said there about 220 kidnapped Yemeni fishermen in Eritrea, close to Fatema Island.

Revolutionary detainee found, allegedly tortured

Amira Nasser

SANA'A, Oct. 17 – A missing soldier, Waseem Mohammed Ali Al-Ammeri, 24, from Taiz, was found Monday night by residents of Al-Ryan neighborhood, in Noqom, Sana'a.

A lawyer from Hood, a Yemeni

Wassem was taken to the police human rights organization, Abdulrahman Barman said Wassem is a soldier of the First Armored Division, and his name was registered as one of one of those who disappeared during the 2011 uprising. He's been missing for one-and-a-half years,

station, where lawyers from HOOD took him to the Field Hospital in Change Square. According to Barman, Waseem

was found with marks of torture over his body, with cuts and bruise on his face and signs of burns on his

shoulders and back. Abdul-Karim Tho'ail, head of the general counsel of the revolution detainees, said Wassem's release resulted from the recent decision by Public Security to form a common committee to work on the cases of

missing revolutionaries.

Four dead in an armed robbery of government bank

Samar Qaed

HODEIDA, Oct. 17 – The Credit Agriculture Cooperative Bank in Al-Shohada'a neighborhood of Al-Hodeida was robbed at approximately

11 a.m. Wednesday. Four people died in the robbery, director including Brigadier General Mo-

hammed Yahia Al-Jaifi, who tried to stop the armed robbers, but they shot him and took his car. The car was later found on 50 Meters Road. Journalist Mahmoud Al-Wafi was at the scene and reported that among the four dead are the bank director's brother, a guard and a

Journalist Basim Al-Jenani said police checked surveillance cameras but found nothing because the cameras were switched off.

"The looted money is estimated at 50,000,000 riyals, according to officials in the bank," he said.

Mohammed Al-Maqaleh, Al-Ho-

gations continue.

"So far, we know nothing about the armed men due to lack of accurate information and contradictions of the information eyewitnesses provided," Al-Maqaleh said. "The robbers carried out the robbery quickly and left before police

YT vision statement



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

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OUR OPINION

Yemen's perfect solution

ll Yemenis know-and most non-Yemenis acquainted with the Yemeni issue realize-the administrative system in this country needs to change. There is no continuation of the current unitary system, especially because of the grievances of the South.

So many scenarios have been recommended for a federal system. One that says the country should have five states: the other says six, and so on.

Realistically speaking, it turns out Yemen is not ready for such federations because the 21 current governorates will never agree to be merged into larger ones. And, the lines between provinces-drawn in terms of affiliation, local history and even cultureare not black and white.

Here is one perfect solution that could solve the problem while keeping in mind the complexity of the country: Yemen becomes a federation of 23 states!

We know a federation system of local governance is what all the states want. So, in order to save time, let each state be its own federal province. In fact, we should also allow Yafe, an area divided between Dhale and Abyan in the south, become its own state because of the complexities there. People in Yafe feel marginalized within their own states, so giving them their own state would definitely end a lot of the tension.

Moreover, the huge state of Hadramaut, which includes the coast and the valley, should be divided into two states. The name would only be officially recognized as Hadramout Valley and Hadramout Coast, which are the names locals already use.

By having 23 federal states, we solve the merging problems while simultaneously achieving the decentralization every Yemeni seeks. Each federal province would keep say 20 or 30 percent of its resources, and the rest would go back to the central budget to be divided back into the states based on need.

Since they are ports, states such as Aden, Mukalla Hodeida and Taiz should have a different agreement. Also, the capital Sana'a should be treated differentlymaybe like Washington, D.C., where the locals have non-voting representation in Congress. The 23 provinces will have their own regulations regarding local matters. Issues such as education and health care should be the responsibility of the local governorate, though a unified education syllabus should be applied up to secondary school. Regarding the presidential and parliamentary system, Yemen is already enjoying a mix of the two, but the president in the current system enjoys too much power, which allows for dictatorship. The new system should be the same as the current one but with less control in president's hands regarding military and political decisions such as appointing ambassadors and so on. Military decisions should be left to the Ministry of Defense, and the Parliament should have decision-making power over who Yemen's political representation should be.

deida's Security Chief, said investi- arrived.

Sana'a girls' school completes month-long renovations

Story and photo by Samar Qaed

SANA'A, Oct. 17 - The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), in coordination with the Ministry of Education has finalized the rehabilitation process of Al-Jeel Al-Jadeed School For Girls in Bani Al-Harith district in Sana'a. Such a process is supposed to provide an improved school atmosphere for more than 2,200 female students.

Twenty classrooms were repaired in addition to installing a new electrical system, a new water network, nine latrines, windows, doors, repainting walls and renovating the school compound, including a stage, volleyball court, football field and bleachers.

The repairs included the installment of a power generation system that transfers solar energy into electric energy using solar panels. The goal is that solar panels can aid the school in accessing electricity during the power cuts.

These green technologies will be addressed in the school curricula so students learn about the green efforts in water, sanitation and Secretary of the Capital Abgas. dulqader Helal said he appreciated USAID efforts in Yemen.

"We are happy to receive this work, repairing an educational edifice that represents a form of cooperation between Yemen and the U.S," Helal said.

Since May 2012, USAID has helped renovate 44 schools.



A group of girls stand outside their newly renovated school, which now includes a solar powered engergy system.

Yemen's stability needs a new formula, and that formula needs to be seriously considered.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf

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New study provides statistics on conflict in select districts

Story by Amira Nasser Photos courtesy of **Dar As-Salam Organization**

he Dar As-Salam Organization, a Yemeni peace program, announced the completion of its first field survey about conflict and resolution and gun violence in three areas that have been affected by the presence of arms and social problems that have surfaced as a result.

With the assistance of the European Union (EU), the nonprofit group conducted the field study in the Abyan, Lahj and Al-Jawaf governorates between November 2010 and April 2012.

The head of the organization, Sheikh Abdulrahman Al-Marwani, praised the report for its transparency and credibility as result of the EU's supervision, and said that the survey provides scientific information and statistics that governing bodies and international aid groups can use to craft appropriate solu-



The Dar As-Salam organization informs residents about results of the study. They hope to use the findings to produce tangible solutions geared at social stability throughout the country.

quality of life.

declined any further comment on The EU acknowledged their part their involvement or the findings.

> dul-Karim, technical officer with the peace project, explained the two The phase based social phase is de-

tions to improve the affected areas' in the development of the study but cal analysis to create awareness of studied issues through letters and conversations.

Some highlights of the study include the finding that Al-Jawaf has the highest number of weapon possession, followed by Abyan and then Lahj. Al-Jawaf also leads the pack in terms of children with access to guns.

A major focus of the survey was to identify factors contributing to contention in the regions. It found a lack of access to education due to closed schools, a decrease in household income of the families that work in agriculture, a shortage of job opportunities, political insecurity and deteriorating social relations.

Other findings reveal conflicts often exist within families in the areas surveyed, but to varying degrees. In Al-Jawaf the majority of conflicts are within families.

The report pointed out that conflicts often arise as a result of land and boundary disputes. However, in Abyan disputes over territory are do not support tribal conflicts in



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much more rare. It also revealed

that all three regions report political clashes as a contributor to ten-

In Lahj, the study found that most disputes are reconciled by

sheikhs and other respected figures

in the community. However, gath-

ered information also reveals that

a third party is not always effective

Not surprisingly, political and

religious conflicts are the most dif-

ficult to resolve according to the study. Examples of these taken

into account in the study include

the Southern Movement's author-

ity disagreements in Abyan and

in monetary quarrels.

the government.

sion.

the areas, but indicate fractions of the local government work to perpetuate these conflicts by supplying weapons to influential people.

In all three areas, people report sheikhs having the most influence to facilitate change for communal benefit. However in Lahj, NGOs provide more services than local councils or tribes. But, in Al-Jawaf, and Abyan, the study found the opposite to be true especially in urban areas.

Al-Marwani hopes the study findings can be used to contribute to the establishment of stability in Yemen.



Low-quality Chinese products prevalent in Sana'a markets, lure consumers with price

A Dar As-Salam field study surveyor collects data from locals on issues related to signed to use conflict and resolution. the statisti-

pieces of the study. first gathered information on individuals as well as local, tribal, social and civilian authorities on and economic factors, and the second

Doctor Ab-

Story by Ahmed Dawood Photo by Ashraf Al-Muraqab

emeni markets are teeming with the Chinese products that many consider to be low-quality and breakable. Yemenis say they are concerned about this trend that has become all too common nationwide because they find themselves unable to distinguish between quality products and those that have been cheaply made.

The electronic product sector in particular is riddled with the Chinese products, and the bulk of them are deemed inferior materials, according to Ibrahim Al-Syaghi, an electronics shop worker.

He estimates that 90 percent of the mobile phones in Yemen are manufactured in China, but a lot of people tend to buy them due to their inexpensive prices and multiple service offerings.

"However, the consumers of these phones complain that the Chinese phones are breakable," he said.

Al-Syaghi further stated that people do not care much about the guarantee or the quality of the product - their concern is price.

Khalid Al-Badri, a taxi driver, expressed his frustrations toward his Chinese-produced phone battery and the charger. He said he has bought numerous chargers for his phone because shortly after purchasing them, they stop working.

"The Chinese phones are not good. I don't know how these products are allowed to enter the Yemeni markets without censorship and examination," Al-Bari said.

Fake brand products have also been a source of discussion amongst Yemenis because again, they find themselves unable to tell the difference between genuine and counterfeit goods.

Two years ago, a scandal broke out when it was exposed that jambivas, the traditional steel weapon similar to a dagger, are often counterfeit.

Ali Al-Najar, an owner of a jambiya shop, said the entrance of the Chinese products to the Yemeni markets poses a threat to the traditional crafts he sells.

"The Yemeni jambiyas are known for their high quality," Al-Najar said. "Some of which are priced at 1 million Yemeni riyal. However, years ago, a Yemeni merchant went to China and asked for jambiyas similar to the Yemeni ones. He got what he wanted. Then the Chinese jambiyas broke into the Yemeni markets, and people flocked to buy them because the prices are low. However, they figured out later that the product was not authentic. It was just a big shock."

Counterfeiting has not been confined to traditional products. Many international brands are shams as well. This is especially true in

Shoppers in Al-Melh market in Sana'a's Old City find it impossible to not buy imported products from China. Many question whether the government should regulate this.

regard to goods like washing machines, cooking appliances and construction materials.

Clothes manufactured in China have also swept Yemen's markets.

Abdullah Naji, a worker in Al-Sa'ada clothes center in Shumaila, said the majority of clothes on the market are Chinese-made. However, there is no requirement to

include the name of the country of origin on the label, according to Naji.

Many clothing store owners report they lie and say the products they sell are from countries like Syria or Korea.

Many shoppers in Sana'a, including Mohammed Al-Wadhi, think the price of the clothing is too good to be true. He said he is happy when he purchases it, yet is disappointed to find these clothes lose their colors after the first wash and begin to fray within a week.

Mohammed Jubran, an Economics professor at Sana'a University, said there are many reasons that have contributed to the spread of the Chinese products in local markets. This includes the low cost of the products and the lack of the government censorship.

He said China holds a double standard when exporting to different nations. Products sent to developing countries such as Yemen would never be exported to the U.S., Europe or Canada he said.

However, Jubran does not hold China responsible for the spread of the cheaply-made products in the country, but said the Yemeni government needs to regulate the imports.

Jubran's solution is for the government to establish commercial oversight agencies that guarantee the quality of the products that enter the country and to hold merchants accountable should they smuggle counterfeit products into markets. These agencies could also increase taxes revenues with regulation, according to Jurban.



4



A special section for Belques customers







The first section of Belques Customers was inaugurated Tuesday at the Sabafon Mobile Company, in presence of the administrators and staff of the company.

Mr. Mohammed Shami, Business Development Senior Manager, said that the goal of Belques section is building strong relationship & building a new special service & cooperation for women.

Mr. Mohammed Al-Obadi, the Communication manager at the Sabafon, said that the company is characterized for paying attention to women by inaugurating the Belgues pre-paid line in 2007, which is specially designed to fit to the various needs of Yemeni women.

He added that due to the high turn-out of female subscribers of Belgues line, the company inaugurated a special primarily section for them and it will inaugurate other sections in different governorates in the future.

In return, Aisha Sabri, Belques project supervisor, pointed out that Belquis line is designed specifically for Yemeni women. All the specifications have been selected to cover their needs and provide them with all ways of communication, Furthermore, Belques line service will deal with Yemeni women at the utmost privacy. Each woman can get her own private number. Rania Al-Qubati, manager of international roaming unit ,asserted that Belques line is an easy-to-use and cost-effective service, providing services and additional packages such as beauty, kitchen, family, health and more others. Sukaina Al-Wazir, deputy supervisor of Belques section, asserted that Belques service isn't restricted to provide a card with different packages; further, the company provides offers, competitions and prizes for women subscribers







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5

OXFAM

Legal Protection & Advocacy Project Evaluation Consultant

Oxfam - Yemen Programme, is planning to conduct a comprehensive evaluation for the Legal Protection and Advocacy Project in Sana'a, Aden, Taiz, Al-Hodeidah, and Hadhramout governorates in order to inform the development of a subsequent version of the project with a stronger focus on legal and policy reforms and a sustainability strategy based on comprehensive evaluation of the project relevance, effectiveness, cost efficiency and impact.

What we're looking for

The Oxfam - Yemen programme invites bids from technically qualified individuals and/ or relevant consultancy firms, which are expected to have significant experience in the design and implementation of project evaluations; demonstrable experience of working with/evaluating NGO work on gender equality and women's rights (in particular the legal protection and advocacy for women); excellent understanding of legal/judicial system in Yemen; high level of written and verbal English and Arabic communication skills. Applicant's bid should include no more than 5 pages offer (as outlined on the TOR), CV for each evaluators including contactable referees, and one example of a previous evaluation.

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- Coordination with other clusters/sectors working group on information managers to ensure complementarity and crosssectoral analysis of information on the disaster response. Follow up on surveillance system of Health Cluster/ Ministry of health to raise the early warning and early assistance. Follow the inter-cluster matrices of accountability and responsibility while coordinating with other clusters.
 Passing on information management services Training and capacity building of professionals based with a Cluster member agency, with the perspective to hand-over the IM responsibility at the end of the mission.
 Provide information-related support to the WASH CC for them to better coordinate programme implementation, develop appropriate strategies to meet needs identified, and ensure adequate reporting and information sharing.
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Specific Tasks:

Specifically, the Information Management Consultant (IM) will be responsible in assisting the WASH Cluster with information management services.

- 1. Maintain information on all current and potential partners, their capacities and areas of work through capacity analysis matrix (1st tool)
- 2. Gathering and collation of data on humanitarian response assistance including feedback and/or issues raised by the affected population;
- 3. Support and strengthen the distance/field assessment mechanisms
- 4. Monitor and document humanitarian response through various tools decided at Cluster level. For instance: a 4W matrix (2d tool) –Who's doing What , Where and by When- and a Gap Analysis tools and maps (3d tool). Visit the response areas to verify the information's and compare it with the planned response as per CAP (Concealed Appeal Process)/ YHRP (Yemen humanitarian response plan)
- 5. Assess the existing information reporting systems and formats and, as required develop or improve user-friendly assistance reporting formats in close consultation with sector members and other key stakeholders; these reporting formats should include provision for gender desegregation of data and reporting on more vulnerable groups.
- 6. Promotion of and training on the use of the reporting tools (transfer of knowledge/responsibilities)
- 7. Contribute to Cluster periodical coordination and planning meetings, highlighting of any significant gaps in humanitarian assistance.
- 8. Development and implementation of methods to timely share this information, with all concerned stakeholders including primary stakeholders (affected population); this information may need to be made available in the local language, as well as English, to

Education and qualifications:

✓ University degree and/or Professional qualification in the geographic sciences, including information technology and statistics

Professional experience and technical skills:

- ✓ About 3-4 year's combined experience in different national or international organizations (e.g UN agencies, INGOs, IOs, Donors, IFRC or ICRC) or maintaining the information management of a corporate, statistical units, etc.
- ✓ Knowledge of the humanitarian community
- ✓ Knowledge of WASH -related technical guidelines, standards, and indicators
- $\checkmark \quad {\rm Proven \ statistical \ analytic \ skills}$
- ✓ Experience in web design and programming
- ✓ Knowledge of multi-variate mapping techniques
- ✓ Ability to translate planning specifications to technical briefs for data capture and analysis, and vice versa.

Other requirements

- ✓ Demonstrated ability for leadership in context of partnershipbuilding and consensual decision-making
- ✓ Demonstrated team-building and information management skills
- ✓ Excellent written and oral presentation skills
- ✓ Strong interpersonal skills
- ✓ Readily available for deployment

- Software Skills
 - ✓ Data capture and analysis
 - ✓ MS Excel (Essential) -ability to create macros, strong knowledge of statistical, conditional, and text-based functions, integration with Access or other database applications (SQL, MySQL, Oracle)
 - ✓ MS Access (Highly recommended), Basic table relationship skills, Report generation

Mapping

- ArcGIS, Mapinfo, Basic understanding of map making process (Essential), Ability to guide technical staff
- ✓ Graphics
- / ArcGIS, Mapinfo, SPSS, EpiInfo6
- ✓ Basic understanding of trend graphic design

Web Design

- HTML, PHP, ASP
- Basic understanding of web-based applications

Other skills and attributes required:

- Communication and facilitation skills.
- ✓ Ability to relate well to people and to work in a multi-cultural environment.

Language skills required:

✓ Fluency in Arabic and working level English (Oral and Written).

If you meet the requirements stated above, please send your application, enclosing comprehensive curriculum vitae, duly completed United Nations Personal History form (which can be downloaded from **www**. **unicef.org/employ**) stating telephone number, email address and detailed contact address quoting the vacancy number to: **yemenhr@ unicef.org not later than seven days from the date of this publication**. For additional information on UNICEF, please visit our website: **www.unicef.org**

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Women students seek equal access to physical activity time in schools



Teacher Sabah Al-Hamadi said adding physical education to school curriculum is important so that girls have the opportunity to exercise and stay healthy.

Story by Ashraf Al-Muraqab Photos courtesy of Rabia Al-Adawiyya School

n schools across Yemen, females feel slighted. In their separate classrooms they are not privy to the encouragement to engage in physical activity that their male counterparts receive, and they say they are resentful.

Some women students asserted they do not have even one period dedicated to sports in their weekly schedule.

Elham Al-Ariqi, a secondary school student, said she used to enjoy sports, but she cannot play at school due to a lack of school-sponsored athletic activities and also a lack of playgrounds for games such as soccer or basketball.

Moreover, the young girl is more concerned about a society that doesn't endorse women's participation in physical education.

Similar to many schools in Yemen, the Al-Ariqi's school's admin-

not important because it distracts them from their studies. Although not all of Al-Ariqi's

Although not all of Al-Ariqi's friends are bothered by this, she says a lot of them share her disappointment in the school's attitude. Sabah Al-Hamadi, a teacher in Al-Thawra Compound School, recognizes the obstacles girls such as Al-Ariqi face. She blames an overarching societal belief that women should maintain a traditional role.

"One of the problems we face is when some families prevent their daughters from playing [sports] under the pretext that they only come to school to study and then return to the home," the teacher said.

Al-Hamadi is a proponent of adding physical education to the curriculum in schools because she recognizes its need to maintain a healthy student body. She knows in order for this to happen, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Sport and Youth need to pay more attention to encouraging women's sports in schools.

Another teacher, Nashwan Hael,



Awareness of the importance of sports is absent among female students. We [still] suffer from a deficiency of sports facilities in the school, and we also lack a closed sport hall that would enable female students to play freely.

> —Fatima Al-Hosam, Principal of Al-Thawra Compound School

Although boys have physical education time in school, some girls said they do not even receive one period of physical activity per week.

titude toward the issue. He said there are more fundamental problems to be addressed before athletics.

"First, we ought to encourage people to send their daughters to school because some families prevent their daughters from going to school, considering it shameful," he said. "And, after that, we can persuade them to allow their daughters to play sports."

Some say traditional thinking in the limited role of women athletics is actually not supported by Muslim teachings.

Muslims in ancient times urged the importance of sport exercises, Muna Al-Bahri, a girl at Khawla School, said.

She cited Umar Bin Al-Khatab's, a prophet's companion and a caliphate, words, "Teach your daughters and sons swimming, shooting and horse riding."

However, Yemen does have many schools with playgrounds for female students to participate in all kinds of sporting activities, but

Fatima Al-Hosam, the principal of the Al-Thawra Compound School, proudly reported that female students at her school have access to basketball and tennis games, but the events are in their elementary state due to a lack of professional coaches.

The principal said physical fitness activities continue to grow with offerings such as summer camps, but they still lack the necessary support and consideration they deserve to advance athletics in her school.

"Awareness of the importance of sports is absent among female students," she said. "We [still] suffer from a deficiency of sport facilities in the school, and we also lack a closed sport hall that would enable female students to play freely."

Al-Hosam also wants the Education Ministry to look into the issue of the school's narrow yard and other essentials needed to boost school athletics.

"Our hope is to have a specialized sport staff," she said. "This can and motivate the girls to take part locally and internationally."

Nuha Al-Ahmadi, the deputy principal at Al-Amal School, said his school faces the same problems as Al-Hosam's–limited facilities and no specialized staff.

"When we own such things, we would be able to build heroes as other countries do. Sometimes, we notice the potential, but how do we help them succeed?" he asked.

Adel Al-Shuja'a, the deputy manager of general administration of school activities at the Ministry of Education, said there is an obvious slump in schools.

"Currently, we at the ministry launch huge efforts with regard to school sports, making it a huge priority in curriculum," he said. "There are real obstacles facing school sports, in particular at the girls' schools. Among the problems is the shortage of specialized sports staff. We have a plan that aims to consolidate the skills and abilities of the educational staff and activate the capabilities of the staff working

they, too, have a long way to come. help us start taking the right steps in the field of school sports.

istration claims sports for girls are has a slightly more pragmatic at-

يَا أَيَّتُهَا النَّفْسُ الْمُطْمَئَنَّةُ ارْجعي إلَى رَبِّك رَاضيَةً



مَرْضيّةً فَادْخُلي في عبَادي وَادْخُلي جَنّتي بقلوب مؤمنه بق ماء الله وقرره نتقدم بأحر التعازي وأصدق المواساة القلبية إلى الصيق العزيز/ محم حسن العلفي رئيس قسم الطوارئ بمستشفى الثورة العام بصنعاء وكافة أفراد أسرته بوفاة المغفور لها بإذن الله تعالى/ وال_ته ونحن إذ نشاطرهم أحزانهم ونسأل الله العلي القدير أن يتغمد الفقيدة بواسع رحمته ويسكنها فسيح جناته وأن يلهم أهلها وذويها الصبر والسلوان... المعزون د. سلطان القباطي د. عبدالسلام الجنيد الأستاذ/ محمد بن سلام د. أحمد محمد قائد إِنَّا للله وَإِنَّا إِلَيْه رَاجِعونَ



18 October, 2012



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	۷. ۸.	رم) ۲ – <u>۲ با ان ان</u>	قمهقفلا مملحاا
	۰. ۲.	رج) صح (ج) حد (ج) حد (ج) بلسيا = طمتعنا = بابغ	
	0.	قل (م) – لي – هو (م) – مندل (م)	

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٥١.	(م) ن قنوا متعاونة (م)	٥٢.	تلمالعتسانا – (م) عمت
31.	ا ۱ – (م) يحلبنساا بغلي	31.	تلينللاًا – (م) لمي
۳٧.	(a) = (b)	٣١.	
۲٧.	انا – کرے (م) انا	۲۲.	ا - نھملسے –(م) یےملے
<i>\\</i> .	بالهن – (م) مينهي – والله	<i>\\</i> .	– (م) الھ – (م) قمي ح
٠١.	ایلاف (م) – عمرہ (م)	٠١.	نليميهم (م) – مريديان
۶.	رم) لمھمھتا – یےہ – (م) بیبی	۶.	(م) فعرقنا – لمكف معنا
٧.	ر – مبیتهم (م) – الماس	٧.	نا – (م) لنھ – خلسانہ
٧.	ڪئ – يحول (م) – الاسلاك (م)	٧.	ລົ ລົ ລົ ລົ ລົ ລົ ລົ ລົ ລິ ລິ
۲.	اً ا – بي – فل – ال	٢.	ىلىب – «لمتت – رايغ
۰.	<u>ئلە كے – يەلسا</u>	۰.	$\mathbb{E} \bigcup_{\tau} (f_{\tau}) = \int_{\mathcal{L}} - \mathcal{L} \bigg(f_{\tau} \bigg) = \int_{\mathcal{L}} \mathcal{L} \bigg(f_{\tau} \bigg) = \int_{\mathcal{L} } \mathcal{L} \bigg(f_{\tau} \bigg) = \int_{\mathcal$
3.	اریس عمر حرب	3.	(م) با - يعفيلاا ملهاا
۲.	تعمليو ن ليا – م بن	۲.	سار – ال – کارول (م)
۲.	ام القوين – م م م م م م م	۲.	سسا – روئ يوس سب لوا
1.	(م) قيناء – قميضا للال	٧.	النار (م) – حرب الماليا

محلساا تنيقه افزالعدد:

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١١.	کریمة (م) – هال (م) – ویاك (م)
٠١.	نايموم (م) – مريديان
β.	(م) طعيمنو – لمكفيعن
٧.	نا – (م) لنه – طسلنه
٧.	ລົ ລ
٢.	ىلىس – فلمتَّع، – رايغ
۰.	ا للله – (م) عده – أيها – (م) الله
3.	(م) با – يعفيلاا ملهاا
۲.	سار – ال – کارول (م)
۲.	ىلمىسا – روئ يوس سب ما
٧.	لياللها بے – (م) بانا
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٥٢. الكامل - تتعاونون (م) – (م) يعلنسان نغلي –

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الا متشى فيعتقف البشاكية

10 - التعري أنوا - فيتموّ عالمي

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Spatial Solution 16

٦٢- الايدائية - وهق الراج أنيا - بترغلاسيارية ليه - يس العا - لارغلاستارتك ريشية ليه - يتثبين الى المواقيق الارويط

اللاء فليستعرفوا ويطيعن وتهيدانيا

٢٠ - بغير برابدة البرأ- في العيرة الترا، - تعرقه عنها البراء في



Yemen's first and most widely-read English-language newspaper

Life a struggle in Al-Sonaina

Photo essay by Ashraf Al-Muraqab & Ahmed Dawood

l-Sonaina neighborhood, located near 60 Meters Roadin Sana'a, is home to where revolutionary youth perform Friday Prayers each week. The situation in the neighborhood tells a tragic story about the lives its residents

lead.

Located near President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi's home as well as several ministry builings, the neighborhood sees much action, protests

and tempermental behavior. But what draws the attention of visitors is the poverty and the disappointment on faces of residents. Many residents say they suffer from continu-

ous electricity outages lasting several hours per

day and from a lack of health facilities and sanitation. Moreover, roads aren't paved.

This photo essay is meant to provide a glimpse into life in Al-Sonaina and shed light on the struggles residents face each day.

88.8 FM YEMEN (P) TIMES



Al-Sonaina Road is rugged and dirty, but attempts to repair the road have been in vain.





Two children from Al-Sonaina said they collect plastic from early morning until late afternoon, selling the plastic to earn money for their family. They no longer attend school.









A young man said he works as a shepherd so that he isn't forced into unemployment.



Mohammed Saeed Naji, a gas cylinders shop owner, promotes gas cylinders by displaying them in the street.



In addition to rugged roads, most of Al-Sonaina's entrances are littered with garbage.



Although motorcycles are the most dominant form of transportation in Al-Sonaina, motorcyclists complain of rough, unsafe roads.



Sewers and a lack of sanitation are one of the biggest problems residents face on a daily basis. Residents in mountainous areas find it difficult to excavate sewers.