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Applications for pre-registration will be accepted during work time 8:00 am to 2:00 pm.

Registration department will receive candidates requests and documents for one month starting on January 01, 2013.

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start
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Yemen 21 Forum

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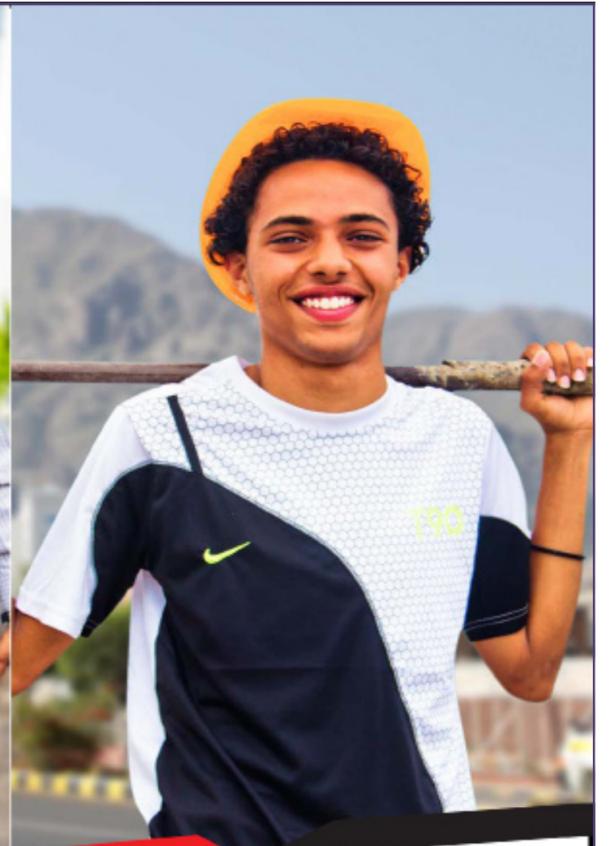
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4 swine flu deaths in Taiz, 9 confirmed cases

Sadeq Al-Samawi

TAIZ, Jan. 20 — Four people have died of the H1N1 virus - commonly known as swine flu - in Taiz governorate over the last two days, according to Dr. Abdulnaser Al-Kebab, the Health Office director of the governorate. Three of the victims were not from Taiz, but went to seek treatment in the governorate before succumbing to the disease.

All four were males and ranging from 30 to 67-years-old.

Dr. Alkebab told Yemen Times, there are currently 9 other confirmed cases of the virus in Taiz governorate.

He said the confirmed cases are being treated with care and are not currently worrying. However, he urges citizens to report any suspected cases and seek medical treatment immediately. The doctor also recommends avoiding crowded places to curb the spread of germs.

The Ministry of Health and Population reassured the public earlier this month that precautionary measures have been taken to control the spread of the disease after five people died of the virus in Sana'a at the end of December.



A child in school wears a face mask in an attempt to protect himself from the spread of disease.

Amid fiscal criticism Parliament approves 2013 state budget

Amal Al-Yarisi

TAIZ, Jan. 20 — Yemen's Parliament approved the state budget for the 2013 fiscal year on Saturday.

The approved budget is set at YR2.77 trillion, equal to \$12.9 billion.

Dr. Abdulbari Dughaish, a Parliament member, said the bill is suited for Yemen's current economic situation and they took several recommendations into consideration when approving the legislation.

However, Mustafa Nassr, the head of the Studies and the Economic Media Center, criticized the budget, saying it lacks a clear vision to recover lost investments and increase development in Yemen.

Abdulmuaz Dabwan, a parliamentarian agrees. He said the major problem lies in the laws drafted within the budget. These focus on coping with the current situation, not on future development and investment opportunities, he said.

Dabwan says the bill is full of flaws.

"Only 30 percent was allotted for investment-related programs," he said, adding this percentage will not help Yemen economically recover or encourage new projects that could help boost the economy.

The expenditures allocated for the Defense and Interior Ministries are very high, he continued, explaining the way these expenditures are spent is vague and unclear.

Change square tents gradually disappear

Sadeq Al-Wesabi

SANA'A, Jan. 20 — Two years after setting up camp in Change Square, near the University of Sana'a, dozens of protesters began packing up their tents this week under increasing pressure from neighbors to move on.

At the beginning of February 2011, Change Square was the epicenter of Yemen's revolution as thousands of protesters gathered to demonstrate against the former President Ali Abdulla Saleh and his regime.

Many locals, even those who took part in the revolution, greeted the news that tents were being removed with happiness.

Amer Al-Amri, who lives near Change Square, told the Yemen Times that having people still present in Change Square is meaningless and undermines the revolution.

"Although I'm pro-democracy and one of those who participated in the revolution, I support the removal of tents from the square," he said.

Although Al-Amri indicated the existence of the tents was important during the revolution, he said "after the decision to restructure the army was issued, the tents become unnecessary."

According to Al-Amri, occupants of the tents have increasingly



Many locals have voiced concern about the continued presence of tents in Change Square.

bothered families and commercial shop owners in the area.

Speaking to the Yemen Times, Abdul-Qader Hilal, the Mayor of Sana'a, called on political parties and the government to work together to find solutions to remove the sit-in tents.

"The interests of people in these areas have been damaged while families are suffering from the continual occupation of these tents," he said. "I think it's time to remove these tents as the political process is progressing well."

Yonis Al-Sabri, an independent pro-democracy protester, said

"Why don't they organize their sit-ins weekly like what's happening in Egypt?" He asked, pointing out there are other streets that are more suitable for holding such events.

Asked if he supports the idea of removing the tents by force, he said, "We don't want to exacerbate the situation again. The government should deal with this issue properly."

But, there are those who think the tents should remain.

Yonis Al-Sabri, an independent pro-democracy protester, said

there are unfulfilled aims of the revolution, and therefore the tents must still stand erect.

"One of our most important aims was to sack corrupt military officials, but President Hadi has not forced some of those officials to resign," he said.

Haitham Al-Sinwi, a student at Sana'a University, who has been staying in one of the tents in Change Square for two years, now considers the square home.

"It was the best place to topple ousted President Saleh," he said.



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القطاع الصناعي

Leadership positions for NDC announced, deadlines for participants extended

Mohammed Al-Samei

President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi has announced the secretary general for the upcoming National Dialogue Conference (NDC) as Dr. Ahmed Awadh Mubark.

Mubark is the head of the Business department at in the College of Commerce at Sana'a University.

Afrah Abdulaziz Saleh and Yasser Abdullah Al-Ruaini, were announced as the deputy general secretaries.

With leadership positions now determined, the Technical Committee (TC) of the NDC decided on Monday to extend the deadline for the receipt of political parties' lists of the representatives. The new deadline is Monday.

The extension was provided in line with a previous extension for receiving application forms from independent youth, civil society organizations (CSOs) and women.

According to a recent report, over 3,618 applications have been received, including 2,047 forms from youth, 800 from women, 771 submitted by CSOs, a press statement released by the TC said. The report also revealed that very few people from the South have applied.

According to a committee member, the conference will be held at the Movenpick Hotel in Sana'a, with side meetings being held in different governorates and also abroad.

Yemenis have diverse viewpoints in terms of the success of the National Dialogue. Some are optimistic, and others less so.

Ali Al-Awar, a local from Hajja, said the National Dialogue is the sole gateway out of Yemen's current situation. It is the only option to avoid civil strife, he said, adding the failure of dialogue will drag the country into more problems.

Fares Al-Sharei, an Ibb local, said he is optimistic the dialogue will succeed.

"Yemenis are endowed with wisdom. And the dialogue is a collective responsibility. Therefore, the dialogue stakeholders should be honest to move Yemen ahead," he said.

Al-Sharei went on to say that the dialogue participants should make concessions for the sake of the country and people in order to protect national unity.

Abdu Rahman Al-Fahd, a resident in Dale in Southern Yemen, said he doesn't pin any hope on the National Dialogue because the situation in Yemen is subject to foreign agendas.

The Yemeni political powers attempt to appear strong though they depend on external powers, he said, concluding that political parties think that the solution lies in drawing loyalties.

Yemeni students in Malaysia to protest outside embassy in Kuala Lumpur



Yemeni students in Malaysia feel unhappy with the funding they are provided by the government.

Mohammed Al-Samei

The Yemeni Students' Union in Malaysia called for a mass protest on Tuesday in front of the Yemeni Embassy's compound in Kuala Lumpur in a bid to receive improved financial assistance.

The mass protest is to include Yemeni students from several universities across Malaysia.

The Yemeni students say the financial assistance promised to them by the Yemeni government

has not measured up.

Students are also calling on the Yemeni government to pay for the renewal of their passports.

Fawaz Al-Mulaiki, the head of the Students' Union in Malaysia, told the Yemen Times that Yemen's Cabinet set up a committee to resolve the students' complaints, but to date, no one has contacted them.

Yemeni students in Malaysia currently receive between \$340 to \$500, according to Al-Mulaiki, and

are asking for a 20 percent raise.

He said recently there were rumors that the Ministry of Higher Education decided to give them \$100 extra a month, but students scoffed at that sum as well.

Mohammed Abdulfatah Ismael, a student at a Malaysian University, said the problems students complain about date back 10 years.

Bassam Al-Hamadani, another student, said the protest will continue until the students receive more financial assistance.

2012: a year marked by murders

Sadeq Al-Samawe

Last year Yemen coped with unstable situations across the nation. A transitional government attempt to assert state control by improving security, but the country was inundated with weapons and a lack of enforcement. Consequently, crime rates jumped up across the country, according to a recent study.

The Security Information Center released a report that says almost 1,400 criminal incidence took place in 2012, claiming 1,500 lives. About 1,200 of those crimes were solved, according to the report, with 190 crimes still under investigation.

The Deputy Minister of the Interior Ministry, General Abdulrahman Hanash, told the Yemen Times major factors behind the increase in murders are a rise in

weapons use, security imbalances, revenge-related tribal problems and land disputes.

For his part, Dr. Hassn Mujali, a law professor, who calls murder a strain on society, says the spike is also due to an increase in firearms and hand weapons, as well as poor judicial procedures and corruption in the judiciary.

The report included details about the motives of murders. Although a motive was not determined for about 15 percent of the crimes, the number one motive was personal disputes, followed by real estate conflicts and then revenge-related murders.

Hanash said the ministry is currently working to control unregistered motors and motorbikes as wells as weapons in a city-wide campaign in Sana'a designed to improve security and

curb murder rates. Motorbikes have been targeted as they were used in several assassinations last year.

The motorbike campaign was controversial amongst users, but Hanash says citizens must cooperate with the campaign in order to increase security in the city. He added the campaign, which includes additional checkpoint, will apply to everyone without exception.

Since the launch of the campaign, Hanash says crimes have declined.

Aseel Saria, a youth activist, said the security campaign came at an appropriate time as locals had grown increasingly uneasy walking on streets.

Saria as well as many other citizens have asked security forces to now ban weapons carrying in the capital city's of all governorates.

Karman calls on Mohsen to fulfill pledge and let go of power for good

Bassam Al-Ashmori

The human rights activist and Nobel Peace Prize winner, Tawakul Karman called on General Ali Mohsen Al-Ahmer via her personal Facebook page to fulfill the pledges he made when he sided with the youth revolution on March 21, 2011 and officially resign from the military.

When he defected from the former regime of Ali Abdulla Saleh, Mohsen pledged that he would let go of power, abide by the rule of law, and asserted his willingness to stand a trial if required.

Following President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi's December military restructure, Mohsen showed willingness to step down from his post as the Commander of the First Armored Division. However, it is still unclear if he will receive another military position from Hadi.

In her Facebook post, Karman



said she hopes Mohsen will refuse any future military or civil appointment. In this way, she says he can be honored for his role in supporting the revolution.

Staff Brigadier Saleh Qasim Al-Sabahi, a military researcher, told the Yemen Times Mohsen will likely refuse any military or civil



position. Al-Sabahi said Mohsen has already made many concessions, and repudiated offerings from the former regime.

If Mohsen rejects any future offerings, his actions during the revolution will be "immortalized," Al-Sabahi added.

Tender Announcement

Extension For consultancy service for implantation of Al Mokha 60MW Wind Farm Project (post Qualification)

The Ministry of Electricity and Energy, represented by Project Management Unit (PMU) extends the deadline for receiving the proposals until the Feb 05, 2013 instead of pervious deadline Jan 22, 2013, all other details remain the same as per original announcement.

إعلان مناقصة

تمديد استلام العروض للخدمات الاستشارية لتنفيذ أعمال مشروع مزرعة الرياح ٦٠ م.وات المخا (بنظام التأهيل اللاحق)

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Yemeni females often 'used' in intermarriages with foreigners

Nadia Haddash

Recent statistics released by the Ministry of Justice highlight an increase in the number of inter-

marriages between foreigners and Yemenis. These numbers have left people asking questions about why Yemenis have become more desirable to foreigners.

According to the report, more foreign men marry Yemeni women



YF archive photo by Yemina Al-Sharif

An increasing number of Yemeni women are marrying foreign men.

than foreign women marry Yemeni men.

Those at the Ministry who produced the statistics say a major reason behind this is the cost of dowries.

In Yemen and many other Arab countries, men customarily give dowries to women in order to secure a marriage. In countries like Saudi Arabia and the UAE, the price of dowries has increased significantly in recent years. This has resulted in men struggling to meet dowry demands and marrying later in life when they are more financially secure.

In Yemen, women typically offer a cheaper alternative to their gulf counterparts. Men from these countries have often come to Yemen to find brides that won't break their bank balance says Aref Ghaleb, the

deputy of the Documentation and Registration Office in the Ministry of Justice.

The ministry's report reveals 212 Saudi men married Yemeni women in 2012. In contrast, only five Yemeni males married Saudi females.

Huda Ba'aqueel, a Yemeni female, who married a Saudi two years ago says she believes her husband chose her over a Saudi bride because of her "affordable" dowry price.

Although Ghaleb says the Ministry of Justice checks marriages in Yemen before they are processed to make sure they correspond with Islamic laws, many marriages between Yemenis and foreigners are unsuccessful, leading some to call for an awareness campaign that highlights the difficulties of intermarriage.

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a 22-year-old, married an Omani man, but ended up divorcing him.

"My family forced me to marry an Omani because he was rich, yet they knew nothing about him," the young woman said.

Ghaleb asserted that the Justice Ministry attempts to ensure all legal proceedings are followed to guarantee the rights of Yemeni females who marry foreigners and live with them abroad.

However, despite the Ministry of Justice's assurance, a lawyer, Abdulrahman Barman, claims many Yemeni families marry their daughters to foreigners without following legal procedures due to a lack of legal awareness.

Although the Justice and Interior Ministries oblige both partners to gain the approval of the two ministries and the foreign party's embassy, many marriages are slipping through the cracks, often at the detriment of Yemeni females.

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Abdulkawi Mohammed Rashad Al-Shabei to the Yemen Times:

The Southern Movement was the first one to reject injustice and humiliation

Abdulkawi Mohammed Rashad Al-Shabei, the head of the Coordination Council for Southern Revolutionary Groups and a member of the National Dialogue Committee, said the Southern issue has a long, complicated history. The Southern issue emerged following the 1994 war. Al-Shabei says this marks the beginning of marginalization of Southern governorates.

Al-Shabei said, in an interview with the Yemen Times, that the anniversary of January 13 will forever be a national tragedy, but he believes reconciliation is possible in the South.

YT archive photo by Saied Al-Wesabi



Abdulkawi Mohammed Rashad Al-Shabei speaks to the Yemen Times about the South.

Interview by Mohammed Al-Samei

Let us start by talking about the objectives of the Reconciliation and Tolerance Festival in Aden?

Your question is important. You know the Southern issue was not born recently. It was triggered following the 1994 war that led to the exclusion and marginalization of the Southern governorates. Thus, like the land, the Southern man was lost and fragmented too. The 1994 war led to increasingly poor circumstances for Yemenis, particularly in the South. The jubilation following the war made the former regime assume it had beaten the Southern resistance. This should not have happened because this is one country. This [Northern] jubilation destroyed the meaning of unification. We all believe in unity and appreciate it.

Tell us what Southerners mean by reconciliation and tolerance?

I will talk about that. Why reconciliation and tolerance? Themes of reconciliation and tolerance resulted from a Southern tragedy that occurred on Jan. 13, 1986. It was a memorable and historic national tragedy. The decomposed corpses were torn to pieces. Those who didn't die from bullets, died of thirst. It was a national tragedy where two parts of the Socialist Party killed one another. Even those who didn't want to be involved were killed. It was a national tragedy before it was a partisan one. The painful anniversary of the event continues.

What is the reason behind such events?

This is a historic responsibility. I lived through that time. I tried to mediate before the breakout of the war. One of the conflicting sides showed willingness to accept my move. However, the other side refused. We told them Southern Yemen had all its weapons in Aden. It was just following occupation, and we had done nothing good for the South at that time. I failed. I wasn't lucky enough to stop the war. Then the war broke out in the small town

of Aden. Can you imagine a war in a small but heavily populated area? Tanks, planes and missiles were all used. The weapons that were designed to defend the country were then used to destroy it.

Can you tell us about the war casualties?

Unfortunately, the casualties were our brothers and sons. They were a part of us. The tragedy claimed a lot. The streets were riddled with bodies. In every lane of Aden, there was a torn or swollen body. The situation reached a degree where corpses decomposed on the streets. They were not buried because of the war's continuation. We lost leading Southern figures. We lost youth. We even lost the army we built. We thought of our army as invincible. It sustained significant damages. It was a huge tragedy. To date, the causes have not been analyzed and there has no statistics about the casualties.

Some statistics indicate casualties reached 12,000 in addition to 17,000 wounded.

Some sources state that the fatalities reached 16,000 and 20,000 injured. Regardless, the numbers 16,000 or 12,000 are not simple. They were victims and martyrs.

They all belonged to one party, what drove them to a war?

If you lived during the days of independence, you would have noticed the struggle between the Southern leading figures was about power. It was not a struggle for the interest of the country. I belong to the Al-Shabei family, a family known for its contributions to liberate the South. We didn't kill anyone or loot any property or land. Only the sons of the martyr, Faisal [Al-Shabei] were given a house. Faisal was killed in a cell in Aden. The regime in the South killed him.

Is Faisal a relative?

Yes, he is my half-brother. We have the same mother. Every day, there was conspiracy, killing and problems.

The start of the events in January allowed for the killing of many Southern figures. Can you provide insight about that?

They were our brothers, even if we disagreed. One of our characteristics is that we don't forget personal relationships between us, even if we have different perspectives. Even if you live closely together for 20 years, you disagree. That should not spoil a relationship. It is unfortunate and wrong to fight and exchange accusations just because we have different perspectives. The inability to accept each other leads to hatred and strife.

Was Ali Salem Al-Beidh wounded in the course of events?

I heard he was injured. I heard he was in Basuhaib Hospital. I also heard he moved to different places in Aden. I was in Al-Ma'ala at that time.

It has been said that Abdulfatah Ismael was not killed at a

meeting for the Central Committee of the Socialist Party. Do you know who killed him?

I can't say who killed Ismael, may he rest in peace. I say no matter what our differences are, we should maintain good relationships. If you have values, don't deny the good deeds of people. Those who don't, will be held accountable for the bad deeds they commit. Ismael was in the meeting of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party.

But he wasn't injured at the meeting?

It is said he sustained no injuries. It is also said he was injured while on the way. Others say he was injured in a tank. The tales are many.

The Reconciliation and Tolerance Festival raised succession flags, and participants asserted their refusal to participate in the National Dialogue Conference (NDC). What do you think about this?

Many festivals preceded the Reconciliation and the Tolerance Festival. This festival is the seventh. It was the largest one.

Who organized the festival?

The organization of the festival showed there was potential and good preparation for it. Thus, people responded accordingly.

Do you mean people responded to the calls of separation?

It is reconciliation and tolerance or separation and independence. Say what you like. The festival should

fundamentally focus on reconciliation and tolerance. The festival should concentrate on reconciliation and tolerance.

Will there be reconciliation and tolerance on the ground?

I like festivals that call for reconciliation and tolerance regardless of their final outcome. Reconciliation and tolerance have great meanings. The nation cannot be built or developed without reconciliation and tolerance. Reconciliation and tolerance can help save national unity.

Who will compensate the victims' [families] of the 1986 and 1994 wars?

The Southern regime at that time should be held responsible for the 1986 casualties. Sana'a's regime should be held accountable for compensating the casualties of the 1994 war.

Can we say Southerners will have a united vision in terms of the Southern issue?

You mentioned compensation. The incoming regime - Unity, confederation or secession - Will bear the compensation of those harmed. This is a national issue, not personal. This issue is unfinished.

What are the major causes of an unstable situation in the South?

The conflicts in the South led to pain inflicted on the Southern people. The persistence of conflicts from 1969 through unification and until post unification, caused further casualties, injustice and repression. We lived through a bloody course in the South. It wasn't anything but conflicts over power after independence.

Some say the Southern issue was one of the reasons behind the 1994 war?

The Southern issue dates back to the time of independence from British occupation. People were not treated justly. The continuity of conflicts triggered injustice, antagonism and frustration on the part of the defeated sides.

What do the Southerners prefer, federalism or separation?

The problem is that we cannot determine the more popular choice in the South. Anyone can organize a march with objectives and a vision. But, there is no accurate measure to gauge the audience's choice. In the end, it is the choice of the people. There are three possibilities in the South: staying unified, separating or adopting federalism.

Is separation the second choice?

What I said is not on the basis of rankings. If I did rank, it would be federalism, separation and integrated unity. The 1994 war defeated people's souls. It did not defeat military forces or people. The war wasn't the only problem. The post-war practices were also a problem. The South is a part of the country. Why was it dealt with using hostility? The jubilation felt after the 1994 war deteriorated the sense of unity. What came after the war was more miserable than the war itself. There were bad things that took place after the war like giving the Southerners the short end of the stick and looting their lands and property. The authority was silent. If there was a strong authority, the war would have been limited to two conflicting powers. The land and locals should have nothing to do with the war.

You took part in the 2011 uprising. Did the uprising positively affect Southerners?

The Southern Movement is the uprising of the Arab Spring.

What do you mean?

The Southern Movement was the first one to reject injustice and humiliation. So, it was a revolution. It was a revolution aimed at demanding rights. It was not a revolution calling for separation. It called for legal rights, which those in power knew about.

Some Southern factions still object to the dialogue. Why is this happening?

This happens because the state neglects their demands. There are centers specialized in measuring

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Reconciliation and tolerance have great meanings. The nation cannot be built or developed without reconciliation and tolerance. Reconciliation and tolerance can help save national unity.

“
I wish the Southerner brothers would join so that they can put their own agenda forward, even if they believe in separation. The NDC can demonstrate solidarity and provide solutions for their complaints.

public opinion. They know the reasons behind the calls for separation. Can the regime understand injustice in the South in order to analyze causes and proposed solutions?

Some say they will not partake in the dialogue because President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi did not consider the 20 Points presented by the Dialogue Committee.

The committee introduced them as a cause of the dialogue. When we talk about reinstating the Southern army, can it be reinstated easily? We asked President Hadi to honor the 20 Points. Consequently, he showed willingness. Hadi appeared insistent to implement the 20 Points. He set up two committees to do that. The committees should seriously embark on their mission.

Why don't these committees take their task seriously?

They should be reconsidered. The decree needs steps to be reinforced. State facilities must be prepared to accommodate decisions and necessary procedures to reinforce this decision. There are good intentions. They should be implemented on the ground by returning looted Southern lands. Returning the land to their owners requires a committee to make sure documents of ownership are correct. Such steps should be taken into consideration.

How do you evaluate the presidential decrees regarding the army and security restructuring?

I deem it a significant basic step. Leaders in countries worldwide ask why Arab armies have been defeated by Israel's army. The reason why is the Israeli army was built to defend Zionism and the land they believe they own. However, Arab armies are built to protect rulers and the regime.

Do you think following the restructuring, the Yemeni army will work to defend the country's sovereignty, not the ruler?

I hope so. But, there must be time to prepare the army to do this. The army's job in modern society is to defend the country. However, the army in past societies depended on the ruler for everything. Yemen has been a good civilization, but it has been spoiled by rulers.

Will the NDC succeed even if it excludes some political parties like the Southern factions?

Here the conflict arises because of personal and partisan interests. If a particular party is not given satisfactory seats in the NDC, the success of the dialogue will be the best compensation. Differences have led Yemen to its current situation of conflict, polarization, injustice and antagonism. The leading political parties have contributed to causing this situation. Even the opposition used to share power in the past. Following unification, they all shared power. The General People's Congress, the Islah Party and the Socialist Party have been unable to present a government model that we want.

Are you optimistic about the NDC?

I am very hopeful. I wish the Southerner brothers would join so that they can put their own agenda forward, even if they believe in separation. The NDC can demonstrate solidarity and provide solutions for their complaints. But, what will separation cost? Of course, a war. The country's current situation is economically and militarily bad. I wish there was an immediate South-South conference between leading figures and people that would come up with a united stance.

عبد القوي محمد رشاد الشعبي ليمن تايمز

أتمنى على الأخوة في الجنوب قيادات ومواطنين حتى وإن هم مؤمنون بالانفصال أن ينضموا لمؤتمر الحوار

قال عبد القوي محمد رشاد الشعبي رئيس مجلس تنسيق القوى الثورية في الجنوب وعضو لجنة الحوار الوطني إن القضية الجنوبية ليست وليدة اليوم، بل هي وليدة حرب ٩٤ وما تمخض عن الحرب ولحق المحافظات الجنوبية من إقصاء وتهميش.

وأضاف في حوار مع يمن تايمز أن أحداث الثالث عشر من يناير مأساة وطنية اقتتل فيها طرفا الحزب الاشتراكي اليمني في ذلك الوقت، كما قتل الشعب حتى الذي لم ينتم لطرفي الصراع وما تزال ذكراها الأليمة إلى اليوم.

حوار: محمد السامعي



عبد القوي محمد رشاد الشعبي

نبدأ معك حول أبرز الأهداف التي هدف لها مهرجان التصالح والتسامح في عدن..

سؤالك مهم لكن له جذور طويلة، القضية الجنوبية ليست وليدة اليوم، بل هي وليدة حرب ٩٤ وما تمخض عن الحرب ولحق المحافظات الجنوبية من إقصاء وتهميش وبالتالي ضاع الإنسان والأرض وضاعت الوحدة فيها.

حرب ٩٤ ولدت نتائج مؤسفة على اليمنيين كالمعروف في الجنوب، نشوة النصر التي حدثت عام ٩٤ جعلت النظام السابق ينتشي كثيرا بحكم أنه هزم الشطر الجنوبي وهو المفروض أن لا تكون هزيمة لأن هذا وطن واحد، نشوة النصر أطاحت بإحساس ومفهوم الوحدة، كلنا مؤمنون بالوحدة وعشاق لها والوطن واحد.

حدثنا عن موضوع التصالح والتسامح بين الجنوبيين؟

أنا سأحدث عن ذلك، لماذا تصالح وتسامح والتصالح والتسامح هو وليد لما حدث من مأساة بين الجنوبيين في ١٣/١٨/٨٦، فالثالث عشر من يناير مأساة

وطنية تاريخية لن تنسى من أذهان من عاشها، تحللت الجثث، وتمزقت الأشلاء، ومتنا عطشا، فكانت مأساة وطنية اقتتل فيها طرفا الحزب الاشتراكي اليمني في ذلك الوقت، كما قتل الشعب حتى الذي لم ينتم لطرفي الصراع، فهي مأساة وطنية قبل أن تكون مأساة حزب، وما تزال ذكراها الأليمة إلى اليوم.

نحن في تاريخنا من بعد الاستقلال لم نقدم شيئا يبشر بخير، لم أوفق ولم يساعديني الحظ في ذلك فتفجرت الحرب بأسلحة استراتيجية في عدن الصغيرة، ماذا تتصور عندما تكون الحرب في مساحة صغيرة وضيقة ومكتظة بالسكان استخدمت فيها الطائرات والصواريخ

على الوحدة، الانفصال، الفيدرالية.

الانفصال يأتي كخيار ثاني؟

أنا لا أرتبها، لو قمت بترتيبها ممكن أن يكون الفيدرالية، الانفصال، الوحدة الاندماجية. لماذا؟ الجرح الذي حدث في حرب ٩٤ م هزم الأنفس وليس القوات العسكرية أو الناس، هزم النفس في الجنوب، ليس الحرب فقط، لكن المشكلة ممارسات ما بعد الحرب، الجنوب جزء من الوطن، لماذا تم التعامل معه بعداء؟ هل أنت حاربت شعب أو حزب حاكم؟ هل أنت حاربت المواطن أو النظام؟

نشوة النصر أضعفت هدف استعادة الوحدة، ما بعد الحرب كان أشد إيلا من الحرب ذاته، حدثت ممارسات بعد الحرب، كان هناك انتزاع الوظائف ونهب للبيوت والسيارات والسلطة صامتة، لو وجدت سلطة قوية، كانت الحرب ستكون بين قوتين متصارعتين فقط. المواطن والأرض والوطن والثورة، ليس لهم علاقة، لماذا نعتدي عليهم؟

أنتم شاركنم في الثورة.. هل كان لها تأثير إيجابي على الجنوبيين؟

الحراك في ذاته، هو ثورة الربيع العربي.

كيف؟

أول من رفض الظلم والهوان هو الحراك الجنوبي فهو ثورة، وكان منطقيا ومعقولا، ثورة للمطالبة بالحقوق وليس للمطالبة بالانفصال أو ضد النظام أو ضد الوحدة، كانت مطالب حقوقية طرحناها على كثير من المسؤولين.

كيف تنظرون لقرارات الرئيس هادي فيما يخص هيكلية الأمن والجيش؟

نحن نرى أنها خطوة أساسية وهامة. الأنظمة في البلدان المتخلفة قالوا لماذا انتصر الجيش الإسرائيلي وهزمت الجيوش العربية كلها. الجيش الإسرائيلي يبنى على عقيدة وديانة عن الصهيونية والأرض التي يرونها أنها أرضهم مع الولاء للوطن، الجيوش العربية تبني لحماية الحاكم والنظام.

هل تعتقد أن الجيش اليمني بعد الهيكلية سيكون لحماية الوطن وليس لحماية الحاكم؟

والله نحن نأمل بإذن الله، لكن لا بد أن يكون هناك وقت لنهين الجيش لذلك. المجتمع الحضاري يمكن أن يشعر بأنه جيش يحمي وطن، لكن في المجتمعات المتخلفة رزقه ورتبته وترقيته مرتبطة بالنظام وليس بالقوانين. اليمن لديه خلفية حضارية أسدها الحكام.

هل سينجح الحوار الوطني في ظل مقاطعة بعض الجهات السياسية؟

مقاطعة بعض الجهات السياسية، بينها فصائل في الجنوب؟ هنا يأتي الصراع والاختلافات بين المصالح الشخصية والمصالح الحزبية ومصالح الوطن. إذا عندي رأي ونظرة للمستقبل أعتقد أنه إن تم هضم حزب في نسبة مشاركته في مؤتمر الحوار الوطني، ففجأ الحوار وبناء وطن هو التعويض العادل، من أوصل الشعب اليمني إلى هذا المستوى من الصراع والتفكك والظلم والعداء. من أوصل البلد إلى هذا المستوى في الأحزاب الرئيسية المعارضة والسلطة حتى المعارضة كانت في يوم من الأيام جزءا من السلطة، سمن على غسل، كانوا بعد الوحدة كلهم في السلطة، لم يستطيعوا تقديم نموذج للحكم الذي نريده. الإصلاح والاشتراكي والمؤتمر.

هل متفائل بنجاح الحوار؟

أنا أشعر بأمل كبير. أتمنى على الأخوة في الجنوب قيادات ومواطنين حتى وإن هم مؤمنون بالانفصال أن ينضموا للحوار، ويطرحوا برنامجهم للانفصال وقضيتهم. قد يستطيع مؤتمر الحوار أن يتضامن معهم ويشعر أنهم مظلومين، لكن ما البديل للانفصال؟ البديل هو الحرب، ووضعنا الاقتصادي والنفسي والعسكري والمعيشي لا يحتمل. أتمنى أن يعقد مؤتمر جنوبي سريع بين القيادات والشعب في الجنوب لوحدة الموقف الجنوبي في الحوار. الآن لو دخل مائة طرف في الحوار، لن يستطيعوا إبراز قضية جنوبية موحدة تلتف حولها القيادة والشعب.

نحتفظ بالعلاقة الإنسانية والشخصية. إذا كانت لديك قيم لا تنكر الناس وحسناتهم، أما سيناتهم محسوبة عليهم، عبد الفتاح اسماعيل كان في اجتماع اللجنة المركزية.

لكنه لم يصب في الاجتماع...

قالوا إنه لم يصب، ويقال أنه أصيب في الطريق، ويقال أنه أصيب في دبابية، والروايات متعددة، يفترض أنه من بقي من اجتماع اللجنة أن يحددوا أين هو عبد الفتاح اسماعيل.

مهرجان التصالح والتسامح تم رفع أعلام الانفصال في الحشد ورفض الحوار الوطني.. كيف ترى أنت؟

قد سبق هذا المهرجان احتفالات سابقة بالتصالح والتسامح، فهو يعد السابع، لكن هذه المرة كان الحشد عظيما وكبيراً.

من الذي نظم الحشد؟

أقول لك شيئا، الحشد دلالة على أن هناك تنظيم جيد وقدرات وإمكانات، وهناك استجابة من المواطنين.

استجابة للمواطنين للمناداة بالانفصال؟

هو تصالح وتسامح أو انفصال أو استقلال. قل ما شئت. المهرجان يجب أن يركز أولا على التصالح والتسامح. الحشد هذا يجب أن يركز أنه كان بهدف التصالح والتسامح.

هل سيكون هناك تصالح وتسامح على أرض الواقع؟

أنا من المحبذين لحشد التصالح والتسامح بغض النظر عن نتائجه النهائية. أنت كمواطن أو حتى كأسرة أو شارع أو مدينة أو كشعب، فالتصالح والتسامح معناه كبير ولا يمكن أن يبني وطن ويزدهر في ظل فرقة وخلافات لأن هذا لا يولد الاستقرار، والتصالح والتسامح يساعد على الوحدة الوطنية.

من الذي سيقوم بتعويض ضحايا أحداث عامي ٨٦ و٩٤؟

أولا يتحمل المسؤولية النظام في تلك الفترة.

النظام الذي كان في الجنوب بالنسبة لأحداث يناير ٨٦؟

نعم، ويتحمل النظام الذي كان في صنعاء مسؤولية تعويض ضحايا أحداث حرب ٩٤ م، من يتحمل المسؤولية؟ إنسان مجهول؟ كانت دولة في الجنوب لها سلطة ونظام وإدارة ولها مسؤولين.

هل نستطيع أن نقول أنه سيكون هناك رؤية جنوبية موحدة بدون خلافات فيما يتعلق بالقضية الجنوبية؟

أنت ذكرت التعويضات. أي نظام قادم سواء في ظل الوحدة أو الكونفيدرالية أو الانفصال يتحمل تعويض المواطنين الذين تضرروا في وظائفهم وأعمالهم وحقوقهم. هذه قضية شعب وليس فرد.

ما أبرز الأسباب التي جعلت الأوضاع في الجنوب مضطربة؟

الصراعات في الجنوب ولدت نتائج مؤلمة على الشعب واستمر الصراع من ٦٩ م حتى الوحدة وما بعدها. كان هناك ضحايا ظلوا يشعرون بالقهر والظلم. نحن في الجنوب عشنا دوري دموي، كان هناك دوري كروي ودوري دموي، والدوري الدموي هو صراعات السلطة.

البعض يقول القضية الجنوبية هي من مسببات حرب ٩٤م؟

القضية الجنوبية كانت من زمن الاستقلال عن الاحتلال البريطاني. نحن أيضا أخطأنا في حق الناس، فاستمرار الصراعات في الجنوب أوجدت الظلم والعداء والإجباب، في الأطراف المنهزمة في الجنوب.

كم النسبة الأكبر في الجنوب.. هل خيار الفيدرالية أم الانفصال؟

المشكلة أنه لا يوجد مقياس حقيقي تعتمد عليه في قياس ثقل أحد الخيارات. قد تخرج الجماهير في مسيرة لها أهداف ورؤية لكن لا يوجد مقياس دقيق لثقل الجماهير، وفي النهاية ستكون لما يقرره الشعب. هناك ثلاثة احتمالات في الجنوب هي: الإبقاء

وفقدنا شبابا وقيادات، وفقدنا حتى جيشنا الذي بيننا وكنا نعزز به كجيش لا يقهر ولا يهزم. فهذه مأساة كبيرة، وحتى الآن لم يكن هناك تحليل للمسببات، ولم يوجد إحصاء لعدد الضحايا.

ممكن تحدثنا عن ضحايا الحرب؟

للأسف الضحايا هم أبنائنا وأخوتنا، وهم منا، وكانت مأساة ضحايا كبيرة، فالشوارع كانت مكتظة بالجثث في كل مكان. في عدن تلقى جثة ممزقة ومنتفخة إلى درجة أنه ونتيجة لاستمرار الحرب تحللت الجثث في الشوارع ولم تجد من يأخذها للدفن وإلى درجة أننا فقدنا كوادر في الجنوب،

رغم أنهم في حزب واحد ما الذي جعلهم يتقاتلون فيما بينهم بتلك الطريقة؟

لو عاصرت الحدث في الجنوب من يوم الاستقلال عن الاحتلال البريطاني لوجدت أن صراع السلطة كان يحدث بين القيادات في الجنوب، وليس صراعا من أجل الوطن. أنا أنتمي إلى عائلة «الشعبي» التي أسهمت في التحرر في الجنوب، نحن لم نطلق رصاصا ولم نقتل ولم نملك مساكن أو أراضي وأموال.

بداية أحداث يناير قتل عدد من القيادات في الجنوب ممكن تحدثنا عن ذلك؟

كلهم أخوتنا، حتى وإن اختلفنا. نحن من ميزتنا أن لا ننسى العلاقات الشخصية فيما بيننا نتيجة الاختلاف، وإذا بقت بيني وبينك العلاقة الشخصية بعد عشرة عمر واختلفنا لا يمكن أن أسفك بالعمل أو الامبريالي. لو بقت بيني وبينك العلاقة الشخصية وبين عائلتي وعائلتك، ستظل العمود قائمة فيما بيننا، لكن أن تختلف شيء مؤسف جدا وغير وطني وثوري وحضاري أنه مجرد الاختلاف في الرؤى تصبح عميلا وامبرياليا وتنتهي العلاقات والود، وهذا يدعو إلى الكراهية والحروب.

هل تعتقد أن هناك نوايا حقيقية من قبل القيادات التي تسببت في حرب ٨٦ من أجل التصالح والتسامح على أرض الواقع؟

أقول لك شيئا، أنت سألتني حول تصفية القيادات. نعم تم تصفية قيادات في ١٣ يناير، أولئك الذين كانوا في اللجنة المركزية للحزب الاشتراكي في عدن.

علي سالم البيض أصيب في تلك الأحداث؟

أنا سمعت أنه أصيب، وما خرجت من الاجتماع، وسمعت أنه كان في مستشفى بالصهيب، وسمعت أنه في أماكن كثيرة، نحن كنا في المعلا.

عبد الفتاح اسماعيل من الذي قتله رغم ما يقال من أنه لم يقتل بين القيادات التي قتلت في اجتماع اللجنة المركزية للحزب الاشتراكي؟

لا أستطيع القول من قتله، عبد الفتاح الله يرحمه نحن نقول مهما اختلفنا يجب أن



croix-rouge française

Shabwah- Attaq
Yemen Red Crescent – Shabwah
26/01/2013

Location Category Deadline

Job Profile
The France Red Cross (FRC) and Yemen Red Crescent Shabwah branch are a non-profit organization which works to improve health and sanitary conditions and increased water safety of vulnerable communities of Shabwah Governorate.
The FRC and YRC are looking for suitable candidate to fill the position of

Head of Water and Sanitation Project

Based in Shabwah and its targeted villages

Main Objective:

- To coordinate the project,
- To ensure the quality of the technical, financial and administrative parts of the project.
- To be the referent for the FRC delegate and FRC head of mission in Sana'a.

General Responsibilities:

- To provides general support for a proper execution of the FRC activities in Yemen, and assumes responsibilities for specific tasks, often independently
- To ensure the proper functioning of the project in terms of administration, human resource and logistic,
- To assists the FRC department in following up the operational activities in the fields.
- To ensure the financial and budgetary follow-up of the project,
- To enforce the respect of Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement rules and regulations,
- To maintains contacts with authorities or other external interlocutors at various level independently,
- To collects relevant information, for the implementation of the program and report it to the FRC delegate and FRC head of mission in Sana'a.
- To contribute the interpretation and translation of internal/external documents.

Selection requirements:

- Bachelor degree from an accepted university (preferable in civil engineer)
- 5 years work experience in a similar field
- Very good command in written and spoken English (French will be an advantage)
- Good computer skills (mainly Excel and Word)

Application process:
Interested candidates should send the following:

- A letter of motivation in English
- A detailed C.V. in English
- Copy only of the highest academic degree obtained
- Work certificates

Only short listed candidates will be contacted
Please send your applications to (indicating Head project of FRC in the subject):

E-mail: hod-yem.frc@croix-rouge.fr

Deadline to send your application: **26/01/2013**

How to apply:
Please see "Application Process" above

Security campaign in Sana'a receives praise



Security personnel stops a man at a checkpoint to ask for identification.



The Ministry of Interior says in three weeks they have confiscated 200 unlicensed fire arms.

Story and photos by Amal Al-Yarisi

Now in its third week, the security campaign in the capital, has already been called a success, according to a statement from the Ministry of Interior released last week.

The Ministry of Interior implemented its intensive security campaign in an effort to decrease crime in Sana'a. The ministry was pressured to take action following a sharp rise in assassinations attempts in 2012 that targeted military and security figures.

The campaign is focused on con-

fiscating unlicensed guns, cars and motorbikes in an attempt to bring security to a nation in need.

Based on a report published by the Security Media Centre in the Interior Ministry, 40 soldiers were killed in assassinations on motorbikes in 2012.

The number of motorbikes in Yemen is estimated to be 200,000, most of them are unlicensed, according to the traffic administration.

The security campaign says it has achieved about 70% of its goals, according to Staff Colonel Omar Abdulkareem, the capital secretariat's senior security chief. This calculation is based on confiscated unlicensed weapons, motor-

bikes and criminal arrests.

The Ministry of Interior released figures that reveal 2,000 motorbikes, 535 cars, almost 200 unlicensed firearms have been confiscated.

Security soldiers dressed in military suits have been deployed at checkpoints for the purpose of checking motorists' identification.

"The security situation is running smoothly and better than ever these days," Abdulkareem said.

Shamsan Ali Derhim, a Central Security affiliate, said he confiscated about 22 firearms during the first three days at his checkpoint near Rwaishan roundabout, on Hadda Street.

"We are always trying to spread

the security in the city. Especially now that we are approaching critical days where Yemen's future will be determined through the National Dialogue" Abdulkareem said.

Abdulkareem says the campaign faces many shortcomings like budget restrictions and a shortage of technology that police forces in other countries have. Despite this, he says the campaign does what it can with its "primitive" means.

Bringing people's trust back

The city's security campaign has been largely welcomed by citizens.

Rafat Abdulkader, is a local resident who says he feels more com-

fortable on the streets now with the security campaign. He called it a positive step that "instills confidence in Yemenis."

"We have been going through a hard time the past few years. The security instability, has left us with many problems," he said.

Sarah Al-Hamadi, a local citizen, says she feels safe walking down the street, seeing security men deployed at checkpoints.

"We feel this will regain trust in the government" she said.

However, there are citizens who criticize the campaign.

"This campaign achieved nothing but making the traffic jams even worse" said Amal Mohamed, a local.

Although Adel Salah, a Central Security employee and said they have received orders to confiscate any unlicensed firearm whether it belongs to a citizen or a tribal leader, Mohammed and others say the campaign is inconsistent.

"Ordinary people get caught and prevented from carrying firearms, while Sheiks and their guards are allowed to carry them in main Streets" she said.

Abdulkareem has called on citizens to support the campaign by voluntarily surrendering their weapons.

"The campaign will not succeed without people's support and a realization that we serve our country" he said.



EXTERNAL VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT # 03/2013

If you are a committed, creative Yemeni professional and are passionate about making a lasting difference for children, the world's leading child rights organization UNICEF would like to hear from you.

Title of post : Social Policy Consultant
Purpose : Support the Social Policy Programme in the formulation process of the National Social Protection Strategy and in Child Friendly Budgeting
Duty Station : Sana'a
Duration : Eleven months (1 March 2013 – 31 January 2014)

Specific Tasks

A. Formulation of the National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS); support the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation in the following:

1. Draft a detailed action plan for the NSPS process
2. Support the NSPS international experts during their missions in Yemen
3. Establish and facilitate the national social working group, and ensure regular documented meetings
4. Support the multi-sectoral assessment for social protection mechanism and ensure effective use of the social protection monitoring survey as a key resource document
5. Plan and facilitate advocacy and consultation workshops with key governmental and parliament groups
6. Support the drafting of the National Social Protection strategy

B. Child Friendly Budgeting; support the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation in the following:

7. Draft a detailed action plan for the child friendly budgeting process
8. Establish a child friendly budgeting technical group, led by the Ministry of Finance, and composed of Ministry of Planning and national experts from academia
9. Facilitate the process of the social budget analysis and ensure timely completion
10. Ensure that the result of the social budget analysis is used as a key resource document informing the National Social Protection Strategy
11. Plan and facilitate capacity building workshops and seminars for governmental agencies, local councils, CSOs, academia, and media on analyzing & monitoring budget allocations for children

C. Coordination with Social Welfare Fund:

12. Ensure timely coordination with Social Welfare Fund and related technical experts in charge of updating the SWF operational strategy and guidelines

D. Provide technical support to the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation in the following areas:

13. Contribute in coordinating the efforts towards achieving the Mutual Accountability Framework (MAF)
14. Support Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation in the monitoring and evaluation of the Transitional Programme for Stabilization and Development (TPSD)
15. Participate in the preparation of the Annual Economic Report and the Macroeconomic Framework
16. Work closely with the different departments of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation; and provide technical assistance as required by the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation

Expected Background and Experience

- Yemeni national with university or advanced degree in economics or social sciences
- Minimum of 10 years of experience in working on national strategies, budget analysis, and macro-economics
- Proven experience in writing analytical documents related to national strategies and budget analysis
- Ability to work in complex environment and within teams of complex priorities, and ability to work for long hours
- Ability to work effectively with government agencies
- Excellent writing and communication skills in English and Arabic

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 10 days from the date of this publication. For additional information on UNICEF, please visit our website: www.unicef.org

UNICEF, is committed to diversity and inclusion within its workforce, and encourages qualified female and male candidates, including persons living with disabilities, to apply to become a part of our organisation. UNICEF is a smoke-free environment

Only short listed candidates will be contacted.



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Vacancy Announcement for the Post of Managing Director of the Social Fund for Development

Introduction

The Social Fund for Development (SFD) was established in Yemen by law No. 10/1997, as one of the social safety network components, to alleviate the side effects resulting from the economic reform programs.

The SFD's objectives are to improve the access of the poor communities to the basic social and economic services and to create a model of an effective and efficient organization providing services, supporting local authorities, enabling target communities to participate in local development, promoting income generating activities and creating permanent and temporary work opportunities.

The Social Fund for Development is working under a Board of Directors headed by the Prime Minister, and comprising members from government, NGOs, Private, and Financial sectors.

The SFD is fully autonomous in accordance with its establishment Law and its Manual of Operations. The Managing Director leads the SFD's executive body in the Main Office and the SFD's nine branches, which cover all the governorates of the Republic.

The SFD plans to invest approximately 250 million USD annually for implementing 1500 – 2000 projects nationwide. Thousands of consultants, contractors, suppliers, and intermediary agencies participate in implementation.

Since the position of the Managing Director is vacant, its Board of Directors seeks to attract qualified and highly efficient persons to compete for occupying this position as follows:

Post Title: Managing Director
Organization: Social Fund for Development (SFD)
Location: Headquarters of the SFD, Capital City

The SFD Managing Director leads all executive operations of the SFD including planning, financial management, human resource management, and programs implementation. This includes participation in the formulation of the Annual Plans, policies and the preparation of the SFD periodical Reports. The MD, in collaboration with senior staff members, develops effective mechanisms for communication with SFD's Branch Offices, partners and beneficiaries and ensures continuous assessment of performance.

Based on the SFD establishment Law and Manual of Operations, the SFD Managing Director has full authority and responsibility to manage SFD's staff in addition to all the administrative, operational, administrative and financial activities, within SFD.

Main Tasks and Responsibilities:

- Supervising all SFD's operations to ensure the following is full maintained and accomplished:
 - Annual Work Plans are developed for SFD with indicators considering Geographical and sectoral fund allocation.
 - Branch Offices are established and are fully operational.
 - Projects are screened, appraised and selected according to SFD eligibility criteria.
 - Projects Agreements are signed with the relevant partners respecting SFD objectives.
 - Monitor the implementation of projects in accordance with the operations manual
 - An adequate internal auditing system is in place.
 - Respect of contractual principles and sound procedures.
 - An external independent Auditor with standards acceptable to the BOD and SFD's donors is in place to audit all SFD activities.
- Signing contracts of SFD personnel, assess their performance, and decide promotions or termination of contracts.
- Managing all aspects related to co-ordination with SFD partners including:
 - Negotiations of new agreements, preparation and submission of progress reports according to donors' requirements.
 - Coordination of SFD activities with relevant ministries.
 - Liaison with other governmental agencies interested to co-finance certain activities.
- Singing all Cheques and transfers issued by SFD, MD also represents SFD legally for aspects of SFD's operations on national and international levels.
- The MD can delegate any of the above responsibilities within certain limits for each task— while still having overall accountability for these tasks.

Qualifications and requirements:

The applicant should possess the following credentials:

a) Education and experience:

- University degree - Master's degree or PhD is an advantage.
- At least 7 years experience in the management of projects with multi-programs of interventions and multi-resources of funding (local and international) that apply the best practices, and have an internationally recognized level of performance;
- Proven successful record in managing developmental community-based activities for poverty alleviation;
- Sufficient knowledge/awareness on development challenges and general relevant national poverty alleviation strategies.
- Familiarity with:**
 - Result-based M&E.
 - Community participation.
 - Principles of procurement methods and procedures.

b) Managerial Competencies:

- Development-oriented thinking;
- Fact-based decision making;
- High level of adaptability;
- Ability to work under pressure;
- Strategic thinking and ability to link SFD's roles and programs with government's overall poverty reduction strategies to achieve the greatest value and sustainable impact;
- High capabilities of communication for building and maintaining partnership and collaborative relationships with ministries, stakeholders, beneficiaries and donor;
- Ability to inspire trust and initiative spirit within SFD's staff for commitment to Results and Objectives of SFD ;
- Maintaining high standards of personal integrity;
- Planning and management of human resources in order to maintain high levels of performance;
- Sufficient computer skills

c) Languages

Fluent in Arabic and English languages (Reading, Speaking and Writing)

Other Requirements:

- Holds Yemeni nationality;
- Fully devoted for SFD's business;
- Available on a full-time basis as per SFD work system;
- Able and willing to travel inside and outside the country;
- Not convicted of a crime unless already granted a restitution of integrity.

Period of assignment

Renewable annual work contract

Reporting:

The Managing Director shall report directly to the Board of Directors.

For potential applicants fulfilling the abovementioned conditions and having the desire to fill the job, please send the job application, attaching a copy of the CV on CD in both Arabic and English languages and relevant documents. Applications should be sent, in a sealed envelope to the following address:

Vice Chairman of SFD's Board of Directors and Minister of Social Affairs & Labor office, Social Welfare Fund
Address: Social Welfare Fund – Nougum - behind Sector of Curricula & Educational, Sana'a – Yemen.
Phone / Fax: 01-544013

For those interested in more inquiry call: 01-544013, 736206666, 736331110 during office hours or send an inquiry via e-mail at the following address: suaadalsalahi@hotmail.com , ahmed.team@gmail.com
For more information about the Social Fund for Development, please visit the following website: www.sfd-yemen.org

Application have to be sent starting on Tuesday, 12 of February 2013 and not later than 12 of March 2013.

إعلان عن شغل وظيفة المدير التنفيذي للصندوق الاجتماعي للتنمية

مقدمة

أنشئ الصندوق الاجتماعي للتنمية بموجب القانون رقم ١٠، لعام ١٩٩٧ كأحد مكونات شبكة الأمان الاجتماعي للتخفيف من الآثار الجانبية الناجمة عن برامج الإصلاح الاقتصادي.

تمثل أهداف الصندوق التنموية في تحسين وصول الفئات الفقيرة إلى الخدمات الاجتماعية والاقتصادية الأساسية، وتقديم نموذج المؤسسة ذات كفاءة وفعالية في تحسين أسلوب تقديم الخدمات، ودعم السلطة المحلية، وتمكين المجتمعات المستهدفة من المشاركة في تنمية مناطقها، وتشجيع الأنشطة المدرة للدخل وخلق فرص عمل ثابتة ومؤقتة.

ويعمل الصندوق تحت مجلس إدارة برئاسة رئيس مجلس الوزراء وعضوية ممثلين حكوميين وممثلين لمنظمات غير حكومية وقطاع خاص وقطاع مالي.

ويتمتع الصندوق باستقلالية كاملة وفقاً لقانون إنشائه ودليل عملياته. ويتولى المدير التنفيذي قيادة وإدارة الجهاز التنفيذي للصندوق بالمرکز الرئيسي وفرعه التسعة التي تغطي كافة محافظات الجمهورية.

ويخطط الصندوق سنوياً لتنفيذ ١٥٠٠ - ٢٠٠٠ مشروع لاستثمار حوالي ٢٥٠ مليون دولار أمريكي، ويشارك الآلاف من الاستشاريين والمقاولين والموردين والمنظمات الوسيطة في التنفيذ.

ولكون وظيفة المدير التنفيذي شاغرة، فإن مجلس إدارة الصندوق يرغب في جذب الكوادر المؤهلة ذات الكفاءة العالية للتنافس لشغل الوظيفة على النحو التالي:

اسم الوظيفة: المدير التنفيذي
المؤسسة: الصندوق الاجتماعي للتنمية
المكان: المقر الرئيسي، أمانة العاصمة

يتولى المدير التنفيذي قيادة جميع العمليات التنفيذية للصندوق بما في ذلك التخطيط والإدارة المالية وإدارة الموارد البشرية وتنفيذ البرامج والمشاركة في صياغة الخطط السنوية، والخطط التنفيذية والسياسات وإعداد التقارير الدورية. كما يقوم المدير التنفيذي بالتعاون مع كبار الموظفين في الصندوق بتطوير الآليات الفعالة للتواصل مع فروع الصندوق والشركاء والمستفيدين، كما يعمل على ضمان التقييم المستمر للأداء. وبموجب قانون إنشاء الصندوق ودليل عملياته، فإن المدير التنفيذي لديه كامل الصلاحيات والمسؤولية لإدارة الكادر الوظيفي وكذا الأنشطة الإدارية والمالية والعمليات الخاصة بالصندوق.

أهم المهام والمسؤوليات:

- الإشراف على مجمل الجوانب المتعلقة بعمليات الصندوق، وضمان تحقيق ما يلي:
 - تطوير خطط العمل السنوية للصندوق، مع مراعاة المؤشرات المتعلقة بالتوزيع الجغرافي والقطاعي للمخصصات المالية.
 - تأسيس الفروع، وتمكينها من القيام بأعمالها بصورة كاملة.
 - إقرار المشاريع وفقاً لمعايير الأهلية الخاصة بالصندوق.
 - التوقيع على اتفاقيات المشاريع مع الشركاء المعنيين لتحقيق أهداف الصندوق.
 - مراقبة تنفيذ المشاريع وفقاً لدليل العمليات.
 - وجود نظام ملائم للمراجعة الداخلية.
 - احترام المبادئ التعاقدية وسلامة إجراءاتها.
 - وجود مراجع حسابات خارجي مستقل، يكون مقبولاً لدى مجلس الإدارة والممولين، وذلك لمراجعة مجمل الأنشطة التي ينفذها الصندوق.
- توقيع عقود العاملين في الصندوق، وتقييم أدائهم، وترقيتهم أو إنهاء عقودهم.
- يقوم المدير التنفيذي بإدارة جميع الجوانب المتصلة بالتنسيق مع شركاء الصندوق، بما فيها:
 - التفاوض بشأن الاتفاقيات الجديدة وإعداد وتقديم التقارير عن التقدم المحرز في تنفيذ الأنشطة، وذلك وفقاً لمتطلبات المانحين.
 - التنسيق بين أنشطة الصندوق والوزارات المعنية المسؤولة عن القطاعات التي يتدخل فيها الصندوق
 - إقامة صلات وثيقة مع الهيئات الحكومية الأخرى المهتمة بالمشاركة مع الصندوق في تمويل أنشطة معينة.
- يوقع المدير التنفيذي على جميع الشيكات والتحويلات التي تصدر عن الصندوق. كما يقوم المدير التنفيذي أيضاً بتمثيل الصندوق قانونياً في الأمور المتعلقة بعمليات الصندوق، وذلك على المستويين الوطني والدولي.
- بإمكان المدير التنفيذي تفويض أي من الصلاحيات المذكورة آنفاً في إطار حدود معينة لكل مهمة على حدة - مع استمراره في تحمل المسؤولية عن مجمل هذه المهام.

المؤهلات والمتطلبات:

يشترط في مقدم الطلب ما يلي:

- التعليم والخبرة:**
 - مؤهل جامعي - شهادة الماجستير أو / الدكتوراه، ميزة،
 - ٧ سنوات خبرة على الأقل في إدارة برامج متنوعة المجالات، ومصادر تمويل متعددة محلية ودولية، بمؤسسة/مؤسسات تتبع أفضل الممارسات ومعترف بمستوى أدائها دولياً.
 - سجل موفق من النجاح في إدارة أنشطة تنموية للتخفيف من الفقر وبمشاركة المجتمع.
 - إلمام ومعرفة كافية بالتحديات التنموية والاستراتيجيات الوطنية العامة ذات العلاقة بالتخفيف من الفقر.
- المعرفة به:**
 - المراقبة والتقييم على أساس النتائج
 - المشاركة المجتمعية.
 - طرق وإجراءات التعاقدات/المشتريات.

ب) القدرات والمهارات

- التوجه التنموي في التفكير
- القدرة على اتخاذ القرار المبني على الحقائق
- القدرة على التكيف مع بيئة عمل
- العمل تحت الضغط
- التوجه والرؤية الاستراتيجية والقدرة على ربط دور وبرامج الصندوق بالاستراتيجيات الوطنية العامة لمكافحة الفقر وبرامجها بما يحقق أثر أدام وأعظم.
- قدرات تواصل عالية لبناء شراكة وعلاقات تعاونية مع الوزارات والجهات المعنية والمستفيدين والممولين.
- القدرة على بث روح الثقة والمبادرة والالتزام بالنتائج في إطار رؤية ورسالة الصندوق لدى العاملين فيه.
- يكون على مستوى عال من النزاهة الشخصية.
- التخطيط للموارد البشرية وإدارتها من أجل الحفاظ على مستويات عالية من الأداء المتميز.
- مهارة كافية في القدرة على استخدام تقنية المعلومات.

ج) اللغات

إجادة اللغة العربية واللغة الانجليزية (قراءة، وتحدثاً وكتابة)

د) متطلبات أخرى:

- أن يكون يمني الجنسية، ولانقاً صحيحاً
- التفرغ التام لعمل الصندوق
- متواجد للعمل على أساس دوام كامل بحسب نظام الصندوق الاجتماعي للتنمية
- القدرة على السفر داخلياً وخارجياً بحسب متطلبات العمل
- ألا يكون قد صدر ضده أي حكم قضائي بات في أي جريمة يعاقب عليها القانون ما لم يكن قد رُد إليه اعتباره

مدة التعيين:

عقد عمل يتجدد سنوياً وفقاً لللائحة عمل الصندوق

التقارير:

يقدم المدير التنفيذي تقاريره مباشرة إلى مجلس الإدارة.

فعل من تتوفر فيه الشروط ولديه الرغبة في شغل الوظيفة، إرسال طلب شغل الوظيفة مرفقاً به نسخة من السيرة الذاتية باللغتين العربية والانجليزية على قرص مرن CD مدعمة بالوثائق المهمة، وذلك في ظرف مغلق إلى العنوان التالي:

مكتب نائب رئيس مجلس الإدارة وزير الشؤون الاجتماعية والعمل بصندوق الرعاية الاجتماعية
العنوان: صندوق الرعاية الاجتماعية - نغم - خلف قطاع المناهج والتوجيه التربوي - صنعاء - اليمن
تلفون + فاكس: ٥٤٤٠١٣ - ٠١

للمرغبيين بمزيد من الاستفسار الاتصال على الأرقام التالية: ٥٤٤٠١٣ - ٧٣٦٢٠٦٦٦٠٠١ - ٧٣٦٣١١١٠ خلال ساعات الدوام وإرسال الاستفسار بالبريد الإلكتروني على العنوان التالي: suaadalsalahi@hotmail.com , ahmed.team@gmail.com

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وأخر موعد لاستلامها الثلاثاء الموافق ١٢ مارس ٢٠١٣

Sabafon Hands Over the Winners of its Jackpots for 'Scratchful of Surprises' Offer

Sabafon Telecom Company handed over its first Surprise Card awards last Tuesday in a festive ceremony in the company's headquarter in Sana'a. This Offer Scheme was announced early 2013 and was dedicated to all the post and prepaid subscribers with the exception of groups system accounts.

The grand prize, a Porsche and a number of other valuable financial prizes were awarded in the presence of Senior Strategy and Business Development Manager in the Marketing Department Mohammed Al-Shami.

Mr. Abdulmoiz Dabwan Member of Parliament of the Shara'ab District who belongs to the same district of the grand prize winner, Mr. Muta'a Khaled Al-Hadad, was also present in the award ceremony along with a number of Sabafon executives and members of the media. Sabafon represented by Al-Shami congratulated Al-Hadad for his new car and all other winners.



Grand prize winner (Porsche Car) Muta'a Khaled Al-Hadad

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Coffee Break

Sudoku Easy Intermediate Difficult

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

Chess

White plays and wins in the 2nd move

Solutions

IMPORTANT Numbers

Electricity problems 177, Emergency Police 199, Fire Brigade 191, Water Problems 171, Telephone enquires 118, Accident (Traffic) 194, Foreign Affairs, 2025447, Interior Affairs 2527017, Immigration 2507613, Inter-City Bus Co. 262111/3, Ministry of Communication 325110/1/2/3, Radio Station 282061, Tourism 254032, TV Station 332001/2, Red Crescent 203131/3, Tel-Yemen 7522202, Y.net 752227

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Female students' housing at Sana'a University, an ongoing agony increasingly unfit to live in

Motaseem Abdulsalam

Sana'a University campus houses hundreds of female students who come from different governorates around Yemen and several foreign countries. Although the Kuwaiti government provided the accommodations for females, since the 1990's the property has been largely uncared for, causing its residents to complain about its crumbling infrastructure.

The number of female students housed in on-campus accommodations is estimated to be around 600 and over the years they say they have dealt with progressively unacceptable conditions.

They say water is often cut-off without notice due to an empty campus reservoir, and they suffer

electricity outages. Overcrowding due to housing more than two students in one room is also a major issue.

Naseem Jamal, a female student who lives in the accommodation, said the real problem is the deliberate absence of any form of administration and the lack of concern from the student affairs department at the university presidency.

"With the latest water outage lasting for about a week, we asked the housing manager to address the issue, but she declined, urging us to go to the university presidency instead. We actually went there and met with the vice university's rector for students' affairs who was very cooperative," she said.

Amal Ali, another student in the accommodation said the prob-

lems faced by students, negatively impact all of them. Most miss their lectures through spending their time trying to deal with the administration and bringing water from outside. She added that the accommodation is overcrowded, however new students continue to be admitted, further exasperating the problem.

Over the last five years, female students say they have staged many protests in an effort to tackle the lack of basic services in their accommodation. They have also asked for a 50 percent reduction in their accommodation fees, which currently stands at 10,000 YR. They also want a rule that states no more than two people can be housed in a single room.

Despite a number of complaints issued to the university presidency, the students said they have

seen no changes.

Mohammed Al-Zalab, the general manager of students' accommodation at Sana'a University said he had no clue about the level of problems faced by female students. He added that there have been several meetings between the accommodation administration and the university presidency that aimed to issue decrees to tackle existing problems, the most important of which, is to assign a suite for each major and to decrease overcrowding.

"I've tried to solve some current problems on my own without being referred to the University presidency, such as tackling the water problem by purchasing materials at my own expense, costing 70,000 YR" he explained. Al-Zalab also confirmed that Abdalqader Hilal, Sana'a's mayor,

paid a visit to the housing accommodations and subsequently made a request for power generators and materials to maintain the building itself.

The housing supervisor, Mona Mohammed, said there continues to be administrative problems like the huge number of students who live in the accommodation, and the surge of new students every year, in addition to the partisan culture spread by the existing manager. She added that the most prominent problem faced, are the lack of annual maintenance for toilets and bathrooms, power outages, water shortage and the outdated electricity generator. She confirmed that the solution, from her point of view, is to change the present administration, which has failed to solve the problems faced by students.



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