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- أعد تعبئة كرت واحد (هنة 80 وحدة - إكسترا) خلال الشهر للدخول في سحبيات على 10 جوائز مالية قيمة كل جائزة 50,000 ريال شهريا.
- أعد تعبئة كرتين (هنة 80 وحدة - إكسترا) خلال الشهر للدخول في سحبيات على 3 جوائز مالية قيمة كل جائزة 500,000 ريال شهريا.
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- يشترط صحة البيانات لجميع الفائزين ومطابقتها مع النظام الآلي ويحق للشركة إلغاء أي جائزة ما لم يكن الفانز بالجائزة يحمل أوراقا قانونية تثبت شخصيته وملكيته للخط.
- يحق للشركة إعلان ونشر أسماء الفائزين في الصحف ووسائل الإعلام بما فيها الرسائل القصيرة المرسلة من الشركة.
- تحدد الشركة فترة استلام الجائزة وذلك من تاريخ نشر أسماء الفائزين في الصحف، ويحق للشركة عمل وإجراء سحب أخيرة نفس الشهر إذا لم يتم الاستلام والتسليم، ويتم الإعلان عن الفائزين حينها وتطبيق الإجراءات السابقة.
- إذا لم يتم استلام أو تسليم الجائزة لأي سبب من الأسباب تلغى الجائزة على الفائز الذي لم يستوف الشروط أو لم يحضر لاستلامها، ويعاد السحب عليها مرة أخرى في موعد تحدده الشركة.
- تحتفظ الشركة بكافة حقوقها في التعديل أو الإضافة أو الإلغاء بحسب مقتضيات الحاجة وما تراه مناسبا...





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Hard at work: Nine-year-old Anwar Obad spends his summers working in Sana'a, lugging fruits and vegetables between vendors. All of the money he earns he sends to his family in Al-Mahweet. The number of child workers in Yemen has more than doubled since 2001. (Report on Page 5)

Airstrike in Abyan

Alleged Al-Qaeda affiliates killed in attack
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Shield Paints
توزيع فليس له مثيل

Protests in support of Morsi

Hundreds took to the streets in solidarity with ousted Egyptian president
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The Poet's Corner

Confronting Islamophobia in London
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Nation adopts new plan to deal with IDPs



Thirteen of Yemen's 21 governorates have had conflicts over the past decade that have left hundreds of thousands of Yemenis displaced.

Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, July 28 – Yemen's governmental body tasked with managing the country's Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) population announced on Saturday the approval of a national policy for addressing issues related to internal displacement.

The Displaced Executive Unit said the policy aims to return home the over half a million Yemenis who have been displaced over the past years due to natural disasters as well as wars and conflicts between the state and non-governmental actors like Al-Qaeda and the Houthis in the North.

The head of the executive unit, Ahmed Al-Kahlani, said that in the past the work of his department has been quite difficult but under the new plan which partners Yemen's government with

international aid organizations, he believes their goal of providing all IDPs with access to water, food and housing will be realized.

The policy also calls for the formation of a Supreme Committee headed by the Cabinet that will partner with the Displaced Executive Unit, which Al-Kahlani says will hopefully keep the government accountable.

Over the past decade, out of 21 governorates, 13 have been affected by conflicts that have resulted in the displacement of over half a million people.

A representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Yemen, Naveed Hasn, praised Yemen's response to many of its displacement issues with limited resources.

"The international community should step up its support for Yemen and [help] find solutions for

the problems of the displaced," Hasn said.

The UNHCR works in cooperation with the Yemeni government and other organizations in the humanitarian field to provide protection and help for IDPs and refugees.

There are nine international organizations currently dealing with refugee and displacement issues, according to Dr. Ahmed Al-Jawi, the general manager of organizations at the Ministry of Cooperation and International Planning.

The national policy for addressing the issues of the displacement was prepared by a joint committee that included representatives from the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the Ministry of Cooperation and International Planning and the Displaced Executive Unit in cooperation with the UNHCR.

Drone raid targets convoy of cars, unconfirmed number of deaths

This is the second aerial attack in the area in less than a week

Nasser Al-Sakkaf and Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

ABYAN, July 28 — There are conflicting reports about the number of people who were killed late Saturday night in an alleged drone strike in the Haiqa area of the Al-Mahfad district in Abyan. Anywhere from four to nine alleged Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) militants were killed in the raid.

Shaker Al-Ghadeer, an officer with the 111 Brigade in Abyan, said the strike targeted four cars transporting believed Al-Qaeda affiliates in the Ahwr district.

Others were also injured in the attack, but there has been no official announcement yet, Al-Ghadeer said.

For over a year communication networks in the Al-Mahfad have been limited in the area due to damage to infrastructure, making information coming in and out of the area—especially from citizens—difficult to obtain.

No casualties were reported from a drone strike that took place in Haiqa on Thursday, Mutahar Al-Kuini, the deputy governor of Abyan, said.

"This raid comes ten days after the arrest of 13 Al-Qaeda affiliates in the Jaar district of Abyan who came from Al-Mahfad district," Al-Kuini said.

The deputy governor described the ongoing instability in Abyan due to terror-linked operations.

"Al-Qaeda is still present in the

governorate," he said.

Members of AQAP are thought to be behind the Friday assassination of Sheikh Yaslm Al-Anburi, the former director of Al-Mahfad district of Abyan.

Al-Kuini said Al-Anburi was known for his support of Popular Committees. Popular Committees are community-built groups of militiamen who have been at the forefront of the struggle against AQAP, particularly following Yemen's 2011 uprising when AQAP was able to gain a stronghold in southern Yemen due to a security vacuum.

AQAP affiliates were concentrated in the Zinjibar district in 2011 but security forces and Popular Committees were able to regain control in June 2012. Affiliates spread to other districts in Abyan after being driven out of Zinjibar.

Youth call on Hadi to prosecute tribesmen behind killing of Southern youth during wedding procession

Samar Al-Ariqi

SANA'A, July 28 — Hundreds of demonstrators marched in the capital city on Friday, calling on President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi to bring those responsible for the deaths of Khalid Al-Khateeb and Ja'far Aman to trial.

The demonstrators marched to the president's house on Al-Siteen Street.

The two young men were killed

in May when they tried to bypass a wedding procession on Al-Khamseen Street. The sheikh's tribesmen shot the two youth dead and have yet to be prosecuted.

The armed tribesmen belonged to the tribe of Ali Abdu Rabu Al-Awadhi, a prominent tribal sheikh, leading member of the Islah Party and member of the National Dialogue Conference (NDC).

The demonstrators protested and chanted slogans against the Inter-

ior Ministry, accusing it of shielding the perpetrators from prosecution.

Demonstrators told the Yemen Times that they will not accept negotiations around the issue and that only a solution based on the law and its rulings will be accepted.

NDC members have also protested the killings. Some NDC representatives have demanded the removal of Al-Awadhi from the conference.

Apology to the South and Sa'ada drafted

Government to apologize for 1994 Civil War with the South, six wars fought in Sa'ada

Mohammed Al-Hassani

SANA'A, July 27 — The Ministerial Committee assigned to implement the 31 points says it has finished the final draft of the apology to the south and Sa'ada. The 31 points were created to solve the Southern and Sa'ada issues.

The committee held a series of meetings headed by the foreign affairs minister on Friday to craft the apology, according to a press release by state minister and committee member Ahmed Sharf Al-Deen. The draft has been submitted to the Cabinet and will then be referred to the president, Al-Deen said.

The apology will be issued by the present government on its behalf and the behalf of all former governments, he said. The government will apologize for every war that has been fought against the South and Sa'ada.

Southern Movement leader Dr. Ahmed Al-Sulaimani told the Yemen Times in a statement that the South deserves an apology from individuals as well as government bodies.

"It's not only the president and the government who should apologize, but every politician and military figure who participated in the unjust war against the south," Al-Sulaimani said. "The apology is a moral obligation, not a way to make up to the people of the South for what happened."

The leaders of the Southern Movement will meet and adopt a

position on the apology and the implementation of the 31 points, according to Al-Sulaimani.

Al-Sulaimani threatened to escalate the conflict between the north and the South if the apology for the 1994 Civil War does not meet expectations. He will also call on the U.N. Security Council to prosecute those responsible for the war if he is not pleased with the apology, Al-Sulaimani said.

Houthi National Dialogue Conference (NDC) spokesperson Ali Al-Bukhaiti told the Yemen Times that the Houthis are ready to accept an apology for the wars fought against Sa'ada, but explained that they also expected an apology from non-governmental groups that participated in the wars, such as political parties. Those who issued religious edicts against the Houthis should apologize as well, Al-Bukhaiti said.

The apology to the South is expected to concede that the 1994 war, launched by former President Ali Abdullah Saleh, was an "unjust war." Consequently, the government is obligated to resolve issues stemming from the war, including the confiscation of land and the firing of Southerners from government and military positions.

The apology to Sa'ada will concede that the six wars launched against the governorate were unjustified. The apology will also outline actions to remedy the damages of the wars that were launched by the former regime from 2004 until 2009.

President Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi has ordered the reconciliation government to find financing for the implementation of the 31 points, as outlined by item 27 of the Gulf Initiative's Implementation Mechanism.

IN BRIEF

Sheikh Yaslm Al-Anburi, the former director of Al-Mahfad district and a colonel with the national Political Security Bureau, was assassinated on Friday by unidentified gunmen, according to a security official. Al-Anburi is believed to have been on his way to pray at his local mosque when the attack happened. The security source in Aden, who spoke to the Yemen Times on the condition of anonymity, said Al-Anburi was shot in the head and stomach in front of the mosque's door. Al-Anburi died on the way to the hospital. Investigations are underway, the source said, but security forces are alleging Ansar Al-Sharia, a militant group with possible ties to Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, is behind the attack.

Yemen's Geological Survey Authority recently announced the discovery of 27 new sites for gold excavation in six Yemeni governorates. The sites are found in the Hajja, Hadramout, Sa'ada, Al-Jawf, Abyan and Sana'a governorates. The authority is optimistic about investment at the sites.

By Ryam Al-Qadi

Protestors condemn deaths in Egypt



Yemenis condemn massacre of Morsi supporters and protest against Morsi's ousting.

Young Yemenis say they are marching in solidarity with Egypt's mass protests

Story and photo by Ali Ibrahim Al-Moshki

SANA'A, July 28 — A group of youth who identified with Yemen's 2011 popular uprising took to streets of the capital city on Sunday, in what they call a demonstration of solidarity with the deposed Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood aligned President, Mohammed Morsi. At the beginning of the month, the Egyptian army removed Morsi from office.

"Yemeni revolutionary powers refuse [to accept the legitimacy of] the military coup against democratic authenticity in Egypt. [We also] condemn the massacre committed against the disarmed protestors," said the Yemeni march's organizer Khalid Al-Anisi, referring to the rising death toll of protestors in Cairo over the past two days. Protesters say they were fired on by security forces but Egypt's Interior Ministry said its troops had only fired tear gas.

Unlike marches that took place last week in Sana'a, Al-Anisi said Sunday's demonstrators were not politically attached to any party, simply calling it a popular revolutionary march.

"We condemn what the Egyptian army is doing under the pre-

text that it has mandate from the people," said Ahmed Abdu Al-Moghni, a participant in the demonstration.

He promised to continue participating in protests until "constitutional legitimacy is restored and bloodshed is stopped in Egypt."

Egypt's current happenings have stirred a reaction in the country as Yemen's own Islah Party is considered to be closely aligned ideologically with the Muslim Brotherhood.

At the end of June, Abdul Fatah Al-Sisi, Egypt's defense minister, announced the overthrow of Morsi in what has been labeled a military coup. Protests in Egypt's streets both in favor and against the ousted president have been taking place ever since.

Quoted



"I long for the bread and coffee my mom makes in the morning."

— **Anwar Obad**, nine-year-old from Al-Mahweet who spends his summers living in Sana'a, carrying vegetables in a wheelbarrow.

"It's time to quit."

— Singer and composer **Ayoob Tarish**, on his decision to stop performing music.

"We reiterate our calls on the Yemeni and U.S. governments to reveal the truth about the actions taken against this investigative journalist."

— Middle East and North Africa director at Amnesty International **Philip Luther**, commenting on last week's release of **Abdulelah Haider Shaye**.

NDC seeks reconciliation, justice for Southern Issue

4 political parties presented their visions for resolving the decades-old regional conflict

Mohammed Al-Hassani

SANA'A, July 28 — Political parties participating in the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) presented on Saturday their visions for resolving the Southern Issue. Previous sessions had been spent discussing the roots of the conflict.

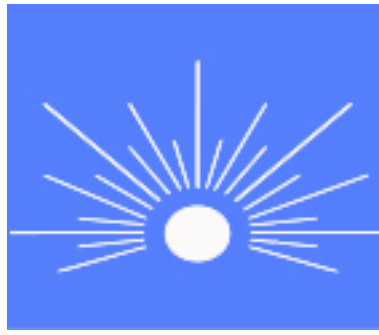
Southern Movement representatives to the conference demanded self-determination and the conditions and freedoms southerners enjoyed prior to unity in 1990.

"Southerners have the right to freedom, security, independence, stability and all political rights within the state they select to be part of," the Southern Movement stated.

The Southern Movement presented a roadmap to regain independence.

"The map aims to set Southerners on the path of regaining their state in three years and constructing their state under regional and international supervision and co-existing peacefully with their brothers in the north," said one Southern Movement representative.

Islah Party's vision for resolving the issue is centered around a federal state that consists of several regions sharing power and wealth.



Islah, the GPC, the Socialist Party and the Southern Movement each put forward a list of suggestions at the national conference.

Islah said that the regions can focus on their populations, based on specialized plans for their geography, lands and waters. The arrangement would be based on the constitution and would be a partnership in governance.

"The new federal shape of the state guarantees the sharing of power and authority," according to Islah.

Former President Ali Abdullah Saleh's party, the General People's

Congress (GPC), presently a similar vision to Islah's. The GPC suggested a federal state composed of several regions, governorates and districts. Each region, governorate or district would be based on local elections and run by elected representatives.

The GPC said the federal government would continue to own resources.

"Sovereign and natural resources, including oil, gas and other minerals are owned by the state and

the government is responsible for extracting, supervising and redistributing those resources according to the need of each region based on law and the constitution."

The former ruling party of the south, the Socialist Party, emphasized the need to establish state services on-par with those in the north prior to becoming a federal state.

The Socialist Party has called for a second transitional period of three years, for the south to catch

up to the north in terms of state spending and services.

They also suggested the establishment of a transitional government consisting of equal numbers of Southern and northerners, including ministerial positions.

Nearly all political components participating in the National Dialogue Conference agreed that the roots of the Southern Issue lay in the wrong-doing of the former regime of Ali Abdullah Saleh and his allies following the 1994 war.

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Out of work in Yemen

Sara Al-Zawqari

We wake up every morning with many problems floating on the surface. We seek to remove them without looking for the source of these problems. There are many things that we complain about in the society—robberies, harassments, abuse, dishonesty, bribes, I could go on. But these are symptoms of larger diseases. One of the big ones? Unemployment.

Everywhere you turn, you find young men and women, qualified youth — full of enthusiasm — just sitting on the curb. They're out of work.

Unemployment and joblessness is on the rise and it doesn't make sense. With the amount of resources in the country, there shouldn't be a single person sitting without a job. You know that we're in a dangerous place when people have so much time on their hands, so much time to waste with nothing to do.

The most important thing to remember when you're in that place—and we've all been there—is to fill your time with something useful. Wasted time slowly kills brain cells. Complaining has become a norm, you hear people complaining about the job market, and when you ask them about their CV, it turns out that they don't even have one.

You find others who are frustrated by not finding jobs—but



it turns out that for the past 6 months they've applied to only five companies! In order to get a job, you might have to apply to 50 companies and maybe three will call you back. You have to take a chance.

Make a list of all the places you

want to work in, and make the list big. Put a large target—between 100 and 300 companies—and tick all those which you applied to. If you really want to work, deal with yourself as if you're already an employee. Wake up early in the morning and start your job

by looking for jobs. This will help you get into the routine of working and will help you reach your goal faster. Print out CVs, go to online job portals, talk to people and let everyone in your circle know that you are seriously job hunting.

Try to use this time to take

companies.

Sometimes it doesn't feel fair. For those with Vitamin "w"—wasta, or social connections, they waltz through the office. Do you know how to staple papers? That's all you need to become our new manager.

Wasta causes so much frustration, and many take it as an excuse to not work hard. They say if you don't have wasta, stay at home. It's true with wasta you can almost get anything in the country.

Whenever officials are appointed they always talk about the high unemployment rate. They say that they have a long term plan that will solve the problem. We come out with promises that float in the air.

Many out-of-work individuals have opened up their own small business, in order to become their own bosses. This is a great way to fight the high unemployment rate, but unfortunately the procedures keep getting more and more complicated. What he spends on bribes will exceed the amount of money he needs to open up the business. By the time he gets his papers, approvals, and taxes sorted out, he'll go back to square one.

I have to admit, the government does employ graduates. But the amount they employ is considered very little compared to the high unemployment rate. In addition, getting a job in the government can take years. By the time they get the job, they'll have forgotten everything they learned in school.

Still, we can't lose heart. Everyone falls on tough times, times where they barely have enough to go through the day. In may sound like a truism, but it still rings true: Where there is a will, there is a way.

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Offer some oxen

How tribal mediation works



Story by Rammah Al-Jubari

In May, in Hajja governorate, a local tribal sheikh, a social leader in Yemen, used his jambia, a traditional Yemeni dagger, to threaten an employee at the government-owned Electricity Corporation over an alleged dispute. As a result, employees shut off electricity in the governorate for almost a week. The employees turned the electricity back on when the sheikh placed an oxen in front of the corporation. The animal, which was to be slaughtered, served as an apology and the blackouts came to an end.

This serves as an example of Yemen's entrenched tribal systems that provide a framework for conflict resolution outside the central state. Although Yemen operates government courts and has laws aimed at ensuring societal order, due to what many academic studies call a long history of tribal governance and arguably a weak central power, many of the country's roughly 24 million inhabitants put their faith in a tribal justice systems when it comes to resolving disputes – some as minor as a verbal insults and some as sizeable as murder.

According to a Yemen Polling Center study conducted at the end of 2012, 90 percent of tribal conflicts in Yemen are successfully solved by way of tribal arbitration.

While to the majority of Yemenis who identify with certain tribal alli-

ances find the process of tribal mediation routine and expected, to an outsider the practice can be quite complex and misunderstood.

For some, tribal mediation is just easier and less time consuming than trying to elicit the help of often corrupt authorities explains Dr. Fuad Al-Salahi, sociology professor at Sana'a University. Al-Salahi points out that legal court proceedings can also be time consuming and bureaucratic. With chances of justice elusive at the hands of the state and in an attempt to prevent revenge killings that could spiral into longer feuds between tribes, sheikhs—who are at the top of the tribal hierarchy—are called into negotiate terms of a truce and justice.

Sheikhs can often gain more prestige based on their ability to arbitrate without state authorities.

In the case of murder between tribes, typically negotiations begin right away. The tribe whose member committed the act of violence sends representatives to the deceased's tribe to set up a time and place for mediations to begin—it's usually a place located between the two tribes.

Tribes can refuse to meet with one another—in this case, sheikhs say it sends a clear message that tribal arbitration will fail and a tribe has taken it upon themselves to seek revenge and potentially avenge the murder with another death.

From here customs of tradition shape proceedings. The culpable arrives at negotiations with weapons and oxen. As a sign of respect and goodwill, the defending party lays

down their weapons in submission to the outcome of the adjudication. A chant, known as a zamel, is recited. This poetic offering serves an apology for the wrongdoing, and is very vital to proceedings said Sheikh Basha Al-Atia, a prominent sheikh in the Al-Jawf tribe, who live north of Sana'a.

"The murderer's tribe chant zamel to request the other party's judgment and the latter reply with a similar zamel," Al-Atia said.

From here a group of sheikhs, usually it's more than one in the case of murder, can announce a number of verdicts including an admission of forgiveness, mandatory compensation to the victim's family, known as blood money or a smaller less common gesture like the slaughtering of an oxen.

Al-Atia says oxen are typically offered to be slaughtered but rarely does a party accept the proposal in the case of murders.

In terms of blood money, different tribes have different requirements. Tribes in Al-Jawf governorate typically demand YR5 million, about \$25,000 when one of their tribe members are murdered. Al-Atia says tribes in Marib have asked for as much as YR44 million, \$205,000.

If the victims' family accepts the sheikhs' ruling, the agreement is

quickly implemented, as a delay would be considered shameful, Al-Atia said.

However, a tribe has the right to reject the ruling of a sheikh in tribal murder arbitration. For example, in May in Aden, one of the guards of a tribal sheikh shot two young men from a local tribe. The guard's tribe sent an offering of weapons to the families of the victims, identified as Hassan Aman and Khalid Khateeb as an admission of guilt.

But, the victims' family refused the offering and now has their case in Yemen's court system.

In other disagreements—over land or access to water—arbitration is also judged by a sheikh. Both parties enter mediation by presenting an item of value, usually a weapon. This serves as a promise to adhere to the sheikh's ruling. At the end of proceedings the valuables are returned.

In these cases, tribes allow eye witnesses to speak, Al-Atia said. Without referring to the state's laws or Constitution, the only entity the Sheikh is expected to act in accordance with is Islamic Sharia, the moral code and religious law that guides the religion. A judgment in these cases are resolute and both parties must abide by the ruling.

Tribal arbitration is also used to resolve disputes in state institutions, like the case of the Electricity Corporation in Hajja.

Most recently this happened in

mid-June when several tribesmen went to the Omar Ibn Al-Khatib School in Taiz and slaughtered two oxen in the school's yard as an apology for an attack a sheikh had made on one of the teachers of the school. The teacher accepted, and the incident never accelerated.

One year ago, gunmen attacked the Hajja Security Chief's office over a political dispute.

Later, the gunmen slaughtered an ox in front of the security chief's house. The Interior Ministry accepted the offering and dropped the case.

Despite tribal mediation's demonstrated successes, many in society see its use as direct threat on a nation that is trying to build a central state.

"Tribal arbitration is a shortcut to manipulate [government] law," said Abdull Bin Amir, a participant and leader in Yemen's popular uprising in 2011.

Amir says part of what he was fighting for when he took to the streets to demand a change in Ali Abdullah Saleh's 33-year rule was to curb the reach of tribalism in Yemen and institute a civil state where the government had control of the judi-

ciary. He doesn't think that will ever be achieved.

Some believe as long as Yemenis turn to their local unofficial leaders for major arbitration, all state institutions and ministries will be undermined.

Al-Salahi cites the example of the Hajja's security chief's acceptance of the slaughtered ox as an example.

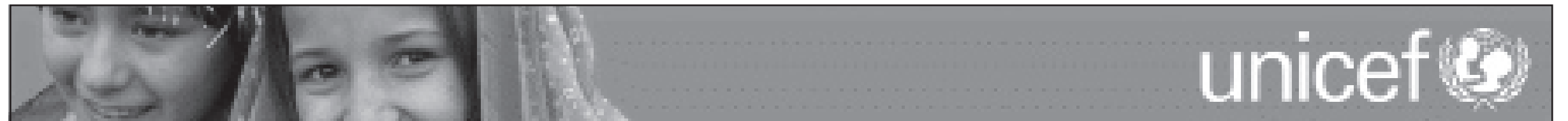
"The weakness of the state is reflected in the Interior Ministry's acceptance of this," Al-Salahi said.

However, many are of the mind-set that the role of tribes in over-rhyped in Yemen.

"Yemen is viewed as highly tribal, which is actually a misrepresentation. I define

tribal as being those whose primary identification is tribal. And that applies to about 20 per cent of the population. The other 80 per cent are either urban or peasants, and they are non-tribal," Yemeni political analyst Abdul Ghani Al-Iryani is quoted as saying in a paper published by Charles Schmitz on the Combating Terrorism Center's website, an institution at West Point (the U.S.'s military academy) that conducts research.

"So the over-exaggeration of the tribal nature of Yemen is misplaced. I do not think Yemen is as tribal as foreign observers sometimes suggest," Al-Iryani says.



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Consultancy/Retainership Duration: **Long Term Agreement**
Duty Station: **Sana'a**

PURPOSE:

The main role of the Staff Counselor will be to build a sustainable stress management system in UNICEF Offices operating in the country and to improve critical incident stress management preparedness of the UN security system in case of emergencies.

MAIN DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

- Under the administrative supervision of the Human Resources Specialist, to implement a wide range of stress management activities, including the UNDSS CISMU standard operational procedure on critical incident stress;
- To develop and implement a stress management plan for UNICEF Offices in the country;
- To perform an ongoing assessment and monitor the determinants of stress in UNICEF Offices, as well as stress levels among the staff;
- To provide individual and group counseling sessions to the staff;
- To organize and conduct training sessions on stress and stress related issues for UNICEF staff;
- In order to create the Critical Incident Stress Intervention Cell, to organize and conduct peer helper training workshops for a selected group of UNICEF staff jointly with the UNDSS CISMU and to follow up on their activities;
- To promote, plan and implement welfare activities for UNICEF staff in the country;
- To identify, address and follow up on critical incident stress cases among the UNICEF staff in the country;
- To travel regularly to the UNICEF Offices/Sub-Offices in the country in order to implement preventative and mitigating stress management activities;
- To conduct missions to other countries in the Region in case of need;
- To liaise with local experts and institutions in the country for referral, as well as with UNICEF line managers, medical doctors, and local physicians in order to build a network of professionals ready to support and intervene in case of need;
- To advise the UNICEF Management on stress mitigating strategies, decisions and activities;

- To provide monthly reports to the Human Resources Specialist with a copy to the UNICEF Staff Counselor on all activities.

COMPETENCIES:

- Professionalism** – Broad knowledge of all facets of the field of counseling and the ability to provide a confidential environment in which others can talk and act without fear or repercussions within a climate of established trust; Ability to effectively manage crisis situations which involve diverse actors and stakeholders. Coordinate and consult with other relevant specialist services in the Organization as per its cross-cutting functional scope which includes staff administration, Human Resources policy as well as Medical Services in respect of emergencies, support and related administrative functions; shows persistence when faced with difficult problems or challenges; remains calm in stressful situations.
- Communication** – Speaks and writes clearly and effectively; listens to others, correctly interprets messages from others and responds appropriately; asks questions to clarify, and exhibits interest in having two-way communication; tailors language, tone, style and format to match audience; demonstrates openness in sharing information and keeping people informed.
- Teamwork** – Works collaboratively with colleagues to achieve organizational goals; solicits input by genuinely valuing others' ideas and expertise; is willing to learn from others; places team agenda before personal agenda; supports and acts in accordance with final group decision, even when such decisions may not entirely reflect own position; shares credit for team accomplishments and accepts joint responsibility for team shortcomings.
- Client Orientation** – Considers all those to whom services are provided to be "clients" and seeks to see things from clients' point of view; establishes and maintains productive partnerships with clients by gaining their trust and respect; identifies clients' needs and matches them to appropriate solutions; monitors ongoing developments inside and outside the clients' environment to keep informed and anticipate problems; keeps clients informed of progress or setbacks in projects; meets timeline for delivery of products or services to client.
- Planning & Organizing** – Develops clear goals that are consistent with agreed strategies; identifies priority activities and assignments; adjusts priorities as required; allocates appropriate amount of time and resources for completing work; foresees risks and allows for contingencies when planning; monitors and adjusts plans and actions as necessary; uses time

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Experience: A minimum of 8 years of progressively responsible professional experience is required, of which 5 years at the international level. Experience in Employees Assistance Programme or Organizational Intervention would be an asset. Prior experience in a UN peace operation is an advantage.

Language: Fluency in spoken and written English and Arabic

FEES/CHARGES

Please indicated the fees/charges for your services in your application/ expression of interest.

CONDITION

The consultant will be hired on an 'as-required'/retainership basis under the terms of a Long-Term Agreement (LTA) in the form of a Consultant Contract or Individual contractor to be signed between UNICEF and the consultant. This LTA has no monetary value in its own right, and does not commit UNICEF to provide any work to the consultant following its signing. Any fees for work undertaken will be based upon those submitted in the official bid/expression of interest made by the contractor at the start of the selection process.

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Resources few for autistic children

Yemeni law fails to guarantee rights of persons with disabilities

Najla'a Hassan

Before Ahmed had reached his third birthday, his family knew that there was something unique about their child. They were confused by his continuous crying, his isolation from other children and his alarm at loud sounds. Their child has autism, and Ahmed's family is now learning how to help him integrate and function in society, but in Yemen, there are no laws requiring treatment or outlining the rights of persons with disabilities. Instead, the burden is placed on organizations to help provide these much-needed resources.

Autism is a neural development disorder characterized by impaired social interactions and communication and restricted, repetitive, and stereotyped patterns of behavior, according to the American organization, the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NIH).

Autism varies in severity and symptoms, according to the NIH, and in children who are mildly affected, the symptoms may go unrecognized. The NIH lists several very early indicators of autism, including: no babbling or pointing by age one; no single words by 16 months or two-word phrases by age two, no response to a child's name; a loss of language or social skills; poor eye contact; excessive lining up of toys or objects and no smiling or social responsiveness.

Ahmed and his family were able to seek help at the Yemen Center for Autism in the capital, Sana'a. Ahmed received care and treatment, and his parents were trained on how to deal with autism. Ahmed's family found the center accessible, though it only accommodates 55 children.

Despite 150,000 Yemenis with disabilities, according to 2011 government statistics, people with disabilities aren't guaranteed access to health provisions and specialized

education according to Yemeni law. Though Yemen is a signatory of the U.N. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, these rights have not been secured for Yemenis with disabilities in national legislation.

Khalid Al-Mawiri is the executive manager of the Alwa Bar Organization, a professional body of Yemeni lawyers. Al-Mawiri said there are no laws protecting persons with disabilities in Yemen and no health legislation relating to their care. All that is available, Al-Mawiri said, is a guarantee from the state securing health care as a right for all citizens. The text of this provision is vague, said Al-Mawiri.

"Nothing in Yemeni law specifically mentions the needs of people with disabilities. There is no legislation that bans, obligates or determines any particular care for them," he said.

After Ahmed began to speak a few words, his father attempted to register at him at a school—public and private. There was one large obstacle in his way: specialized education was not guaranteed.

Yemen Autism Center specialist Khadeeja Al-Lisani told the Yemen Times that the lack of special educational care for persons with disabilities hinders children's learning opportunities and deprives them of the opportunity to fully integrate with other children and society.

"Early discovery, intervention and treatment services are still weak," she said.

The family of an autistic child faces special challenges, Al-Lisani said. There is a lot of pressure on the family as a result of the condition.

"The rest of our children feel Ahmed is our main concern. They feel that we neglect them. We realized this when they began acting out, and we're addressing the matter," Ahmed's mother said.

The center wants to help bring more children to school and to provide them with specialized educa-

tion. In order to do so, it needs to raise awareness of available programs and to raise resources to support these programs.

"Providing these opportunities depends on the financial support of international organizations," Al-Mawiri said.

Al-Mawiri said that though Yemeni law neglects the needs of persons with disabilities, it does severely punish anyone who commits violence against the disabled, especially children.

Yemen signed 54 international human rights conventions from 2007 until 2010, which allow citizens to appeal to the courts for their rights based on international agreements.

"Yemen's approval of these conventions obligates it to be committed to them. However, this requires a judiciary that is aware of these conventions," Al-Mawiri said.

Ahmed is now five-years-old but is still not in school. With help from his family, he frequents the Yemen Center for Autism to receive regular care.

Ahmed is one of the more fortunate children, many outside of the capital have no access to the specialized care provided to autistic children, and even within Sana'a, many families are unaware that there is a center devoted to bettering the lives of children with autism. Those who are aware are often wait-listed, as there is a cap on enrollment.

There is no cure for autism, but therapy and treatment can help relieve and reduce specific symptoms.

Early intervention and treatment can greatly increase a child's ability to function and integrate in society, but for Yemeni children, early intervention requires an investment in autism awareness and resources. Legal and health specialists have urged legislators to adopt legislation to guarantee basic needs for persons with disabilities including health and education.

The Poets' Corner

Tube Talk

Adil Hossenally

The other day I was on the tube. For once I didn't have my headphones in and the couple next to me were being incessantly rude.

This lady was talking about her 'friends' oppression—how, it's because of this girl's religion that she's suffering from depression.

How she's locked in a room and forced to cover, to cook, clean and broom until she finds a groom—or sorry, I mean until someone finds her a groom as that's her only way out of the gloom, about how it's her religion that limits her education.

It's her religion, it's the religion that is taking away her freedom. Now I hear the guy reply, "Ah she's Somali, they're often inbred you know."

They then begin to talk about the laws in France. Man, this lady looked so happy it was like she was about to dance. "I think that was great move towards social cohesion,"—so wait, it's the religion that's taking away her freedom?

It's the religion that's taking away her freedom? When the state says she can't choose to cover her head? Man, I don't know what these people have been fed!

What type of law limits an individual's modesty? I mean really, where's the intellect? Where's the self respect? Now, the cultural of representation of Islam on occasion may be correct.

For I've heard some strange things, fake fiqh, fatwah and sins. But, these aren't things you can pin on someone being a Muslim. And it's education. Knowledge, wisdom and under-

standing that'll help end their suffering and free the shackles from these believing Muslim women.

But how can she get an education when wearing a hijab? Doesn't lawfully allow her to make a stand? It's part of who she is, its honorable. A sacrifice she's made for her Lord, and now it's the letter of the law that says if she wants to read she has to leave the house wearing some kinda weave?

"But it's the people that make the religion" was her reply.

"No. You've assigned a negative connotation attached to a small group of people who happen to be of a nationality synonymous of my faith to define my religion" was mine.

If the people defined the religion, then what would you say, to the Nazis, IRA and the KKK? The horrors of Serbia, Chechnya and Palestine? The history of Sabra and Chatilla?

If it's history, then what of the Crusades? Or George Bush's tirade? Why is that not the same? Yet if a man of my religion does something bad in God's name, then automatically it's Islam that gets the blame?

Mine is a religion of peace. Check your history! What do you know of Salah Al-Din's mercy? The hidden libraries of Mali? The scholars of Andalusia? Where are these mentioned in modern day media hysteria?

"Well if yours was a religion of peace, then explain the reactions to such things as the Danish cartoons? The Satanic Verses? Why do *your* people feel the need to burn *our* flags?"

I was about to say, "*My* people? *Your* flag? Sure enough I don't have St. George's cross on a banner, but



Fresh Ink

that doesn't matter, my passport isn't any other color! It still has the letters that indicate that I'm a citizen of the United Kingdom and of this Great Britain!"

But it wasn't worth it, what I did say was "it's strange that people so quickly forget their history, and in the Second World War, wasn't it cartoons that caused an uproar? Nazi propaganda, propagating anti-Semitic slander!"

Times have changed, but the tools are the same, only this time the enemy bares my kind of name! Don't they need to speak up against injustice?

Fair enough, burning a flag doesn't attain justice, but sometimes that's the only way, for the little person to get to shout and have their say!

And I can't remember who said, that it was indifference that paved the way to Auschwitz.

I couldn't convince her. But the guy said "thanks for speaking up, that its often our voice that's unheard."

I thought that I might find that voice, through this art of spoken word.

It's scary — I never used to believe the hype. I used to think that Islamophobia was a myth.

But look at the topics they raised to me? I guess that's all they get to see: The media's portrayal of little ol' Muslim me.

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Ayoob Tarish Singer and Yemeni national treasure, reflects back on life

Story by Amal Al-Yarisi
Photos by Abdullah Al-Wesabi

Ayooob Tarish is in his 70s. He's tired most of the time, he says. Still, the famous Yemeni singer and musician smiles and welcomes fans and visitors into his Sana'a home. The crowded, dusty capital is where he lives now, but he speaks fondly of his birthplace, the village of Al-Mahrabi, in Taiz governorate.

In his lifetime, Tarish has lived in Aden, Taiz and Sana'a—but in a way, the entire country is home for Tarish, or at least his voice has been heard in all corners of Yemen. Tarish is best known for singing and recording the national anthem.

Tarish reminisces about the past—people and places that are dear to his heart. He recalls his youth, laughing at some memories, sighing at others.

As a boy, Tarish was a shepherd. He grazed goats in the hillsides of his village, part of the Aboos area in Taiz. Any money he earned went straight to his mother, he says.

To keep himself occupied during the long days shepherding, he began bringing a copper flute with him into the hills.

"I would play whenever I could," Tarish remembers. He recalls that at first he was just imitating what he heard, songs on the radio, mimicking the melodies and rhythms of popular songs.

At 13, his father took him to Aden to study. Completing his primary school, he started to study in the Islamic Scientific Institute. He finished secondary school.

Tarish never stopped playing. He imitated the Egyptian singer Mohammed Abdulwahab in front of his school friends. This singer was his model, he says. Friends encouraged him.

"My friends gathered around me," Tarish remembers, "listening to what I sang."

Overcoming hardships

Once when Tarish was on a school trip, a group of his friends recorded him singing and eagerly shared the recording with a teacher of theirs.

"They thought the teacher

another man).

He wrote a poem that night, a line of which can be translated as, "I do not know what happened/ my love abandoned me/ leaving me in a fire of passion."

Finding an audience

Tarish's father suggested he find a wife. Tarish was reluctant at first but eventually gave in, returning to Taiz and marrying his wife. They married in his village, but following the wedding, Tarish returned to Aden to work. His wife lived in the village with family, and Tarish worked in the city, a practice common then—and still—all over the country.

Despite his father's disapproval, Tarish continued playing the oud, setting songs to music. But he was careful who saw him with his prized instrument.

"I kept the lute away so that my father did not see it," he says.

At that time Tarish worked as a guard at a Chinese company in Aden, where he was also given a room in which to live. There, he found space away from the watchful eyes of his father to practice and play.

"I would wait until everyone was asleep. I climbed to the roof and practiced the oud there," Tarish says.

But Tarish also found time to play for his coworkers, all of whom grew to love the singer's voice and melodies. This, he recalls, is where he finally found his feet as a performer.

From these small gatherings on

the grounds of his workplace, he went on to play in front of bigger audiences—at weddings and other celebrations. His fame spread through Aden. Eventually, word reached his home village of Taiz.

Tarish's father then was forced to accept his son's path. Though Tarish did not fulfill the ambition of his father (who had originally wanted see his son as a judge), Tarish earned his blessing. Tarish went on to study music more formally, attending the Arab Music Institute in Cairo for two years in the '70s.

National anthem

Upon returning to Yemen, Tarish was commissioned to set Yemen's national anthem to music. Another Taizi, Abdallah Abdulwahab Noman, had written the patriotic lyrics.

As it turned out, Tarish wasn't the only singer who had been asked to set the poem to music in honor of Unity Day in 1990, when North and South Yemen joined as the Republic of Yemen. In what has perhaps just a problem of misplanning on the part of the Ministry of Culture, another Yemeni singer, Ahmed Al-Sunaidar, had also been asked to prepare the anthem.

Tarish composed his version but was surprised when he heard Al-Sunaidar also perform the national anthem. Tarish had nothing to fear, though, the Ministry of Culture—and the Yemeni public—ultimately chose Tarish's version as the country's national anthem.

Tarish's performed in Taiz and his performance was aired on TV, broadcast all over the country.



Although originally discourage by his father to focus on music, Ayoob Tarish will be remembered by history as the composer of Yemen's national anthem.

Since that day, the national anthem and Tarish's name have become inseparable.

Tarish has stopped performing. He has developed problems with his right hand, a condition that may be linked to his years as a musician. He underwent surgery on his hand, but he can't play the oud anymore.

He lives with family—his wife, four sons and one daughter—and

says he is happy at his home in Sana'a.

His sons are busy with their work and do not share their father's love of music. Tarish says the time for music in his life may have passed.

"I had many beautiful days with art. Now it's time to quit," he says, sitting in his living room. "I will spend my time worshipping God, until my end comes."



would praise my voice—but what happened was the opposite," he says. "The teacher listened to my song and mocked me."

He felt rejected and hollow. (On top of that, the very same day he learned that a cousin of his—who he hoped to marry—had married



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- Lead on the implementation of project's activities related to CSOs with special emphasis on capacity building, networking and monitoring.
- Act as a resource person on the role of CSOs in promoting good governance.
- Assist in organizing workshops and network meetings for partners from CSOs organization of the program meetings, recording minutes and its distribution.
- Liase with other civil society organizations, donors and other stakeholders
- Translate English reports to Arabic for government counterparts and partners.
- Assist in any other tasks requested by the Governance Project Manager.

Skills and Competencies Required for this Role

- Bachelor degree in social sciences or related discipline.
- Minimum of 3 years experience in working with development organization. Working experience with an international organization will be an advantage.
- An understanding of working in the development sector, sensitivity poverty issues, and gender equity issues.
- High level of interpersonal communications skills and fluency in spoken and written English.
- Knowledge and skills in computer usage
- Willingness and fitness to travel for sustained periods of time

To apply

If you believe that you have the qualifications and skills to excel in this position, please send your CV and a cover letter, clearly stating the job and the location of the job you are applying for in the email subject, to yemenjobs@oxfam.org.uk.

Closing date for applications is **11 August 2013**



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OXFAM

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

Oxfam, an international NGO working with others to find lasting solutions to poverty and suffering, has been working in Yemen since 1983. Oxfam announces the following vacancy for its programme

Agriculture Project Officer – (1 position)

Location: Haradh
Contract Duration: 11 months

Job Purpose

Effectively and efficiently implement the Food Security and Livelihood program designed to increase the food security and resiliency capacity of conflict and economically affected population in Hajja and Saada governorates.

Main Responsibilities

- Participate in and carry out needs assessments and research activities at field level.
- Provide technical advice on developing strategies and work plans in order to implement agricultural interventions activities,
- Participate in mobilizing and sensitizing stake holders.
- Develop and implement strategies and work plans for agriculture support program
- Participate in capacity needs assessment of government agriculture extensions program at district level, and prepare situation and field monitoring reports on the work progress.
- Organize, design and conduct training of the government extension workers who will undertake wider community training
- Establish demonstration sites and dissemination of technologies and best practices in order to increased locally produced food such as sorghum, sesame , vegetable and fruit
- Form and support agriculture groups with the objective of promoting information exchanges , experience sharing , culture of working together, etc
- Work towards linking the targeted households and communities with extension, credit and market services delivered by both private, government and non government organisations
- Closely work with WASH team to improve existing tradition irrigation scheme
- Monitor and support beneficiaries to ensure quality and timely the implementation of the project activities at field level
- Ensure the mainstreaming of cross cutting issues (gender, DRR, etc) into the implementation process of the program work.
- Participate in meetings to manage and develop

the FSL program

- Participate in other activities as program required.

Skills and Competencies Required for this Role

- A university degree in agriculture preferably in agronomy , horticulture or irrigation or any related discipline
- At least three years of experience in appropriate agriculture extension, community mobilization, livelihoods support, and cash based programming in early recovery setting.
- Proven experience in community action planning processes and in working with partners.
- Proven assessment and analytical skills and the ability to produce written and verbal reports succinctly.
- High level of commitment and willingness to work in a harsh environment
- Considerable experience of small farmers' trainings and capacity building
- High level of interpersonal communications skills
- Fluency in spoken and written English and Arabic language.

Livestock Project Officer – (1 position)

Location: Haradh
Contract Duration: 11 months

Job Purpose

Effectively and efficiently implement the FSL program designed to increase the food security and resiliency capacity of conflict and economic affected population in Hajja and Saada governorates.

Main Responsibilities

- Participate in needs assessments and research activities at field level
- Carry out needs and feasibility assessments of livestock interventions
- Provide technical advice on developing strategies and work
- Participate in mobilising and sensitising stake holders including targeted communities , local authorities, partners, etc;
- Participate in selection of villages and beneficiaries
- Develop and implement strategies and work plans for vet and livestock management support program
- Design and conduct trainings to small scale livestock keepers in better livestock management practices.
- Participate in capacity needs assessment of government and private vet services.
- Organise training of the government and private vet

personnel

- Work towards linking the targeted households and communities with vet services delivered
- Monitor and support beneficiaries to ensure quality and timely the implementation of the project activities at field level.
- Prepare situation and field monitoring reports on the work progress.
- Ensure the mainstreaming of cross cutting issue (gender, DRR, etc) into the implementation process of the program work.
- Work closely with managers and the logistic team to ensure quality and timely delivery of inputs required for vet support program.
- Participate in meetings to manage and develop the FSL program
- Participate in other activities as program required.

Skills and Competencies Required for this Role

- A degree or equivalent in agriculture preferably in agronomy , horticulture or irrigation
- At least three years of experience in appropriate agriculture extension, community mobilization, livelihoods support, and cash based programming in early recovery setting.
- Proven experience in community action planning processes and in working with partners.
- Proven assessment and analytical skills and the ability to produce written and verbal reports succinctly.
- High level of commitment and willingness to work in a harsh environment
- Considerable experience of small farmers' trainings and capacity building
- High level of interpersonal communications skills
- Fluency in spoken and written English and Arabic language.

Water Quality Officer – (1 position)

Location: Haradh
Contract Duration: 11 months

Job Purpose

Effectively work directly with Oxfam's beneficiaries, community committees and partners to overcome poverty and suffering; and advocate for knowledge, attitude and practice change and facilitate improved access to safe water and sanitation to help achieve Oxfam's strategic change objectives.

Main Responsibilities

- Train field staff on use of water testing kits and on how to undertake sanitary inspection of water sources.

- Conduct systematic surveys, collect water samples and carry out water quality analysis.
- Monitor quality of water regularly in all rehabilitated/ maintained or newly constructed water supply schemes, water points and accordingly, maintain a database for water quality results.
- Develop tools and ensure sanitary inspection of water sources; and analyze data and take necessary measures where needed
- Plan, manage and monitor chlorination of water from water trucking or applicable public water sources before distribution
- Submit purchase requests for all procurements needs related with water quality
- Prepare weekly, monthly work plans and progress reports; and prepare water quality reports
- Coordinate and liaison with all other project staff and field team for the effective and efficient day-to-day management of the WASH/Public Health projects
- Coordinate with other stakeholder specially GARWAP on the ground
- Perform any other tasks assigned by supervisor relating to WASH Pilot projects
- Prepare an inventory of all water testing kits
- Prepare samples for analysis or transportation, setting up and undertaking microbial and chemical analyses.

Skills and Competencies Required for this Role

- Ability to present concise reports, reflecting the problems and possible solutions
- Experience of undertaking training sessions
- Ability to work effectively under stress in emergency and other situations.
- Ability to set, initiate and plan a laboratory at District level in consultation with District GARWAP.
- Ability to use MS Office
- Knowledge of SPHERE, WHO, Yemen water quality standards
- Ability to use water quality field testing kits specially Delegua.
- Ability to analyze and interpret the results of a variety of laboratory tests of water.
- Ability to communicate clearly and both orally and in writing in English and Arabic.

To apply

If you believe that you have the qualifications and skills to excel in any of the above positions, please send a copy of your CV and a cover letter, clearly stating the job you are applying for and the location of the job in the email subject, to yemenjobs@oxfam.org.uk.

Closing date for applications is 11th August 2013

With his wheelbarrow, young boy supports himself and family

Story and photos by
Samar Qaed

Anwar Obad, a nine-year-old child from Al-Mahweet governorate, leaves his room early each morning. He collects his wheelbarrow and makes his way to Al-Qa' market in Sana'a where he works late into the day, lugging goods through the market. Obad lives with ten other children, packed into their one-room apartment in the Sonina area of Sana'a.

Obad walks barefoot and his feet are stained. His clothes are torn, just like his roommates, other children who also work in the market during the summer. They come to Sana'a from surrounding rural villages after finishing their school exams in order to find work—to save money for the school year ahead and the upcoming Eid holiday.

Obad is the oldest of five siblings and for this reason feels a special responsibility to help his family.

"My father is uneducated," he says. "He works as a mechanic in different workshops."

Obad carefully balances his wheelbarrow, now loaded with vegetables and squeezes through the cobbled streets. He acts as a courier, helping shoppers bring their goods outside the market, sometimes all the way to their homes. In return, he'll be paid YR50, about 25 cents, sometimes more.

"People call me to carry the stuff

they buy from the market," Obad says.

They boy spends every day in the market. He eats when he can afford to and finishes work at 10:00 p.m. After a long day's work, Obad locks his wheelbarrow securely with an iron chain at a nearby shop before turning in for the night.

Most of the young men who do this work are under 15. But, Obad explains, there are elders in the community—siblings or other family members who show the boys the ropes.

The number of child workers in Yemen has more than doubled since 2001, from 600,000 to

"We can't end child labor because the state can't provide for them," Salehm said. "We visit employers to inform them about child labor, particularly if we know about a student who has dropped out of his school to work for a certain employer."

The Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor is also reaching out to families, warning them of the dangers of child labor. The same survey indicated that 15 percent of the 467,000 children aged between 5-11 years old work in fields that are deemed unsuitable for children, including professions like carpentry.

The survey indicated the lack of accurate statistics on those children like Obad who migrate to major cities to work during the summer and Eid holidays.

Poverty, family disintegration and the lack of work opportunities for adults force children into the workforce, according to the survey.

Obad says he earns good money in Al-Qa' market.

"I make about YR3,000 [about \$14] a day during Ramadan," he says "I send what I save

to my family."

Obad dreams of having his own room and a large house that accommodates his family. But for now, he says he has to focus on his work.

Still, thoughts of his parents and siblings, and his home in Al-Dhale are never far away.

"I long for the bread and coffee my mom makes in the morning, and I want to play with my sister Fatima."

1,300,000 according to the results of a national survey announced in January, Muna Salem, director of Child Labor Control Department at the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, said.

Salem says children represent 46 percent of the population in Yemen and 21 percent of them work to help their families financially. Often they are the main breadwinners in these families.



Poverty and a lack of work opportunities for adults force children like Obad into the workforce.



The young boy says Ramadan has been good to him. He is making about YR3,000 a day, or \$14, enough to send some money home for his family.

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10
مساء

سهرتنا غير

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برنامج سهرة يومي يتضمن نصفه الأول «الساعة الأولى» العديد من الفقرات الترفيهية ونكات ودرشة مع المستمعين، بالإضافة إلى مجموعة من الأخبار المنوعة والخفيفة من اليمن وحول العالم. وأما «الساعة الأخرى» فتكون فقرة متخصصة للمسابقات تتم فيها المشاركة عبر الاتصال أو الـ SMS.



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مع دارس البعداني وسمر قايد

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الفائزون في مسابقة «سهرتنا غير»

اليوم	إسم الفائز	الجائزة	ملاحظات
الأربعاء - ١٥ رمضان	حمدي الصبري	منتجات كاترينا	
	غادة	منتجات كاترينا	
	سارة كمال	قسمة شرائية من هابي لاند	
	محمد خالد	قسمة شرائية من هابي لاند	
	أيمن كامل سعيد	تذكري سفر من راحة	جائزة SMS
الخميس - ١٦ رمضان	سيفان صالح	منتجات كاترينا	
	محمد العامري	تذكري سفر من راحة	
	أمل محمد	قسمة شرائية من هابي لاند	
	شيماء العواضي	منتجات كاترينا	
	عزيز أحمد علي	قسمة شرائية من هابي لاند	جائزة SMS
السبت - ١٨ رمضان	ازهار اسماعيل	منتجات كاترينا	
	يونس الشيباني	تذكري سفر من راحة	
	ماجد الجماعي	قسمة شرائية من هابي لاند	
	عبدروس المقطري	منتجات كاترينا	
	مراد طه علي الاديمي	قسمة شرائية من هابي لاند	جائزة SMS

الفائزون في مسابقة «أنت وشطارتك»

اليوم	إسم الفائز	الجائزة	ملاحظات
الأربعاء - ١٥ رمضان	شيماء العبسي	موبايل LG	
	أميرة اليماني	قسمة شراء من ستيفان جروب	
	ريم يحي	تذكري سفر من راحة	
	هشام الجراي	منتجات كاترينا	جائزة SMS
	صدام مزارق	قسمة شرائية من هابي لاند	جائزة SMS
الخميس - ١٦ رمضان	طه عبد الله	موبايل LG	
	ياسر ناجي	قسمة شراء من ستيفان جروب	
	حمادي صالح	تذكري سفر من راحة	
	وليد الفاولي	منتجات كاترينا	جائزة SMS
	فيروز خالد	قسمة شرائية من هابي لاند	جائزة SMS
السبت - ١٨ رمضان	ندى عبد الحكيم	موبايل LG	
	معاذ شجاع الدين	قسمة شراء من ستيفان جروب	
	عبد السلام صلاح	تذكري سفر من راحة	
	فتح عبد العزيز	منتجات كاترينا	جائزة SMS
	سمر الشرجبي	قسمة شرائية من هابي لاند	جائزة SMS

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Bringing peace, stability and aid back to Yemen's north

Irin.org
First Published 23 July 2013

More than three years after a tentative truce between the Houthi-led Shia movement in the north of Yemen and the government, humanitarian access is starting to open up in the areas still under the control of the Houthi militant forces.

Despite repeated skirmishes, the Qatar-supported ceasefire has largely held since February 2010, not least because of a shift in the military's focus to the south, where Islamist forces seized parts of Abyan Province in 2011, and the end of President Ali Abdullah Saleh's 33-year rule in 2012.

While delivering aid in areas under the control of the Houthis, or Ansar Allah as they now call themselves, has never been straightforward, there are signs that the current peace is tentatively leading to better humanitarian access.

"The openness has happened in a gradual manner as trust has gradually been rebuilt," said Hélène Kadi, head of field operations and emergency operations at the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Yemen.

"Thanks to structured discussions, we have been able to increase our work in Sa'dah, even if there can still be issues with security, coordination delays and the unpredictability of the situation."

In June, UNICEF started training 50 female volunteer teachers from rural areas in Sa'dah Governorate to work in girls' schools. They have also trained 60 community leaders on nutrition, health, and water and sanitation (WASH), gave training to 22 communities' midwives, and helped set up 25 new temporary

classrooms in 10 districts in the governorate.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has had a sub-office in Sa'dah since 2007 and last year extended work to remoter areas of the governorate, said their spokesman in Yemen, Marie-Claire Feghali.

"We have started a better conversation with the Houthis in the north who, in the past, were very difficult in terms of accepting international assistance and particularly assessment," said Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed, the humanitarian coordinator for Yemen.

"But now there is much more opening and better discussion, and trust is building up in the north."

Landmines and fear

The Houthi movement has "de facto control" on the ground in Sa'dah Governorate, with their influence also spilling over into parts of Hajjah, Amran and Al-Jawf governorates.

Since the 2010 truce, Sa'dah has seen ups and downs in humanitarian access, with occasional outbreaks of violence between the Houthis (Shia) and Salafist (radical Sunni) groups.

Aid agencies have had difficulty carrying out assessments, faced restrictions on movement, and have had access limited by insecurity. Medical NGOs Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)-Spain and MSF-France stopped operations in Sa'dah in late 2011.

"There is no open fighting. But there are risks from landmines, and there is still the fear of what might happen next"

The UN Humanitarian Air Service is sometimes unable to land in Sa'dah because of insecurity. On the ground, things are frequently tense,

particularly in Kitaf District and Dammaj village on the outskirts of Sa'dah town.

"There is no open fighting. But there are risks from landmines, and there is still the fear of what might happen next," one aid worker, who asked not to be named, told IRIN.

There are almost weekly reports of blasts from landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). Initial survey work on these explosive remnants of war has just started, according to this year's Humanitarian Response Plan.

"We continue to see improvements in terms of access, and the authorities are cooperating. I wouldn't say it's improving day by day, but at least now we can sit down to plan an issue and address the situation," the aid worker said.

At least 10 UN agencies and NGOs work in Sa'dah, with 67 projects planned for this year, mainly focusing on WASH, health, shelter and protection in 2013.

Too soon to return

The six rounds of fighting from 2004 to 2010 affected more than a million people. Some 227,000 continue to need humanitarian assistance in Sa'dah this year.

The conflict officially displaced 103,014 people (IDPs) within the governorate, and around 190,000 IDPs to surrounding regions.

Unlike in Abyan, where more than 90 percent of the 200,000 people displaced by the violence in 2011-12 have returned home, the IDP situation in the north is proving more protracted. Despite the truce, so far only 69,772 IDPs have returned.

Many of those reluctant to return cite security concerns, including revenge attacks and fears of a seventh round of fighting. Land-

mines also need to be cleared, homes rebuilt and livelihoods re-established.

"The displaced are hoping and willing to go back. But they don't have livelihoods at the moment. They are really suffering. In the north, infrastructure, houses and farms have been destroyed - everything needs to be rehabilitated. The displaced cannot go back to nothing," Mohamed Saad Harmal, assistant to the head of government's Executive Unit for IDPs/camps, told IRIN in Sana'a.

Many in Sa'dah depended on seasonal work or smuggling over the nearby border with Saudi Arabia, but employment restrictions and the tightening of controls are making such work scarce.

If the provision of humanitarian aid in Sa'dah improves, and stability returns, large-scale returns could begin. But the lack of basic services is given by many IDPs as a key reason why they have not yet returned home.

Health facilities in Sa'dah struggle to attract qualified doctors and nurses, and there is little equipment to work with.

Around 8,000 families have returned to Sa'dah from Haradh, in neighbouring Hajjah Governorate, but they return to the Haradh area each month to pick up monthly food rations.

"One of the key issues back there is that there are no schools," Mudhish Yahya, an IDP from Sa'dah now living in al-Mazraq Camp 1 near Haradh, told IRIN. "Some were destroyed. In some areas, there just weren't any schools anyway."

Save the Children is planning to include 15 schools in Sa'dah in their Child-Friendly School programme, which launches in September. They have also rehabilitated several

health clinics, and they expanded health and nutrition programmes by 40 percent in 2012.

"The needs are huge here and are largely a consequence of destruction resulting from the six Sa'dah wars," Save the Children's country director, Jerry Farrell, told IRIN.

IRIN gained rare access to Houthi-controlled areas of north-western Yemen to produce this film about the effects of a long-running conflict on civilians. It tells the story of Qasim and his family, who for the past three years have been living in a camp for internally displaced people (IDPs).

UNHCR recently opened a support centre for returnees in Sa'dah, which provides "social, legal and psychological services", along with a hotline for IDPs and the host community. A number of health centres, schools and water points have been rehabilitated in the last 12 months.

The government's adoption of a national IDP policy on 25 June should help provide a more coherent official framework for resolving displacement and defining responsibilities, but concrete investment is still needed to rebuild homes and public buildings.

Food, water, shelter and some health care are often provided by humanitarian agencies in the IDP camps and communities where the displaced live.

Yahya summed up the mood of many IDPs in the Mazraq camp. "We're not happy here but at least we have tents. Some of us were targeted by the Houthis. If the national dialogue fails, everything fails."

Peace process

Regime change in the Yemeni capital has allowed the Houthis to assert their control in the north, but they have also shown cooperation

with the transitional government, including taking part in the ongoing National Dialogue Conference (NDC), where they have 35 of the 565 seats.

The results of this NDC process, expected in October, will help determine whether the conflict is just on hold, or is on track to a resolution.

"I think we do have some optimism in the north in the sense that Al-Houthi have been part of the national dialogue. They have played very well in terms of being part of the preparatory process and the national dialogue," said Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed.

"There is clearly a lot of optimism, but one has to be realistic. It does not mean that things are sorted out."

One of the NDC's nine sub-groups focuses on the Sa'dah crisis, and "despite deep divisions in the Sa'dah group, its members had managed to achieve consensus on a common vision of the conflict's roots," UN special adviser on Yemen Jamal Benomar told the UN Security Council in June.

"The Houthis have given a good signal by their participation in the National Dialogue; everybody is now just waiting for the National Dialogue to finish - we hope it will solve everything," said Saad Harmal from the IDP Executive Unit.

On 5 June, in a sign of easing tensions, the late founder of the Houthi movement, Houssine Bader Al-Den Al-Houthi, was officially buried in Sa'dah. He had been killed in 2004 at the start of the Houthi uprising and had been buried at the central prison in Sana'a.

But despite some positive signs, much depends on the outcome of the political process, and especially the NDC, say analysts.

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الجمهورية اليمنية وزارة الكهرباء والطاقة المؤسسة العامة للكهرباء

دعوة لحضور إجتماع بخصوص المناقصة العامة الدولية رقم 60/2013م لانشاء محطة توليد بقدرة 150 ميغاوات في محافظة عدن

يسر المؤسسة العامة للكهرباء أن تدعو جميع الشركات التي اشترت وثيقة المناقصة العامة رقم 60/2013 لحضور الإجتماع للمناقشة والرد حول أي أسئلة أو استفسارات أو تعديلات في وثيقة المناقصة المذكورة أعلاه .

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Egypt's unrest and Yemen

Afrah Nasser

In parallel to the bloody protests taking place in Egypt last Friday, in Sana'a a huge crowd continued their regular protests calling for justice for two young men who were killed in May by an influential sheikh's guards just because they passed his motorcade on the street.

The unfortunate incident has transformed into a significant public opinion issue.

During the protest, Yahya Saleh (ousted President Ali Abdullah Saleh's nephew) had the nerve to join the crowd and pretend to be engaged in the public's concerns.

Yahya by all calculations is a war criminal and one of the main figures responsible for the killing of thousands of protesters during Yemen's 2011 uprising. The fact that he is still free and enjoying immunity is absolutely unjust. He was eventually kicked out of the demonstration by protesters when he was noticed—their reaction should have been even stronger.

In parallel to Egypt's protest as well, a huge crowd took to the streets in Taiz following the burial of a young revolutionary Abdulrahman Al-Kamaly, who passed away last week. Al-Kamaly was injured during the 2011 uprising and—despite state promises—never received proper medical treatment for his severe wounds.

Al-Kamaly's unfortunate death raised the discussion once again about the fate of the uprising's wounded protesters, most of whom

never received proper medical treatment from the current unity government, despite the fact that it has received millions of dollars in international aid for that purpose.

On top of all that, in parallel to the unrest in Egypt, 37 individuals from Yemen's National Dialogue Conference (NDC) were indirectly called "infidels" last week again via a statement from Yemen's committee for religious scholars. Because these NDC members voted in favor of instituting Islam as the "main source of legislation" of the state instead of "the main and only source" of legislation, they were labeled "as enemies of Islam."

It may seem like a question of linguistics, but it's worrying—something like this could spiral out of control—and worth noting how the influence of the right-wing is increasing in Yemen.

That's just a glimpse of what should supposedly concern major leaders in Yemen. Instead, the unrest in Egypt has the biggest, if not all, portion of those leaders' attention.

There's no doubt that Egypt's situation is important to Yemen, the region and the world, but our local concerns are no less important. Suddenly, Yemenis became experts on the situation in Egypt and some of them transformed to semi-official spokespersons for the army or the Muslim Brotherhood. With every move made in Egypt, local press and Yemen's social media have reacted immediately and strongly. (Not to mention the huge pro-Morsi protest that took place in Sana'a once Morsi was removed

from power, earlier this month).

Why are Yemenis so concerned about Egypt, to the point that they forget about their own issues?

It's simple. Muslim Brotherhood members unite in difficult times. Yemen's version of the Muslim Brotherhood, Islah, is the second largest political party in Yemen (they hold 46 out of 301 seats in Parliament). Islah is currently demonstrating its strong ties with Egypt's Muslim Brotherhood.

With that as well, it's becoming clearer how Yemen's grass-root movements share the Muslim Brotherhood's ideology.

What's significant right now is the nature of Yemen's political elite and where they stand on these issues. Statements from the Muslim Brotherhood's allies in Yemen have been extensively in support of the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt.

Islah's leadership has always been consistently and clearly pro-Morsi. With one exception. One Islah member deviated from the party at the beginning—meaning on June 30—but later he came around to stand with Morsi.

In the events that followed and until today, Nobel Peace Prize laureate and Islah member Tawakkol Karman has openly sided with Morsi.

She has been commenting extensively on her Twitter and Facebook accounts in favor of Morsi and the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt.

"Morsi is the Arabian Mandela," she wrote.

Her comments have been the subject of controversy in Yemen and Egypt alike. Non-Muslim Broth-

erhood social media users in both countries are shocked by Karman's solidarity.

She's been mocked and insulted online. Activists and social media users have been distancing themselves from Karman, insisting that she doesn't take into account all Yemenis' positions.

"She is just too affiliated with her political party," one tweeted.

Bear in mind, Islah is one of main reasons why there is no strong legal position against child marriage in Yemen. Islah blocked passing a law in Parliament in 2010 to set 16 as a minimum age for marriage.

As one of the most influential Yemeni voices in the world and in the Islah party, Karman should have had a clear and strong stance. This is just one example of the role she

ought to be assuming. The growing popular support of Egypt's Muslim Brotherhood gives an indication of how Yemen's elections might look. The situation developing in Egypt and Yemen's political arena is definitely developing as well.

Afrah Nasser is a blogger and journalist.

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

Intermediate

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

Difficult

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

Chess

Solutions

Chess: 08+

Sudoku

White plays and wins in the 4th move

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