

## نبذة عن منظمة صحفيات بلا قيود

لماذا صحفيات بلا قيود ( WJWC ) Women Journalists Without Chains صحفيات بلا قيود WJWC منظمة غير حكومية تسعى لتبني ومناصرة الحقوق والحريات وفي مقدمتها حرية الرأي والتعبير، والحقوق الديمقراطية، كما تعمل على تدريب وتأهيل مختلف فاعليات المجتمع وعلى رأسهم الصحفيات والصحفيين على المهارات الإعلامية التي تمكنهم من أداء رسالتهم بكفاءة واقتدار. بدأت أعمالها في مارس ٢٠٠٥ وحصلت على ترخيص رقم ١٤٢ في ديسمبر ٢٠٠٥ من وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية والعمل.

### أهدافنا

- تبني ومناصرة الحقوق والحريات وفي مقدمتها حرية الرأي والتعبير والحقوق الديمقراطية.
- العمل على تطوير الأداء المهني ورفع مستوى كفاءة ومهارة الصحفيات والصحفيين.
- الرفع من مستوى المشاركات الإعلامية للنساء والشباب وقيادات المجتمع المدني في مختلف القضايا.
- إنتاج الأفلام والأشرطة ومختلف المواد الإعلامية التي من شأنها تعزيز ثقافة الحقوق والحريات والمساهمة في تنمية المجتمع
- زيادة الوعي بمواثيق العمل الصحفي وحقوق الإنسان والتعريف بالمؤسسات الدولية العاملة في مجال الصحافة وحرية الرأي والتعبير والحقوق الديمقراطية.
- المساهمة في العملية الانتخابية من توعية ورقابة.
- إجراء الدراسات والبحوث العلمية والميدانية ونشرها، وإصدار الصحف والمجلات والكتيبات ومختلف المطبوعات المسموعة والمقروءة والمرئية التي تسهم في الرفع من مستوى وعي وثقافة المجتمع.
- إقامة علاقة تنسيق وتعاون علمي وثقافي ومعرفي وإنساني مع المنظمات الدولية والمحلية المختلفة المهتمة بحرية الصحافة والإعلام، والحقوق الديمقراطية، وحقوق المرأة والشباب والمجتمع المدني.
- التفاعل مع القضايا والأحداث المحلية والعربية والدولية

## الهيئة الاستشارية للمنظمة

- أ. أمة العليم السوسوة  
مساعد الأمين العام للأمم المتحدة للبرنامج الإنمائي مسؤولة مكاتب وانشطة البرنامج في  
الدول العربية،وزيرة حقوق الإنسان اليمنية سابقاً
- أ. عبدالباري طاهر  
نقيب الصحفيين اليمنيين السابق
- أ.عز الدين الأصبحي  
رئيس مركز المعلومات والتأهيل لحقوق الإنسان HRITC
- أ. فريدة النقاش  
كاتبة صحفية ، رئيسة تحرير مجلة ادب ونقد المصرية.
- أ. فاطمة الكراي  
أستاذة جامعية في معهد الصحافة وعلوم الإخبار،نائب رئيس تحرير صحيفة الشروق  
التونسية
- أ.سعاد القدسي  
رئيسة ملتقى المرأة للدراسات والتدريب WFRT
- لور بارنارد  
خبيرة فرنسية في الإعلام والصحافة
- أ.محمد ناجي علاو  
محامي..رئيس الهيئة الوطنية للدفاع عن الحقوق والحريات (هود)
- د. عبدالباقي شمسان  
أستاذ جامعي خبير في مجال المنظمات غير الحكومية

## نبذة مختصرة عن فعاليات المنظمة في عامها التأسيسي ٢٠٠٥م

- أصدرت المنظمة تقريرها السنوي الأول عن الحريات الصحفية في اليمن لعام ٢٠٠٥م وتم نشره في العديد من الصحف والمنظمات اليمنية والعربية والأجنبية.
- تحتل المنظمة منصب المنسق العام المساعد لائتلاف المجتمع المدني اليمني والذي يضم أكثر من ٢٩ منظمة ونقابة مهنية من انشط وأهم النقابات والمنظمات العاملة في اليمن.
- قامت المنظمة بالعديد من الندوات وحلقات النقاش من أهمها :
- ندوة التظاهرات بين الشعب وحق التعبير السلمي بالتعاون مع مجلس رجال الأعمال

اليمنيين.

- ندوة آفاق التداول السلمي للسلطة في اليمن بعد إعلان الرئيس علي عبدالله صالح عدم ترشيح نفسه، بالتعاون مع اتحاد الأدباء والكتاب اليمنيين.
- حلقات نقاشية حول حقوق الإنسان وحرية الرأي والتعبير.
- إصدار البيانات المختلفة التي تدافع عن الحقوق والحريات وفي مقدمتها حرية الرأي والتعبير.
- قادت المنظمة الكثير من الفعاليات التضامنية والاحتجاجية على الانتهاكات على حقوق الإنسان.
- شاركت المنظمة في العديد من المؤتمرات وفعاليات المجتمع المدني المختلفة.

### نبذة مختصرة عن فعاليات المنظمة في النصف الأول من ٢٠٠٦م:

- رفع القدرة المؤسسية للمنظمة أجهزة كمبيوتر ومكاتب.
- تدريب المدربين على حملات التوعية من أجل مرحلة القيد والتسجيل بالتعاون مع IFESS.
- تنفيذ حملة التوعية لمرحلة القيد والتسجيل للانتخابات عبر فريق من المدربين في محافظة الحديدة بيت الفقيه وزبيد، بالتعاون مع IFESS والبرنامج الانمائي للأمم المتحدة UNDP.
- إقامة ندوة "التداول السلمي للسلطة وأولويات الإصلاح السياسي" بالتعاون مع مؤسسة الناس للصحافة والنشر.
- الرقابة على الانتخابات بعدد ٣٥٠٠ مراقب ومراقبه في جميع انحاء الجمهورية، وبالإشتراك مع الـ NDI بخمسين مراقب ومراقبة.
- الرقابة على أداء اللجنة العليا للانتخابات تجاه دعم المرأه المرشحه بالتعاون مع الـ NDI.
- تصوير فيلم تسجيلي Through Their Eyes حول أحلام فتيات من اليمن وكندا بالتعاون مع منظمة Bridges وCIELO في كندا.
- إقامة حلقة نقاشيه حول حوار الثقافات فيلم من خلال اعينهن Through Their Eyes نموذجاً بالتعاون مع مؤسسة العفيف للثقافة والعلوم.
- رعاية مائدة مستديرة تجمع بين وفد الشراكة الشرق أوسطيه MEPI مع القيادات النسوية، لمناقشة المرأه والمجتمع المدني في مبادرة الشراكة الشرق أوسطية.
- قياده حملات مناصرة للدفاع عن الحقوق والحريات مثل قيادة الاعتصام أمام مجلس النواب لمناصرة مطالب سائقي الدراجات النارية، والتحركات مع الطفلة المغتصبة سوسن.
- تدريب منسقي المنظمة في المحافظات على الرقابة على الانتخابات مرحلة الاقتراع بالتعاون مع الـ NDI.

- الرقابة على حيادية وسائل الإعلام الرسمية في الانتخابات الرئاسية ٢٠٠٦.
- الرقابة على الانتخابات الرئاسية والمحلية ٢٠٠٦ فترة الترشيح والاقتراع، بعدد ٥٠٠ مراقب دولي وعبر شبكة الرقابة الدولية بالتنسيق مع المعهد الديمقراطي الامريكي NDI.
- القيام بحملة توعية انتخابية في محافظة صنعاء.
- إطلاق الخدمة الأخبارية بلا قيود موبايل.
- إطلاق موقع المنظمة [www. Womenpress.net](http://www.Womenpress.net)
- طباعة كتاب الصحافة في اليمن بين الهامش والانتهاكات وندوة الحريات الصحفية في اليمن بالتعاون مع Fredrich Ebirt.
- إصدار العديد من البيانات التضامنية مع الصحفيين والصحفيات ومع مختلفى القضايا الحقوقية.

## Why Women Journalists Without Chains (WJWC) ?

Women Journalists Without Chains ( WJWC ) is a non-governmental organization that seeks to adopt and advocate rights and freedoms especially the freedom of expression & democracy rights.

It also aims to raise media efficiency and skills for Journalists , Women, and Youth .

The WJWC is licensed by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor in 2005. The number of the license is 142.

Our goals

- Advocating rights and freedoms especially freedom of expression & democracy rights .
- Improving Journalists' , women's and men's media efficiency and skills
- Rising the chance for women , youth, and civil society to participate more and better in the media.
- Producing films, cassettes, and other media tools which empowers rights, freedoms, and participating in improving the society . .
- Participating in the electoral process by educating and monitoring
- Carrying out scientific researches, studies, and fields and publishing them. in books, magazines, newspapers and other print, vision, or audible press which help in raising the society's awareness, culture, and cooperation. Empowering female journalists further in media issues
- Raising the awareness of journalists about the codes of journalism, human rights, and the international media organizations.
- Developing relations of coordination and scientific exchange with the international organizations concerned with press freedom and human rights especially women rights.
- Creating an environment that is interactive with the international, regional and local events.

### Advisory board

#### The consultative board of our organization consists of:

UNDP General Secretary Assistant for  
Development Program -Former Human rights minister  
Amat al-Alaleem al-Soswa  
Former chief of the Yemeni Journalists  
Abdul-Bari Taher  
An expert for media and Journalist - French  
Laure Bernard  
President of the Human Rights Information Training Center  
Izz al-Deen al-Asbahi

Chief editor of Adab Wa Naqd (literature and critics) an Egypt-based newspaper.

Fareedat al-Naqqash

A professor in the Institute of Journalism and News Science. She is also the deputy chief editor of al-Sharq al-Awsat newspaper- Tunisia.

Fatimah al-Karray

President of Women Forum for Research & Training (WFRT)

Soaad Alqadasy

A lawyer --- The president of the National Authority for Defense of Rights and Freedoms (HOOD)

Mohammed Najj Allaw

A professor- A senior expert in NGOs affairs.

Dr Abdul-Baqi Shamsan

### **Summary about the WJWC in its establishing year 2005:**

\* The WJWC has issued in its first annual report about the press freedoms in Yemen for the year 2005 and it was released in several newspapers and in the Yemeni ,Arabic and foreign committees.

\* It held position of the general assistant reporter for the Civil Yemeni Society Union which enrolls 29 professional committees and association which is the most active and important organization working in Yemen.

\* The committee has held various seminars and debates...etc., some of the important ones are:

\* A seminar about the extents of peaceful circulation of authority "after the announcement of the president of not nominating himself for the coming presidential circulation " .

\* Seminar about demonstrations between the riot and right for peaceful expressing. which discussed the demonstrations happened in 20 and 21 of July.

\* Debates about the human rights and freedom of opinion and expressing.

\* Issuing different information which defend on the rights and freedoms, and first of all is the freedom of opinion .

\* The committee has taken control of various of standing by activities and protesting against the human rights.

\* The committee has participated in a number of the conferences and the different civil society activities .

\* The last name of the organization was Women Journalists Without Constraints before change it to Women Journalists Without Chains

### **Summary about the WJWC in its establishing year 2006:**

\* Training the trainers on the voters' registration education campaigns in cooperation with IFES.

\* Conducting the education campaign project on Hodieda governorate for the voters' registration phase in cooperation with IFES and UNDP.

\* Institutional capacity building of the WJWC through organizing training and qualifying its staff on the different administrative, financial and informative skills as well as drafting projects,

observation methods and human rights violations reporting skills.

\* Organizing a seminar on the "The peaceful transfer of power and the political reforms priorities" in cooperation with Anass Press and Publications establishment.

\* Observing the local and presidential elections using more than 3500 observers who had jointly worked with 50- NDI observers covering most of the Yemeni governorates.

\* Observing the Scer support provided to the female candidates in cooperation with the NDI.

\* Making and producing a movie called" Through Their Eyes" which talks about Yemeni and Canadian girls' dreams and ambitions, in cooperation with the Bridges and CLELO Canadian organizations.

\* Organizing a discourse session on the movie of "Through Their Eyes" in cooperation with Al Afif Cultural and Science Foundation.

\* Sponsoring a round-table discussion for the MEPI and the women leaderships which meant to discuss the role of the woman and civic society towards the MEPI initiative.

\* Leading supportive campaigns to defend rights and freedoms like the protest held in front of Ashoura Council to defend the motorbikes rights and the support in favor of the raped girl (Saw-san).

\* Organizing seminar on the "principles agreement towards free and fair elections".

\* Working closely with the women net work and the national union to issue the quota law by which all the political forces and the government will be obligated to empower women and enable them to take part in the decision-making and in the nomination process.

\* Training the WJWC governorate coordinators on how to observe the polling in cooperation with NDI.

\* Preparing and furnishing the WJWC own training hall.

\* Establishing election observation network which is to be consisted of five partners; NDI, WJWC, Democratic School, Youth Center and the Yemeni organization for peace development.

\* Participation in the observation of the presidential and local elections 2006 focusing on the nomination and polling phases and using 1500 observers.

\* Implementing educational and training programs on how to support female voters/candidates in the local council elections in Sana'a governorate in cooperation with the Scer and financed by the UNDP.

\* Launching the Women Journalists Without Chains WJWC website: [www.womenpress.net](http://www.womenpress.net) .

\* Undertaking the printing of a book on the press situation in Yemen and violations and seminar on the press freedoms in Yemen in cooperation with the Fredrich Ebirt.

\* Launching the WJWC SMS service named" Without Constrains"

\* Conducting a research study about suicide in Yemen causes and solutions and producing a movie about suicide in Yemen especially among women.

\* Releasing solidarity press releases to support male and female journalists and other human rights issues.

## Preface

**Tawkkol Abdulsallam Karman**

In the middle of 1990, all Yemenis were waiting on fire to receive the two major twin events; "Unification and Democracy" which were the most extraordinary achievements ever that all Yemenis are proud of. We even couldn't decide which of these two newborn events was greater than the other, but we the Yemenis realized that they are twins or two souls embodied in one body and cannot be separated or exist without each other.

The impetus of various publications and the multi-affiliation and independent newspapers spreading all over the country were one of the fruits of the emerging democracy in Yemen, the emerging but the "A giant newborn-democracy" as described by observers.

In spite the fact that the freedom of expression was limited to readable press as tools of expressing the different views while the other media means like TV and radio remained a state-run media inaccessible by the public opinions, but it is fair to say that it wasn't restricted by a political decision or a certain legislation but more likely due to the public satisfaction with the readable press as a major achievement at the time.

In fact, we Yemenis will keep looking with self-pride at such major attainment which was a dream that finally came true since a decade and half that we celebrated before cheering to the political reform and partnership initiatives and the cross-continent donors' pressures.

However, as the non-stop time goes, such glorious feelings are starting to fade gradually and may not last for long time. Such fears become more evident every time we witness a newspaper cancellation or when no more new publication exists or if a newspaper was cancelled on the grounds of publishing undesirable opinion. Suppression and dictatorship idioms become newly words in our daily political reference whenever we witness detention or abduction of a brave journalist by the state authorities or when a reporter

is jailed. Among all these challenges we still talking about our lost freedom of speech and we even got to be accustomed to the oversea condemn/ admire declarations rather than expressing our gratitude towards them.

Nowadays, we are suffering from bitter violations against the freedom of expression represented in the veto against issuance of licenses to the new newspapers which became an issue which leads us to realize again that we are given incomplete freedom especially if we get to know that there are only hundreds of people who practice the right of writing and the fact that number of copies that the biggest non-official publication prints are not exceeding 30 thousands. Consequently, the people who enjoy or know about freedom of expression in Yemen are only thousands, who are likely the readers of these newspapers!

Throughout our research on press situation in Yemen during the last three years, we noticed that it is the press milieu who pays taxes of all the reform programs and media intellectuals are the people who lead the reform movement towards widening the freedom and who really practicing it regardless those who think they are crossing the red-lines.

It was only months before the commence of the new era when the press will be heading an active movement of defending human rights, even before the political parties, and call for practicing wider freedom of expression. Unfortunately, things went unexpectedly as many editors of newspapers were into jails, many journalists got imprisoned, fined and their activity was suspended. In spite of the fears and the expected serious consequence of crossing the redlines, there was another movement call for providing clear regulations and rules to protect the freedom of speech and prevent punishment because of opinion and to amend the current law in which the judge is using to suppress pressmen instead of protecting them and giving them the right to express their thoughts by all means.

This book is attempt to put together, with an analytic prospective, the most important materials and recommendations of many international and regional conferences which were organized; reports, researches, documents and local as well as international recommendations made to address this is-

sue. We believe that the book presents a complete view about the press situation and summarizing it in smooth and interesting style and a good reference for all interested bodies to have a clear review about the press reality in Yemen and its margins whether it increased or decreased??

It is more documentary reference book which we have worked hard to collect its materials and classifying it in different chapters to be a view from the among the press milieu. It is also an effort to express our gratitude to those outstanding press leaders who chose the rough pathway as well as an invitation to a freedom without limits.

This book is in two parts. The first part includes three chapters; chapter 1 includes the most significant writings and published articles and an analytic view about press situation in Yemen, the journalists syndicate and the current press law. Chapter 2 of the book presents the writings which dealt with the desecrations and violations against press freedom with analytic study to it. Chapter 3 includes the official view about the press situation in Yemen unlike the content of chapter 1 and 2. The second part of the book was devoted for the related collected documents, reports, legal sentences and previous recommendations.

Finally, we at the Women Journalists Without Chains (WJWC) deeply thank our partner, The Fridrich Erbert, and it's regional residentative Mr Flix, twice; one for sponsoring activities of the Civic Society Organizations in Yemen including ours, and for funding the production of this book.

Chairwoman of WJWC

November, 2006.

## المصادر:

- (١) خاص بالكتاب
- (٢) «الثورة».
- (٣) «٢٦ سبتمبر»
- (٤) «الصحوة»
- (٥) «الثوري»
- (٦) «الوحدوي»
- (٧) «الميثاق»
- (٨) «الشورى» «صوت الشورى»
- (٩) «العاصمة»
- (١٠) «الناس»
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- (١٣) «النداء»
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- (١٥) «النهار»
- (١٦) نيوز يمن
- (١٧) رأي نيوز
- (١٨) الصحوة نت
- (١٩) المؤتمر نت
- (٢٠) الشورى نت
- (٢١) الحقائق نت
- (٢٢) ناس برس
- (٢٣) هود ان لاين
- (٢٤) «الرأي العام»
- (٢٥) سبتمبر نت
- (٢٦) «الأمة»

