



**ANALYSIS AND SOLUTIONS FOR
THE HIRAK**

PROJECT NETURO 9.0

BY ABDELKADER YAZID LACHACHI

01 OVERVIEW

02 DEFECTION IN THE ARMY AND POLICE

03 PREVENTION OF STATE COLLAPSE

04 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS & LEVELS
OF ANALYSIS

05 CENSUS OF THE NOMENCLATURE

06 REGIME OF THE HIRAK

07 MINISTRIES PART 1

08 MINISTRIES PART 2

09 THE USER EXPERIENCE AND THE USER
INTERFACE

**TABLE OF
CONTENTS.**

PREFACE

THIS BOOKLET ANALYZES THE CURRENT STATE OF THE HIRAK MOVEMENT. IT DRAWS ON HISTORICAL DATA AND POLITICAL ANALYSIS, PARTICULARLY IN THE DOMAIN OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, AND OFFERS SOLUTIONS THAT ARE CLEAR AND STRAIGHTFORWARD, WHILE REMAINING CONCISE FOR THE READER'S CONVENIENCE.

EACH CHAPTER BEGINS WITH A QUOTE THAT DIRECTLY ALIGNS WITH ITS CENTRAL THEME. IN WRITING THIS BOOKLET, I AIMED TO BE SUCCINCT, PROVIDING CLEAR EXAMPLES FROM POLITICAL HISTORY. AT TIMES, I USED METAPHORS FROM REAL-LIFE EVENTS TO SIMPLIFY COMPLEX IDEAS. IT'S WORTH NOTING THAT CHAPTER 4 MAY REQUIRE PRIOR KNOWLEDGE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE TO FULLY GRASP THE CONCEPTS AND ARGUMENTS PRESENTED.

THIS BOOKLET IS NOT FOR YOU IF YOU ARE OPPOSED TO ORGANIZED EFFORTS OR UNWILLING TO DEDICATE TIME AND EFFORT TO THIS REVOLUTION. IT IS ALSO NOT FOR THOSE SEEKING SHORTCUTS OR UNWILLING TO ACCEPT THAT THIS REVOLUTION MAY TAKE YEARS TO YIELD RESULTS. IF YOU ARE A DEMAGOGUE, OR SOMEONE WHO BELIEVES IN FAIRY TALES, MIRACLES, OR THAT SIMPLY BEING KIND AND VIRTUOUS WILL SOMEHOW LEAD TO THE REVOLUTION'S SUCCESS, THEN THIS BOOKLET IS NOT FOR YOU. LIKEWISE, THE ADVICE IN THIS BOOKLET IS NOT INTENDED FOR THOSE WHO DISLIKE TAKING CONTROL OF THEIR LIVES AND PREFER TO LET EXTERNAL CIRCUMSTANCES DICTATE THEIR OUTCOMES.

THIS BOOKLET IS FOR YOU IF YOU VALUE ORGANIZED ACTION AND ENJOY STRATEGIC PLANNING. IT IS FOR THOSE WHO APPRECIATE CONTINGENCY PLANNING AND ARE PREPARED TO INVEST THEIR TIME AND ENERGY INTO THIS REVOLUTION. IT IS FOR YOU IF YOU ARE MENTALLY READY TO COMMIT TO THIS CAUSE FOR YEARS. THE ADVICE HEREIN IS DESIGNED FOR INDIVIDUALS WHO UNDERSTAND AND BELIEVE IN THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE OF CAUSE AND EFFECT. IF YOU ASPIRE TO TAKE CONTROL OF YOUR LIFE AND CONTRIBUTE MEANINGFULLY TO A SUCCESSFUL REVOLUTION, THE FOLLOWING NINE CHAPTERS ARE FOR YOU.

THIS BOOKLET IS DEDICATED TO THE VICTIMS OF THE FIRES IN KABYLIE.



1-OVERVIEW

FOR OVER TWO YEARS, ALGERIA HAS WITNESSED WIDESPREAD PROTESTS CALLING FOR SIGNIFICANT CHANGE ACROSS THE NATION. DEMONSTRATORS HAVE CONSISTENTLY DEMANDED THE COMPLETE REMOVAL OF THE RULING REGIME, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CIVILIAN STATE IN PLACE OF A MILITARY-LED ONE, AND THE SAFEGUARDING OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS. BUT THE PRESSING QUESTION REMAINS: HOW CAN THESE DEMANDS BE REALIZED?

If a pizza cook wants to make a pizza (the ultimate goal), they need specific ingredients like tomatoes, olive oil, flour, water, yeast, salt, sugar, cheese, and olives. These ingredients are then used to achieve smaller objectives, such as preparing the dough, making tomato sauce, and assembling the toppings. Additionally, there's a process to follow: first, the yeast is mixed with flour, salt, and water, then left to rise. The tomato paste is heated and spread over the dough, and finally, the toppings are added before baking. Imagine the chaos of mixing yeast directly with tomato paste—it wouldn't work!

The same principle applies to the Hirak. The ultimate goal is Yetnahaw Ga3 ("they all must go"), but what smaller objectives will lead to this overarching aim? I propose four critical mini-goals essential for the success of the Hirak.

The first mini-goal is the defection of army soldiers and police officers. The second is the prevention of state

collapse. The third mini-goal is securing support from the international community, and the fourth is conducting a comprehensive census of the regime's nomenclature. To achieve these four mini-goals, we need key "ingredients," including an organized regime prepared to take over governance, financial stability to enable democracy to flourish (as suggested by modernization theory), and a strong media presence with significant influence.

The Hirak's proposed regime will feature five essential ministries and one vital agency. While additional ministries could be included, I have chosen to highlight the most critical ones.

In the final chapter, we will examine why poor user experience (UX) and inadequate user interface (UI) design are often the underlying causes of inefficiencies in government services, especially when contrasted with the private sector. Welcome to the revolution of the 22nd century!

2-DEFECTION IN THE ARMY AND POLICE

"LIFE IN THE STATE OF NATURE IS SOLITARY, POOR, NASTY, BRUTISH, AND SHORT."

THOMAS HOBBS

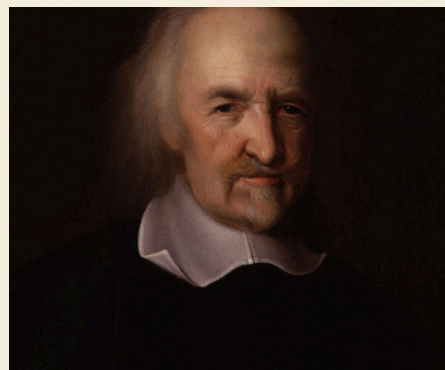


Thomas Hobbes argued that human beings in the state of nature lived in chaos and eventually turned to authorities like kings and governments to establish order. If the Hirak aims to persuade police officers and army soldiers to defect, it must create an organized regime capable of promising order and providing assurances to these defectors.

It is well understood that soldiers and police officers operate under authority figures. Even when those figures are corrupt, they still represent a source of authority. To convince them to join the Hirak, we need an alternative authority capable of winning their trust and offering a safe, viable option. This alternative authority must take the form of an organized regime within the Hirak, equipped with substantial financial resources and a strong media presence.

To illustrate the power of authority, consider this question: If an authority figure ordered you to deliver a 400-volt electrical shock to another person, would you comply? Most people would instinctively answer with a firm "no."

However, the Milgram obedience experiment demonstrated that human beings are capable of committing atrocities when directed by an authority figure, with approximately 70% of participants delivering a 400-volt shock when instructed. The good news, however, is that this percentage dropped dramatically to 10% when another authority figure opposed the order.

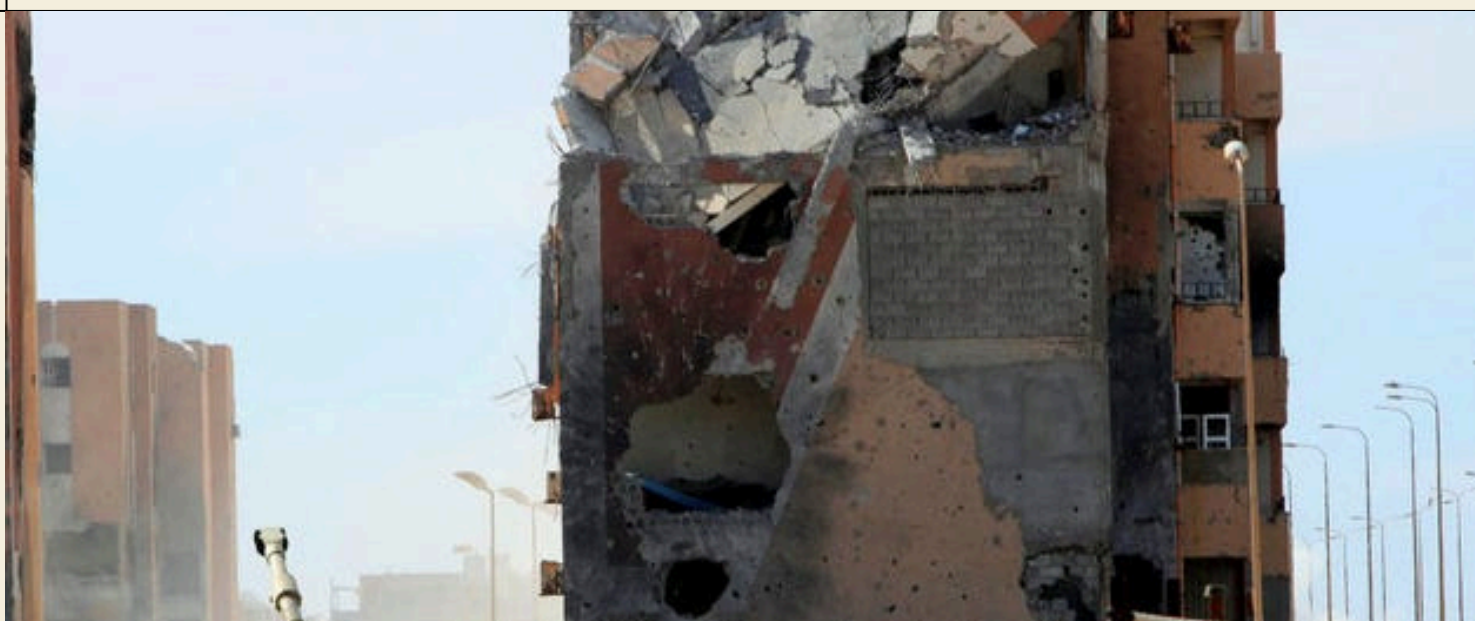


Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679)

3-PREVENTION OF STATE COLLAPSE

"THE DEGREE TO WHICH PEOPLE IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TAKE POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GRANTED WAS VERY MUCH EVIDENT IN THE WAY THAT THE UNITED STATES PLANNED, OR FAILED TO PLAN, FOR THE AFTERMATH OF ITS 2003 INVASION OF IRAQ. "

AUTHOR: FRANCIS FUKUYAMA



Imagine, for instance, that you own a 1990 Toyota Camry with over 300,000 miles on the odometer. You know the car won't last much longer. What would you do? You'd start preparing an alternative. Perhaps you'd save money, research used cars or lease deals online, or consider switching to public transportation like Uber or the bus. In this example, we're only talking about a car. Now, consider the complexity of replacing an entire regime involving at least 100,000 people—generals, politicians, entrepreneurs, administrators, 58 walis (provincial governors), 1,541 commune officials, assembly members, and an extensive network of individuals such as pseudo-activists, scientists, judges, lawyers, artists, and journalists. This is why the Hirak needs a ready alternative regime prepared to take over when the current one departs. Without such preparation, scenarios like Libya or Yemen are not far-fetched, especially with the looming economic crisis. Alternatively, the outcome could resemble Tunisia's ongoing struggles—a fragile and incomplete transition.

An Egyptian scenario could also unfold, especially if a comprehensive census of the regime's nomenclature is not conducted. We will explore this in greater depth in Part 4. Given the current economic situation and the high likelihood of a "revolution of hunger," it is crucial to establish not just a leadership but a fully operational parallel regime ready to take over. Without this preparation, the alternative is chaos and anarchy. History has shown us that foreign forces and mercenaries could infiltrate our borders, as happened in Libya.

In every sport, there are substitute players ready to take over when needed. Now imagine this scenario: the economy collapses, people flood the streets in protest, and poverty and violence lead to widespread chaos. Key regime actors, fearing for their safety, flee the country with their families, leaving behind a power vacuum. Anarchy ensues. At that moment, wouldn't you agree it would be too late to salvage the situation? Wouldn't it have been wiser to have a fully prepared regime ready to step in and stabilize the country?

4-INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS & LEVELS OF ANALYSIS

“A GREAT DEAL OF WORLD POLITICS IS A FUNDAMENTAL STRUGGLE, BUT IT IS ALSO A STRUGGLE THAT HAS TO BE WAGED INTELLIGENTLY.”

ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI



At the individual level of analysis, the responsibility for Algeria's daily mediocrity and failures lies squarely with the generals. Their actions and decisions have perpetuated a cycle of stagnation and inefficiency. At the organizational level of analysis, the blame extends to entities such as the former DRS (intelligence agency), the army, fake religious institutions, media outlets, and charity organizations that collectively form the regime's nomenclature. At the state level of analysis, one could argue that Algeria never truly gained independence. What we are witnessing today is merely a continuation of French colonial influence under a different guise. At the system level of analysis, the situation is not unique to Algeria. Most former colonies and third-world countries, with the exception of a few nations, remain trapped in a global order that stifles their growth and prosperity. In my analysis, the Hirak has focused heavily on the individual level of analysis, with cyber activists effectively challenging the regime and causing significant disruptions. However, there has been little progress at the organizational and state levels of analysis. From a system-level perspective, some lawyers, such as Sofiane Chouiter, and certain activists have made efforts by submitting reports to the UN and the European Parliament.

While these reports resulted in generalized statements condemning the Algerian regime, they have yet to produce concrete outcomes. From the liberal perspective in international relations, I would say we should create strong and influential political action committees (PACs) in Europe and North America like AIPAC. These political action committees would open channels of dialogues and create relationships with Western leaders, media, and NGOs. The primary mission is to create economic development and win-win trade relations. The Hirak's leaders should be pragmatic and understand that while they cannot save the whole world, they can still save 40 million Algerians. They should stay away from cases like Western Sahara and Palestine because that hurts Hirak's case. From the realist perspective, I would say we should pressure countries that openly support the Algerian military cabal as Spain did lately, and like France and the United States have been doing. The Hirak movement should shift from the individual level of analysis (Cyber activists vs. generals) to the state and organizational level of analysis (Hirak regime with institutions and organizations vs. the despotic regime)

5-CENSUS OF THE NOMENCLATURE

"YOU CAN'T MANAGE WHAT YOU CAN'T MEASURE,"
PETER DRUCKER



Remember when I mentioned that the Yemen and Libya scenarios are the most plausible outcomes? Another possible scenario, however, is that of Egypt or even Tunisia in recent years. Both revolutions failed to properly identify and address the nomenclatures of their respective despotic regimes—Mubarak's in Egypt and Ben Ali's in Tunisia. As a result, key revolution actors in both countries were either killed, imprisoned, or sidelined, preventing them from gaining access to power. For the Hirak to succeed, it must ensure the complete departure of the regime's nomenclature, not just the generals. This is why conducting an official and thorough census of the regime's nomenclature is essential. The Hirak must not underestimate any member of the nomenclature. Even with the removal of high-ranking generals, younger, corrupt, and ambitious individuals could easily replace them, whether from civilian or military backgrounds. Take Egypt as an example. Who would have predicted that a relatively young general like Al-Sissi could dismantle the Muslim Brotherhood organization? Despite the Brotherhood's thousands of members, substantial financial resources, and control over key institutions like the media, judiciary, and even the presidency under Morsi, Al-Sissi managed to overthrow them.

While the Muslim Brotherhood held power for over a year in Egypt, its tenure was marked by tension and uncertainty. Their fatal mistake was failing to conduct a comprehensive census of Mubarak's regime. They overlooked key figures, including military officials, politicians, media personalities, and judges—the same judges who later sentenced many young Egyptian activists to prison or even death. What lessons can we learn from the Muslim Brotherhood's errors? A complete and detailed census of the regime's nomenclature is essential. This census should include all biographical and financial information, with individuals ranked based on their importance and power. Those identified should be barred from engaging in professions or activities critical to national security. High-risk individuals, such as former generals and DRS agents, must face justice under the rule of law. If this is not feasible, these individuals should not be permitted to remain in the country due to the significant security risks they pose to the state. We must avoid allowing another Sissi to rise to power by hiding among the masses like a wolf among sheep.

6-REGIME OF THE HIRAK

"WITHOUT REVOLUTIONARY THEORY, THERE CAN BE NO REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT."

VLADIMIR LENIN.

COMPOSITION

The regime of the Hirak should be structured around a parliament composed of various opposition parties and organizations, including Rachad, Tahadi, UDS, RCD, Rebuilding Algeria, and others. From this parliament, an interim government would be formed, consisting of a president, a vice president, and ministers. This government would be overseen by the Supreme Court, with its justices led by a chief justice. I recommend and endorse Judge Saadedin Merzoug for this role.

Additionally, the regime should incorporate a fourth institution dedicated to promoting direct democracy within the Hirak. This institution would facilitate online referendums, allowing the public to participate actively in decision-making and ensuring transparency and accountability.

A SYSTEM OF CHECKS AND BALANCES

A robust system of checks and balances must be established, especially since no constitution has been drafted yet. To ensure the rule of law and the smooth functioning of government affairs, a set of minimum laws and procedures should be formulated to govern this regime. These measures would provide a foundational framework, preventing power concentration and ensuring accountability and transparency during this transitional period.



7- MINISTRIES PART 1

"THE MOST TERRIFYING WORDS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARE: I'M FROM THE GOVERNMENT AND I'M HERE TO HELP."
RONALD REAGAN

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

The Ministry of Finance will be responsible for managing the financial activities of the Hirak regime. Its primary duties will include allocating quarterly budgets to various institutions and organizations within the regime. Additionally, the ministry will focus on attracting foreign investment opportunities to generate returns and bolster the regime's financial stability. To further support its funding efforts, the ministry will issue bonds to foreign investors willing to bet on the success of the Hirak. It will also introduce a membership fee system for individuals who wish to contribute to the new government. With over ten million Algerians living in Europe, this initiative has significant potential. For instance, if just 100,000 Algerians each paid a membership fee of 20 euros per month, the Hirak government could generate a monthly budget of 2 million euros.

Given the absence of public expenditures during the transitional phase, the Hirak should aim to establish an annual budget of at least 100 million dollars to ensure the regime's operational effectiveness and sustainability.



MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION

The Ministry of Communication should establish a global broadcasting channel, similar to the BBC or Al Jazeera, with programming in Arabic, Tamazight, and English. This channel would serve as a platform to promote the Hirak's agenda, especially given that many international news channels have boycotted coverage of the movement. Additionally, the ministry should compile a network of journalists who can write articles in various languages. These articles would be distributed globally to ensure their publication in newspapers and other media outlets worldwide. Communication can also be expressed through art. The Ministry of Communication should collaborate with both Algerian and foreign artists to create works that amplify the Hirak's image on the global stage. This could include short films, feature movies, literary works, publications, and even visual art like paintings. Such initiatives would enhance the movement's visibility and resonate with diverse audiences around the world.



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

The Ministry of Education should develop online programs ranging from 6 months to 2 years to prepare future leaders, particularly in administration and foreign affairs. These programs would be tailored to college students holding at least a bachelor's degree and meeting specific screening requirements. Graduates of these programs would be trained in various disciplines and equipped to occupy critical administrative positions, such as Wali, Commune Chief, and other administrative roles essential for the new Algeria. One of Algeria's pressing issues is the widespread corruption within its administration and the lack of talent and creativity in its ranks. Many administrative employees have historically been hired based on factors other than their qualifications. These programs aim to address this issue by cultivating a new generation of competent, ethical, and innovative leaders capable of driving meaningful change.



8- MINISTRIES PART 2

THE MOST TERRIFYING WORDS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARE: I'M FROM THE GOVERNMENT AND I'M HERE TO HELP.
RONALD REAGAN

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Given their expertise and radical ideology, Mr. Mohamed Larbi Zitout and Dr. Abbas Aroua should lead the formation of a team of qualified individuals to manage the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This ministry will be tasked with building diplomatic relations and defending the interests of the Hirak on the international stage. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be organized into several specialized departments.

The Department of Political Affairs will be further subdivided into geographic bureaus, such as European, Asian, and North American bureaus, to address region-specific diplomatic needs. Additionally, special or temporary bureaus may be established to handle specific or short-term issues as they arise.

This structure will enable the ministry to operate effectively and address the diverse challenges and opportunities the Hirak will face in international relations.



MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

The Ministry of Justice will adopt the Danish judicial system as a model, widely recognized as the best in the world. It will initially consist of three primary components: the Court of Administration, the Judicial Appointment Council, and the Supreme Court. Once independence is achieved, additional lower courts and branches will be established across the 58 Wilayas to ensure nationwide coverage and accessibility. The Court of Administration will oversee the efficient management of funds, personnel, buildings, and logistical operations within the judiciary, ensuring transparency and accountability in the administration of justice. The Judicial Appointment Council will function as the human resources department of the Ministry of Justice, responsible for recruiting judges for the Supreme Court and other lower courts as they are established post-independence.

By adopting this structured and proven system, the Ministry of Justice aims to uphold fairness, efficiency, and the rule of law, laying the foundation for a robust and transparent judiciary in the new Algeria.



ALGERIAN INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (AIA)

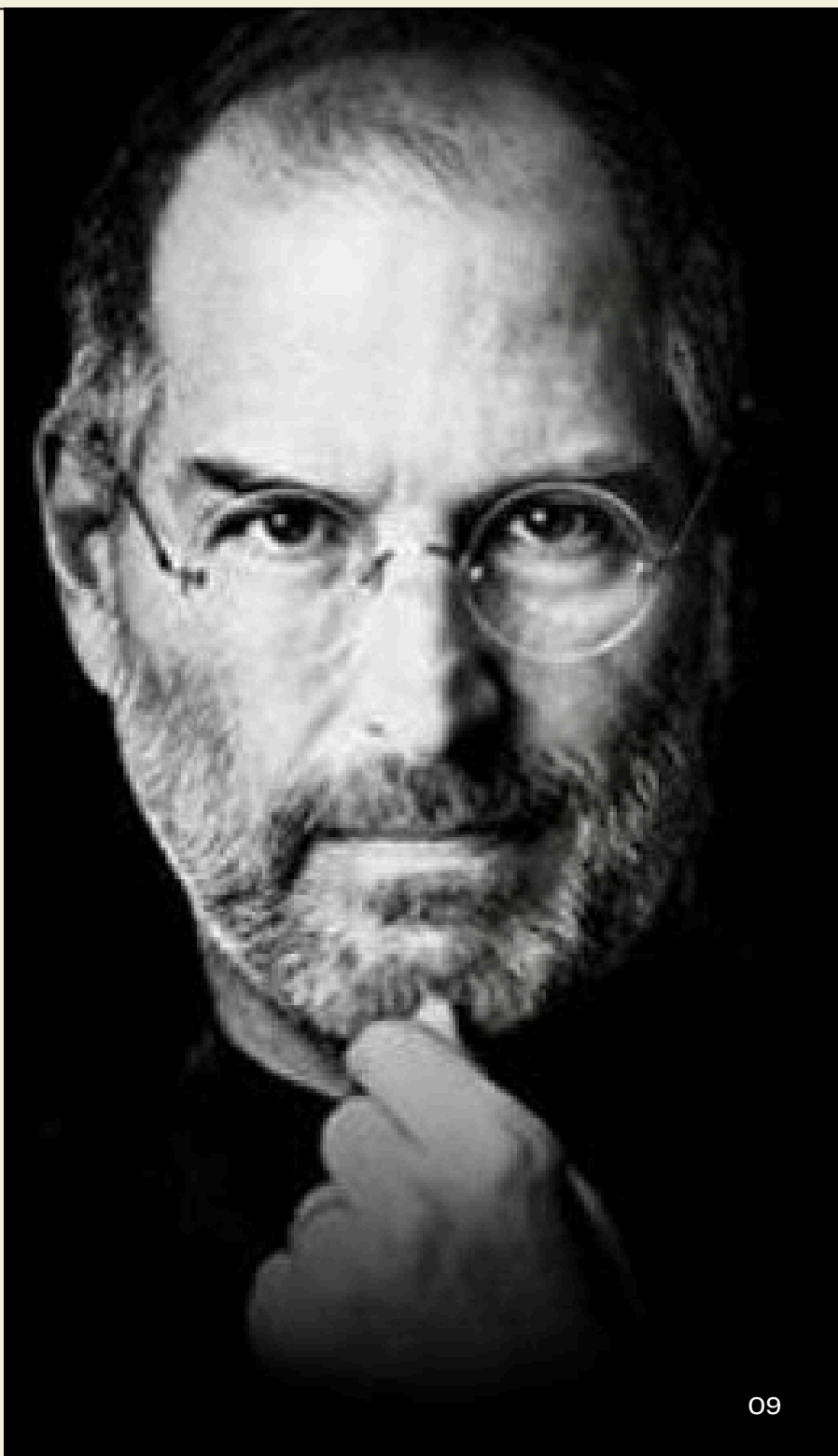
The most developed countries have advanced and highly sophisticated intelligence services, and the Hirak should aim to establish a similarly capable agency. This intelligence agency will recruit the brightest Algerian minds from diverse fields, including cybersecurity, counter-intelligence, finance, agriculture, education, mathematics, sociology, law, political science, technology, biology, and medicine. For instance, during the FLN era, the intelligence service known as MALG had talented individuals like Messaoud Zeghar, who established influential connections with the U.S. and Archduchess Charlotte of Austria, facilitating access to arms dealers and manufacturers. The agency's primary responsibilities will include gathering foreign intelligence, conducting covert operations, and providing critical insights to safeguard the interests of the Hirak. Furthermore, it will provide national institutions with essential tools and information to defend the country while planning for its welfare and prosperity in both the short and long term.



9-THE USER EXPERIENCE AND THE USER INTERFACE

"YOU'VE GOT TO START WITH THE CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE AND WORK BACK TOWARD THE TECHNOLOGY – NOT THE OTHER WAY AROUND." – STEVE JOBS (APPLE FOUNDER)

Suppose you were to ask anyone in the world to critique their public services or any government-provided service. The responses would often include the following complaints: long wait times, poor service, rude representatives, glitchy or poorly designed websites, delayed press conferences, and many other common grievances. To address such issues, the Hiraak's regime should prioritize creating an efficient user experience at all levels: between the different actors within the regime, between the regime's institutions and Algerian citizens, and between the regime's institutions and foreign entities. Websites and social media platforms must deliver an intuitive and seamless user experience. Similarly, all forms of communication—such as short video stories, press releases, and press conferences—should be designed to ensure clarity and accessibility. The user interface is equally vital. Steve Jobs famously emphasized the importance of aesthetics and beauty in Apple products, and the same principle applies here. A strong first impression can make or break a product or service. Therefore, the websites of Hiraak's institutions and even conference rooms should be not only beautifully designed but also technologically advanced and well-equipped. Furthermore, parliamentary debates should be meticulously organized and broadcast via live video feeds, showcasing procedural efficiency. This will highlight the contrast between the modern, sophisticated Hiraak's regime and the outdated, primitive ruling regime. Such a contrast will enhance the regime's image in the eyes of the public and foreign governments, who generally prefer dealing with advanced and well-organized entities.





AUTHOR

ABDELKADER YAZID LACHACHI
CONTACT@YAZIDLACHACHI.COM

ABDELKADER YAZID LACHACHI
2021