



La Lettre Electronique de TRRAACE TRRAACE Electronic Newsletter

N° 167 – 23/01/2013

TRRAACE :

TOUTES LES RESSOURCES POUR LES RADIOS AFRICAINES ASSOCIATIVES COMMUNAUTAIRES ET EDUCATIVES

TRACKING RESOURCES FOR RADIOS IN AFRICA AT THE BENEFIT OF THE ASSOCIATIVE COMMUNITY AND EDUCATIVE RADIO STATIONS

TODOS OS RECURSOS PARA AS RADIOS ASSOCIATIVAS EN AFRICA ASSIM CEMO COMUNITARIAS E EDUCATIVAS

[HTTP://WWW.MEDIAFRICA.NET](http://www.mediafrica.net)

Table des matières / Table of content

Resources / Ressources	3
Monde: Partagez vos émissions sur la Journée mondiale de la radio!	3
World: On February 13th let's celebrate radio! Share your programs	3
Manual: Getting it Right: A Journalists' Guide to Conducting Community Radio Debate ...	3
Nouvelles/News/Noticias	4
Somalia: UN-funded radio now transmits to southern Somali port city	5
World: AMARC Turns 30: 2013 Is the Year of Community Radios	5
Tunisia: AMARC ends Successful Mission to Strengthen Local Media in Tunisia	6
Gambia: Lamin Manga Is New GRTS DG	6
World: Reuters offers class on rural poverty reporting - Deadline: 4 Jan. 2013	6
World: Knight course on food reporting open - Deadline: February 1st, 2013.....	7
Kenya: Kenyan parliament adopts report on radio band-pass filters.....	7
South Sudan: Authorities arrest media personnel in South Sudan state	7
Burundi: Unrelenting court gives journalist three-year jail term on appeal.....	8
Liberian radio show suspended over comments about presidency	8
Uganda: UCC suspends two radio talk shows	9
Malawi: Malawian Journalist Assaulted During Radio Interview	9
Centrafrique: A Journalist of a Community Radio Station in Bambari Has Been Killed	10
Kenya: Govt forms team to monitor hate speech.....	10
Tanzania: Community radio reporter found dead in northwest	11
RCA: Community radio stations ransacked, woman journalist killed	11
Burundi: Score of media back jailed reporter, more than 1,200 sign petition	12
World/USA: Poynter Institute offers fellowship for young journalists	13
World: Knight International Journalism Award open.....	13
World/USA: Investigative journalism contest seeks entries.....	13
World: Free webinar on investigative reporting open	13
RDCongo: Congolese soldiers beat and detain radio station employees	14
Kenya: Kenya's Egerton University launches FM station	14
Mali/USA: Voice of America opens FM relay in Malian capital.....	15
Mali: Islamists in Mali have limited media resources	16
Somalia: Somali journalist shot, injured in Mogadishu	16
South Sudan: State Government Plans Education Through Media	17
Rwanda: Fire Guts Isango Star Fm	17
Zimbabwe: Veteran broadcaster Sam Sibanda dies	17
Mali: Malian journalist feared dead phones French broadcaster, says still alive.....	18
Uganda: Talk-show host and current affairs programme suspended	18

Nouvelles en français

Monde: L'AMARC a 30 ans : 2013 est l'année des radios communautaires.....	19
Côte d'Ivoire: Culture/ Radios de proximité : Les radios de proximité ont désormais leur concours	19
RDC: Cinq journalistes primés par «journalistes pour les droits humains»	20
Afrique: Africa n°1, le personnel suspend leur mouvement de grève.....	20
Burundi: Mise en onde de RFM BUJUMBURA	21
Tunisie: Médias - Une nouvelle radio émet à Sfax.....	21
Centrafrique: Nouvelles des radios du pays - Une journaliste de Radio Be Oko tuée.....	21
Burundi: Hassan Ruvakuki condamné en appel à trois ans de prison : pourquoi cet acharnement ?.....	22
Ile Maurice: Diffamation criminelle - Hervé Aimée poursuit Cehl Meeah et deux radios privées	22
Tunisie: «Noujoum.Fm», une nouvelle radio sur internet - Paroles de jeunes	23
RDC: La radio OPED FM de Kisangani a 5 ans	23
RDC : Des militaires FARDC impliqués dans le pillage d'une station de radio	23
Tanzanie: Un journaliste de radio retrouvé mort dans le nord du pays	24
Burundi: Une vingtaine de médias soutiennent Hassan Ruvakuki - plus de 1200 signatures de soutien	25
Ressource/Sud Soudan: « Quand est-ce que l'information change des vies ?	25
Mali: A Gao, la Radio AADAR FM KOIMA n'émet plus.....	26
Somalie: Journaliste somalien tué pendant qu'il se rendait à son travail	27
Mali: Le journaliste de Gao qui dément son assassinat par les djihadistes.....	28

RESOURCES / RESSOURCES

MONDE: PARTAGEZ VOS ÉMISSIONS SUR LA JOURNÉE MONDIALE DE LA RADIO!

L'Association Mondiale des Radios Communautaires (AMARC) soulignera la journée mondiale de radio le 13 février 2013 avec une campagne de diffusion mondiale. Célébrez avec nous le secteur de la Radio Communautaire en produisant une émission sur la radio. Les émissions reçues seront disponibles sur le podcast de la campagne.

Comment envoyer vos émissions?

Veillez envoyer vos programmes audio le plus rapidement possible. Vous pouvez également nous faire parvenir des documents écrits, si vous en avez rédigés par l'intermédiaire de <https://www.wetransfer.com>

Wetransfer est une plate-forme de transfert basée sur le Web permettant l'envoi de dossiers plus lourds, et ce, directement par le biais d'Internet en déviant le courriel et les systèmes de FTP. Sur le courriel du récepteur, écrivez s.v.p. : secretariat@si.amarc.org

Source: AMARC Secrétariat International (Montréal), 16 jan. 2013

WORLD: ON FEBRUARY 13TH LET'S CELEBRATE RADIO! SHARE YOUR PROGRAMS

The World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters (AMARC) will organize the World Radio Day Broadcast Campaign on February 13th 2013. Celebrate with us community radio sector producing a program. The programs received will be broadcast in the podcast section of the webpage of the campaign.

How to send your programs?

Please send your audio programs as soon as possible and/or your written documents regarding this campaign via <https://www.wetransfer.com>

Wetransfer is a web based transfer platform for large files directly over the Internet bypassing email and FTP systems.

On recipient email write: secretariat@si.amarc.org

Source: AMARC International Secretariat (Montréal), 16 Jan. 2013

MANUAL: GETTING IT RIGHT: A JOURNALISTS' GUIDE TO CONDUCTING COMMUNITY RADIO DEBATE

<http://www.comminit.com/media-development/content/journalist-guide-community-radio-debate>

This guide, published by Panos Eastern Africa with support from Deepening Democracy Programme in Uganda in 2011, highlights the role of radio producers and moderators in reaching rural communities, recognising that they too can set agenda for news and debate on radio, thereby positively contributing to the country's development. It offers a brief insight into the broadcast environment in Uganda, with a focus on radio and community radio in particular. It also guides community broadcasters through the process of choosing formats, producing a radio debate, preparing debaters, and eliciting audience involvement. In addition, the guide provides a brief look into Ugandan media's legal context to enable readers to understand the confines within which the Ugandan media and specifically the broadcast media operate.

According to the publishers, this guide responds to challenges like poor professional standards among rural journalists, lack of skills and avenues for research, poor investment in professional development on the part of rural media owners, poor remuneration and lack of motivation, all unearthed during implementation of the Rural Radio Debate project. These have been compounded by a relatively restrictive legal regime. It underscores the importance of building a skilled caliber of journalists; research in journalism; and the role journalists, producers, and editors can play in ensuring free flow of information and ideas through debate involving grassroot communities.

The guide is divided into following chapters:

- Chapter One: The broadcasting industry
- Chapter Two: Radio debate
- Chapter Three: Legal regime governing the media in Uganda
- Chapter Four: Conclusion

The document published in January 2011 can be downloaded as PDF.

More information, access to the PDF file and source: The Drum Beat 630 (Communication Initiative), 14 Jan. 2013

NOUVELLES/NEWS/NOTICIAS

(Posted from 25/12/2012 to 23/01/2013)

Afrique: Africa n°1, le personnel suspend leur mouvement de grève.....	20
Burundi: Hassan Ruvakuki condamné en appel à trois ans de prison : pourquoi cet acharnement ?.....	22
Burundi: Mise en onde de RFM BUJUMBURA	21
Burundi: Score of media back jailed reporter, more than 1,200 sign petition	12
Burundi: Une vingtaine de médias soutiennent Hassan Ruvakuki - plus de 1200 signatures de soutien	25
Burundi: Unrelenting court gives journalist three-year jail term on appeal.....	8
Centrafrique: A Journalist of a Community Radio Station in Bambari Has Been Killed	10
Centrafrique: Nouvelles des radios du pays - Une journaliste de Radio Be Oko tuée.....	21
Côte d'Ivoire: Culture/ Radios de proximité : Les radios de proximité ont désormais leur concours	19
Gambia: Lamin Manga Is New GRTS DG	6
Ile Maurice: Diffamation criminelle - Hervé Aimée poursuit Cehl Meeah et deux radios privées	22
Kenya: Govt forms team to monitor hate speech.....	10
Kenya: Kenyan parliament adopts report on radio band-pass filters.....	7
Kenya: Kenya's Egerton University launches FM station	14
Liberian radio show suspended over comments about presidency	8
Malawi: Malawian Journalist Assaulted During Radio Interview	9
Mali/USA: Voice of America opens FM relay in Malian capital.....	15
Mali: A Gao, la Radio AADAR FM KOIMA n'émet plus.....	26
Mali: Islamists in Mali have limited media resources	16
Mali: Le journaliste de Gao qui dément son assassinat par les djihadistes.....	28
Mali: Malian journalist feared dead phones French broadcaster, says still alive.....	18
Monde: L'AMARC a 30 ans : 2013 est l'année des radios communautaires.....	19
RCA: Community radio stations ransacked, woman journalist killed	11
RDC : Des militaires FARDC impliqués dans le pillage d'une station de radio	23
RDC: Cinq journalistes primés par «journalistes pour les droits humains»	20
RDC: La radio OPED FM de Kisangani a 5 ans	23
RDCongo: Congolese soldiers beat and detain radio station employees	14
Ressource/Sud Soudan: « Quand est-ce que l'information change des vies ?	25
Rwanda: Fire Guts Isango Star Fm	17
Somalia: Somali journalist shot, injured in Mogadishu	16
Somalia: UN-funded radio now transmits to southern Somali port city	5
Somalie: Journaliste somalien tué pendant qu'il se rendait à son travail	27
South Sudan: Authorities arrest media personnel in South Sudan state	7
South Sudan: State Government Plans Education Through Media	17
Tanzania: Community radio reporter found dead in northwest	11
Tanzanie: Un journaliste de radio retrouvé mort dans le nord du pays	24
Tunisia: AMARC ends Successful Mission to Strengthen Local Media in Tunisia	6
Tunisie: «Noujoum.Fm», une nouvelle radio sur internet - Paroles de jeunes.....	23
Tunisie: Médias - Une nouvelle radio émet à Sfax.....	21
Uganda: Talk-show host and current affairs programme suspended	18

Uganda: UCC suspends two radio talk shows	9
World/USA: Investigative journalism contest seeks entries	13
World/USA: Poynter Institute offers fellowship for young journalists	13
World: AMARC Turns 30: 2013 Is the Year of Community Radios	5
World: Free webinar on investigative reporting open	13
World: Knight course on food reporting open - Deadline: February 1st, 2013.....	7
World: Knight International Journalism Award open.....	13
World: Reuters offers class on rural poverty reporting - Deadline: 4 Jan. 2013	6
Zimbabwe: Veteran broadcaster Sam Sibanda dies	17

News (Les nouvelles en français suivent p.19)

NEWS

FROM : 26/12/2012 [EN]

Somalia: UN-funded radio now transmits to southern Somali port city

Residents of Kismaayo city [southern Somalia] can now listen to [UN-funded] Radio Bar-Kulan via 92 MHz FM frequency. This is the 6th city in Somalia that Radio Bar-Kulan reached.

Radio Bar-Kulan director, Eng Abdirahman Umar Usman alias Yarisow, congratulated the residents of Kismaayo on the transmission, saying Bar-Kulan is an impartial public radio. "This is the first time a public radio is established in Kismaayo. We promise to air accurate news and beneficial programmes to the residents," Yarisow said.

The director added that special programmes will soon be aired for the residents of Kismaayo and surrounding areas. "To the people of Kismaayo, I say Bar-Kulan is your station, enjoy it and tell us what you think," Yarisow said.

Radio Bar-Kulan is a 24-hour broadcasting station and can be heard in Mogadishu [the capital], Garoowe [central Somalia], Boosaaso [northeastern Somalia], Gaalkacyo [central Somalia], Baidoa [southwestern Somalia] and now Kismaayo. It also has a "live" streaming via <http://www.bar-kulan.com> and a 24-hour Thaicom 5 Satellite service.

Source: Radio Bar-Kulan website (Nairobi), 24 Dec. 2012; quoted by BBC Monitoring Global Newline Media File, 26 Dec. 2012

NEWS

FROM : 27/12/2012 [EN]

World: AMARC Turns 30: 2013 Is the Year of Community Radios

<http://www.amarc.org>

The World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters activities in 2013 will be marked by the celebration of the 30th Anniversary.

It was in August 1983 that a group of community radio fans met spontaneously in Montreal for the first World Conference of community radio broadcasters, only to realise at the meeting that there was already an embryonic world movement which brought them together. In 2013, after 10 world conferences, the community radio movement has effectively become an effective global sector of communication in making the world a better place.

Community Radio activities in 2013 will be under the sign of the 30th Anniversary of AMARC. We call upon AMARC members and Community Radio Stakeholders to organize activities to celebrate, reflect on lessons learned and on how to strengthen the social impact of Community radio to combat poverty, exclusion and voicelessness and to promote social justice and sustainable, democratic and participatory human development.

Please send your reflections on the 30th anniversary of AMARC and communicate your initiatives to secretariat@si.amarc.org

Source: AMARC International Secretariat (Montreal), 22 Dec. 2012

NEWS

FROM : 27/12/2012 [EN]

Tunisia: AMARC ends Successful Mission to Strengthen Local Media in Tunisia

<http://www.amarc.org>

A delegation put together by the World Association of Community Radios (AMARC) finalized its mission this Tuesday, December 18, 2012 with the presentation of a preliminary report to community radio stakeholders.

The goal of the mission was to identify current and potential community media actors, their professional needs and their advocacy capacity to strengthen the impact of community and local media in the Tunisian democratic process.

The mission which began on December 3rd met with civil society actors in 16 cities in Tunisia: Bou Salem, Jendouba, Kasserine, Sidi-Bouزيد, Regueb, Gafsa, Tozeur, Kebili, Médenine, Gabès, Mahdia, Kairouan, Sousse, Hammamet, Bizerte and Tunis. Furthermore, AMARC organized 9 round-tables with civil society members, with more than 150 regional associations invited to express themselves on their expectations for community and local media.

The mission also identified more than 30 active local community radio projects in Tunisia on the FM band or on the Internet. The mission led by AMARC was thus able to confirm the will of civil society at the regional level to create and support community media.

The mission also identified a series of problems that slow down the development of community media in Tunisia: lack of technical equipment and training, the prohibitive costs for broadcasting set by the Office nationale de télédiffusion (ONT, the national broadcasting agency), and the absence of legal status for community radios.

The mission also met with some of the political and regulatory authorities responsible for media, with parliamentarians, partners and experts, in order to better determine the challenges involved in strengthening the sector. On December 18th, the mission organized a public presentation of its preliminary report on community and local radio, together with a number of recommendations. At this event, the participants called for a national advocacy strategy for community and local media in Tunisia.

The mission was made up of Mr. Mohamed Leghtas, of the civil society portal E-Joussour, Salah Fourti, from the Syndicat Tunisien des radios libres (STRL), Xavier Cuvier, representative of AMARC in Tunisia for the mission, and Marcelo Solervicens, Secretary General of AMARC. Alexandre Delvaux, Coordinator of the Group of Technical and Financial Partners Supporting the Tunisian Media Sector, also participated in the mission, which also had the support of the international NGO Article 19.

The mission received financial support from Swiss Cooperation, UNESCO, IMS and Oxfam.

Source: AMARC International Secretariat (Montreal), 22 Dec. 2012

NEWS

FROM : 28/12/2012 [EN]

Gambia: Lamin Manga Is New GRTS DG

<http://allafrica.com/stories/201212271357.html>

Lamin Manga, Director of Television Programming at the Gambia Radio and Television Services (GRTS), has been appointed as the new Director General of the state broadcaster effective 1st December 2012, reports have revealed.

He replaced Malick Jones, whose appointment as acting Director General of GRTS, has been rescinded, a press release from the presidency said.

Mr Jones has returned to his former position as deputy Director General.

Source: Le Point (Banjul), 27 Dec. 2012; quoted and distributed by allAfrica.com

RESOURCE

FROM : 28/12/2012 [EN]

World: Reuters offers class on rural poverty reporting - Deadline: 4 Jan. 2013

<http://www.trust.org/trustmedia/journalism-training/courses-detail.dot?id=d1e85d60-a442-4520-a43f-5b82e21ac8f7>

Journalists can apply for fellowships to attend a course in Rome.

TrustMedia, a Thomson Reuters Foundation Service, offers a rural reporting course February 12 - 14.

Applicants must be currently working as a journalist or regular contributor to media organizations.

They must be able to demonstrate a commitment to a career in journalism in their country, must have at least two years' professional experience and have a good level in spoken and written English.

Full bursaries are available for journalists from the developing world/countries in political transition

working for organizations with no resources for training. Bursaries include return air travel (economy class), accommodation and a modest living allowance.

Thomson Reuters Foundation also offers training for journalists from any region from an organization that has the resources to fully cover the costs of the program.

The application deadline is January 4, 2013.

For more information, click the link of this news

Source: IJNet website (Washington), <http://ijnet.org/opportunities/reuters-offers-class-rural-poverty-reporting-worldwide>

RESOURCE

FROM : 28/12/2012 [EN]

World: Knight course on food reporting open - Deadline: February 1st, 2013

<http://ksj.mit.edu/fellowships/boot-camps/food-boot-camp-spring-2013>

Journalists interested in food-related reporting can apply for a spot in this course.

The Knight Science Journalism program at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is accepting applications for its 2013 Food Boot Camp, which will take place at MIT's campus in Cambridge March 26 - 29.

Ten to 12 journalists will be chosen to attend the course. Those selected will be reimbursed for up to US\$750 in travel expenses, and will be provided accommodations and most meals.

The boot camp will explore topics including obesity and malnutrition, farming and food-borne illnesses. The course will address the underlying science and the overlying social, economic and political factors behind these issues.

Applicants may be freelance or staff reporters, writers, editors or producers, and must have at least three years of full-time experience in journalism.

The application deadline is February 1st, 2013.

For more information, click the link of this news.

Source: ijnet website (Washington), <http://ijnet.org/opportunities/knight-course-food-reporting-open-worldwide>

NEWS

FROM : 04/01/2013 [EN]

Kenya: Kenyan parliament adopts report on radio band-pass filters

Parliament has adopted a report that forces FM stations to install suitable band-pass filters to prevent interference with aeronautical equipment in the Kenyan airspace.

FM stations now have 30 days to install the filters, which must be approved by Communications Commission of Kenya [CCK].

CCK must also ensure that power transmitted by local radio is within the approved limits and no station interferes with the frequencies of another station.

The report was prepared by the joint committee on energy, communications and information and the House broadcasting committee.

It was tabled in the House last October.

The joint committee said the reasons for the interference with the equipment is due to absence of band-pass filters, installation of non-type approved FM transmitters which broadcast from non-designated sites and transmitting beyond the maximum authorized radiated power.

"CCK should enforce compliance with the transmission parameters as specified in each broadcaster's licence and enforce penalties as provided by law," said the report.

Source: The Star (Nairobi), 3 Jan. 2013; quoted by BBC Monitoring Global Newline Media File, 4 Jan. 2012

ALERT

FROM : 04/01/2013 [EN]

South Sudan: Authorities arrest media personnel in South Sudan state

http://www.bakhitaradio.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=3443:wau-security-personnel-arrest-four-state-media-people&catid=42:local-news&Itemid=67

Bakhita Radio, Wednesday 2 Jan 2013 - Security personnel have arrested today four people working for the state media in Wau [capital of Western Bahr-al-Ghazal State].

The arrested officials worked for South Sudan TV and Radio.

A local source told CRN [Catholic Radio Network] over the phone that among the arrested were SSTV and Radio-Wau director, Louis Paskal Aleo, SS Radio-Wau director, Alor Deng Kur, SS Radio Deputy Director, Kamilo Luchiano, and SSTV cameraman, Michael Lawrence.

SSTV-Wau director, Ashab Khamis Fahal, was also arrested four days ago. Our source said the arrests were connected with the coverage of the procession against the transfer of Wau County Headquarters in December [2012].

The images of the manifestation ended up in Al Jazeera TV and the security organs want to know who shot the images and who sent them to the Qatari station.

Source: Bakhita FM website (Juba), 2 Jan. 2013; quoted by BBC Monitoring Global Newline Media File, 4 Jan. 2013

ALERT

FROM : 08/01/2013 [EN]

Burundi: Unrelenting court gives journalist three-year jail term on appeal

<http://en.rsf.org/burundi-unrelenting-court-gives-journalist-08-01-2013,43869.html>

Reporters Without Borders is deeply disappointed to learn that an appeal court in the central city of Gitega today imposed a three-year jail sentence on the journalist Hassan Ruvakuki instead of overturning his conviction.

The court changed the charge on which Ruvakuki is convicted to "participation in an association formed with the aim of attacking persons and property." In June, a lower court sentenced him to life imprisonment on a charge of terrorism.

Reporters Without Borders regards today's decision as a sign that certain Burundian officials were determined to punish Ruvakuki at all costs. Several sources in Gitega reported that the appeal court had been under heavy pressure from the state security apparatus not to acquit him.

In response to this incomprehensible verdict, Reporters Without Borders is launching a petition for the release of Ruvakuki, who was working for Bonesha FM, a local radio station, and the Swahili service of Radio France Internationale at the time of his arrest in November 2011. Sign the petition.

Ruvakuki was accused of complicity with a rebel group when all he did was his duty as a journalist to anticipate the news. Shortly before his arrest, he went to neighbouring Tanzania to cover a Burundian rebel group that was being formed there.

Signing the petition, full report and source: Reporters without Borders (Paris), 8 Jan. 2013

ALERT

FROM : 08/01/2013 [EN]

Liberian radio show suspended over comments about presidency

http://www.ifex.org/liberia/2013/01/08/re_hot_fm_aler/

The Costa Show, a weekly radio program hosted by Henry Costa with guest Menipakei Dumoe, has been sanctioned by the Hot FM station management. Both Costa and Dumoe are said to have allegedly incited an Arab Spring-like protest in Liberia.

The January 4th 2012 edition of said radio program has been viewed as unprofessional and laced with insults directed at the presidency. The management of Hot FM says it is reviewing the content and format of the program to simmer down the tone.

In a statement issued on January 6th - in relation to the indefinite suspension of the program - Hot FM management stated: "...There is concern that this morning's Costa Show may have crossed the line. It is our intention to return the show to air as soon as the review is complete and proper controls are put in place, to ensure that Hot FM's responsibility to the public is adhered..." The statement added that the management prides itself in providing responsible, educational, informative and entertaining programs for the general public.

Both Costa and Dumoe sounded remorseless when contacted about the issue. In an opinion piece, "The Case for Madam Sirleaf's immediate resignation: Why 2017 will be too late to save Liberia from the Sirleaf onslaught," the duo accused the president of falling short on her promises and mortgaging the country's resources. They further planned to host a press conference, whereby the call for the resignation of the president would be reechoed.

In a press statement, three civil society groups - the Movement for Justice in Liberia, the Defender of Democracy and the New Democratic Values of Liberia - accused the proscribed program host and his guest as having abused freedom of expression by making unsubstantiated claims with the potential to undermine peace.

The president of the Press Union of Liberia, Peter Quaqua, whilst supportive of the station management's action to review the program, is quoted as saying that "the indefinite suspension of the program is too far an action to take at this time...The guys have been going overboard in their use of profanity...I am not saying they cannot be critical, but they cannot go out insulting. That has been our concern. Reviewing the content is good, but I think it is a good show that has been discussing some issues which need to be discussed."

Source: Center for Media Studies & Peace Building (CEMESP-Liberia/IFEX), 8 Jan. 2013

ALERT

FROM : 08/01/2013 [EN]

Uganda: UCC suspends two radio talk shows

<http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/UCC-suspends-two-radio-talk-shows/-/688334/1659788/-/kkpm7xz/-/index.html>

The Uganda Communication Commission has suspended two popular political talk shows on Hits FM, a local radio station in Fort Portal.

Orukurato and Ekitanganzo have been airing on Hits FM since February last year. The panel on both talk shows includes district and municipal council leaders, MPs, human rights activists and civil society activists.

The shows have been focusing on accountability of public funds and service delivery. Ekitanganzo has been airing every week on Thursday while Orukurato on Saturday. Mr Willy Magezi, the Hits FM manager says that he received a directive from UCC to stop airing both programmes until they investigate the content of the talk shows.

He said that UCC's letter claims that talk show guests have been inciting violence against some government officials. According to Mr Magezi, the radio was also told to avail recordings to the commission of all political talk shows and programmes for investigations. He says that the suspension of the talk shows could have been engineered by local politicians.

Mr Nulu Byamukama, the proprietor of Hits FM confirmed the development.

Mr Byamukama, who represents Kitegwenda County in Kamwenge District on the ruling National Resistance Movement ticket, said he was told to adjust the content of the talk shows and broadcast government developmental projects instead of airing controversial political issues. Mr William Gonza, the moderator of the talk shows said that on December 29, 2012, he was supposed to host Mr Alex Ruhunda, the Fort Portal Municipality MP, but he was stopped by the manager on grounds that the talk show had been suspended.

UCC's Executive Director Eng. Godfrey Mutabazi, refused to comment on the matter saying that he was attending a meeting.

The suspension of the two talk shows comes a month after detectives in Fort Portal demanded audio recordings from Hits and Better FM after some presenters at the two radio stations were accused of defaming the First Lady and Minister for Karamoja Affairs, Janet Museveni. The detectives alleged that the panelists referred to Ms Museveni as a thief, who had embezzled funds meant for the people of northern Uganda.

Speaking at a thanksgiving service he hosted at State House Entebbe last month, President Yoweri Museveni vowed to close radio stations that host undisciplined civilians. Mr Museveni accused the 'civilians' of using radio stations to create disharmony and to de-campaign development projects.

Source: The Daily Monitor (Kampala), 7 Jan. 2013

ALERT

FROM : 08/01/2013 [EN]

Malawi: Malawian Journalist Assaulted During Radio Interview

<http://allafrica.com/stories/201301080297.html>

Malawian authorities must immediately investigate and bring all appropriate charges in connection with the reported assault of a radio journalist who said he was punched by a business leader angered by an interview question.

"It's outrageous that someone would assault a reporter because he objected to being asked a question," CPJ East Africa Consultant Tom Rhodes said. "We call on authorities to take prompt action and demonstrate that no one has the right to physically attack a reporter."

Anthony Masamba, bureau chief of the Malawi Institute of Journalism Radio, told CPJ that he was assaulted in Lilongwe on Saturday by Chancellor Kaferapanjira, head of the Malawi Confederation of Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCCI), during an interview for "Melting Pot," a new program for the radio station. The MCCCI is a partnership of enterprises and associations representing all sectors of the economy in the country.

Masamba told CPJ that he asked Kaferapanjira questions about recent news reports that said the government had already overspent its budget and that protests were being planned this month by John Kapito, head of the Consumer Association of Malawi. The demonstrations are intended to highlight the rising cost of basic commodities due to new government reforms. Masamba said that Kaferapanjira stopped the interview, accused him of being a Kapito supporter, grabbed the recorder, and began punching him in the face, news reports said.

Masamba said he sought treatment for a dislocated jaw at a local hospital. He said his recorder was broken in the attack, but that his memory card was not damaged so he hoped to still be able to

broadcast the interview.

Steven Chilundu, a reporter for local radio station Capital Radio, told CPJ he had accompanied Masamba to the interview and had seen Kaferapanjira assault Masamba. Masamba said he reported the attack to the local police, who promised to investigate the case.

Kaferapanjira denied hitting Masamba and told CPJ Masamba was supported by unspecified politicians.

Source: Committee to Protect Journalists (New York), Press Release, 7 Jan. 2013; quoted and distributed by allAfrica.com

ALERT

FROM : 08/01/2013 [EN]

Centrafrique: A Journalist of a Community Radio Station in Bambari Has Been Killed

<http://www.fides.org/aree/news/newsdet.php?idnews=32992&lan=eng>

A journalist of the community radio "Be Oko" in Bambari [TRRAACE note: this station is operated and owned by the Catholic diocese of Bambari], Elisabeth Blanche Olofio, was killed by the rebels of the Seleka coalition during the occupation of the city. This is the complaint made by Fr. Jean Ignace Manengou, a Catholic priest president of the Association of the Community Radios of Central Africa (ARC).

According to testimonies collected by the association, the journalist was killed during the looting of the broadcasting station office by a group of rebels.

In a statement the ARC "points out that community radio stations are apolitical and are in no way related to any structure affected by political or economic power, and deplores the fury against these stations, given that journalists do not have anything to do with the ongoing conflict." "The role of the community radios is to provide the community information they need for its development," the statement concluded.

From the areas occupied by the rebels other testimonies of looting and violence against civilians are reported.

In the meantime, delegations taking part in the peace negotiations which opens today, January 8 are arriving in Libreville.

Source: Agenzia Fides (Rome), 08 Jan. 2013

NEWS

FROM : 09/01/2013 [EN]

Kenya: Govt forms team to monitor hate speech

<http://www.nation.co.ke/News/politics/Govt-forms-team-to-monitor-hate-speech/-/1064/1660762/-/view/printVersion/-/nsjspyz/-/index.html>

The government has formed a team to monitor hate speech ahead of the General Election putting inciters on notice.

The team will focus on social media, FM stations and blogs mostly used to spread tribal hatred.

The Head of Civil Service Francis Kimemia, Internal Security permanent security Mutea Iringo and Information PS Bitange Ndemo are part of the team to spearhead the process and ensure that the vice is curbed.

The team is tasked with zeroing in and identifying individuals by name for prosecution.

"Some of the abusive, highly corrosive, divisive, tribal messages and blogs are criminal and this is the reason why we have formed a special team as we head to the election," Mr Kimemia told Nation.

He said it was very necessary to form the team at a time when Kenyans are just about to head to a historical election and to avoid a repeat of the 2007/08 post-election violence.

The team will work in tandem with the National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) and National Steering Committee on Media Monitoring to bring the perpetrators to book.

Mr Kimemia also said the specialised team will work with Information Communication Technology (ICT) and security services, within and beyond to net the perpetrators and jam or cancel licenses for these heinous networks.

"We are tracking all hate speakers, war mongers and peddlers without favouritism with a special focus on social media and few FM stations. We are leaving no stone unturned."

It comes at a time when the media monitoring committee has accused bloggers of spreading hate messages especially on major media websites and vowed a crackdown.

Last week, the team said the messages and vitriolic exchanges have taken an ethnic turn are communicated on popular media websites. It reached out to thousands of internet users saying this may excite passions ahead of the General Election, two months away.

The secretary of the National Steering Committee on Media Monitoring Mary Ombara said some of the messages posted on the blogs bordered on hate speech and called on the 'major media houses' to

exercise some form of control to ensure vitriol did not filter into their blogs.

Last year, NCIC chairman Mzalendo Kibunjia said the Communication Commission of Kenya (CCK), Safaricom and NCIC would regulate language used on the Internet.

Dr Kibunjia, said phone messages and Internet messages, especially those sent in bulk, would be monitored.

The media monitoring team also promised to pursue individual bloggers that spread hatred, by tracking computers the hate messages were sent on, and eventually nailing the individuals involved. "We will work with CCK to trace computers used to send the vitriolic messages that will hopefully lead to the naming and shaming of the individuals involved," she said.

The country's vulnerability to hate messages leading to chaos was exposed five years ago, following one of the country's worst violence, largely blamed on tribalism in a politically charged atmosphere. At a time when Kenyans are headed to another election, the hate messages could ignite chaos by raising the stakes in the coming polls.

Ms Obara said some of the exchanges were attracting close to 1,000 responses, an indication that majority of Kenyans were either participating in the exchanges or read the comments.

Source: Daily Nation (Nairobi), website, 8 Jan. 2013

ALERT

FROM : 12/01/2013 [EN]

Tanzania: Community radio reporter found dead in northwest

<http://en.rsf.org/tanzania-community-radio-reporter-found-11-01-2013,43910.html>

Reporters Without Borders is stunned to learn that community radio journalist Issa Ngumba was found dead in a forest in Kakonko, in the northwestern region of Kigoma, on 8 January, three days after he went missing. It was clear from the injuries on his body that he was murdered.

"The death of a second journalist in four months in what was one of Africa's safest countries for the media is setting the alarm bells ringing," Reporters Without Borders said. "We are nonetheless pleased that the authorities have taken these deaths seriously by launching immediate investigations.

"For the sake of freedom of information in Tanzania, the investigation into Ngumba's death must produce results quickly and lead to the arrest of the person or persons responsible."

A reporter for Radio Kwizera, the 45-year-old Ngumba left his home on the evening of 5 January to look for medical plants for his second job as a traditional healer. After he was reported missing, police and civilian volunteers searched intensively until his body was found in nearby Kajuluheta Forest.

A bullet wound was found in his left arm but police said he was killed by hanging or strangulation.

"The place showed clearly that there was some fighting before his death," regional police commander Frasser Kashai said. "Police found a pistol with seven bullets and one mobile phone."

The local media are linking his murder to a November report by Ngumba accusing Imani Paulo, a local landowner and livestock-farmer, of eating parts of the body of a shepherd he had employed. The report led to charges being brought against Paulo but he enjoys a lot of support in Kakonko.

Commenting on Ngumba's death, the Tanzania Editors Forum told The Citizen that reporters would have to rethink their approach to safety and that they would need to be given security training. [...]

Full report and source: Reporters without Borders (Paris), 11 Jan. 2013

ALERT

FROM : 12/01/2013 [EN]

RCA: Community radio stations ransacked, woman journalist killed

<http://en.rsf.org/rca-community-radio-stations-ransacked-10-01-2013,43892.html>

Reporters Without Borders is deeply disturbed by acts of violence against news media and journalists in connection with a month-old armed uprising in the Central African Republic against President François Bozizé's government.

Community radio stations, a major source of news for much of the population, have been particularly affected.

Reporters Without Borders has learned that equipment was damaged or removed at several radio stations, including Radio Be Oko in the central town of Bambari and Radio Kaga in the central town of Kaga Bandoro.

Radio Be Oko journalist Elisabeth Blanche Olofio was killed when rebels attacked her station. The fate of her colleagues is not known.

According to information obtained by Reporters Without Borders, other journalists have been subjected to physical violence or are being threatened.

"Several community radio stations are no longer able to operate as result of rebel hostility or looting by local residents taking advantage of the chaos," Reporters Without Borders said. "Although politically neutral many stations have had to stop broadcasting because they no longer have the

required equipment or out of concern for the safety of their personnel.

“Silencing journalists at times of unrest endangers the population by depriving them of crucial information. It is essential for a solution to the crisis that the acts of violence against the media should stop.”

Radio Magbadja, a radio station recently installed in Alindao by the staff of Radio France Internationale, was also ransacked by members of the Seleka rebel coalition, who took all of its equipment.

The Central African Community Radio Association (ARC) has named eight radio stations as being particularly hit by the violence:

- * Radio Yata in Birao
- * Radio Barangbaké in Bria
- * Radio Linga FM in Bambari
- * Radio Be Oko in Bambari
- * Radio Kaga in Kaga Bandoro
- * Radio ICDI in Boali
- * Radio Magbadja in Alindao
- * Radio Mbari in Bangassou.

The Central African Republic is ranked 62nd out of 179 countries in the Reporters Without Borders press freedom index. Although unevenly distributed across the country, radio stations are one of the main sources of news because of the low level of literacy.

More information and source: Reporters without Borders (Paris), 10 Jan. 2013

ALERT

FROM : 12/01/2013 [EN]

Burundi: Score of media back jailed reporter, more than 1,200 sign petition

<http://en.rsf.org/burundi-score-of-media-back-jailed-11-01-2013,43902.html>

A Reporters Without Borders petition for the release of Burundian journalist Hassan Ruvakuki has already gathered 1,248 signatures since its launch three days ago. Keep on signing the petition. All of the following news media, media groups and press associations have expressed their support for Ruvakuki and the petition demanding his release:

- * Burundi: Radio Bonesha FM, Groupe Iwacu, Radio Isanganiro, Net Press and the Burundian Journalists Union
- * France: French External Broadcasting
- * Mauritania: Le Calame and Cridem
- * Cameroon: The daily Mutations
- * Madagascar: Radio Tana, L’Observateur and La Gazette de la Grande Ile
- * Gambia: The Point
- * Niger: Groupe Radio-Télévision Saraounya (RTS) and the Niamey Press Center
- * Burkina Faso: The Norbert Zongo Press Centre and the Forum of African Publishers
- * Gabon: Gabonactu.com
- * Chad: The weekly Le Temps
- * Cote d’Ivoire : L’Inter

“This is just the start,” Reporters Without Borders secretary-general Christophe Deloire said. “I am confident that other media will join us in supporting Ruvakuki. The campaign must keep growing.” Reporters Without Borders urges all news media and all organizations and institutions involved in news and information to contact its Africa Desk if they want to support Ruvakuki and this petition. A reporter for Radio France Internationale’s Swahili service and for the Burundian radio station Bonesha FM, Ruvakuki was given a three-year jail sentence on appeal on 8 January on a charge of “participating in an association formed for the purpose of attacking persons and property.”

More information and source: Reporters without borders (Paris), 11 Jan. 2013

RESOURCE

FROM : 12/01/2013 [EN]

World/USA: Poynter Institute offers fellowship for young journalists<http://careers.poynter.org/jobs/5060333/naughton-fellow>

The Poynter Institute's Naughton Fellowship will allow a young journalist to work at Poynter for one year. The fellow will report and write for its website, bring fresh ideas to the institute and industry, while participating in seminars, workshops and discussions about journalism and its future.

The full-time position begins in summer 2013 and lasts about a year, with a salary in the low-30s, plus health insurance and other benefits. Applicants must be college graduates (or finishing final credits remotely) as of July 2013.

Poynter accepts applications from overseas, but international travel will not be covered by the institute.

There is no hard application deadline, but those who are interested are encouraged to submit materials as soon as possible.

For more information, click the link of the news.

Source: Ijnet (Washington), 9 Jan. 2013 - <http://ijnet.org/opportunities/poynter-institute-offers-fellowship-young-journalists-worldwide>

RESOURCE

FROM : 12/01/2013 [EN]

World: Knight International Journalism Award open<http://ijnet.org/opportunities/knight-international-journalism-award-open-worldwide>

Groundbreaking journalists can be nominated for an award.

The International Center for Journalists seeks nominations for the Knight International Journalism Award.

The award is designed to honor journalists who have, through pioneering work or technological innovation, produced quality news and information that has made a significant impact on the lives of people in the developing world. Nominees can be reporters, editors, technologists, media managers, citizen journalists or bloggers.

The award reflects the mission of ICFJ's Knight International Journalism Fellowships, supported by the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation. The fellowships are designed to advance media innovation worldwide.

Award winners will be honored at ICFJ's awards dinner on November 7 in Washington.

The deadline is February 22.

More information and source/ Ijnet (Washington), 10 Jan. 2013

RESOURCE

FROM : 12/01/2013 [EN]

World/USA: Investigative journalism contest seeks entries<http://ijnet.org/opportunities/investigative-journalism-contest-seeks-entries-worldwide>

Journalists and photographers can enter a contest with a US\$5,000 prize.

The Sidney Hillman Foundation seeks entries for its Hillman Prizes honoring investigative journalism and commentary that serves the common good.

Journalists worldwide can apply, but the work must have been published in the United States.

This year's categories include online, multimedia, magazine, broadcast, newspaper, photojournalism, book or opinion.

Along with the cash prize, winners receive a trip to New York City and a certificate designed by New York cartoonist Edward Sorel.

Applicants must submit four copies of a cover letter and four copies of the nominated material by January 31.

More information and source: Ijnet (Washington), 11 Jan. 2013

TRAINING

FROM : 12/01/2013 [EN]

World: Free webinar on investigative reporting open<http://businessjournalism.org/2012/08/27/finding-your-best-investigative-business-story-online-feb-5/>

Business journalists worldwide can participate in an hour-long webinar on investigative reporting.

The Reynolds Center presents "Finding Your Best Investigative Business Story," a free webinar led by

senior business editor for Michael J. Berens, investigative reporter for The Seattle Times. The session will address topics including how to find the best stories with a simple 10-point guide to create groundbreaking enterprise articles; how to use free or easy-to-obtain public records, documents and sources; and developing reporting strategies that boost efficiency. Berens will also provide a tutorial on quantifying stories with a spreadsheet program. The webinar will be held February 5 at noon and 4 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. For more information, click the link of the news
Source: Ijnet (Washington), 7 Jan. 2013

ALERT

FROM : 12/01/2013 [EN]

RDCongo: Congolese soldiers beat and detain radio station employees

<http://www.ifex.org/democratic-republic-of-congo/2013/01/10/radio-beat-raid/>

Authorities in the Democratic Republic of Congo should bring to account soldiers involved in a raid on a radio station in the eastern town of Kabambare, and the arbitrary detention and beating of two of the station's journalists, the Committee to Protect Journalists said today.

Soldiers of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Congo (known by the French acronym FARDC) stormed community station Radio Tujenge Kabambare on January 2 and ransacked its studios and confiscated equipment, including computers, generators, solar panels, mobile phones, and recorders, according to the station's director and the Congolese press freedom group OLPA. The soldiers detained the head of programs, Senghor Fundi Kamulete, and technician Shabani Bin Shabani for a few hours in a military camp, where they were beaten with rifle butts, OLPA said. Fundi and Shabani are hospitalized and being treated for injuries to the head, chest, and arms, the station's director, Gekalom Kalonda Mukelenge, told CPJ.

Mukelenge said another group of soldiers raided his home, which is near the station, and accused him of hiding a member of the M23 rebel group. The soldiers assaulted members of his family and ransacked the house, he said.

The reason behind the attacks was not immediately clear. Mukelenge could not point to any sensitive recent stories, but said the station has in the past aired reports critical of the military, including interviews with local citizens accusing soldiers of extortion at arbitrary checkpoints.

"We condemn the attack on Radio Tujenge Kabambare and its journalists, who have a right to cover the military's activities without obstruction or intimidation," said CPJ Africa Advocacy Coordinator Mohamed Keita. "We call on Congolese authorities to hold their soldiers fully accountable under the law."

Congolese government spokesman Lambert Mende told CPJ he received information about the attacks today and that an investigation was under way. "I have addressed an urgent note to my colleague, the minister of defense. Tomorrow, I will have an idea of measures to take," he said. "This is not acceptable. The army is not tasked with leading police operations. We will shed light on this."

Source: Committee to Protect Journalists (New York), 9 Jan. 2013; quoted by IFEX (Toronto), 10 Jan. 2013

NEWS

FROM : 15/01/2013 [EN]

Kenya: Kenya's Egerton University launches FM station

<http://www.nation.co.ke/Features/DN2/Victimised-Egerton-starts-FM-radio/-/957860/1664306/-/qpty3wz/-/index.html>

If the history of election violence in Kenya were to be published into a book, Egerton University in Njoro town, Nakuru County [northwest of Nairobi], would deserve a chapter or two.

Since the election-related ethnic clashes of 1992, the university has borne hefty consequences of violence involving communities in its surrounding.

Each time there is such a crisis, it ends up hosting hundreds of people fleeing violence, and its dispensary becomes a centre for emergency treatment.

In addition, some of its workers have had to abandon their homes in the past, owing to clashes. These have had cost implications, including disruption of the flow of work.

The height of this mess occurred during the two-month violence that followed the controversial elections of December 2007.

Apart from hosting victims of violence, among them its own workers, the university lost 88 head of pedigree cows worth more than 600,000 shillings [7,000 dollars] after armed raiders invaded its Ngongongeri farm and drove away the animals.

Now the university has found it necessary to contribute towards preventing recurrence of violence as

the country prepares for the general election on 4 March.

Egerton University has launched a community FM radio to shape the opinions of the communities in the area so that they remain in favour of peace, especially now that the campaigns for the coming elections are headed for top gear.

"We have been toying with this idea of starting the radio station since 2007 to train our communication students, but above all, to promote peace and harmony among the residents of Nakuru County," confirms Egerton University Vice-Chancellor Prof James Tuitoek.

"As a university, we have experienced nasty incidents of election-related violence. We believe this can be stopped if the residents are fed with the right information," he adds and continues:

"What happened in 2007/8 should not happen again. That is why Egerton University has launched a radio station to disseminate the right information, free of propaganda."

In the last elections, some vernacular FM stations were accused of having broadcasted ethnic hate speech that fanned the violence that caused more than 1,000 deaths and displaced nearly 600,000 people.

Egerton's move is aimed at countering any attempts towards incitement. "We want to make our FM station an ambassador of peace among the diverse communities, particularly at this time when the country is heading to 4 March elections," says Prof Tuitoek.

"A simple radio message whether positive or negative goes where cars can't go, where an aeroplane can't go, and above all, it goes past security checks into the rooms of the low, high and mighty without discrimination. That is why it is important to be careful against releasing harmful information to the public," adds the university's deputy vice-chancellor in charge of research and extension, Prof Gowland Mwangi.

Through its Peace and Security Studies department, the university will partner with other stakeholders to sensitize the surrounding communities on the importance of maintaining peace during the campaigns and the entire election period.

The radio station, which has cost the university close to 8m shillings [94,000 dollars] to launch, will be housed at the Town Campus in Nakuru town. It becomes the first radio station to be started by a public university in the Rift Valley. It will be broadcasting on 101.7 FM.

According to Prof Tuitoek, plans were under way to apply for a national license so that the radio may also be used as an "enabler in the Vision 2030".

The launching of the station now brings to five the number of FM stations broadcasting in Nakuru town. The others include Radio Amani, owned by the Catholic Diocese of Nakuru, Sauti ya Mwananchi, which is owned by politician Koigi Wamwere, Jesus is Lord Radio and Hero Radio.

The Rift Valley Provincial Commissioner Osman Warfa has welcomed the idea, adding that the station could also be used for agricultural extension services.

He says: "Egerton University is well known for producing quality agriculture experts and this station should be used to spread the gospel to farmers in this region so that they could increase the food production."

For the station to grow to a well-established broadcaster, the Kenya National Chamber and Commerce and Industry, Nakuru Chapter, Mr Joseph Gichuru, has pledged to marshal the support of the business community in the area.

Source: Daily Nation website, Nairobi, in English 14 Jan. 2013; quoted by BBC Monitoring Global Newswire Media File 15 Jan. 2013

NEWS

FROM : 17/01/2013 [EN]

Mali/USA: Voice of America opens FM relay in Malian capital

<http://www.bbg.gov/press-release/bbg-expanding-its-services-for-war-torn-mali/>

Audiences in Mali can now get the latest news from the Voice of America (VOA) on an FM transmitter that went on the air today [15 January] - part of a stepped-up response to the Malian crisis by the Broadcasting Board of Governors.

"Getting vital news to people in conflict zones has long been a core mission of US international broadcasting, and in recent years we have extended our reach in Iraq, Afghanistan and other nations as needed," said BBG Board member Susan McCue. "Using every means at our disposal, we will now do more to help safeguard lives in Mali with accurate and up-to-date information about events that affect the people there and in the region."

The new transmitter will allow 24/7 broadcasting of targeted news and information in French to listeners in Bamako, Mali's capital.

"With this new capacity, listeners on 102.0 FM in Bamako can get our programmes day and night, including reports from our network of correspondents in the region and the global reaction to the latest developments in the West African nation," said VOA director David Ensor.

In response to the crisis in Mali, VOA has increased its on-the-ground reporting and has placed

additional news and information on the new Mali1 mobile platform. The Mali1 mobile service was added in August to take advantage of the large and growing number of mobile phone users, and as a way to get news to regions where extremists have shut down independent media.

The BBG is also testing a pilot programme that since September has been providing mobile newscasts in the Songhai language, which is commonly used in areas of northern Mali that are now controlled by Islamist extremists. The agency is consulting with Congress as the results of this pilot project come in to discuss its expansion and additional broadcast options for the rest of Mali.

VOA's French to Africa Service currently broadcasts to Mali on shortwave, FM, TV, and online. It will provide news by SMS to Mali later this year to offer breaking news to mobile phone users in the most cost-efficient way possible.

Source: Broadcasting Board of Governors website (Washington), 15 Jan. 2013; quoted by BBC Monitoring Global Newsline Media File, 17 Jan. 2013

NEWS

FROM : 18/01/2013 [EN]

Mali: Islamists in Mali have limited media resources

The north of Mali is not a media-rich environment and the Islamist groups which currently control it do not have any significant media outlets. In part, the secretive nature of some of these groups and their leaders means that they do not seek a mass audience but prefer to use online forums and selected distribution channels to circulate their propaganda. When they do want to address a wider public, they will contact key regional or international media organizations.

Local radios

There are a number of private radio stations in the Islamist-held areas, in towns such as Gao and Timbuktu. But it is not clear how many of them are still broadcasting. Many journalists are said to have fled the north after the capture of the towns in mid-2012.

In so doing, they were seeking to avoid the fate of Malick Aliou Maiga, a broadcaster for Radio Aadar Koima in Gao. In August, he was dragged out of his studio and severely beaten up by armed men from the Movement for Monotheism and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO).

His crime appears to have been encouraging the local population to protest against the imposition of Islamic punishments such as the amputation of a hand for crimes of theft.

Maiga had previously suffered a similar attacks at the hands of the National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad (MNL) for his criticism of their lawlessness during the brief period when they had controlled Gao.

According to a colleague of his, Radio Aadar Koima has now closed down. Another station in Gao, Voice of the Youth, has been taken over and renamed by MUJAO. It no longer broadcasts music but instead carries MUJAO announcements and some relays of state radio from Bamako, although news about Gao or anything which displeases MUJAO is "immediately censored". [...]

Full report and source: BBC Monitoring analysis 17 Jan. 2013 ; quoted by BBC Monitoring Global Newsline Media File, 18 Jan. 2013

ALERT

FROM : 19/01/2013 [EN]

Somalia: Somali journalist shot, injured in Mogadishu

Gunmen this morning shot and injured a Radio Shabeelle journalist in Mogadishu's Wadajir District, privately-owned Radio Shabeelle reported on 18 January.

Gunmen armed with pistols shot Abdiared Usman Adan "several times " at Suuqa Weyn neighbourhood, the source said.

The assailants fled the scene after the shooting, the report further said

The journalist was admitted at Madina hospital in Mogadishu where he will be operated on, the report added.

Source: Radio Shabeelle (Mogadishu), in Somali, 18 Jan. 2013; translated and quoted by BBC Monitoring Global Newsline Media File, 19 Jan. 2013

NEWS

FROM : 19/01/2013 [EN]

South Sudan: State Government Plans Education Through Mediahttp://www.bakhitaradio.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=3506:state-government-plans-education-through-media&catid=42:local-news&Itemid=67

Western Bahr El Ghazal Minister for Information and Communication has disclosed a plan to introduce learning sessions and community education mass media. Derrick Alfred Uya disclosed that his ministry will work hard with the state ministry of Education in selecting qualified teachers to teach subjects through Radio broadcast for candidates sitting exams.

He promised to provide airtime to the teachers and that the ministry is also planning to launch public library to encourage reading culture.

Mr Uya expressed commitment to use any possible means to teach different languages including French for neighbouring Francophone countries.

He also expressed readiness to request British Council and other friends in helping teaching foreign languages in the state.

Mr Uya said this statement during a workshop organized by the state Ministry of Education and Instruction to improve the quality of education.

The workshop also discussed difficulties of teaching English language and rural education.

Source: Radio Bakhita 91 FM (Juba), 17 Jan. 2013

NEWS

FROM : 19/01/2013 [EN]

Rwanda: Fire Guts Isango Star Fm<http://allafrica.com/stories/201301130080.html>

An early-morning fire on Saturday razed part of Isango Star FM station, causing serious interruption in the station's programmes.

According to Police and staff of the radio station who confirmed the incident, the fire outbreak resulted in the destruction of studio equipment.

Police said the fire began from the adjacent building and spread to the studios.

"All our equipments has been affected, both studios and the production room were burnt. We took out some equipment but they are also affected, there are those which we couldn't get out," said Justin Mugabo, the proprietor of the station.

Speaking to Sunday Times, Kigali Police spokesman, Albert Gatere, said the incident was caused by poor electrical installation.

"The incident happened early in the morning at around 6 a.m. It was caused by poor electrical installation of the building,"

No deaths or injuries were reported from the incident.

"The police fire department intervened but the whole studio and other equipment were burnt, we are awaiting conclusions of the investigations".

Isango star has over 30 staff, according to the owner.

Source: The New Times (Kigali), 13 Jan. 2013; quoted and distributed by allAfrica.com

NEWS

FROM : 19/01/2013 [EN]

Zimbabwe: Veteran broadcaster Sam Sibanda dies<http://www.bizcommunity.com/Article/410/59/87817.html>

State media reported this weekend that veteran Radio 2 broadcaster Sam Sibanda died early Sunday morning [13 January 2013] at his home in Chitungwiza, Zimbabwe.

Sibanda, is one of those broadcasters who could truly be described as a veteran, having joined Rhodesia Broadcasting in 1975. After independence in 1980 he became popular for his early morning show which highlighted his sense of humour.

Mourners are expected to gather today in Chitungwiza, where Sam will be buried in Zvishavane, his rural home.

He is survived by his wife, two children and two grand children.

Source: Bizcommunity.com (Cape Town), 15 Jan. 2013

ALERT

FROM : 23/01/2013 [EN]

Mali: Malian journalist feared dead phones French broadcaster, says still alive

[Presenter] Throughout the weekend there was confusion about the fate of a Malian journalist, Abdoul Kader Toure. But contrary to what many sources reported on Saturday [18 January] Kader Toure was not killed by Islamists who are occupying his home town of Gao. Several journalists, including our correspondent in Mali, were able to talk with him yesterday [20 January]. The following report is filed by Sarah Tisseyre.

[Tisseyre] Several sources announced on Saturday evening the death of this journalist who is well known in Gao for continuing to run his radio in difficult circumstances under the control of the Islamists. The piece of news [about his death] was relayed, among others, by a deputy mayor of Gao, the director of another private radio in the town, a resident and even by a communique by the government.

But since then, the interested party, Kader Toure, has been able to contact RFI himself by satellite phone. He gave the assurance that he is in Gao and is doing well.

[Toure] I am very fine. I do not blame myself for anything. However, it is some time now since I came on air to present the news. I do not know what I am being accused of. I am really surprised to hear the news [of my death] which does not come from anywhere.

[Tisseyre] That was a recording that many of his colleagues were able to listen to. They confirm that it is the voice of the manager of Radio Hania. However, some of them are wondering if there was any desire to manipulate the public. If there is any desire to do so, who and why?

The second part of the news relayed on Saturday by several sources spoke of a popular uprising against the Islamists of the MUJAO [Movement for Monotheism and Jihad in West Africa] who are still in control of Gao. But nothing to that extent has been confirmed.

This is the confusion that illustrates in any case the problem of getting information on Gao, a town that is still isolated today, where the mobile telephone networks have been cut off for one week now.

Almost no communication is possible unless you have a satellite telephone.

Source: Radio France Internationale (Paris), 21 Jan. 2013; translated and quoted by BBC Monitoring Global Newline Media File, 23 Jan. 2013

ALERT

FROM : 23/01/2013 [EN]

Uganda: Talk-show host and current affairs programme suspended

http://www.ifex.org/uganda/2013/01/21/radio_talk_show_host/

Uganda's broadcast regulatory body, the Uganda Communications Commission (UCC), has suspended a talk-show host working for Endigito FM radio in Western Uganda for hosting critical politicians. The radio station also suspended its current affairs programme, 'Ekitandaro,' citing pressure from the government. The show, which airs on Sundays, has been replaced with music. In English, 'Ekitandaro,' means 'a rack for drying utensils.'

Kasiriivu James, aged 33 years, was suspended on 10 January, 2013 after men reportedly from the State House stormed the radio station with a letter they claimed was from the UCC, ordering the journalist's suspension. James was the host of a weekly program called the News Hour, which carried political analysis and commentaries on major news events, as well as World Express, a show which highlighted major global news and events.

"I am currently stopped. I was relieved of my work. My boss told me that he had been instructed to suspend me." Kasiriivu told HRNJ-Uganda.

Endigito (88.3 FM), owned by Hon. Nuru Byamukama, a Member of Parliament (NRM) for Kitagendwa County in the Kamwenge district, broadcasts mainly in local languages, covering Western Uganda. Byamukama is also the proprietor of Hits FM in Fort Portal, which recently suspended all political programmes from air, citing political pressure.

The Executive Director of the UCC, Godfrey Mutabaazi, was non-committal on the matter when contacted. "Please give us time and space to do our work," he told HRNJ-Uganda, adding that, "we get uncomfortable if you are calling to ask how far we have gone. Isn't that intimidation?"

The officer in charge of media crimes at the Criminal Investigations Department, Fred Mirondo, who collected and listened to the recordings of Kasiriivu's programmes, told HRNJ-Uganda last week that they have no case against the journalist and that he should be re-instated. "I have advised them (the UCC) to re-instate the journalist since we have no case against him. The UCC has not explained to me what he did, much as it's true that they suspended him."

"The UCC should desist from curtailing freedom of expression and information. Ugandans have a right to express themselves on matters of governance and the UCC should not worsen the trend of

intimidation and hounding free speech. We call on the government to protect and promote free speech and expression as well as media freedom," said HRNJ-Uganda's National Coordinator, Wokulira Ssebagala.

Source:

Source: Human Rights Network for Journalists (Kampala), 21 Jan. 2013; quoted by IFEX, 21 Jan. 2013

NOUVELLES

NEWS

FROM : 27/12/2012 [FR]

Monde: L'AMARC a 30 ans : 2013 est l'année des radios communautaires

<http://www.amarc.org>

En 2013 toutes les activités de l'association mondiale des radiodiffuseurs communautaires, AMARC seront marquées par la célébration du 30ème anniversaire de l'AMARC. C'est en août 1983 qu'un groupe de mordus de la radio communautaire s'est réuni de façon quasi spontanée à Montréal, Canada, pour la première conférence mondiale des radiodiffuseurs communautaires, prenant par la même occasion conscience de l'existence d'un mouvement mondial qui les liait les uns aux autres. En 2013, suite aux dix conférences mondiales, le mouvement des radios communautaires est devenu un secteur incontournable dans la construction d'un monde meilleur.

Nous lançons un appel à toutes les radios membres de l'AMARC et les partenaires des radios communautaires d'organiser des activités afin de réfléchir à l'apprentissage de ces trente années et de voir à renforcer le combat contre la pauvreté, l'exclusion, pour donner la voix, promouvoir la justice sociale et un développement humain durable, participatif et démocratique.

Veuillez envoyer vos réflexions sur le 30ème anniversaire de l'AMARC et communiquez vos initiatives à secretariat@si.amarc.org

Source: AMARC Secrétariat international (Montréal), 22 déc. 2012

NEWS

FROM : 28/12/2012 [FR]

Côte d'Ivoire: Culture/ Radios de proximité : Les radios de proximité ont désormais leur concours

<http://urpci.net/article.php?id=20121912113125>

En 2011, l'Union des Radios de Proximité de Côte d'Ivoire(URPCI) a conduit pour le compte de l'Unicef, une campagne radiophonique de sensibilisation sur les pratiques familiales essentielles (PFE). Les soixante- dix(70) radios conventionnées ont diffusé des Prêt à diffuser(PAD) et produit des émissions sur les PFE pendant six(6) mois. Ladite campagne a connu un franc succès que l'URPCI a obtenu du partenaire en cette année 2012, l'organisation d'un concours pour honorer les meilleures radios en matière de promotion des PFE.

Ainsi, lancé depuis le 1er Octobre 2012, avec l'appui technique et financier de l'UNICEF, le concours radiophonique dénommé « Radios Amies des enfants » connaîtra son apothéose ce Mercredi 19 Décembre 2012 à 9Heures à l'Hôtel Ibis Abidjan-Plateau. Cela a été annoncé par le Président de l'Union des Radios de Proximité de Côte d'Ivoire(URPCI), Karamoko Bamba, à son siège aux 80 logements à Adjamé, le Lundi 17 Décembre 2012.

Ce concours a connu la participation de trente-deux(32) radios. Vingt et une(21) d'entre elles ont été présélectionnées parmi lesquelles huit(8) ont été retenues comme lauréates, a-t-il indiqué.

Le concours visait à un double objectif. A savoir :

- Inciter les radios du réseau URPCI à réaliser des productions radiophoniques de qualité,
- Contribuer à la promotion des pratiques familiales essentielles(PFE), a-t-il poursuivi.

Les thèmes du concours étaient :

Allaitement exclusif, la prévention du VIH, la moustiquaire imprégnée, l'alimentation de complément, le lavage des mains, la déclaration de naissance, la vaccination et la consultation prénatale. Et les meilleures iront avec d'importants lots (ordinateurs, microphone, onduleur, table de mixage, enregistreur H4n, clé USB (4G)...), a-t-il conclu.

Source : URPCI website (Abidjan), 19 déc. 2012 ; information transmise à TRRAACE par Serge Adam's Diakité (journaliste à Atlantique FM 107.2 Abidjan)

NEWS

FROM : 28/12/2012 [FR]

RDC: Cinq journalistes primés par «journalistes pour les droits humains»

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/201212241464.html>

Cinq journalistes ont été primés par l'organisation Journalistes pour les droits humains (JDH), à l'issue du concours dénommé « Prix JDH » organisé depuis 2010. Il s'agit de Isabelle Moengo (RTGA), Munor Kabongo (Journal Objectif), Clarisse Musuamba (Radio Plateau des Bateke), Séraphine Mapendo (Radio Bukavu) et Sandra Safi (Radio Bukavu).

Ils ont été primés respectivement des prix « Droits de l'enfant », « Résolution pacifique des conflits », « Droits de la femme », « Bonne gouvernance » et « Droit de l'environnement ». L'événement a eu lieu au cours d'une cérémonie organisée le jeudi 20 décembre 2012 à l'Hôtel Venus, à Gombe.

Selon le JDH, ce concours est organisé en vue d'inciter, de motiver et d'encourager les journalistes à réaliser des reportages traitant des questions de la démocratie, de la bonne gouvernance et des droits humains. Cette organisation souligne qu'en récompensant quelques reportages bien faits sur ces sujets presque tabous, elle s'est donnée l'ambition de redonner goût et intérêt aux journalistes en vue de mettre à la portée de toutes les différentes violations des droits humains et, de ce fait, décourager les auteurs de ces violations, dans la perspective de susciter un changement réel et positif dans la communauté.

Le directeur pays du JDH, Freddy Mata, a encouragé les journalistes à focaliser davantage leurs travaux sur les informations relatives aux droits de l'Homme. Pour l'édition 2012 du concours «Prix JDH», l'ONG Journalistes pour les droits humains a travaillé avec quatre partenaires : France expertise Internationale, Internews, Search for Common Ground et l'Union congolaise des femmes des médias (Ucofem).

Pour l'édition 2010, le prix « Droit de l'Homme » a été remporté par Huguette Makwela, Julie Sefu et Collette Salima. Et le prix « Lutte contre l'impunité des violences sexuelles » par Princes Murhula, Pascaline Zamuda et Taylor Toeka, rappelle-t-on.

En 2011, le lauréat du « Prix droit de l'Homme » fut Nicodème Kapenda, « Prix élection » par Alphonse Nakwa, « Prix résolution pacifique des conflits » par Doudou Esungi et « Prix lutte contre l'impunité des violences sexuelles » par Maguy Libebele.

Pour rappel, Journalistes pour les droits humains est l'une des plus grandes organisations travaillant dans le domaine du développement des médias. En travaillant à améliorer de la capacité des médias à couvrir de façon effective les questions relevant des droits humains, elle contribue à faire pression sur ceux qui les enfreignent et à redonner du pouvoir aux victimes pour leur permettre de se défendre.

JDH s'appuie sur la puissance des mass médias pour faire prendre conscience à chaque individu de ses droits. Actuellement, JDH développe un vaste réseau de clubs de presse à travers les provinces de la RDC. Il anime également deux clubs dans deux universités et instituts supérieurs de Kinshasa.

Source: Le Potentiel (Kinshasa), 22 déc. 2012; repris et distribué par allAfrica.com

NEWS

FROM : 02/01/2013 [FR]

Afrique: Africa n°1, le personnel suspend leur mouvement de grève

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/201212300045.html>

Le personnel de la Radio panafricaine Africa N°1, a suspendu son mouvement de grève entamé il y a dix jours, a-t-on appris samedi de Blandine Mengué, présidente du syndicat d'Africa N°1.

La présidente de cette structure, Blandine Mengué, s'est dite «satisfaite de l'issue des négociations, puisque nous avons pu obtenir presque tout ce que nous demandions ».

« Aussi, était-il normal de suspendre notre mouvement et non le lever, car il y a le point relatif au moins perçu sur salaire qui dure depuis 2008 et qui sera résolu, nous a-t-on promis, qu'à la mis janvier ».

Les agents de la Radio panafricaine Africa N°1, sont rentrés en grève le 17 décembre dernier pour revendiquer, entre autres, le paiement de cinq mois d'arriérés de salaires.

Inscrits dans un cahier de charges soumis à l'attention du gouvernement, les points de revendications concernaient aussi le processus de redressement judiciaire et l'avenir de la station panafricaine, aujourd'hui réduite à sa plus simple expression.

Source: Africa Info (Douala), 29 déc. 2012; repris et distribué par allAfrica.com

NEWS

FROM : 05/01/2013 [FR]

Burundi: Mise en onde de RFM BUJUMBURA

http://www.wmaker.net/RSForg/Mise-en-onde-de-RFM-Bujumbura-Burundi_a347.html?preaction=nl&id=12955525&idnl=127906&

Retrouvez sur le site de Radio sans frontière les principales étapes de la mise en onde de Radio Fréquence Menya, nouvelle station dans le paysage médiatique du Burundi. Radio Sans Frontière coordonne cette opération sur place en étant mandatée par l'Association Menya Media. Cette réalisation est soutenue financièrement par la région Pays de la Loire (France).

Radio Sans Frontière accompagne le projet depuis mai 2008 sur différents volets : évaluation/faisabilité – expertise technique – ressources humaines/formation.

Source: Radio Sans Frontière, 31 déc. 2012

NEWS

FROM : 05/01/2013 [FR]

Tunisie: Médias - Une nouvelle radio émet à Sfax

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/201301030823.html>

La nouvelle radio pour les jeunes «Noujoum.Fm» a commencé la diffusion de ses programmes sur le réseau internet à partir de la maison des jeunes de Sfax, depuis le 29 décembre 2012.

Ses créateurs, un groupe de jeunes adhérents de la maison, ont indiqué que cette initiative a pour finalité fournir un nouvel espace consolidant le paysage médiatique dans la région, et enrichissant les activités intellectuelles.

Elle est animée par une quinzaine de jeunes talents férus d'art radiophonique, avec une série de programmes variés pour les jeunes, de la musique, des loisirs, de la culture, du sport, ainsi que des programmes sociaux et politiques.

La radio diffuse sur une plage horaire de 16 heures par jour, entre 8h00 et minuit, à partir de la maison de jeunes qui dispose des équipements nécessaires, notamment le studio du club d'animation radiophonique.

Source: La Presse (Tunis°, 3 jan. 2013; repris et distribué par allAfrica.com

ALERT

FROM : 07/01/2013 [FR]

Centrafrique: Nouvelles des radios du pays - Une journaliste de Radio Be Oko tuée

<http://www.arc-radios-communautaires.net>

L'Association des Radios Communautaires de Centrafrique, une organisation mise en place par l'ensemble des radios appartenant aux différentes communautés locales, culturelles ou religieuses, a pour mission de mutualiser les moyens pour l'information et le développement des populations qu'elles couvrent.

L'ARC –Centrafrique qui est membre de l'AMARC (Association Mondiale des Radios Communautaires), rappelle que les radios communautaires sont apolitiques et ne sont aucunement liées à une quelconque structure intéressée par le pouvoir politique, économique ...

Les événements que vit la RCA touchent cette association de manière particulière car certaines radios membres sont dans l'œil du cyclone :

- Radio Yata de Birao
- Radio Barangbaké de Bria
- Radio Linga Fm de Bambari
- Radio Be Oko de Bambari
- Radio Kaga de Kaga Bandoro
- Radio ICDI de Boali
- Radio Magbadja d'Alindao
- Radio Mbari de Bangassou.

La plupart ont interrompu leurs émissions du fait de l'insécurité, privant les populations d'un droit fondamental contenu dans la Déclaration Universelle des Droits de l'Homme et garanti par la Constitution de la RCA, celui de l'information et de la liberté d'expression. Les équipements de certaines radios ont été pillés ou emportés (Radio Be Oko de Bambari, Radio Kaga). Une journaliste de Radio Be Oko, Elisabeth Blanche OLOFIO, a été tuée et on est aujourd'hui sans nouvelles des autres.

Déjà le 19 novembre 2002, Radio Ndoyé de Bossangoa avait été pillée et un de ses journalistes (Raymond Daké) abattu lors de l'entrée des rebelles du Général Bozizé dans la ville.

Radio Yata de Birao a été saccagé le 24 novembre 2010 par des éléments de la CPJP.

Radio Magbadja d'Alindao, qui vient d'être installée, a été entièrement pillée et tout le matériel emporté par les éléments de la Coalition Séléka.

L'ARC - Centrafrique déplore cet acharnement contre les radios communautaires et rappelle que les journalistes n'ont rien à voir dans un conflit. Leur rôle principal est de fournir à la communauté les informations dont elle a besoin pour son développement.

Si on veut sortir des crises récurrentes que traverse notre pays, il n'y a que le dialogue. Or, les radios (et les médias en général) sont le lieu privilégié pour exprimer et échanger les différents points de vue. Les journalistes ne sont que des artisans de la liberté d'expression et d'échange. Et ce n'est pas en les tuant et en détruisant leurs outils de travail qu'on y parviendrait.

L'ARC - Centrafrique appelle les différentes parties à un respect des structures communautaires dont les radios. Leurs destructions ne feraient qu'aggraver la situation de misère de la population.

Source: ARC - Centrafrique (Bangui), Communiqué de presse, 7 jan. 2013

ALERT

FROM : 08/01/2013 [FR]

Burundi: Hassan Ruvakuki condamné en appel à trois ans de prison : pourquoi cet acharnement ?

<http://fr.rsf.org/burundi-hassan-ruvakuki-condamne-en-appel-08-01-2013,43868.html>

Reporters sans frontières est profondément déçue par le verdict prononcé, le 8 janvier 2013, par le président de la cour d'appel de Gitega (Centre) à l'encontre du journaliste Hassan Ruvakuki, lequel écope d'une peine de trois ans de prison ferme.

Les faits retenus contre le correspondant du service en swahili de Radio France Internationale (RFI) et journaliste de la radio Bonesha FM ont été requalifiés. Il est condamné pour "participation à une association formée dans le but d'attenter aux personnes et propriétés". En juin 2012, il avait été condamné en première instance à la réclusion à perpétuité pour "terrorisme".

L'organisation interprète cette décision comme un signe de l'acharnement de certaines autorités burundaises, déterminées à faire condamner notre confrère à tout prix. Plusieurs sources à Gitega font en effet état de fortes pressions de l'appareil sécuritaire de l'Etat sur la cour d'appel pour que Hassan Ruvakuki ne soit pas acquitté.

En réaction à ce verdict incompréhensible, Reporters sans frontières lance une pétition réclamant la libération de Hassan Ruvakuki.

Hassan Ruvakuki est accusé de complicité avec un groupe rebelle. Or, il n'a fait que son devoir de journaliste : aller au devant de l'information. Peu de temps avant son arrestation, en novembre 2011, il s'était rendu en Tanzanie voisine pour couvrir la naissance d'un mouvement rebelle burundais.

Pour signer la pétition, texte complet et source: Reporters sans frontières (Paris), 8 jan. 2013

NEWS

FROM : 08/01/2013 [FR]

Ile Maurice: Diffamation criminelle - Hervé Aimée poursuit Cehl Meeah et deux radios privées

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/201301081203.html>

Le ministre des Collectivités locales entame des poursuites contre le leader du Front Solidarité Mauricien, Cehl Meeah. Celui-ci aurait accusé le ministre d'avoir effectué des transactions bancaires douteuses liées à l'affaire Gro Derek. La presse en a également fait état.

Plus d'un mois après avoir logé une plainte au Central Criminal Investigation Division (CCID), le ministre des Collectivités locales, Hervé Aimée s'en remet à la Cour suprême. Il y a logé une plainte pour diffamation criminelle contre le leader du FSM et contre deux radios privées, notamment, Radio Plus et Radio One. Ces dernières sont poursuivies pour avoir rapporté des propos diffamatoires. Hervé Aimée a tenu un point de presse, ce mardi 8 janvier 2013, à son bureau. [...]

Par ailleurs, il n'a pas manqué de faire une leçon à la presse qui, selon lui, «ne vérifie pas ses informations avant de les rendre publiques». Le ministre a, de ce fait, entamé des poursuites civiles contre Radio Plus et Radio One, réclamant, par la même occasion, des dommages de Rs 10 millions à chacune.

L'affaire sera entendue en Cour suprême le jeudi 31 janvier prochain. Hervé Aimée se fait représenter par ses hommes de loi, Hiren Jankee et Joy Beeharry.

Texte complet et source: Lexpress.mu (Port Louis), 8 jan. 2013; repris et distribué par allAfrica.com

NEWS

FROM : 08/01/2013 [FR]

Tunisie: «Noujoum.Fm», une nouvelle radio sur internet - Paroles de jeunes

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/201301071484.html>

La nouvelle radio pour les jeunes «Noujoum.Fm» a commencé la diffusion de ses programmes sur le réseau internet à partir de la maison des jeunes de Sfax, depuis le 29 décembre 2012. Ses créateurs, un groupe de jeunes adhérents de la maison, ont indiqué que cette initiative a pour finalité d'être un nouvel espace consolidant le paysage médiatique, dans la région et enrichissant les activités intellectuelles.

Elle est animée par une quinzaine de jeunes talents férus d'art radiophonique, avec une série de programmes variés pour les jeunes, avec de la musique, des loisirs, de la culture, du sport, ainsi que des programmes sociaux et politiques.

La radio diffuse sur une tranche horaire de 16 heures par jour, entre 08h00 et minuit, à partir de la maison des jeunes qui dispose des équipements nécessaires, notamment le studio du club d'animation radiophonique.

Source: La presse (Tunis), 5 jan. 2013; repris et distribué par allAfrica.com

NEWS

FROM : 10/01/2013 [FR]

RDC: La radio OPED FM de Kisangani a 5 ans

La radio OPED FM, une station émettant à Kisangani sur 104.2 Mégahertz, vient de totaliser cinq ans d'existence.

En effet, c'est le 13 décembre 2007 que cette radio a été lancée officiellement lors du concert de Felix WAZEKWA organisé par OPED Culture, une autre branche de l'ONG OPED.

Cette jeune radio est une initiative de l'ONG OPED (Organisation pour le Développement et le Développement) à travers son secrétaire exécutif national, Monsieur Joseph BANGAKYA ANGAZE. Depuis son lancement jusqu'à ce jour, la radio OPED FM a rendu des loyaux services à la population de la ville de Kisangani et ce malgré toutes les difficultés que connaît le monde des médias en République Démocratique du Congo.

Pendant les cinq ans de son existence, sur le plan professionnel, la radio OPED FM n'a été ni interpellé ni rappeler à l'ordre par les services de régulation des médias. Ceci est la conséquence logique du respect de l'éthique et de la déontologie professionnelle. Sur le plan socio-économique, la radio se bat pour mettre ses agents dans des bonnes conditions de travail quoique cela constitue un combat au quotidien.

Travaillant avec une équipe réduite des journalistes de terrain, la radio OPED FM se force à produire les informations de proximité pour être plus proche de son auditoire. Pour permettre à ses nombreux auditeurs à s'ouvrir au monde par une information fiable, la radio OPED FM est diffuseur des émissions de la radio nation allemande (DW). OPED FM reprend les journaux parlés de français et de swahili de la Deutsche Welle.

Pour permettre à ses auditeurs d'avoir une idée de ce qui s'est passé pendant la semaine, OPED FM réalise une rétrospective à la fin de chaque semaine. Elle est la seule radio de la ville à avoir initié cette émission.

Enfin, la radio OPED FM a travaillé avec plusieurs organismes :

- * Participation au projet ondes des grands Lacs qui a réuni les radios de Rwanda, Burundi et de la RD Congo
- * diffusion des émissions de plusieurs organismes sur le développement et les élections (les émissions de Développement et Paix, les émissions du Groupe TACCEMS Asbl, ...),
- * Pprticipation au projet de RCN,
- * etc.

En 2009, lors d'un sondage mené par l'agence IMMAR, la radio OPED FM a été classée parmi les radios les plus suivies de la ville de Kisangani après la radio Okapi.

A la fin de ce mois de janvier, l'équipe de la radio OPED FM se joindra à ses auditeurs pour marquer d'un cachet spécial cet évènement.

Source: OPED FM (Kisangani), 10 jan. 2013

ALERT

FROM : 11/01/2013 [FR]

RDC : Des militaires FARDC impliqués dans le pillage d'une station de

radio

<http://cpj.org/fr/2013/01/rdc-des-militaires-fardc-impliques-dans-le-pillage.php>

Les autorités de la République démocratique du Congo (RDC) devraient demander des comptes aux militaires impliqués dans une attaque contre une station de radio dans la ville orientale de Kabambare, ainsi que la détention arbitraire et la bastonnade de deux journalistes de ladite station, a déclaré aujourd'hui le Comité pour la protection des journalistes (CPJ).

Des militaires des Forces armées de la République démocratique du Congo (FARDC) ont pris d'assaut le 2 janvier courant la station communautaire Radio Tujenge Kabambare, saccagé ses studios et confisqué son matériel, notamment des ordinateurs, groupes électrogènes, panneaux solaires, téléphones portables et enregistreurs, selon le directeur de la station et l'Observatoire de la liberté de la presse, OLPA, basé en RDC. Les soldats ont détenu Senghor Fundi Kamulete et Shabani Bin Shabani, respectivement directeur des programmes et technicien de ladite station, pendant quelques heures dans un camp militaire où ils ont été bastonnés à coups de crosse, a rapporté l'OLPA. Fundi et Shabani ont été hospitalisés et sont en train d'être traités pour blessures à la tête, la poitrine et aux bras, a dit au CPJ le directeur de la station, Gekalom Kalonda Mukelenge.

Mukelenge a déclaré qu'un autre groupe de militaires a également fait une descente à sa résidence, qui est proche des locaux de la station, l'accusant de cacher un membre du groupe rebelle du M23. Les militaires auraient agressé des membres de sa famille et vandalisé sa maison, a-t-il dit.

La raison de ces attaques n'était pas immédiatement claire. Mukelenge a précisé que la station n'avait pas traité un sujet sensible d'actualité ces derniers jours. Cependant, il a souligné que la station a dans le passé diffusé des reportages critiques à l'égard de l'armée, y compris des interviews avec des citoyens locaux accusant les militaires d'extorsion de fonds à des points de contrôle arbitraires.

« Nous condamnons le pillage de Radio Tujenge Kabambare et les agressions de ses journalistes, qui ont le droit de faire des reportages sur les activités de l'armée sans entrave ni intimidation », a déclaré Mohamed Keita, coordonnateur du plaidoyer pour l'Afrique du CPJ. « Nous demandons aux autorités congolaises de demander des comptes aux militaires impliqués en vertu de la loi », a-t-il martelé.

Le porte-parole du gouvernement congolais, le ministre de la communication Lambert Mende, a déclaré au CPJ qu'il a été informé des attaques aujourd'hui et qu'une enquête était en cours. « J'ai adressé une note urgente à mon collègue, le ministre de la Défense. Demain, je serai fixé sur les mesures à prendre », a-t-il dit. « Ce n'est pas acceptable. L'armée n'est pas chargée de mener des opérations de police. Nous allons faire la lumière sur cette affaire », a-t-il dit.

Source: CPJ (New York), 9 jan. 2013

ALERT

FROM : 12/01/2013 [FR]

Tanzanie: Un journaliste de radio retrouvé mort dans le nord du pays

http://fr.rsf.org/tanzanie-un-journaliste-de-radio-retrouve-11-01-2013_43909.html

Reporters sans frontières a appris avec stupéfaction que le corps de Issa Ngumba, correspondant de la radio communautaire Kwizera, a été retrouvé mort, le 8 janvier 2013, dans une forêt au nord de la Tanzanie. Le journaliste avait disparu depuis trois jours. Les blessures constatées sur le corps du journaliste ne laissent aucun doute quant à l'origine criminelle de sa mort.

"La mort d'un second journaliste en quatre mois dans l'un des pays les plus sûrs d'Afrique pour les médias retentit comme un véritable signal d'alerte", a déclaré Reporters sans frontières. "Nous notons avec satisfaction que les autorités prennent ces tragédies au sérieux, en lançant immédiatement des enquêtes. Il est nécessaire pour la liberté de l'information en Tanzanie que celle qui vient d'être ouverte porte rapidement ses fruits et aboutisse à l'arrestation du ou des meurtriers".

Issa Ngumba, 45 ans, avait quitté son domicile dans la soirée du 5 janvier 2013 pour aller chercher des plantes médicinales nécessaires à son activité parallèle de guérisseur traditionnel. Sa disparition avait entraîné des recherches intensives de la part de la police et de volontaires civils jusqu'à ce que son corps soit découvert, trois jours plus tard, dans la forêt de Kajuluheta. Le journaliste, qui portait les stigmates d'une blessure par balle au bras, serait mort par strangulation ou pendaison. Selon le commandant de la police régionale, Frasser Kashai, "la scène de crime montre clairement que des hommes se sont battus. La police a trouvé un pistolet avec sept balles et un téléphone portable".

Les médias locaux lient ce meurtre à une affaire révélée, en novembre dernier, par Issa Ngumba. Un propriétaire terrien et éleveur de bétail, Imani Paulo, avait été accusé par le journaliste d'avoir

dévoré des parties du corps d'un berger qu'il employait. Ce reportage avait conduit Imani Paulo devant la justice, mais l'homme bénéficie toujours d'un important soutien dans la région de Kakonko.

En réaction à la mort de Issa Nguma, le Forum des éditeurs de Tanzanie (TEF) a déclaré au journal The Citizen qu'il fallait que ce décès tragique incite les acteurs médiatiques à reconsidérer leur approche de la sécurité dans le cadre de leur travail, et qu'il était nécessaire de mettre en place des formations à la sécurité à destination des journalistes. [...]

Texte complet et source: Reporters sans frontières (Paris), 11 jan. 2013

ALERT

FROM : 12/01/2013 [FR]

Burundi: Une vingtaine de médias soutiennent Hassan Ruvakuki - plus de 1200 signatures de soutien

<http://fr.rsf.org/burundi-une-vingtaine-de-medias-11-01-2013,43901.html>

Trois jours après son lancement, la pétition exigeant la libération du journaliste burundais Hassan Ruvakuki a déjà recueilli 1248 signatures. Continuez de signer la pétition.

Tous les médias, groupes de presse et Maisons de la Presse suivants ont apporté leur soutien à leur confrère burundais et à la pétition exigeant sa libération :

- * Burundi : Radio Bonasha FM, Groupe Iwacu, Radio Isanganiro, Net Press, Union Burundaise des Journalistes
- * France : Audiovisuel extérieur de la France
- * Mauritanie : Le Calame, Cridem
- * Cameroun : Quotidien Mutations
- * Madagascar : Radio Tana, L'Observateur, La Gazette de la Grande Ile
- * Gambie : The Point
- * Niger : Groupe Radio-Télévision Saraounya (RTS), Maison de la Presse de Niamey
- * Burkina Faso : Centre de Presse Norbert Zongo, Forum des Editeurs Africains
- * Gabon : Gabonactu.com
- * Tchad : Hebdomadaire Le Temps
- * Côte d'Ivoire : L'Inter

"Ceci n'est qu'un début, je ne doute pas que d'autres médias vont nous rejoindre aux côtés d'Hassan. La mobilisation ne doit pas cesser de croître", a déclaré Christophe Deloire, secrétaire général de Reporters sans frontières, qui appelle tous les médias et institutions du secteur de l'information désireux de soutenir Hassan Ruvakuki et cette pétition à se manifester auprès du bureau Afrique de l'organisation.

Correspondant du service en swahili de Radio France Internationale (RFI) et journaliste de la radio Bonasha FM, Hassan Ruvakuki a été condamné en appel, le 8 janvier 2013, à trois ans de prison ferme pour "participation à une association formée dans le but d'attenter aux personnes et propriétés".

Plus d'information et source: Reporters sans frontières (Paris), 11 jan. 2013

RESOURCE

FROM : 17/01/2013 [FR]

Ressource/Sud Soudan: « Quand est-ce que l'information change des vies ?

<http://www.comminit.com/clickthru/e837a257b392eef7423c3bbca1f35589?node=9297646f>

« Quand est-ce que l'information change des vies ? Une évaluation du développement de la radio communautaire au Soudan du Sud dans trois zones » par Internews

Ce document, produit par l'organisation Internews, examine le pouvoir de l'information qui a le potentiel de changer la vie des populations, à travers l'exemple du rôle de cinq stations de radio FM lancées et gérées par Internews au Soudan du Sud, avec un financement de l'Agence pour le Développement International des États-Unis (USAID). La conclusion principale de cette étude est qu'il existe un potentiel énorme pour le développement des médias au Soudan du Sud, ce qui peut être expliqué par l'enthousiasme et l'intérêt pour l'information au sein de la population, même dans les villages les plus reculés.

Les stations de radio soutenues par Internews à Maluakon, Leer et Kauda ont commencé leur travail en 2006, alors que la Radio al Mujtama fi Kurmuk dans l'Etat du Nil Bleu a produit sa première émission en 2008. La station Mayardit FM a quant à elle été lancée à Turalei en 2009. Toutes ces stations ont un rayon de diffusion maximal de 70 kilomètres. Pour la rédaction de ce

document, des données ont été collectées à travers des enquêtes incluant 150 personnes pour chaque site abritant une station de radio, pour un total de 750 personnes interrogées. Sur la base des réponses à ces enquêtes, les chercheurs ont collecté des données qualitatives à travers 125 entretiens avec des leaders communautaires tels que les autorités des communautés ciblées, les responsables d'associations de femmes, et les leaders de la jeunesse, de la police, et des enseignants. En outre, les chercheurs ont organisé 15 groupes de discussion, trois sur chaque site, avec près de 150 participants (à la fois masculins et féminins) qui étaient représentatifs des collectivités locales, des organisations non-gouvernementales et des organisations de services communautaires (OSC) travaillant dans des domaines pertinents. Enfin, une évaluation a été conduite sur les compétences techniques et éditoriales des journalistes au sein de chaque station. Le document conclut que les informations en elles-mêmes ne changent pas la vie des gens mais que l'information est plus à même de produire des changements lorsque les radios déterminent ce que la population locale perçoit en tant que leurs besoins en matière d'information. Dans des contextes sensibles, les médias doivent déterminer ces besoins d'une manière objective et indépendante. C'est pour cette raison que d'autres experts insistent sur le fait que l'évaluation des besoins d'informations doit faire partie de tous les programmes de développement de média d'une manière systématique. Si les interventions visant les médias et les changements de comportement à travers les médias veulent être plus efficaces et l'accès à l'information avoir un impact durable, la collecte d'information sur les besoins de l'audience doit être un élément essentiel dans les projets des organisations de développement.

Pour télécharger la version anglaise du document, visitez le lien de cette nouvelle.

Source: RFP Bulletin d'information, 17 jan. 2013

NEWS

FROM : 19/01/2013 [FR]

Mali: A Gao, la Radio AADAR FM KOIMA n'émet plus

<http://ouestafrikablog.net/a-gao-la-radio-aadar-fm-koima-nemet-plus/>

Gao, principale ville du nord du pays, est contrôlée par les intégristes du Mujao. L'ordre islamiste a mis au pas toutes les radios locales. Et la radio Aadar Koïma n'émet plus. Toutefois, la résistance s'organise.

Ce sont les bêtes noires des groupes armés jihadistes qui occupent le nord du Mali et dictent leurs lois. Depuis l'agression sauvage de son animateur vedette, Malick Aliou Maïga, le 5 août 2012 dernier, la radio Aadar Koïma a cessé d'émettre.

Ce jour-là, les islamistes du Mujao (Mouvement pour l'unicité et le djihad en Afrique de l'Ouest) passent à tabac le communicateur très populaire. Sous les yeux du directeur de la radio, Boubacar Djibrilla Touré. Les islamistes du Mujao lui reprochent d'avoir "mobilisé les jeunes pour empêcher l'entrée en vigueur de la charia".

En fait, le groupe intégriste reproche à Aadar Koïma sa couverture de l'exécution d'une sentence d'amputation d'un voleur présumé, le 5 août 2012. Grâce à la mobilisation de la station, des jeunes prennent d'assaut la place de l'Indépendance, où le Mujao projetait de couper la main du jeune homme. L'acte ignoble n'a finalement pas eu lieu grâce à la détermination des jeunes. Ils ont encerclé le commissariat et incendié le véhicule personnel du "commissaire de la police islamique" de Gao, Aliou Touré, de son nom de guerre Abou Mahamar.

En pleine émission, quatre hommes du Mujao armés de kalachnikovs et de lance-roquettes débarquent dans le studio. Ils traînent l'animateur jusque dans la cour tout en le rouant de coups. Le directeur tente d'intervenir. Il reçoit lui aussi des coups. Pendant tout ce temps, la radio émet en direct.

Les auditeurs comprennent que quelque chose d'anormal est en train de se passer, explique le directeur de la radio. Ils descendent spontanément dans la rue, la nuit, et se dirigent vers le siège de la radio. Mais il est trop tard. Les agresseurs de Malick Aliou Maïga l'ont déjà emmené hors de la ville pour "lui donner des conseils".

Le chef du Mujao à Gao, Abdel Hakim, un Mauritanien, intervient et demande aux jeunes de se calmer. Il en embarque quelques-uns à bord de son véhicule et part à la recherche du journaliste-animateur. "Quelques minutes plus tard, on nous a annoncé qu'il était à l'hôpital. C'est un homme fragile. Maïga a subi des opérations pour des problèmes de dos, il y a quelques années", précise Boubacar Touré.

Depuis l'incident, le commissaire et les jeunes "patriotes" de Gao se regardent en chiens de faïence.

Si les responsables d'Aadar Koïma ont préféré fermer la station plutôt que de servir les envahisseurs, tel n'est pas le cas de La Voix des jeunes. Les responsables de cette radio n'ont pas eu le choix. Le Mujao a limogé les responsables et les employés, puis l'a rebaptisée Radio Askia Mohamed Islamiya [Radio islamique Askia Mohamed], du nom d'un ancien empereur de la région.

Tous les communiqués et informations venant du Mujao sont diffusés sur cette station. Il n'y a plus de musique, plus de générique. La radio nationale est très souvent [diffusée sur les antennes] des radios locales, mais toute information qui concerne Gao ou qui déplaît au Mujao est immédiatement censurée.

L'organisation a un centre de presse qui suit tous les articles la concernant. Votre serviteur a eu droit aux remontrances du porte-parole du mouvement, Abou Walid, un Maghrébin : "Même toi, Oumarou, nous sommes au courant de tout ce que tu écris sur nous. Nous n'aimons pas ta façon de travailler. Il faut être responsable dans tes écrits. Tu donnes une mauvaise image de notre travail."

Aadar Koïma a longtemps défié les indépendantistes touaregs du Mouvement national pour la libération de l'Azawad (MNL) et les islamistes avant sa fermeture "jusqu'à nouvel ordre", explique Boubacar Touré, qui est également le coordinateur régional de l'Union des radios et télévisions libres. "Les islamistes nous ont fait des propositions financières très alléchantes pour récupérer cette radio. Mais nous avons refusé. Pour nous les choses sont claires : la radio appartient aux auditeurs et non aux hommes en armes", dit Touré.

Au moment où il contrôlait la situation, le MNL reprochait lui aussi à Aadar Koïma sa couverture médiatique. La radio dénonçait en effet les pillages des biens de l'Etat, les manquements aux droits de l'homme, les vols et les viols. Elle avait appelé les jeunes à restituer les documents et autres biens pillés dans les services publics. Les documents récupérés sont stockés dans un lieu tenu secret, sous la responsabilité d'un groupe de jeunes appelé "les patrouilleurs". Leur chef est un enseignant natif de Gao. Ils ont pu sauver des milliers de documents, des photos, des exemplaires du quotidien national L'Essor des années 1990. Du mobilier de bureau volé dans les écoles, les centres de santé ou au gouvernement a été récupéré. "Nous avons pu restituer presque 60 % du matériel pillé. Le reste a été détruit ou emporté par les groupes armés", explique l'enseignant. Avant les islamistes, la "radio courage" avait [donc aussi] été la cible des rebelles du MNL. Les premières intimidations avaient commencé par l'arrestation de Malick Aliou Maïga. "La prochaine fois, nous te ferons la peau", lui avaient lancé ses agresseurs après l'avoir roué de coups. Il n'y a pas eu de prochaine fois pour le MNL, qui s'est fait chasser de Gao par le Mujao le 27 juin. Source: Ouest Afrika Blog, 14 jan. 2013

ALERT

FROM : 19/01/2013 [FR]

Somalie: Journaliste somalien tué pendant qu'il se rendait à son travail

http://www.ifex.org/somalia/2013/01/18/radio_journalist/fr/

Reporters sans frontières est bouleversée par le meurtre du journaliste de Shabelle Media Network Abdihared Osman Adan. Au matin du 18 janvier 2013, cet homme de 45 ans qui se rendait à son travail a été blessé par balles à trois reprises par des hommes armés non identifiés. Mortellement touché, Abdihared Osman Adan est décédé à l'hôpital Medina, à Mogadiscio, alors que les médecins s'apprêtaient à l'opérer.

"Le monde entier a les yeux rivés sur le continent africain. Ce drame doit être l'occasion pour la communauté internationale d'exiger de la Somalie une réaction énergique aux déchainements de violence vécus quotidiennement par les journalistes", a déclaré Reporters sans frontières. "Être journaliste en Somalie demande une détermination et un courage quotidiens. Les attaques sont ciblées, imprévisibles et surtout, impunies. Le gouvernement doit répondre à l'appel de détresse de l'Union nationale des journalistes somaliens demandant la création d'une force spéciale dédiée à la protection des journalistes".

Membre actif de l'Union nationale des journalistes somaliens (NUSOJ), organisation partenaire de Reporters sans frontières en Somalie, Abdihared Osman Adan travaillait comme présentateur à la télévision et la radio de Shabelle Media Network. Il était l'un des rares journalistes à avoir refusé de vivre dans les locaux de la station, qui hébergent de manière permanente la quasi-totalité des employés du groupe médiatique afin de leur faire bénéficier des mesures de protection dont la radio s'est dotée. [...]

Texte complet et source: Reporters sans frontières (Paris) cité par IFEX (Toronto), 18 jan. 2013

ALERT

FROM : 21/01/2013 [FR]

Mali: Le journaliste de Gao qui dément son assassinat par les djihadistes<http://www.slateafrique.com/102079/mali-un-journaliste-de-gao-pas-vraiment-assassine-par-le-mujao>

«Je me porte très bien. Je ne me reproche absolument rien», a annoncé le journaliste Kader Touré installé à Gao, dans le nord du Mali, à RFI.

Donné pour mort, le journaliste responsable de la radio Hania de Gao a lui-même contacté RFI pour réfuter les allégations sur sa mort. Depuis samedi 19 janvier, les médias annonçaient que le journaliste avait été tué par des islamistes du Mujao pour avoir continué à diffuser sa radio à Gao. Certaines sources parlaient même de vindicte populaire, expliquant que la population de Gao, à la suite de la mort du journaliste, s'en serait pris à des éléments du Mujao.

L'affaire est symptomatique de la difficulté d'obtenir des informations en provenance de Gao, ville «complètement coupée du monde» où, rappelle RFI, les réseaux de téléphonie mobile sont coupés depuis maintenant une semaine.

Au micro de RFI, Kader Touré, stupéfait par l'annonce, a indiqué qu'il ne passait d'ailleurs plus à l'antenne depuis un certain temps.

Plusieurs confrères de Kader Touré ont confirmé à RFI, après écoute de la conversation téléphonique avec le journaliste, qu'il s'agissait bien de la voix de Kader Touré.

Source: Slate Afrique (website), 21 jan. 2013

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