



La Lettre Electronique de TRRAACE

TRRAACE Electronic Newsletter

N° 111 – 22/10/2009

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)

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RESOURCES / RESSOURCES

WORLD: ALERTNET FOR JOURNALISTS

<http://mobile.alertnet.org/mediabridge/index.htm>

Reuters AlertNet is a news network that provides up-to-date information on humanitarian emergencies around the world. The organization has compiled a set of useful tools for covering emergencies, known as AlertNet for Journalists.

On their website, you'll find links to news feeds and background information, contact information for humanitarian organizations on the ground, and even online training to improve your humanitarian reporting skills.

Source: Farm radio Weekly, Issue 81, 21 Sep. 2009

AFRICA: CAN TRU LOVE WITHSTAND THE TEST? – A RADIO DRAMA ON HIV PREVENTION

<http://itbeginswithyou.org/ads/edudrama.html>

The African Broadcast Media Partnership Against HIV/AIDS (ABMP) has created an "edudrama" targeted at African youth. In short episodes, this radio drama features typical circumstances that young people encounter as they negotiate relationships and the social and economic pressures of early adulthood. Twenty-eight episodes have been posted online so far. According to the ABMP website, the series will continue with two new episodes each month through May 2010. The drama is available in English, French, Portuguese, and Arabic (not all episodes available in all languages). The audio files can be found online.

Source: Farm Radio Weekly, Issue 83, 05 Oct. 2009

AFRICA: GROUP DISCUSSION ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION

<http://dgroups.org/>

You are hereby invited to participate in an electronic group discussion of 10 days (20/10-30/10/2009).

This discussion is to create a forum of interested parties in the topic "the creation of audio files on climate change and agricultural information for community radios in Africa" (CAFCCAICRA). This platform (like You Tube) is to share radio programmes in Africa on agricultural issues.

It follows the discussions held at the CTA 2009 annual meeting, on the Role of Media in Agriculture: 12 - 17th October <http://annualseminar2009.cta.int/> [...]

Beneficiaries:

- First beneficiaries: community radios can download pre-recorded audio files (initially in English and French) on a large number of themes related to agriculture and climate adaptation. • It is essential to involve with community-based FM Radio Stations and their agricultural programme producers to create question and answer service radio programmes in local languages. • Community radio stands out among information and communication technologies (ICTs) in reach and accessibility and is helpful in reducing barriers to price information, etc.
- Secondary beneficiaries: rural actors and farmers need easy and timely information on a large number of themes related to agriculture and climate adaptation.

The discussion proper will be held from 25/10 onwards to allow interested participants to register.

Source: Information forwarded to TRRAACE by Serge Adam's Diakité (Radio Arc-en-ciel, Abidjan, Ivory Coast)

AFRIQUE: GROUPE DE DISCUSSION SUR LE CHANGEMENT CLIMATIQUE ET L'INFORMATION AGRICOLE

<http://dgroups.org/>

Vous êtes invités à participer à une discussion en ligne de 10 jours (20/10-30/10/2009).

La discussion a pour but de créer un forum pour la création d'un portail de partage (similaire à YouTube) de fichiers audio pour les radios communautaires en Afrique portant sur l'agriculture (y compris l'impact du changement climatique).

Ceci est un suivi aux discussions qui se sont tenues durant la Réunion annuelle du CTA 2009 : le Rôle des médias dans l'Agriculture 12 - 17th Octobre. <http://annualseminar2009.cta.int/> [...]

Bénéficiaires :

- Les premiers bénéficiaires sont les radios communautaires qui peuvent télécharger des fichiers radio (initialement en Anglais et en Français) couvrant un grand nombre de thèmes liés à l'agriculture et l'adaptation au changement climatique. Il est essentiel d'impliquer les Radio Communautaires FM et leurs producteurs de programmes à vocation agricole afin de créer des programmes de question-réponse dans les langues locales
- Les Radios Communautaires excellent dans les nouvelles technologies de l'information par leur accès aux populations et à l'information.
- Bénéficiaires secondaires : les acteurs ruraux et paysans qui auront accès à un large éventail d'informations liées à l'agriculture et l'adaptation au changement climatique.

La discussion proprement dite se tiendra du 25/10 au 30/10.

Source: Information transmise à TRRAACE par Serge Adam's Diakité (Radio Arc-en-ciel, Abidjan)

MONDE: ALERTNET POUR LES JOURNALISTES

<http://mobile.alertnet.org/mediabridge/index.htm>

Reuters AlertNet est un réseau de nouvelles qui propose des informations à jour sur les urgences humanitaires partout dans le monde. L'organisation a compilé un ensemble de références utiles, connu sous le nom d'AlertNet, pour la couverture de situations d'urgence par les journalistes. Sur ce site, vous trouverez des liens vers des fils de presses et des informations générales, les coordonnées d'organisations humanitaires qui travaillent sur le terrain, ainsi qu'une formation en ligne pour améliorer les reportages sur les situations humanitaires.

Source: Agro Radio Hebdo, n° 81, 21 sept. 2009

AFRIQUE: UNE FICTION RADIOPHONIQUE SUR LA PREVENTION DU VIH

<http://itbeginswithyou.org/ads/edudrama.html>

L'African Broadcast Media Partnership Against HIV/AIDS (ABMP) a créé un feuilleton destiné à la jeunesse africaine. Dans de courts épisodes, ce feuilleton radio présente des situations rencontrées typiquement par les jeunes alors qu'ils négocient leurs relations ainsi que les pressions sociales et économiques liées à l'âge adulte. Vingt-huit épisodes ont été diffusés en ligne à ce jour. Selon le site internet de l'ABMP, la série se poursuivra avec deux nouveaux épisodes chaque mois, jusqu'en mai 2010. Le feuilleton est disponible en anglais, en français, en portugais et en arabe (tous les épisodes ne sont pas disponibles dans toutes les langues, cependant). Les fichiers audio peuvent être consultés en ligne.

Source: Agro Radio Hebdo, n° 83, 05 oct. 2009

FRANCE: L'EPRA VIENT DE METTRE EN LIGNE SON NOUVEAU SITE INTERNET AU SERVICE DES RADIOS DE PROXIMITE

<http://www.epra.net/>

Ce nouveau site internet est appelé à porter l'image et le message de l'EPRA auprès de ses membres, de ses partenaires et d'un public plus large.

Au-delà de la présentation du GIP, de ses missions et de ses activités, le site de l'EPRA a été revisité afin de mieux répondre aux besoins d'informations des radios membres du GIP et de nos différents partenaires, mais aussi du grand public, avec une navigation conviviale et dynamique et la possibilité pour les internautes de découvrir dès la page d'accueil la une de l'actualité et une sélection régulière de sons réalisés par nos radios.

Sur la page d'accueil, les entrées se font par rubrique et grâce à un menu déroulant par sous rubriques : Présentation /histoire/ organisation/activité/ etc. L'accès aux différents contenus peut se faire également à l'intérieur de chaque rubrique, grâce au menu qui s'affiche à gauche de l'écran.

La Newsletter de l'EPRA est désormais accessible directement sur le site et ceux qui souhaitent s'y abonner peuvent le faire en s'inscrivant directement sur le site.

Ce nouveau site valorise toutes les missions de l'EPRA, mais aussi le travail des radios membres du GIP, en donnant accès au fonds d'archives sonores de l'EPRA, avec des témoignages, des entretiens, des portraits, des chroniques, des débats, des magazines et autres reportages qui constituent une source unique de la mémoire sonore de l'histoire de l'immigration. Cette base est accessible à tous et permet l'écoute d'émissions en ligne, et pour les utilisateurs ayant un accès "adhérent", de les télécharger. À terme, cette base de données qui se trouve sur une autre URL de l'EPRA sera totalement intégrée dans le nouveau site.

Source: Africultures (Paris), Lettre d'information 41/2009

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News (Les nouvelles en français suivent)

ALERT

FROM : 2009-10-04 [EN]

Somalia: Somalia's Puntland suspends activities of VOA reporters in the region

The semi-autonomous region of Puntland [in north eastern Somalia] has issued a decree directing the suspension of VOA [Voice of America] reporters [Somali section] from operating in Puntland. Puntland's deputy information minister, Abdishakur Mire Adan has announced that his ministry banned the VOA reporters and accused the VOA for reporting baseless information from the region. The minister has said that there were many reporting mistakes made by the VOA reporters in the region, including news items that can incite hostility and violence among the society. Independent reports indicate that VOA has recently interviewed a man who claimed to be the spokesman of Ahlu Sunna Wal Jama'a in Puntland. In the interview the man accused Puntland administration of not being neutral over rival Islamic groups that exist in the region. The move comes as Puntland journalists accuse the administration for abusing the local media and threatening them. Puntland leader Abdirahman Muhammad Farole has recently ordered local journalists to follow the

procedures and guidelines of the information ministry and he warned them for misinterpretation of the information they receive.

The suspension of VOA reporters activities in Puntland has created negative image to the residents of the region, calling the measures as violating the freedom of journalists.

Source: Radio Voice of Mudug, in Somali 1 Oct. 2009; quoted and translated by BBC Monitoring 03 Oct. 2009

ALERT FROM : 2009-10-04 [EN]

Somalia: Somali Islamists shut down radio station in southcentral region

The Islamic administration in Baydhabo town, Bay Region [southcentral Somalia], has shut down an independent local radio station, Radio Warsan.

Militants armed with heavy weapons and battle wagons arrived at the radio's premises and immediately ordered the staff to put off the radio station and shut down the offices. Sources confirmed to Radio Gaalkacyo that Al-Shabab took the staff to the police station where they are said to have been interrogated about certain reports the radio aired. The main reason behind the closure of the station and arrest of its staff is unclear. Some of the arrested staff include the director of the radio station, Hilal Shaykh Shu'ayb.

Reports further say that Radio Warsan had disseminated reports about the political dispute between Al-Shabab and Hisb al-Islam Islamic groups over the control of the port town of Kismaayo at a time when fighting was under way.

Al-Shabab Islamic Movement had previously shut down several independent local radio stations in southern Somalia after they accused them of airing news against the group.

Many Somali journalists had fled to neighbouring countries and overseas following threats by the Islamist groups.

Source: Radio Gaalkacyo, Gaalkacyo, in Somali, 1 Oct. 2009; translated and quoted by BBC Monitoring 03 Oct. 2009

ALERT FROM : 2009-10-04 [EN]

DRCongo: Regulatory Body Suspends 21 Radios, TVs for Unpaid License Fees

The Regulatory Authority for Posts and Telecommunications (ARPTC) on Saturday [19 September] suspended 21 broadcasting stations and televisions, transmitting from Kinshasa. The ARPTC body criticized the stations for non-payment of annual license fees for use of frequencies. The chairman of the body, Oscar Manikunda, threatened to definitively close every station which refuses to comply this time.

The concerned media will have to pay their debts, said, on his part, the chairman of the National Association for private audiovisual companies (Aneap), Kibambi Shintwa.

Nevertheless, Shintwa explained that the irregularity with broadcasting radio and television centres was due to multiple taxes required, radiookapi.net reported.

Source: Radio Okapi website (Kinshasa), in French 28 Sep. 2009; translated and quoted by BBC Monitoring 01 Oct. 2009

ALERT FROM : 2009-10-04 [EN]

Guinea: Two reporters for foreign media go into hiding after getting death threats

<http://www.rsf.org/Two-reporters-for-foreign-media-go.html>

Reporters Without Borders is extremely worried for the safety of Mouctar Bah, the Conakry correspondent of Agence France-Presse and Radio France Internationale, and Amadou Diallo, the BBC's correspondent. After being threatened and roughed up by soldiers while covering the violent dispersal of an opposition demonstration two days ago in which hundreds died, they are now reportedly wanted by the military authorities. [...]

Bah and Diallo were warned today by friends that soldiers were looking for them because they were regarded as having "betrayed" the military to the international community by describing the extremely violent dispersal of the 28 September demonstration, in which hundreds were killed and thousands injured.

As a result, the two reporters have gone into hiding.

Bah has told Reporters Without Borders how he and Diallo were roughed up soldiers. "There were four of them," he said. "They shouted, 'Get lost.' We said we were journalists and they said, 'We don't give a damn.' A soldier asked me: 'Did you see it?' I said I had. 'You won't say anything,' he

replied. The soldiers forced us to our knees in front of the bodies. There were bodies everywhere, and pools of blood. They said: 'Those bodies, you won't talk about them. You've seen nothing.' Bah added: "One of the soldiers put his gun to my chest and said he was going to kill me. I replied, 'If that is the solution for Guinea, go ahead.' He did not fire. They searched us. They stole our money and our phones and they destroyed our equipment. The microphone was smashed against the tarmac. They were completely drunk. They poured a bottle of beer over my head and shirt and hit Amadou's left arm. Then one of their chiefs recognised us. It was Ansoumane Camara, the commander of the Rapid Intervention and Security Company (CMIS). He ordered them to let us go but they continued to insult us and call us bastards."

Many other journalists were roughed by the same day, Bah said. They include an FM Liberté reporter and Ba Mamadou, who works for the satirical newspaper Le Lynx.

Widely referred to as a "massacre" and as a "bloodbath," the 28 September events have been unanimously condemned in the international community.

The head of the military junta, Capt. Dadis Camara, has said he is sorry for what happened. On the day of the massacre, he told RFI: "It's unfortunate, it's dramatic. Very frankly speaking, I'm very sorry, very sorry." Yesterday he told the French TV channel Europe 1: "I was overtaken by events. I can't control all the actions of this army. To say that I control this army would be demagogy."

Source: Reporters Sans Frontières (Paris), 30 Sep. 2009

ALERT

FROM : 2009-10-04 [EN]

Equatorial Guinea: Malabo correspondent of AFP and RFI completes 100 days in city jail

<http://www.rsf.org/Malabo-correspondent-of-AFP-and-RFI.html>

Reporters Without Borders reiterates its call for the release of Rodrigo Angue Nguema, the Malabo correspondent of Agence France-Presse and Radio France Internationale, who has been held in the capital's Black Beach prison for the past 100 days. He was tried on a defamation charge on 1 September but the court has yet to issue a verdict.

"Held for three months in pre-trial detention and another three weeks since his trial, Nguema still does not know his fate," Reporters Without Borders said. "This long wait is incomprehensible. Imprisonment is a disproportionate punishment for defamation and we urge the authorities to amend the legislation that allows this."

The prosecutor's office did not present charges against Nguema when he appeared at a public hearing in Malabo on 1 September in connection with the defamation action brought against him by the head of the national airline Ceiba, Mamadou Jaye, on 17 June. The court deferred its verdict.

The only journalist in Equatorial Guinea working as a correspondent for international news organisations, Nguema was sued by Jaye over a report that he had embezzled 3.5 billion CFA francs (5 million euros) and skipped the country in April.

Nguema got his information from rumours circulating online, which he thought he had confirmed by talking to local sources, above all at Malabo airport. The story turned out to be wrong and he quickly admitted his mistake. [...]

Full report and source: Reporters Sans Frontieres (Paris), 25 Sep. 2009

NEWS

FROM : 2009-10-04 [EN]

South Africa: Community Radio Stations coordinate community outreach events nationally

Starting in the month of September CRS have planned, coordinated and executed community outreach events in an effort to educate their respective communities on HIV and AIDS prevention. The aim of these events is to re-disseminate educational information and knowledge gained through the iLife radio drama series (broadcast in over 36 stations in all 9 South African provinces during the months of August till October). Outreach events included visiting community supermarkets; holding dramatisations of the iLife radio drama series at high schools and community halls and HIV related demonstrations at taxi ranks. These events have proven to be a great way of distributing accurate information and knowledge on HIV and AIDS Prevention, as a number of CRS collaborated with NGO's, CBO, clinics and experts in the field of HIV and AIDS Prevention. Thus far the CRS community outreach events have exposed many communities to the work we do with stations. The series was made possible with support from President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

Source: ABC Ulwazi Newsletter, September 2009

NEWS

FROM : 2009-10-04 [EN]

South Africa/Netherlands: Use of Mobile Technology in Reporting Community Based Stories

ABC Ulwazi will be collaborating with the Voices of Africa Media Foundation (VOAMF - based in the Netherlands) on a training project aimed at developing community radio members to use mobile technology in reporting community based stories to a broader (global) audience. This training initiative was motivated by the evidently low number of community-based journalists, reporters, photographers, film makers and internet experts in disadvantaged communities. The Voices of Africa project was launched by VOAMF in late May 2007 in Kenya, Ghana and Mozambique where reporters were trained to master the technology of mobile reporting and to get experience in uploading texts, photos and videos via internet. Trainees' work will then be published on the Voices of Africa Media Foundation website. ABC Ulwazi will identify four (4) communities in South Africa to take part in this six (6) month training programme. This training initiative is funded by the Bernard van Leer Foundation.

Source: ABC Ulwazi Newsletter, September 2009, 02 Oct. 2009

RESOURCE

FROM : 2009-10-04 [EN]

South Africa: Alternative and Community Media in South Africa and Beyond

<http://www.communitymedia.org.za>

The National Community Radio Forum (NCRF) and Alternative Information and Development Centre (AIDC) have recently published www.communitymedia.org.za. The founders of community media describe it as a resource for community and alternative media activists. The site aims to support, promote, and document the work of alternative and community media in South Africa and beyond - from case studies and good practice, to policy issues, tools, reviews, links, and other resource. On the 8th and 9th October the NCR and AIDC will be hosting the Community Media Reflection Conference that aims to stimulate dialogue between leaders from community projects and other stakeholders to reflect on their environment and create a shared critique to develop alternatives.

Source: ABC Ulwazi Newsletter September 2009, 02 Oct. 2009

ALERT

FROM : 2009-10-04 [EN]

Mozambique: Radio journalist beaten by opposition party supporters

MISA-Mozambique, a regional chapter of the Media Institute of Southern Africa, has strongly protested the brutal beating of a community radio journalist by members of the country's main opposition party, Renamo, in the northern port of Nacala.

The incident occurred on 16 September 2009, the fourth day of the current election campaign. The journalist, Alfane Momade Antonio, who works for Nacala Community Radio (which belongs to the state-owned Mass Communication Institute, ICS), went to the Renamo office to ask for the campaign schedule for the day. He had already fixed a meeting with the head of the Renamo campaign in Nacala, Rafael Gusmao.

But instead of receiving the information he was seeking, Antonio was attacked by men believed to be Renamo supporters, supposedly because the radio station is critical of Renamo.

His notebook and pen were seized by the attackers. The radio station reported the assault to the police, and Antonio was treated in the local hospital for injuries he sustained. Although the attack happened on the Renamo premises, Renamo denies any responsibility and says it was not the work of any of its supporters.

MISA-Mozambique also reports that on 3 September, 10 days before the start of the election campaign, a journalist named Lazaro Antonio, who works for a community radio station in Alto-Molocue, in the central province of Zambezia, was summoned by the district first secretary of the ruling Frelimo Party, Daniel Gurue. He was told to come to the local Frelimo office and bring the cassette that he had used earlier in the day when reporting on a Renamo political activity. At the Frelimo office, Lazaro Antonio was ordered to play the cassette for Gurue. "I need this cassette so that the district administrator can hear it, so that we know whether you are authorised to use it or not," stated Gurue.

But Lazaro Antonio refused to go along with this. He took the cassette and tape recorder back and told Gurue that his conduct was not acceptable. A source in the radio told MISA-Mozambique that after some time, the first secretary said "you can take this, but don't do anything without talking to us."

MISA-Mozambique strongly condemned the abuse and harassment of the media by politicians,

adding that this is a serious violation of constitutionally enshrined media rights to free expression. Reporters, particularly those working for community radio stations are suffering physical and psychological violence and harassment as Mozambique prepares for an election at the end of 2009. MISA urged society and politicians in particular to refrain from impeding the work of journalists. MISA-Mozambique also expressed concern over the political coverage on Radio Mozambique being given to the activities of the First Lady, Maria da Luz Guebuza, when the same treatment is not given to the wives of the other two presidential candidates, Afonso Dhlakama of Renamo and Daviz Simango of the MDM. Responding to this query, the radio's director of information, Ezequiel Mavota, said Maria Guebuza is a politician in her own right, and was being covered, not as the wife of the president, but because she was leading a Frelimo campaign brigade in Maputo province. "We do the same with the campaign brigades of the other political parties," he added.
Source: MISA quoted by IFEX Website, 24 Sep. 2009

RESOURCE FROM : 2009-10-05 [EN]

Africa: October 31, 2009: New deadline for Radio for Peacebuilding Africa Awards

<http://www.radiopeaceafrica.org/index.cfm?lang=en>

The deadline has been extended for submitting entries to the Radio for Peacebuilding Africa (RFPA) Awards 2009. These awards recognize the best radio programs that contribute to peace in Africa. According to the RFPA website, the awards celebrate programs which reduce tensions in groups and communities, enhance and give value to shared interests, break down listener stereotypes, and/or provide positive role models.

There are five award categories:

- Radio for Peacebuilding Africa Community Radio Award
- Radio for Peacebuilding Gender Award
- Radio for Peacebuilding Africa Children's Award
- Radio for Peacebuilding Africa Youth Award
- Radio for Peacebuilding Africa Special Award

For a full description of each category, click here: <http://radiopeaceawards.org/en/categories.htm>. Entries must be received by October 31, 2009. Three prizes will be awarded in each category, as follows: first prize 250 Euros (approximately 355 American dollars), second prize 100 Euros (approximately 140 American dollars), and third prize 50 Euros (approximately 70 American dollars).

Source: Farm Radio Weekly, Issue 82, 28 Sep. 2009

ALERT FROM : 2009-10-05 [EN]

Somalia: Al-Shabab arrests Radio Voice of Mudug reporter in Kismaayo

Al-Shabab Islamic Movement has arrested Radio Voice of Mudug reporter in the port town of Kismaayo in Lower Jubba Region [southwester] Somalia.

The reporter, Abdi Nur Abdullahi Abdulle, was arrested while on duty covering news of yesterday's fighting between Al-Shabab and Hisb al-Islam group in the town. The reason behind his arrest is unclear. Sources have confirmed to us that Al-Shabab has him in custody in the town and there are also reports of the journalist being subjected to torture and harassment.

Independent reports say that Al-Shabab has refused local journalists to report on the casualties of yesterday's fighting causing the death of nearly 12 people and the injury of dozens more. Hundreds of residents have fled their homes to nearby villages due to the renewed fighting with the Islamic movement in the region. Al-Shabab recently spelt out strict rules under which journalists are supposed to operate. However, it is not the first time that Radio Voice of Mudug reporter is arrested by the insurgents in southern regions of the country.

Source: Radio Voice of Mudug, in Somali, 02 Oct. 2009; translated and quoted by BBC Monitoring 05 Oct. 2009

NEWS FROM : 2009-10-05 [EN]

Rwanda: Radio journalists trained on election reporting in Rwanda

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php-URL_ID=29192&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

The UNESCO initiated Radio Salus project continues to strengthen professional journalism in Rwanda: around thirty journalists from the radio were given a two-day training on election reporting ahead of the August 9, 2010 Rwanda's presidential elections. [...]

Full report and source: UNESCO Webworld (Paris), 05 Oct. 2009

RESOURCE FROM : 2009-10-06 [EN]

World: 16/10/2009 - Deadline to apply for the IAWRT award

<http://www.iawrt.org/home>

The International Association of Women in Radio & Television (IAWRT) invites women producers, directors, and writers to submit radio or television documentaries to its annual competition. The documentaries must be created by women and deal with women's themes. The competition is open to radio and television stations as well as independent producers/directors and program-makers. The documentary must have been broadcast or screened at a competitive festival, between November 2007 and October 1, 2009. Radio documentaries should be 15-60 minutes in length. They must be submitted in English, or if not in English, accompanied by an English transcript. Winners of the radio and television categories will be presented with their award at the IAWRT conference, to be held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, from November 17- 21, 2009. For more information, visit the IAWRT website. Questions may be directed to Gerd Inger Polden at: gerd.inger.polden@nrk.no

Source: Farm Radio Weekly, issue 83, 05 Oct. 2009

NEWS FROM : 2009-10-07 [EN]

Nigeria: Bidding process for private radio and TV network is legal, constitutional, insists NBC

http://www.ngrguardiannews.com/media/article01//indexn2_html?pdate=051009&ptitle=Bidding%20process%20for%20private%20radio%20and%20TV%20network%20is%20legal,%20constitutional,%20insists%20NBC

The National Broadcasting Commission (NBC) has defended its on-going bidding process for licensing private radio and TV network insisting the process is in line with the legal framework that governs broadcasting in Nigeria.

No sooner the airwaves regulatory agency opened the bidding process on September 7, 2009, than the critics declared the process 'illegal and unconstitutional' with reference to Section 6 of the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN) Act of 1978 which grants the national radio broadcaster a monopoly for country-wide network coverage. Also quoted was the Section 7 of the Nigerian Television Authority (NTA) Act of 1978.

According to the critics, since this law has neither been repealed nor amended, another radio and TV network with national coverage cannot be legally licensed.

But in a chat last week in Abuja, the Director-General of the NBC, Engineer Yomi Bolarinwa debunked the argument with an appeal that the critics, especially "those in the business of purveying and disseminating information" should take the pains to read laws guiding the establishment of an organization. [...]

Full report and source: The Guardian Newspapers on line, 05 Oct. 2009

NEWS FROM : 2009-10-08 [EN]

Venezuela/Africa: South-South Radio from Caracas to Africa

<http://www.ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=48749>

Poverty, attacks on human rights and corporate fraud will be among the main news coverage focuses of a new regional public radio network, Radio del Sur, which will link stations from South America and Africa.

Radio del Sur (Radio of the South) emerged as "an instrument of integration in a world of shifting power alignments and geopolitical changes," said Helena Salcedo, director of the Radio Nacional de Venezuela (the state-owned national radio station), who heads the new Caracas-based station. Salcedo said the Venezuelan government, which launched the new network of public stations, is providing "a small amount" of funding, but did not provide figures.

The new station is motivated by the same objectives underlying Telesur, the Caracas-based regional TV network that for four years has been broadcasting news coverage, documentaries and series aimed at "giving a voice" to those who have none in the mainstream media.

Telesur is a 24-hour Latin America-wide network jointly owned by the governments of Venezuela, Argentina, Uruguay, Cuba, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Nicaragua. The bulk of the station's financing comes from the Venezuelan government, with other governments providing mainly logistical and in-country support.

For now, Radio del Sur is broadcasting mainly music and some news, using the internet for international coverage, over a network of stations that reach 40 percent of the country.

The first day it went on the air, on Sept. 27, Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez said "People in Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa are going to learn about their history and their revolutionary political struggles."

That was a concrete objective, he said, laid out by the second Africa-South America summit held Sept. 26-27 on Venezuela's Margarita Island, where the governments of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Ecuador pledged support for the initiative.

Radio del Sur will closely follow news on the Bolivarian Alternative for the Americas (ALBA), the new regional lender Banco del Sur, Petrocaribe, the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), the Universidad del Sur (University of the South), the Gasoducto del Sur (pipeline of the South) and the Southern Common Market (Mercosur) - blocs and projects aimed at political, financial, economic, energy and cultural integration, many of which were Chávez's initiatives.

The radio network will also provide coverage of social movements and cooperation agreements between the regions.

The programming will be planned with partner stations from Mexico to Argentina. Contacts have also been made with community and indigenous stations in Colombia. Venezuela will provide the system with news programmes and interviews, and editing and coordination will take place in Caracas. [...]

The eventual goal is to translate the programming into French, English, Dutch and Arabic, so that it can expand throughout the African continent.

Programming content will also be shared with several radio stations in Africa: stations in Gambia, Benin and Algeria – which have Spanish language broadcasts – and in Equatorial Guinea, where Spanish is one of the official languages. [...]

Radio del Sur will broadcast on 98.5 FM, which it was assigned by Conatel prior to the July closures. [...]

Full report and source: IPS, 06 Oct. 2009

ALERT FROM : 2009-10-08 [EN]

Cameroon: «Le Démenti» Radio Closed Down

<http://allafrica.com/stories/200910080626.html>

The Minister of Communication has signed a decision to this effect.

«Le Démenti» Radio Station, broadcasting on frequency modulation, 95.0 MHZ in Yaounde has been shut down by an order of the Minister of Communication, Issa Tchiroma Bakary for illegal practice in the audio-visual communication sector in the country. The decision to close "Le Démenti" from the media landscape in Cameroon is contained in decision No. 094 signed by the Minister of Communication on October 2, 2009.

Minister Issa Tchiroma said according to the law, "Le Démenti" radio does not exist. He said in his capacity as the Minister of Communication, Issa Tchiroma said he was obliged to close "Sky One Radio" station because they at least had documents that acknowledged their existence. "But 'Le Démenti' Radio Station" has been banned as the Minister of Communication underscored, has no documents that prove their existence, be it at the Ministry of Communication, or before the law that binds the functioning of the media in Cameroon.

The Minister of Communication said it is important to inform the public that "Le Démenti" Radio Station hides behind praises they shower on the Head of State to insult other major collaborators of the President. From 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. each day "Le Démenti" radio station usually got involved in insulting top personalities in the country and this is not acceptable in a law-abiding country like Cameroon. "This is why I said enough is enough and put an end to its illegal functioning", Minister Tchiroma noted. He used the occasion to remind the staff of "Le Démenti" that their major responsibility ought to consist of informing, educating and entertaining the population.

The Minister of Communication noted that it is his responsibility to put order in the functioning of the media and he is determined to bring an end to the chaotic situation that is gaining ground in the audio-visual landscape in the country. Reason why he has called on his collaborators in the regions to have a special eye on illegal radio and TV stations. Even the radio stations that respect the ethics of the profession but do not have the right to exist will be closed for each media operator has to follow the rules and regulations. Minister Tchiroma according to the spirit of the text is out to help those who have invested in communication to prosper but they should never threaten the wellbeing of the nation in terms of democracy and solidarity.

Source: Cameroon Tribune (Yaoundé), 07 Oct. 2009; quoted and distributed by allAfrica.com

RESOURCE FROM : 2009-10-10 [EN]

Western Africa: Kids Waves

http://www.plan-childrenmedia.org/spip.php?page=library2&type=&page_en_cours=library&id_article=638&id_rubrique=2

Kids Waves, a project of Plan, an international development organisation working with children, is a weekly radio programme produced by children for children and their communities. The programme

concept is adapted to the local conditions and languages of 10 West African countries and is designed to raise awareness among children and adults about children's rights and their responsibilities around those rights. The project forms part of the continuing campaign "I am a child but I have my rights, too!"

Each radio show revolves around a theme linked to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, and is broadcast on 110 radio stations across the region each week. According to the organisers, a big part of the project is the involvement of children and youth in the production and broadcasting of the programmes.

Each week, producers travel from village to village to train 12 children to produce and host radio shows. The project is designed to allow children to express themselves, gain valuable skills, and entertain their peers and families, while at the same time raising awareness of their rights and responsibilities. The programme's jingles as well as songs promoting child rights are also produced by young musicians.

The 30-minute radio shows are recorded live - a strategy for giving parents, community leaders, and local authorities the opportunity to discuss issues that are relevant and interesting to children. The goal is to thereby foster a greater interest and awareness of the needs, desires, and rights of young people in their communities.

The Plan regional child media website provides details on Kids Waves and its activities in each country as well as on all the radio shows produced.

In addition to the radio programmes, Plan has produced two guides to help children and trainers prepare radio shows in the Kids Waves framework. They have also produced an information guide on child rights that can be used for planning and preparing shows.

Source: The Drum Beat 513, 12 Oct. 2009

NEWS

FROM : 2009-10-10 [EN]

Botswana: Botswana broadcasting board withdraws "code of conduct" issued to media bodies

Communications, Science and Technology Minister Pelonomi Venson-Moitoi has made the National Broadcasting Board (NBB) eat humble pie after she delivered a killer blow to the Code of Conduct for broadcasters during elections. The NBB has been forced to withdraw the code after the minister revealed that it has no force in law.

NBB chairman, Dr Masego Mpotokwane has since sent a letter to broadcasting stations withdrawing the code. The letter says NBB "had the wrong understanding that the code was enforceable because we submitted it to the ministry for regularising on November 25, 2008 followed by several reminders. On August 13, 2009, the minister, the NBB chairman and a board (NBB) member addressed Parliament Caucus on the code, which was due to be implemented this year".

Mpotokwane says that at a meeting between the communications ministry and NBB on September 23, 2009, "nobody raised the issue of the code being not legally enforceable. Under the circumstances described above, the NBB regrets to inform you that the code cannot be enforced. The NBB apologizes unreservedly for the inconvenience to your preparations for the elections period in whatever manner". The letter states that the Broadcasting Act gives Venson-Moitoi, as Minister of Communications, the prerogative of incorporating the code into regulations.

The NBB recently faulted the government Department of Broadcasting Services for airing a full statement by President Ian Khama on the problems facing the ruling Botswana Democratic Party (BDP). However, Venson-Moitoi entered the fray by firing a letter to NBB to the effect the code has no legal force. The minister said that though the Botswana Television and Radio Botswana are prepared to respect the regulatory authority of the NBB and work within its code for broadcasters during elections "...notwithstanding the fact that it is our understanding that said code does not have the legal standing of a 'Code of Practice' as provided for in Sections 21 and 23 of the Broadcasting Act, that is to say that the code has not been incorporated into any regulations prescribing what broadcasting bodies may or may not do".

The minister argued that the code cannot be applied to state broadcasters as the NBB has not licensed them. She singles out Section 19 of the code, which she says suggests to "us that it should apply to broadcasting bodies in the context of their licence conditions. It may be observed that the NBB has heretofore failed to licence BTV notwithstanding its obligation to do so".

Source: Mmegi (Gaborone), 08 Oct. 2009; quoted by BBC Monitoring 10 Oct. 2009

ALERT

FROM : 2009-10-10 [EN]

Somalia: Puntland allows local radios to air VOA programmes

Reports from Garoowe [capital of Puntland] say that the semi-autonomous region of Puntland has permitted VOA reporters to restart their reporting operations in the towns of Puntland. Puntland

has also freed the local radios to air VOA Somali programs. Reliable sources say that bilateral talks between VOA officials and Puntland including US official observers resulted in creating mutual understanding between both sides and on ways VOA reporters can access Puntland. The suspension of VOA Somali service in Puntland became effective last week after Puntland accused it of creating fresh hostilities in the region. The administration has accused VOA reporters of interviewing a man who claimed to be the spokesman of moderate Ahlu Sunnah wal Jama'a group in Puntland. However, the current administration in Puntland is being accused of putting pressure on the freedom of the media.

Source: Radio Voice of Mudug, in Somali 09 Oct. 2009; translated and quoted by BBC Monitoring 10 Oct. 2009

NEWS

FROM : 2009-10-10 [EN]

Ivory Coast: Ivory Coast to get human rights broadcasting service

<http://blogs.rnw.nl/medianetwork/ivory-coast-to-get-human-rights-broadcasting-service>

The Director General of the Human Rights Radio and Television Network, Maurice Tiasse-Massengo, visiting Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast) on Thursday announced the setting up of a human rights broadcasting service in the country, which is emerging from an internal conflict.

Mr Tiasse-Massengo was speaking after a meeting with the National Human Rights Commission of Cote d'Ivoire. He explained that the rights radio and television will be designed to promote human rights in the country and the sub-region.

"The experience in Brazzaville was very successful," he hailed, pointing out that a coordination of Europe-based African NGOs took the decision to establish a Human Rights Radio and Television Network in Geneva in 1992.

"We have tried to collect funds for this project to emerge since 1992," Tiasse Massengo said. "The project was launched in Brazzaville in 2007. We hope this project will be launched in Abidjan in 2010," he added, highlighting the choice of Cote d'Ivoire to host the radio and television service.

"We chose it because it is a big country with a huge population, which has an important economic and human potential and is just coming out of an internal conflict," he argued. According to him, "Cote d'Ivoire should be encouraged for better promotion of human rights, better education, as ignorance and contempt of rights led people to actions which have annoyed everyone."

"This is why we do everything for Cote d'Ivoire to be the first country to host a rights broadcast devoted 80% to civic education," he said.

Source: African Press Agency quoted by Media Network Blog Radio Netherlands, 09 Oct. 2009

NEWS

FROM : 2009-10-13 [EN]

DR Congo: UN-backed Radio Okapi maintains audience lead in DR Congo

http://www.radiookapi.net/index.php?i=53&l=0&c=0&a=25014&da=&hi=0&of=32&s=&m=2&k=0&r=all&sc=0&id_a=0&ar=0&br=qst

Radio Okapi has maintained its lead over other radio stations in DR Congo. This is the finding of a study conducted between July and October 2008 [as published] by the polling body IMMAR, a research institute and media and marketing consultancy for the Maghreb and Francophone Africa. The study was presented in Kinshasa on Friday, reports radiookapi.net.

Radio Okapi is the most-listened-to radio station in DR Congo, ahead of RFI [Radio France Internationale]. That is according to a study sponsored by France and Britain. Titled "Congolese Media Landscape", the report was presented on Friday. It is part of the "Media for Democracy and Good Governance" programme.

Although RFI comes in second place, its [local FM] signal remains off the air in DR Congo. Speaking at the presentation, France's ambassador to DR Congo, Pierre Jacquemot, said the ongoing absence of RFI's FM signal across the country was abnormal. There was a message from the British ambassador, who was also present at the gathering.

The head of the communications minister's office said there were ongoing contacts between the Congolese government and RFI management over the possible restoration of the signal.

[Passage omitted: background to cutting of RFI FM signal]

Source: Radio Okapi website (Kinshasa), in French 9 Oct. 2009; translated and quoted by BBC Monitoring, 13 Oct. 2009

NEWS

FROM : 2009-10-13 [EN]

Uganda: Broadcasters want Broadcasting Council rights revised

http://www.monitor.co.ug/artman/publish/news/Broadcasters_want_UBC_rights_revised_92799.shtml

The chairman of the National Council of broadcasters, Capt. Francis Babu, has asked the government to revise laws that govern broadcasters in the country.

Capt. Babu said the rights given to the Broadcasting Council like switching off radio stations are too stringent. He also wants laws such as renewing of licences every year and the protocol followed before selling off a radio station removed.

Speaking to journalists in Kampala last week, Capt. Babu said: "We want a situation where there is information flow, where we first talk to members of the broadcast council before any action is taken."

The broadcasters also want a law that can incorporate comedians, news anchors and programme hosts into the broadcasting council.

The government recently closed CBS radio after last month's riots in Kampala.

Source: The Monitor Online (Kampala), 12 Oct. 2009

NEWS

FROM : 2009-10-14 [EN]

Malawi: Malawi broadcasting experts apply for radio licence

<http://blogs.rnw.nl/medianetwork/malawi-broadcasting-experts-apply-for-radio-licence>

Malawi's broadcasting experts James Chimera, Henry Chirwa and Verson Idi, among others are planning to set up a new radio station that will focus on educational programmes. The radio station, which will be known as Matindi Broadcasting Station (MBS), is expected to hit the airwaves on 1 December 2009 subject to issuance of a broadcasting licence by the Malawi Communications Regulatory Authority (MACRA).

Mr Chimera, who is Director General of the radio station, told The Daily Times newspaper that they had already applied for a licence. "Our plans are to operate a radio station with 100 percent education programmes. We hope that our license will be issued in good time so that we are on air come 1 December 2009," he said.

Mr Chimera further said the radio will reach out to many students especially in rural areas who miss out on classes. He is a former employee with the state-controlled Malawi Broadcasting Corporation (MBC) with about 23 years experience in broadcasting. The veteran broadcasting expert also served as Director of Broadcasting at MACRA.

Another veteran, Henry Chirwa, formerly of MBC, is the new station's Director of Programmes while Verson Idi who also worked at MBC for many years, is Director of News and Current Affairs. Martin Chirwa, a former MBC engineer with 25 years experience in radio station maintenance will be Director of Engineering.

MACRA issues licences to eligible organizations and individuals only when there are vacancies. When contacted for comment on when MBS had applied for a radio license, MACRA's Acting Director of Broadcasting, Kelton Masangano told MISA-Malawi that the regulatory body was still scrutinizing applications for licenses which they received in May 2009, including that of MBS. "It's unfortunate they (MBS) rushed to the media before they were granted the licence. What would happen in the event that they are not granted the licence? All applications go through processes where they get scrutinized," he said.

About 25 broadcasters have been granted licences by the Malawi Communications Regulatory Authority (MACRA) since the Authority was established in 1998. The country has 21 radio and 4 Television stations.

Source: Media Institute of Southern Africa, quoted by Media Network Blog Radio Netherlands, 13 Oct. 2009

NEWS

FROM : 2009-10-15 [EN]

Sudan: Sudan radio begins installing FM relay stations in central state

Operations have begun to install FM relay stations in the White Nile State's towns of Kosti, Tandalti, Al-Jabalayn, Al-Duwayam and Al-Qitaynah. The process is part of the [Sudan national] radio's plan to update technology and increase its coverage.

Source: Al-Sahafah (Khartoum), in Arabic 14 Oct. 2009; translated and quoted by BBC Monitoring 15 Oct. 2009

NEWS

FROM : 2009-10-15 [EN]

Zambia: Zambia's first commercial station Radio Phoenix goes Up for Sale

<http://www.afridigital.net/index.html#top>

Radio Phoenix proprietor Errol Hickey has announced that he will pull out of the station next year citing lack of coordination among media bodies and poor support from Government as some of the challenges. Hickey has since urged Zambians with enough money to consider taking over operations of the station which currently employs 52 people.

Announcing the development in Lusaka last week, Hickey said he did not set up the station for personal gain and urged its future operators to be above personal interests. "I am retiring from the station next year and if you have enough money to take over the station, then feel free to do so. "If Radio Phoenix management can raise money to get the station going, then that is even better," Hickey said. He declined to state the total assets for the station noted that journalists were in most cases intimidated, harassed and beaten based on petty issues and that there was no specific body to represent their concerns.

He said Radio Phoenix had previously been gutted by fire and closed down but did not receive support from media bodies and the Government, saying only a few citizens supported the station. He said most programmes on the station such as Let the People Talk were one-sided as Government representatives were shunning them. "We have always wanted to work closely with the Government so that people could get balanced views on various matters but unfortunately there is no dialogue and engagement on the part of the Government. We want Government to give their side of the story and don't want people to be insulting them due to their absence on our programmes," he said.

Radio Phoenix was the first independent commercial FM station in Zambia launched on March 22, 1986 on call signal 89.6 FM from Lusaka and acquired five extra frequencies on an extra expansion programme to Central and Copperbelt provinces.

Source: Balancing Act, issue 65, 15 Oct. 2009

ALERT FROM : 2009-10-15 [EN]

Zimbabwe: Mugabe Attacks international 'Pirate' Radio Stations Again

<http://www.afridigital.net/index.html#top>

Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe used an appearance at the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) 'World 2009' meeting in Geneva, Switzerland on Wednesday to attack the West for what he called the continued violation of Zimbabwe's airwaves by foreign-based radio stations.

In a speech that aptly summed up his regime's attitude towards media freedom, Mugabe told a Council of Ministers meeting that 'certain western countries had 'radio broadcasting systems' that were targeting 'his' country to further their 'obnoxious regime change agendas'.

The remarks are a continuation of threats made by Lieutenant-General Phillip Valerio Sibanda, the Commander of the Zimbabwe National Army, who last month told a study seminar of army officers that foreign-based radio stations are at 'war with Zimbabwe'. The soldiers attending a five day seminar on 'low intensity operations and asymmetric warfare' at 2 Infantry Brigade Headquarters were told to remain on guard against this threat.

In Switzerland on Wednesday Mugabe was to stun delegates further by saying the use of Information Communication Technologies was a challenge to Zimbabwe's sovereignty. He claimed there was a 'philosophy that seeks to weaponize ICT by turning them into weapons of aggression.' One blogger sarcastically suggested that Mugabe might have been talking about 'exploding handsets' or 'sub machine guns cunningly disguised as laptops. Mugabe's exact meaning remained obscure but all the same exposed his paranoia about opening up the media.

Meanwhile Newsreel asked Minister Chamisa if Mugabe's attitude towards private Zimbabwean broadcasters based outside the country reflected government policy. He said Mugabe's speech merely reflected his fears. The MDC Minister however said it was imperative for the government to licence private players because 'even if you don't licence broadcasters they will licence themselves via the Internet and other forms of ICT.' He said ICT's worldwide have helped overcome media restrictions and gave examples of countries like Iran, Venezuela and Burma.

Source : SW Radio, quoted by Balancing Act, Issue 65, 15 Oct. 2009

NEWS FROM : 2009-10-15 [EN]

Somalia: VOA launches FM station in Hargeisa

<http://www.voanews.com/Somali>

The Voice of America (VOA) has launched a new radio station on 88.0 FM in Hargeisa, capital of the Somalia breakaway region of Somaliland. VOA Hargeisa 88.0 will air 24 hours of VOA programmes daily. The broadcast stream includes three and half hours of news and features from VOA's Somali service along with popular English news, discussion and music programmes such as World News Now, Daybreak Africa, Hip Hop Connection and Music Mix. Besides Somali, VOA also broadcasts in English and 11 other languages throughout Africa. More information is available at www.voaafrica.com.

Source: VOA, quoted by Media Network Weblog Radio Netherlands, 15 Oct. 2009

ALERT FROM : 2009-10-16 [EN]

Uganda: CBS to remain shuthttp://www.monitor.co.ug/artman/publish/news/Govt_CBS_to_remain_shut_92997.shtml

Broadcasters yesterday asked the government to re-open CBS and other two closed radio stations but the state insisted that the closure was indefinite.

Speaking during a meeting with officials from the Broadcasting Council held in Kampala yesterday, the Chairperson of the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB), Capt. Francis Babu, castigated the government's action of closing the radio stations without giving them an opportunity to be heard.

Capt. Babu warned that the continued closure of the Buganda Kingdom radio could escalate tensions between Mengo and the central government.

"We want to request you to go back and talk to your bosses to review your policy and re-open these radios," Mr Babu told the Council boss, Mr Godfrey Mutabaazi, yesterday. "If there are individuals with mistakes, we can deal with them because this being a young industry mistakes are bound to happen," he added.

CBS was switched off on September 10 following riots in Kampala which left about 27 people dead. The same week, three more stations - Akaboozi Ku Biri, Suubi FM and Radio Sapientia - were shut down in a clampdown on reporting about the riots. Radio Sapientia has since been re-opened.

Mr Gordon Wavamunno, the owner of WBS Television, where a talk show host was suspended during the riots by the Council, said: "I appeal to the government to open these radio stations if no one can explain why Radio Sapientia was opened and not others."

However, in an interview with Daily Monitor after the meeting, Mr Mutabazi said: "It is a bit early to talk about re-opening CBS when we have not put in place mechanisms to prevent a repeat of what happened."

According to Mr Mutabazi, the closed radio stations must agree to fire unprofessional journalists, ban all live talk shows, put in place mechanism to record and regulate call-in programmes, stop mixing politics with comedy and stop outside broadcasting services. Critics say the government is stamping out critical voices.

Source: The Daily Monitor Online, 15 Oct. 2009

NEWS FROM : 2009-10-17 [EN]

Madagascar: Radio Mada Internationale back on shortwave<http://blogs.rnw.nl/medianetwork/radio-mada-internationale-back-on-shortwave>

Radio Mada Internationale, the station that supports the deposed president of Madagascar Marc Ravalomanana, has resumed shortwave broadcasts. Glenn Hauser reports receiving information from WRN that the broadcasts are at 1530-1600 UTC on 15640 (changing to 15670 kHz as from 25 October) from Moldova. Currently the broadcasts are on Saturdays and Sundays only.

The reactivation of shortwave is connected with the GTT (Gasy Tia Tanindrazana) which describes itself as a collective of various associations and individuals from Madagascar, Europe and other countries opposed to the coup in Madagascar, that is striving for respect and legality. Radio Mada Internationale now describes itself as the radio station of the GTT.

Source: Media Network Weblog Radio Netherlands, 17 Oct. 2009

NEWS FROM : 2009-10-17 [EN]

Madagascar: Family Radio plans tests via Madagascar<http://blogs.rnw.nl/medianetwork/family-radio-plans-tests-via-madagascar>

Family Radio plans some test transmissions from the RNW relay station in Madagascar starting Tuesday 27 October 2009. The duration (in days) isn't known yet. The following transmissions in English are planned:

- 1200-1300 UTC on 21480 kHz (azimuth 55 degrees) 250 kW
- 1700-1800 UTC on 9515 kHz (azimuth 265 degrees) 50 kW

Source: RNW Programme Distribution, quoted by Media Network Weblog Radio Netherlands, 16 Oct. 2009

ALERT FROM : 2009-10-21 [EN]

Liberia: Local officials hijack community radio stationhttp://ifex.org/liberia/2009/10/14/salala_radio_hijacked/

Local government officials in Salala District, Bong County, have hijacked the Salala Community Radio Station, dismissed the station's board of directors, and indefinitely suspended the station

manger.

Bridgestone Siakor, the station manager, was suspended by the newly-constituted board of directors on September 29, 2009 while he was away representing the station at a community radio conference in Gbarnga, Bong County.

Salala City Mayor Charles Jackson unilaterally dismissed the old board and constituted a new one, claiming he was empowered by the citizens of Salala district to do so.

But Siakor told CEMESP that he will resist his suspension, arguing that the newly-appointed board is illegal and that Mayor Jackson lacks the authority to dismiss the board.

Siakor further informed CEMESP that his suspension was based on his criticism of corruption in the area and was masterminded by local authorities headed by Mayor Jackson and Salala District Commissioner James Kerkula.

Siakor noted that his troubles began when he reported on the radio that the collection of rice and money from citizens in Salala District for the recent 162nd Independence Day celebration in Bong County was illegal and was never sanctioned by the central government.

Siakor has since been replaced by Carcious Allen, administrative assistant to Mayor Jackson. Meanwhile, a member of the dismissed board of directors, Daniel Tubman, has described the board's dismissal and the suspension of the station manager as illegal, and says that the district authority has hijacked the station. Tubman said the board would resist all attempts by the local authority to place the radio station in the hands of their "proxies" who would "dance to their tunes."

CEMESP is calling for the immediate dissolution of the government-influenced board of directors and the reinstatement of the old board of directors and station manager Siakor.

CEMESP Executive Director Malcolm Joseph described the action of Salala City Mayor Jackson and District Commissioner Kekula as an imposition of a siege on the radio station and called the action by the two local officials an attack on press freedom.

The CEMESP director called on the Ministries of Information and Internal Affairs to intervene in the matter and restore the station to its legitimate board of directors and station manager.

Source: Center for Media Studies & Peace (Monrovia) quoted by IFEX, 14 Oct. 2009

NEWS

FROM : 2009-10-21 [EN]

Tanzania: Africa HIV/AIDS LearnShare Activity

An Africa HIV/AIDS LearnShare activity is currently taking place in Karagwe, Tanzania (October 19-23, 2009)

This activity is organized by Radio FADECO, a community radio based in Karagwe, and supported by the Commonwealth of Learning (COL).

The activity is intended to develop a community learning programme through a partnership involving community media, local and national civil society, government agencies dealing with community development and health issues and the local community.

The programme was officially launched yesterday (19-10-2009) by the District Commissioner, Karagwe District, Col. Fabian Massawe. In attendance during the public launch, which was broadcast live on Radio FADECO, were representatives from the local civil society and Media, District Medical Officer, Community Development Officer, school teachers, People Living with HIV/AIDS, partner community radio stations in Tanzania, Media Institute of Southern Africa-Tanzania (MISA-TAN), the UN Volunteer - District HIV/AIDS Capacity Support Officer among others.

The programme development workshop which kicked off yesterday is being facilitated by Story Workshop, a media NGO based in Blantyre, Malawi.

Source: Njuki Githethwa, Econews Africa (Nairobi), through "Community Media" group mailing list, 20 Oct. 2009

ALERT

FROM : 2009-10-21 [EN]

Somalia: 2 Radio Stations Shut Down

<http://allafrica.com/stories/200910211141.html>

The National Union of Somali Journalists (NUSOJ) is concerned about the shutdown of two media houses in Baidoa by Al-Shabaab administration. The closure of Warsan Radio and Jubba Radio comes after the Al-Shabab administration in Bay iyo Bakool regions issued today (21 October 2009) a decree ordering the closure of the radio stations for indefinite time. Sheikh Mahad Omar Abdikariim, the head of Shabab administration in Bay and Bakool regions, signed the decree.

"The shutdown is starts on 21 October 2009, at 7:00am." The decree said. "Failing to comply with this order will result severe punishment according to the law." The order added.

Al-Shabab administration had already imposed severe addicts violating the freedom of press in

these regions they control, but this is a total media shutdown.

"We used to negotiate with them the orders they gave us before, but I don't know what this new order of shutting down the whole radio station means" Hilal Sheik Shuayb, Director of Warsan Radio, told NUSOJ.

"We condemn this act of closing down the radio stations in Baidoa and Al-Shabab must end these acts of suppression by immediately allowing the radio stations for resumption." Omar Faruk Osman, NUSOJ secretary General said.

Jubba Radio is newly established FM station in Baidoa, which was founded by businessmen in the Diaspora. Journalists in Baidoa stated that Al-Shabaab could not tolerate independent reporting of Radio Stations who were extensively reporting what is going on in Kismayo and Mogadishu.

Source: National Union of Somali Journalists, Press Release, 21 Oct. 2009; quoted and distributed by allAfrica.com

NEWS

FROM : 2009-10-21 [EN]

Uganda: Etop Radio Takes Over Teso Airwaves

<http://allafrica.com/stories/200910210272.html>

Etop Radio station started broadcasting for eastern Uganda earlier this week. It is based in Soroti and operates on 99.4 FM.

Etop radio brings to five the number of radio stations launched by the Vision Group.

The other four are Vision Voice based in Kampala and operating on 94.8 FM, Luganda radio Bukedde Fa ma, also based in Kampala on 100.5 FM, Radio West in Mbarara on 100.2 FM and Radio Rupiny broadcasting from Gulu on 95.7 FM.

"The first day was overwhelming and encouraging. We are getting callers from as far as Namalu, Kotido and Kamuli. The entire Teso region, as well as Tororo, Mbale and Pallisa, are covered," Joseph Akiiso, the programme manager, said yesterday.

Barbara Kaija, the New Vision deputy Editor-in-Chief, described Etop radio as a common man's radio. "We are going to use the station to highlight the plight of the common man. It will act as a tool and platform for Ugandans to raise their views and voices," she said.

Kaija described as baseless allegations that the radio would be used as a campaign tool for the NRM Government in 2011.

"Etop radio, just like the New Vision, is free from political interference. We got the best people in the market and the editors shall conduct their work professionally."

She noted that The New Vision is the only media organisation listed on the Ugandan stock market and owned by over 2,000 Ugandans who hold shares, representing 47%.

Kenneth Oluka, the New Vision regional editor, said Etop radio, just like Etop newspaper, will strive to inform, educate and entertain. "To be able to do this, we have recruited highly trained and professional editors and journalists," he said.

He added that the launch of Etop radio is in line with The New Vision's goal of becoming a dominant multimedia national company in Uganda, with media platforms in all regions and in some cases across the borders. He urged the locals to use the radio for development and constructive criticism.

Source: New Vision (Kampala), 20 Oct. 2009; quoted and distributed by allAfrica.com

ALERT

FROM : 2009-10-23 [EN]

Botswana: MISA concerned over withdrawal of broadcasters' code of conduct

http://ifex.org/botswana/2009/10/19/nbb_withdraws_code_of_conduct/

MISA Botswana has learnt with grave concern that the National Broadcasting Board (NBB) has withdrawn the Code of Conduct for Broadcasters during elections because the Minister of Communications has not given the Code legal force, allegedly due to time constraints. MISA Botswana views this development as a cause for concern because the Code was aimed at leveling the playing field for political parties during elections. It is a well-known fact that political parties have persistently decried biased coverage especially from the state broadcasters, Botswana Television and Radio Botswana, and the code would have gone a long way in enforcing equitable coverage.

MISA Botswana is aware that the Code was drawn after extensive consultations between the NBB, the ministry, broadcasters and other stakeholders. MISA Botswana also notes that the ministry decided the Code was of no legal force only after the NBB made a ruling against the state media, Radio Botswana and Botswana Television for violating the Code by making a party political broadcast of the ruling Botswana Democratic Party.

MISA Botswana is therefore convinced that the broadcasting regulator withdrew the Code due to

political interference. MISA Botswana finds it an anomaly that the Broadcasting Act gives the minister unfettered powers to appoint members of the board and to formulate regulations. This clearly has a bearing on the independence of the regulator and its ability to regulate broadcasting free from political pressures. The minister cannot be a player and referee at the same time. Regulation should never be in the hands of politicians as demonstrated by the current case. [...] Full report and source: MISA quoted by IFEX, 19 Oct. 2009

ALERT FROM : 2009-10-23 [EN]

Guinea: Radio stations self-censor; foreign journalists barred

http://ifex.org/guinea/2009/10/21/radio_self-censor/

After last month's massacre of protesters, the Guinean junta continues to threaten local journalists; several French journalists were barred from entering the country.

After last month's massacre of protesters, the Guinean junta continues to threaten local journalists; several French journalists were barred from entering the country.
via Human Rights Watch

Private radio stations have cancelled political programmes in Guinea as journalists continue to be harassed by opposition supporters and the military after last month's massacre at an opposition rally, says the Media Foundation for West Africa (MFWA). Also, Guinea's military denied entry to several French journalists on 17 October and continues to monitor and threaten local journalists, reports Reporters Without Borders (RSF).

This month, civilians forced their way into one radio studio, threatening staff, claiming that the station supported the junta, reports MFWA. Another journalist told MFWA that he was threatened and ordered not to air criticism of the junta. A journalist from "Familia FM" said he was accused of supporting the junta as individuals tried to destroy the station, adding that the station was saved by security forces.

"Private radio stations are being intimidated and threatened on a daily basis, so we do not want to take risks. We will, therefore, play music to avoid raids," a member of the Guinea Association of Private Radio Stations told MFWA.

Meanwhile, Guinea's military has banned French journalists from reporting on rights violations in the country, reports RSF. Three French journalists working for the TV news station France 24 were refused entry at Conakry airport and returned to Paris. Three other French journalists from the TV station France 2 were forced to return to Senegal after arriving the same day from the Senegalese capital of Dakar. [...]

Full report and source: IFEX, 21 Oct. 2009

NEWS FROM : 2009-10-23 [EN]

Nigeria: Probe into Nigerian police raid on Radio Kaduna, embargoed programme broadcast

http://www.news.dailytrust.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=8103:police-frcn-probe-invasion-of-radio-kaduna&catid=1:latest-news&Itemid=119

A high-powered administrative panel of enquiry has been set up by the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria [FRCN] and the Kaduna State Police Command to investigate the reported raiding of Radio Nigeria Kaduna by policemen to forcefully air a programme that had been embargoed by the Director General of FRCN, Daily Trust learnt yesterday.

The five man committee which comprised officials of information ministry and FRCN board members, arrived the premises of radio Kaduna around 4.45pm and held a meeting till around 7.30pm, a source said. Similarly, the state commissioner of police, Tambari Yabo Muhammad said that his command is investigating the invasion, adding that the policemen involved have been arrested.

However in a telephone interview, Malam Ladan Salihu, the Zonal Director of radio Kaduna said that the reported invasion was a disinformation which was aimed at creating unnecessary tension in the radio station.

Reacting to the news report that was published in a national daily on Monday, the Zonal Director said that the purveyors of the misleading story were unfair to both the police and FRCN Kaduna. According to him, he does not need the police to either stop or air any programme as the head of the radio station.

In the said news report, FRCN Kaduna's acting deputy director programmes, Alhaji Sani Gwarzo, alleged that Ladan Salihu, came with armed police men in a coup- d'etat manner and led them to the Hausa convence studio to counter the DG's directive to stop airing a Katsina state sponsored programme, "Gaba Dai, Gaba Dai Jihar Katsina"

Ladan Salihu lamented why those who wanted to cause confusion rushed to the press on a matter

that is purely operational, adding that they have not been fair to the system. He also picked holes in the newspaper's headline, describing it as a mischaracterization which gave the impression that the radio station was under police siege.

The zonal Director said that he has the right to seek police protection "when I feel insecure as a result of certain challenges that my operating environment pose." He further said that it is not a hidden fact that "in my house I have police guards because of the difficult environment under which I operate."

Source: Daily Trust website (Abuja), 20 Oct. 2009; quoted by BBC Monitoring 22 Oct. 2009

Nouvelles

ALERT FROM : 2009-10-04 [FR]

Sénégal: Kaolack - Les correspondants de L'AS et de la RFM en liberté provisoire

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/200910010183.html>

Le correspondant du quotidien L'AS à Kaolack, Pape Samba Sène, et celui de la Radio Futurs médias (RFM) à Kaffrine, Abdou Dia, sont sortis de prison, mercredi, bénéficiant d'une liberté provisoire, a constaté l'APS.

Sène et Dia sont sortis de la Maison d'arrêt et de correction de Kaolack à 15 heures 30. Ils ont été ensuite conduits au siège de Sud FM par le chef de la station régionale correspondant de cette radio privée, Pape Diomaye Thiaré.

Les deux correspondants avaient été placés sous mandat de dépôt le 18 septembre dernier, après leur audition au tribunal régional de Kaolack.

Ils sont accusés par le plaignant de diffamation dans des articles et relations mettant en cause le gouverneur de Kaffrine (centre), Fabacary Bodian, dans une histoire de détournement de semences d'arachides destinées aux paysans de Kaffrine.

le week-end dernier, le pool d'avocats qui assure la défense de Pape Samba Sène et Abdou Dia avait introduit une demande de mise en liberté provisoire que le parquet avait acceptée.

Source: Agence de Presse Sénégalaise (Dakar), 30 sept. 2009; repris et distribué par allAfrica.com

ALERT FROM : 2009-10-04 [FR]

Guinée: Deux journalistes de la presse étrangère menacés de mort

<http://www.rsf.org/Deux-journalistes-de-la-presse.html>

Reporters sans frontières exprime son extrême préoccupation pour Mouctar Bah, correspondant à Conakry pour l'Agence France-Presse (AFP) et Radio France Internationale (RFI), et Amadou Diallo, de la British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC). Après avoir été brutalisés lors de la sanglante répression de l'opposition le 28 septembre 2009, les deux journalistes seraient actuellement recherchés par la junte militaire. [...]

Le 30 septembre, Mouctar Bah et Amadou Diallo ont été alertés par des amis que des militaires étaient à leur recherche. Ces derniers leur reprocheraient de les "vendre" à la communauté internationale. Pour leur sécurité, ces deux correspondants sont actuellement contraints de se cacher.

Deux jours plus tôt, ils avaient couvert l'un et l'autre la violente répression du meeting de l'opposition qui avait coûté la vie à des centaines de personnes et fait des milliers de blessés. Mouctar Bah a raconté à Reporters sans frontières comment son confrère et lui-même ont été brutalisés par des militaires : "Ils étaient quatre, ils hurlaient 'foutez le camp'. Nous avons dit que nous étions journalistes. 'On s'en fout'. Le militaire m'a demandé : Vous avez vu cela ? J'ai répondu oui. Vous n'allez pas raconter ça, m'a-t-il dit. Les militaires nous ont mis à genoux, devant les corps. Il y avait des corps partout, des mares de sang. A nouveau : 'Ces corps-là, vous n'en parlez pas, vous n'avez rien vu'. L'un des militaires a mis son flingue sur ma poitrine et m'a dit qu'il allait me tuer. J'ai répondu 'Si c'est le remède pour la Guinée, vas-y'. Il n'a pas tiré. Ils nous ont fouillés, volé l'argent, le téléphone. Puis ils ont détruit notre matériel. Le micro a été fracassé contre le goudron. Ils étaient complètement ivres. Ils m'ont versé une bouteille de bière sur la tête et la chemise. Ils ont frappé mon collègue Amadou au bras gauche. Puis l'un de leurs chefs nous a reconnus. Il s'agit d'Ansoumane Camara, le commandant de la Compagnie mobile d'intervention et de sécurité (CMIS). Il a ordonné qu'on nous laisse aller, mais les militaires continuaient de nous insulter : 'Salopards'."

Selon Mouctar Bah, plusieurs de ses confrères ont été brutalisés ce jour-là. C'est le cas par exemple d'un journaliste de la station FM Liberté et de Ba Mamadou, du journal satirique Le Lynx.

Les événements de Conakry, qualifiés de "massacre" et de "bain de sang", ont été unanimement condamnés par la communauté internationale. Le chef de la junte, Dadis Camara, a dit être "désolé". "C'est malheureux, c'est dramatique [...]. Très franchement, je suis très désolé, très désolé", a-t-il déclaré à l'antenne de RFI le soir-même avant d'ajouter, deux jours plus tard sur la station française Europe 1 : "L'événement m'a débordé. Cette armée, je ne contrôle pas toutes ses activités [...]. Dire que je contrôle cette armée, ce serait de la démagogie", a -t-il déclaré.

Source: Reporters Sans Frontières (Paris), 30 septembre 2009

ALERT

FROM : 2009-10-04 [FR]

Guinée Equatoriale: Centième jour de détention pour le correspondant de l'AFP et de RFI à Malabo

<http://www.rsf.org/Centieme-jour-de-detention-pour-le.html>

Reporters sans frontières réitère sa demande de remise en liberté en faveur du correspondant en Guinée équatoriale de l'Agence France-Presse (AFP) et de Radio France Internationale (RFI), Rodrigo Angue Nguema, lequel est détenu depuis cent jours à la prison de Black Beach, à Malabo. Son procès s'est tenu le 1er septembre 2009, mais aucun verdict n'a pour l'instant été prononcé. "Après trois mois de détention préventive et plus de trois semaines après son procès, Rodrigo Angue Nguema n'a toujours pas été fixé sur son sort. Cette longue attente est incompréhensible. Nous rappelons que l'incarcération est une sanction disproportionnée pour les cas de diffamation et appelons les autorités à modifier la législation", a déclaré l'organisation.

Le procès de Rodrigo Angue Nguema, unique correspondant de la presse étrangère en Guinée équatoriale, s'est tenu en audience publique, le 1er septembre, à Malabo. Le parquet n'a retenu aucune accusation contre le journaliste et l'annonce du verdict reste en suspens.

Détenu depuis le 17 juin dernier, le journaliste est poursuivi en "diffamation" par le directeur de la compagnie nationale aérienne Ceiba, Mamadou Jaye, pour avoir diffusé une information selon laquelle ce dernier avait fui le pays, en avril, en détournant 3,5 milliards de francs CFA (environ 5 millions d'euros). Le journaliste avait repris des rumeurs circulant sur Internet, qu'il avait recoupées avec des sources locales, émanant notamment de l'aéroport de Malabo. Mais cette information s'est révélée fautive et Rodrigo Angue Nguema l'a reconnu. [...]

Texte complet et source: Reporters Sans Frontières (Paris), 25 sept. 2009

NEWS

FROM : 2009-10-04 [FR]

Madagascar : 10e anniversaire de Radio Haja

http://www.signis.net/article.php3?id_article=3440

Le 31 août 2009, la Radio Haja a fêté son 10e anniversaire. Haja est un acronyme de "Audio-visuel d'Antsirabe", le mot "Haja" signifiant par ailleurs "dignité" en malgache.

(JPEG)

Antsirabe est à 170 km au sud de la capitale Antananarivo. Le directeur de cette radio diocésaine basée à Antsirabe, le Père Serge Franklin Andrialalainarivo, avait fait un stage de deux mois au sein de l'équipe radio du Centre catholique de radio et de télévision à Lausanne en Suisse en 2007. Pas facile de faire son métier de journaliste ou d'animateur radio à Madagascar ! Il faut aimer les vélos, supporter les fréquentes pannes de courant, endurer les lenteurs d'Internet, savoir contourner l'extrême prudence des fonctionnaires et, last but not least, garder ses nerfs dans un contexte politique très tendu depuis que le pouvoir est passé des mains de Marc Ravalomanana à celles d'Andry Rajoelina après avoir transité, le 17 mars, entre celles des militaires.

Invité à participer aux célébrations du 10e anniversaire de Radio Haja à Antsirabe, j'ai admiré les efforts déployés par l'équipe qui entoure le Père Serge Franklin Andrialalainarivo. Un solide boulot journalistique qui a permis à cette radio de devenir l'un des canaux d'information privilégiés des habitants de la région du Vakinankaratra.

Créée voici dix ans par le diocèse, Radio Haja s'adresse actuellement à l'ensemble de la population de la région. Ce qui n'est pas simple dans un pays où les polarisations politiques, et dans une moindre mesure religieuse entre catholiques et réformés, peuvent être très fortes. J'ai pu en prendre la mesure lors des divers ateliers de perfectionnement que j'ai animés à l'intention des bénévoles et des professionnels de la station.

Soutenue aujourd'hui par la Fondation Avenir Madagascar (basée en Suisse), Radio Haja poursuit actuellement trois objectifs : intensifier la formation de son personnel, améliorer ses infrastructures techniques et créer, à terme, une station de télévision à Antsirabe.

Source: SIGNIS Website (Bruxelles)

RESOURCE FROM : 2009-10-05 [FR]

Afrique: 31 octobre 2009 : Nouvelle date limite pour le prix Radio for Peacebuilding Africa 2009

<http://www.radiopeaceafrica.org/index.cfm?lang=fr>

La date limite pour soumettre un programme radio au prix Radio for Peacebuilding Africa (RFPA) 2009 a été étendue. Ce prix célèbre les meilleurs programmes radio qui contribuent à la paix en Afrique. Selon le site web de RFPA, ce prix récompense les émissions de radio qui réduisent les tensions au sein des groupes et des communautés, qui améliorent et encouragent la recherche d'intérêts communs, qui questionnent les stéréotypes et qui valorisent des modèles positifs.

Il existe cinq catégories de prix:

- Radio for Peacebuilding Africa - Radio communautaire
- Radio for Peacebuilding Africa - Le prix du genre
- Radio for Peacebuilding Africa - Le prix des enfants
- Radio for Peacebuilding Africa - Le prix des jeunes
- Radio for Peacebuilding Africa - Le prix spécial

Pour une description complète de chaque catégorie, cliquez ici :

<http://radiopeaceawards.org/en/categories.htm>.

Les programmes doivent être soumis avant le 31 octobre 2009. Trois prix vont être remis pour chaque catégorie : le premier prix est de 250 euros (environ 355 dollars américains), le deuxième de 100 euros (environ 140 dollars américains), et le troisième de 50 euros (environ 70 dollars américains).

Source: Agro radio Hebdo, n° 82, 28 sept. 2009

NEWS FROM : 2009-10-05 [FR]

Rwanda: Formation des journalistes de radio en vue des prochaines élections au Rwanda

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/fr/ev.php-URL_ID=29192&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

La station créée avec le soutien de l'UNESCO, Radio Salus, continue de renforcer le journalisme professionnel au Rwanda: une trentaine de journalistes de la station ont suivi une formation de deux jours sur la couverture des élections en vue de l'élection présidentielle qui se déroulera le 9 août 2010. [...]

Texte complet et source: UNESCO Webworld (Paris), 5 Oct. 2009

NEWS FROM : 2009-10-05 [FR]

Sénégal: Vous avez dit Sopi fm et après ?

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/200910050470.html>

Le Professeur Iba Der Thiam l'avait annoncé récemment : le Pds et ses alliés allaient mettre sur place une radio, une télé et un journal. Objectifs principaux : mieux valoriser le travail du régime et défendre ses positions. Un premier pas est franchi, on nous annonce l'ouverture de la radio ce vendredi 2 octobre 2009. Est-ce que les médias du service public ne sont pas en mesure de jouer ce rôle ? Ce qui est clair, c'est que les médias partisans montés jusqu'à présent par des proches du chef de l'Etat n'ont pas pu avoir une place dans le paysage médiatique sénégalais.

Les facteurs bloquants sont multiples. Concernant les médias du service public, les professionnels qui l'animent, se défendent de descendre à un niveau de combat de politique politicienne. Ce qui n'est pas le cas des animateurs des médias partisans. Il arrive même que ces derniers se fassent la guerre dans leur propre camp et signent l'arrêt de leur organe avec la chute de leur bailleur, responsable au sein du régime en place.

Mais le plus important, à savoir le public qui est la raison d'être de tous ces organes, sait faire la part des choses entre la bonne graine et l'ivraie. C'est surtout le moment qui n'est pas propice. Avec des médias d'Etat en difficulté, la crise qui frappe à plusieurs niveaux les populations, il faut du concret et non des discours. Alors, un médium partisan ou de service public, quels que soient le professionnalisme de ses animateurs et sa puissance technique, aura du mal à mener un tel combat.

Une solution simple et pernicieuse : mettre en place un seul journal et demander à tous les partisans et aux services de l'administration de prendre des abonnements, d'en faire de même pour la radio en matière de publicité. Tout cela est plus compliqué pour la télévision puisque les investissements sont plus lourds et les objectifs retenus par le professeur et ses amis sont difficilement défendables. On ne peut pas masquer la réalité par des publi-reportages et autres montages, quelle que soit la puissance des effets de la télé.

Le combat en matière de presse est peut-être ailleurs ! Trouver des solutions durables pour les

médias du service public, dénouer les goulots d'étranglement qui étouffent les médias privés, respecter et faire respecter les libertés d'expression et d'information, appuyer les journalistes dans leur volonté de s'autoréguler.

Venons-en à un niveau plus personnel, un journaliste qui travaille pour un organe partisan, privé ou public. Est-ce que, quelle que soit sa position, l'objectif peut rester le même, à savoir informer juste et vrai ? Est-ce qu'on peut faire son job de journaliste en se trouvant dans l'espace de la prise de position partisane ? Est-ce qu'on perd son statut de journaliste quand on s'engage auprès d'un homme politique à travers son organe de presse ? Pourquoi ne pas laisser juste à certaines têtes bien pensantes des partis d'écrire comme elles le font dans les pages contribution des journaux ? Demander à des techniciens de l'information et de la communication de s'occuper des détails techniques ? Tout cela est compliqué et pose le débat sur l'opportunité pour des partis politiques de gérer des journaux. L'internet peut constituer peut-être une parade.

On peut retenir au moins une chose : travailler dans un organe privé ne signifie pas être contre le régime en place. Ce que les tenants du pouvoir acceptent difficilement en assimilant parfois les journalistes à des membres de l'opposition.

Sopi Fm permettra peut-être d'y comprendre un peu plus. Sinon on va juste répéter Sopi Fm et après ?

Source: Wal Fadji (Dakar), 03 oct. 2009; repris et distribué par allAfrica.com

NEWS

FROM : 2009-10-08 [FR]

Cameroun: Issa Tchiroma Bakary - « Cette radio n'existe pas »

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/200910080625.html>

Propos recueillis par Jocelyne Ndouyou-Mouliom - interview de M. Issa Tchiroma Bakary, ministre de la Communication. Il revient sur les raisons de l'interdiction de la station de radio "Le Démenti".

Question: Qu'est-ce qui justifie l'interdiction de la radio « Le Démenti » ?

ITB : Avant de répondre à cette question, je voudrais d'abord rassurer tous les opérateurs économiques qui ont investi dans la communication que ma mission reste et demeure celle qui consiste à les accompagner pour qu'ils aient un retour de leur investissement. Je rappelle également la mission des organes de communication à savoir être un instrument promouvant la paix dans notre pays, pour consolider la solidarité nationale et pour faire en sorte que la communication soit un instrument au service du développement. S'agissant donc de l'interdiction du Démenti, aussi longtemps que le ministère n'aura pas délivré une autorisation administrative, cette radio n'existe pas. C'est pour cette raison que nous avons qualifié « Le Démenti » de radio pirate, parce qu'elle opérait en toute illégalité. Par ailleurs, nous ne pouvons pas permettre à une radio de déroger aux principes auxquels elle a souscrit. A savoir informer, éduquer et divertir. Si vous écoutiez « Le Démenti », des citoyens ordinaires, de grands commis de l'Etat, des ministres, des directeurs généraux, etc., font l'objet, en longueur de journée, d'une agression répétée, à telle enseigne qu'ils sont tous dépouillés de leur honneur et dignité. Si ça ne s'arrêtait qu'à leur niveau, on aurait pu dire que tout homme est d'une manière ou d'une autre un dépotoir. Mais quand on va au-delà pour s'attaquer aux femmes et aux enfants, c'est une chose inacceptable. De plus, pour lutter contre la corruption, le chef de l'Etat a mis en place cinq institutions (le Contrôle supérieur de l'Etat, la Conac, L'Anif, l'ARMP, le comité de bonne gouvernance) qui ont qualité et mission de procéder à la régulation du jeu sociétal, de même que le ministère de la Justice. Mais le promoteur a fait fi de tout ça et érigé sa radio en juge, en procureur et bientôt en prison.

Question: On pourrait parler d'un autre syndrome « Sky One »...

ITB : Oui et non. « Sky One » existe parce qu'elle détient une autorisation administrative. Nous avons environ une centaine de radios dans ce cas, mais il n'y en a pas cinq qui ont payé ce qu'il faut pour ça. Elles fonctionnent sous le régime de la tolérance administrative. Parce qu'en raison des difficultés économiques, on veut leur donner la chance de pouvoir opérer. Mais la tolérance administrative ne doit pas durer éternellement. « Sky One » a été rappelé à l'ordre plusieurs fois parce qu'ils sortaient de leur couloir, mais ils n'ont pas voulu obtempérer, c'est pourquoi on a momentanément fermé.

Question: Quelle différence faites-vous entre interdiction et fermeture ?

ITB : Lorsque j'interdis, ça veut dire que j'ai interdit. Lorsque je ferme, ça veut dire que je peux rouvrir. Donc aussi longtemps que « Le Démenti » n'aura pas satisfait à toutes les conditions qui autorise au moins une existence administrative, elle ne verra pas le jour.

Question: Qu'en est-il des radios qui respectent la déontologie, mais qui n'ont pas d'autorisation ?

ITB : Avant la fermeture de la radio « Le démenti », j'ai signé un communiqué invitant tous mes collaborateurs à détecter et à porter à ma connaissance toutes les radios pirates et celles qui ne respectent pas la déontologie, l'éthique et la morale publique. Toutes celles-là seront également fermées.

Question: Est-ce à dire que le règne de la tolérance administrative tend à sa fin ?

ITB : La tolérance administrative a duré le temps qu'elle a duré. Je ferai appel à tous les opérateurs économiques qui ont investi dans la radio pour un dialogue dans ce sens. La décision ne tombera pas comme un couperet. Il faut les préparer, leur donner la chance de se remettre en cause, de penser qu'il y a des principes auxquels ils ont dérogé administrativement. Cette concertation aura lieu dans très bientôt.

Question: La censure est-elle en train de revenir, comme certains le laissent entendre ?

ITB : Le gouvernement n'a aucun intérêt à censurer. La robustesse de notre démocratie procède de la multiplicité des vecteurs de communication. Dans un pays où vous avez une centaine de radios, 13 télévisions et plus 500 titres, on ne peut pas parler de censure. Elle n'existe pas. Ce que veut le gouvernement aujourd'hui, c'est que chaque citoyen soit patriote, responsable, protecteur de la nation et promoteur de ses intérêts. On doit plutôt parler de régulation. Elle relève de mon domaine de compétence et doit se poursuivre.

Source: Cameroon Tribune (Yaoundé), 07 oct. 2009; repris et distribué par allAfrica.com

RESOURCE FROM : 2009-10-10 [FR]

Afrique de l'Ouest: Kids Waves

http://www.plan-childrenmedia.org/spip.php?id_rubrique=1

Kids Waves est une émission hebdomadaire de 30 minutes produite et diffusée dans 8 pays d'Afrique de l'Ouest (Bénin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinée, Mali, Sénégal, Sierra Leone et Togo) en plusieurs langues.

Ce projet s'inscrit dans la continuité de la Campagne radiophonique "Je suis enfant mais j'ai aussi mes droits !" qui a été menée dans 9 pays ouest africain depuis 1998.

Chaque émission illustre un droit de l'enfant (éducation, santé, protection, loisirs, mariage précoce, etc.) qui est expliqué à l'auditoire, ainsi que les responsabilités des enfants et de ceux qui influencent leur vie. 55 stations radio (communautaires, rurales, privées et nationales) diffusent les émissions et chaque semaine 12 enfants sont formés à la production et l'animation d'émissions.

Le site offre plusieurs documents téléchargeables dont un Guide du formateur et des animateurs radios "3Kids Waves".

Source: Site "Médias Jeunesse et Développement", de Plan Afrique de l'Ouest

RESOURCE FROM : 2009-10-13 [FR]

Monde : Journée mondiale de l'alimentation, 16 octobre

http://www.amarc.org/index.php?p=Journee_mondiale_pour_alimentation_2009

Le 16 octobre est la Journée mondiale de l'alimentation. Cette journée a pour but de sensibiliser le public sur le problème mondial de l'alimentation et renforcer la solidarité dans la lutte contre la faim, la malnutrition et la pauvreté.

Pour célébrer cette journée, l'Association mondiale des radiodiffuseurs communautaires (AMARC) organise 24 heures de diffusion mondiale. Suite à cette diffusion, toutes les émissions de radios diffusées seront disponibles en baladodiffusion. Le thème de la diffusion mondiale pour commémorer la Journée mondiale de l'alimentation 2009 est: Atteindre la sécurité alimentaire en temps de crise. Toutefois, les radiodiffuseurs peuvent aussi contribuer des émissions qui traitent de thèmes plus locaux. L'AMARC demande à ses membres d'envoyer leurs émissions via un système d'envoi de gros

fichiers qui s'appelle « Send it global » <https://www.senditglobal.com> [1].

Afin d'envoyer les fichiers, le courriel suivant – secretariat@si.amarc.org [2] – doit être rajouté dans la section « recipient ». De plus, les radiodiffuseurs peuvent accéder à plusieurs ressources intéressantes sur le site Web de l'AMARC.

Source: Agro Radio Hebdo, 12 oct. 2009

NEWS FROM : 2009-10-13 [FR]

RDC: Radio Okapi demeure la plus écoutée, selon le sondage IMMAR

http://www.radiookapi.net/index.php?i=53&l=0&c=0&a=25014&da=&hi=0&of=32&s=&m=2&k=0&r=all&sc=0&id_a=0&ar=0&br=qst

Radio Okapi maintient son leadership sur les autres radios de la RDC. C'est ce qui ressort d'une étude menée de juillet à octobre 2008 par l'institut de sondage IMMAR, un institut d'études et de conseil en médias et marketing, spécialiste du Maghreb et de l'Afrique francophone. La cérémonie de présentation de cette étude s'est déroulée ce vendredi à Kinshasa, rapporte radiookapi.net

Texte complet et source: Radio Okapi site (Kinshasa), 09 Oct. 2009

NEWS FROM : 2009-10-14 [FR]

Burkina Faso: Multi-Média perd son procès contre le CSC

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/200910140931.html>

Multi-Média devra définitivement renoncer à ses fréquences radio et télévision.

Le Conseil d'Etat a en effet vidé, ce mardi 13 octobre 2009, son délibéré dans le procès opposant le Groupement d'intérêt économique (GIE), que dirige Jacob Sou, au Conseil supérieur de la communication (CSC). Si l'auguste institution a jugé la requête du réseau Multi-média Burkina recevable en la forme, il l'a en revanche déclarée mal fondée quant au fond. Il a par conséquent débouté le groupe et mis les dépens à sa charge.

Le différend, on se rappelle, porte sur le retrait par le CSC, en 2005, des fréquences radio et télé du Groupement d'intérêt économique, que dirige Jacob Sou. Selon un communiqué de presse du GIE, son administrateur «a dû se résoudre à faire appel, au mois de décembre de la même année [2005, NDLR] aux autorités judiciaires du Burkina Faso pour trancher», après avoir vainement tenté de régler le différend à l'amiable.

Plus précisément, le réseau «Multi-Média-Burkina» stigmatise le retrait, par le CSC, de «trois fréquences TV régulièrement obtenues, pour Ouagadougou, Bobo-Dioulasso et Gaoua» et de «deux fréquences radio, tout aussi régulièrement obtenues, pour Ouagadougou et Bobo-Dioulasso». Déboutés en première instance, en août 2007, par le Tribunal administratif de Ouagadougou, le promoteur et son conseil, Me Paulin Salembéré, avaient interjeté appel, et les deux parties ont pu être réentendues le mardi 9 juin dernier, par le Conseil d'Etat, qui confirme ainsi la décision de la première instance.

Source: Faszine, 14 oct. 2009; repris et distribué par allAfrica.com

TRAINING

FROM : 2009-10-15 [FR]

Côte d'Ivoire: Séminaire de l'Urpci - Les radios de proximité s'invitent dans le processus électoral

<http://news.abidjan.net/article/?n=344325>

L'Union des radios de proximité de Côte d'Ivoire (Urpci) organise du 30 au 31 octobre 2009 à la Maison de la presse d'Abidjan, un séminaire de formation de ses agents sur le processus électoral. En prélude à cet évènement, M. Karamoko Bamba, président de l'Urpci, a animé, mardi 13 octobre à Adjamé, un point de presse afin de situer l'opinion nationale sur les enjeux de ce séminaire.

Au cours de son intervention, Karamoko Bamba a expliqué qu'il s'agit pour son organisation, de participer, à travers ce séminaire, à l'instauration d'une paix définitive ; mais plus encore, de contribuer à asseoir un climat de paix et de tolérance lors des échéances électorales à venir. « Les radios de proximité de Côte d'Ivoire, par le biais de l'Urpci, ont estimé de la nécessité de mener des réflexions profondes sur le rôle qui est le leur dans le processus électoral », a indiqué M. Bamba. Ce séminaire dont le thème est : « Le rôle des radios de proximité dans le processus électoral », a pour but principal de former et sensibiliser les animateurs de ces radios sur le sens de leur responsabilité en période électorale. Il permettra, de même, d'adapter les messages à diffuser dans un contexte électoral et de promouvoir les meilleures attitudes à afficher avant, pendant et après les élections. Plus qu'un séminaire, ce sera une occasion pour Karamoko Bamba et son équipe, de faire non seulement le bilan de deux(2) années de mandat et d'élaborer le programme d'activités de l'année 2010. Mais aussi d'informer les participants sur les droits d'auteur et les conditions d'accessibilité au Fonds d'aide à la Presse. Créée en décembre 1999, l'Urpci est une association apolitique et non confessionnelle qui regroupe les stations de radiodiffusion de proximité émettant en Côte d'Ivoire en français et en langues locales. Elle compte aujourd'hui plus de 100 membres répartis sur toute l'étendue du territoire national.

Source : L'intelligent d'Abidjan du 15 oct. 2009, repris par www.abidjan.net ; information transmise à TRRAACE par Serge Adam's Diakitè (journaliste à Radio Arc-en-ciel Abidjan)

NEWS

FROM : 2009-10-17 [FR]

Sénégal/Afrique de l'Ouest: : Le journaliste Mactar Sylla élu président de la Wadr

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/200910150683.html>

La West africa democracy radio (Wadr), basée à Dakar, a un nouveau président. Le journaliste Mactar Sylla a été élu à l'unanimité à ce poste par le conseil d'administration de la Wadr, lors de sa réunion biannuelle tenue les 11 et 12 octobre 2009 à Dakar. L'ancien directeur de la Rts et de la chaîne camerounaise Spectrum télévision, succède à l'avocat Sierra Léonais, Abdul Tejan Cole, qui dirige actuellement la Commission anti-corruption de la Sierra Léone.

Lors de la passation de service, Mactar Sylla s'est engagé 'à faire les efforts nécessaires pour apporter la radio sous-régionale à un niveau plus élevé'. Le président sortant a exprimé sa

confiance en la 'valeur ajoutée qu'apportera son successeur à la mission et à la vision de la radio'. La West africa democracy radio est financée par l'Ong Open society initiative for west africa (Osiwa). La radio qui émet en français et en Anglais sur la 94.9 Fm a démarré en 2005. Elle vise à faciliter l'échange des informations sur le développement entre et parmi les pays de l'Afrique de l'Ouest.

Source: Wal Fadjri (Dakar), 15 oct. 2009; repris et distribué par allAfrica.com

NEWS

FROM : 2009-10-17 [FR]

Sénégal: Emergence des radios communautaires au Senegal

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/200910150628.html>

Dans le cadre de l'effort de renforcement de la bonne gouvernance, l'Etat du Sénégal encourage, depuis quelques années, l'installation de radios communautaires sur l'ensemble du territoire national. Aujourd'hui, si cette volonté politique a permis à un certain nombre d'Organisations communautaires de base (associations, Ong...) de mettre en place des radios communautaires dans diverses localités du pays, notamment avec le concours des bailleurs de fonds, force est de constater que le succès enregistré par cette catégorie d'outils de communication de masse suscite les convoitises des collectivités locales, qui cherchent à en faire des instruments de propagande politique ou à les utiliser à d'autres fins.

De nos jours, les radios communautaires constituent une composante non négligeable du paysage médiatique sénégalais: les populations y trouvent une source d'information aussi fiable que les médias conventionnels. Certes, les radios communautaires se débattent dans d'énormes difficultés liées à l'insuffisance de leurs moyens financiers. Mais leur proximité avec les populations leur permet d'exercer une influence non négligeable sur l'opinion publique locale. Cette influence gêne souvent les collectivités locales dans la gestion des affaires publiques. Ce qui provoque un bras de fer entre les élus locaux et les responsables des Organisations communautaires de base assignataires des fréquences.

Conflits de compétences

Le bras de fer entre les collectivités locales et les assignataires des fréquences découle de l'interprétation de la convention qui lie les deux parties dans le cadre de l'exploitation des radios. En effet, pour combler le déficit de moyens financiers, les associations ont recours à une subvention des collectivités locales. Cet appui est rendu possible par l'article 17 du cahier des charges applicable aux radios communautaires, qui autorise "le parrainage d'organismes publics ou privés désirant financer des projets en adéquation avec l'objet social de l'entité titulaire de l'autorisation".

Les collectivités locales interviennent ainsi en tant que pouvoir public apportant une subvention aux structures associatives d'utilité publique que sont les radios communautaires.

Appui essentiel, mais pas de droit de copropriété

La subvention qu'accordent les collectivités locales aux radios communautaires constitue une partie substantielle de leurs ressources. Cet appui est souvent essentiel à leur survie. Cependant, il ne confère pas aux collectivités locales ni un droit de copropriété, ni le pouvoir d'influencer la ligne éditoriale de la radio.

Droit de regard et de contrôle

Au Sénégal, plusieurs radios communautaires bénéficient de subventions municipales. C'est le cas notamment de Jokko Fm de Rufisque, de la Côtière Fm et de Fissel Fm. Cette subvention donne aux collectivités locales un droit de regard sur les radios communautaires : ce droit de regard se traduit par le contrôle des fonds versés à la radio. En effet, pour s'assurer de l'usage judicieux de la subvention - qui doit bénéficier exclusivement à la radio -, les collectivités locales exigent les justificatifs des dépenses : les responsables des radios concernées exécutent eux-mêmes les dépenses et envoient les pièces justificatives au conseil municipal. Cependant, il arrive que les municipalités payent directement certaines charges aux fournisseurs pour le compte de la radio bénéficiaire de la subvention. Dans ce cas de figure, le droit de regard est annihilé par la procédure.

En tout état de cause, quel que soit le montant de la subvention allouée à une radio communautaire, cela ne donne, en aucun cas, aux collectivités locales un droit de copropriété ou d'exploitation de la radio. Car une collectivité locale n'a pas pour mission de gérer une radio associative. Les maires et les présidents des conseils ruraux ne doivent pas s'immiscer dans la gestion des radios communautaires : ces dernières, qui sont des entités privées, jouissent d'une autonomie de gestion ; le droit de regard se limite au contrôle de l'usage des subventions.

Insuffisance des ressources

L'appui qu'apportent les collectivités locales aux assignataires des fréquences leur permet d'exercer sur les radios associatives une influence d'autant plus grande que les Organisations communautaires de base disposent de ressources trop limitées pour leur permettre de faire face

aux charges d'exploitation. L'insuffisance des ressources trouve son explication essentiellement dans les dispositions du cahier des charges applicable aux radios communautaires.

Ce document, qui considère comme radio associative, "toute station radiophonique privée à but non lucratif" avertit, à son article 16, que " la publicité, sous quelque forme que ce soit, est interdite" aux radios communautaires. L'interdiction explique largement la recherche de subvention et de sponsors pour payer les charges fixes incompressibles.

Le statut du personnel

S'il est vrai que le personnel des radios communautaires est régi par le bénévolat dans le contexte africain marqué par le taux de chômage élevé, les responsables s'organisent pour verser aux agents un pécule en guise de frais de transport. Un frais de transport n'est pas un salaire : c'est juste une source de motivation. Ceci dit, l'insuffisance des moyens financiers oblige les responsables à limiter l'effectif des radios : ils privilégient, ainsi, la collaboration avec des producteurs extérieurs, afin de maîtriser leurs charges. Ce qui exclut les recrutements politiques.

Tentative de détournement

Les liens de dépendance qu'entretiennent les associations avec les collectivités locales dans le cadre de l'exploitation des radios communautaires confèrent à ces dernières une place centrale dans le fonctionnement de ces médias de masse. Dans certains cas, le pouvoir public local n'hésite pas à tirer profit de la vulnérabilité des radios communautaires pour chercher à les transformer en instruments de propagande politique. Cette tentation est d'autant plus forte que les collectivités locales considèrent que des radios communautaires indépendantes et neutres vis-à-vis de l'autorité politique ont toute chance de s'ériger en contre-pouvoir susceptible de les gêner dans la gestion des affaires publiques.

Résistance des associations

La tentative de détournement d'objectif dont sont l'objet les radios communautaires provoque souvent un bras de fer entre ses auteurs, à savoir les collectivités locales et les Organisations communautaires de base assignataires des fréquences : la résistance des associations est dictée par un souci de conformité du contenu des émissions par rapport aux obligations fixées dans le cahier des charges, qui dispose, à son article 1er, que "la radio associative ne doit en aucune façon prendre part au débat politique". Les représentants des Organisations communautaires de base considèrent que cette résistance tire sa résistance de l'article 11 du cahier des charges, qui précise que "l'entité titulaire d'une autorisation de diffusion de programmes radio associative est responsable du contenu des émissions qu'elle diffuse".

Source: Le Soleil (Dakar), 15 oct. 2009; repris et distribué par allAfrica.com

ALERT

FROM : 2009-10-19 [FR]

Guinée Equatoriale: JED salue la libération de Rodrigo Angue Nguema, correspondant de l'AFP & de RFI

http://www.jed-afrique.org/full_view.php?id_alerte=837

Journaliste en danger (JED) exprime sa satisfaction à la suite de la libération, jeudi 15 octobre 2009, de Rodrigo Angue Nguema, correspondant à Malabo, en Guinée Equatoriale, de l'AFP (Agence France Presse) et de RFI (Radio France Internationale). Le journaliste venait de passer 4 mois à la prison de Black Beach où il était détenu pour diffamation à l'endroit de Mamadou Jaye, Directeur de la compagnie nationale aérienne (CEIBA INTERCONTINENTALE).

La libération de Rodrigo a été décidée par la Cour d'appel de Malabo qui n'a retenu aucune infraction à sa charge. Par contre les deux médias internationaux (RFI et AFP) sont condamnés à payer la somme de 40 millions de FCFA, soit près de 85.000 dollars américains de dommages intérêts à M. Jaye pour diffamation et calomnie.

Pour rappel, le journaliste était poursuivi depuis le mois d'avril 2009 par le parquet de Malabo à la suite de la diffusion et de la publication, samedi 11 avril 2009, par RFI et AFP d'une information mettant en cause le Directeur Général de CEIBA Intercontinental.

Selon une source de cette compagnie, citée par RODRIGO, M. JAYE aurait fui le pays entre fin février et début mars 2009, avec 3,5 millions de FCFA. Cette source avait avoué, samedi 11 avril 2009, à RODRIGO qu'elle avait tiré cette information sur internet. Face à ce retournement, et sur initiative du journaliste, RFI et AFP avaient aussitôt diffusé et publié un démenti et le droit de réponse de M. Mamadou JAYE.

Se sentant lésé, M. JAYE avait exigé que les deux médias, solidairement avec le journaliste, l'indemnisent avec 3,5 millions de FCFA, soit le même montant dont il était accusé d'avoir détourné.

Source: Journaliste en Danger (Kinshasa), 19 oct. 2009

NEWS

FROM : 2009-10-21 [FR]

Sénégal: Installation d'une radio à Touba par le conseil rural - Les populations divisées

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/200910191000.html>

La toute nouvelle équipe du Conseil rural de Touba prône la rupture en plaçant son mandat sous le signe de la modernisation.

La démarche innovatrice pour parvenir à cette fin consiste à mettre sur pied une cellule de communication pour rendre visible ses actions, a soutenu Fallou Touré président de ladite cellule. 'Nous sommes à l'ère de la communication. Mieux, Touba est la deuxième ville du Sénégal avec environ un million deux cent mille habitants qu'il faut gérer d'une manière moderne.

C'est la préoccupation primordiale de Serigne Mourtalla Mbacké, (président du conseil rural de Touba, Ndlr) en faisant appel à toutes les bonnes volontés pour inscrire la ville dans une nouvelle dynamique de développement', poursuit l'ex-premier vice-président du conseil sous l'ère Serigne Saliou. Par ailleurs pour une stratégie de communication efficace, Mourtalla Mbacké et son équipe comptent accompagner cette cellule par la mise en place d'un site Web, d'un journal et d'une Radio communautaire. 'Nous sommes là pour les populations et il faut qu'elles soient au courant de ce que nous faisons pour elles.

C'est ce qui explique la mise en oeuvre bientôt d'un journal, d'un site web et l'installation d'une radio communautaire en début janvier', a laissé entendre Fallou Touré. Et de préciser que ce sera un journal en français et en wolof pour que les populations puissent disposer d'informations utiles concernant le fonctionnement du conseil rural. 'On va faire le pari d'éditer dans ce journal toutes les actions effectuées par le conseil rural de Touba', a-t-il ajouté avant de conclure qu'il est convaincu que toutes ces initiatives vont changer complètement le visage de la communauté rurale de Touba.

Seulement, le véritable obstacle à cet ambitieux projet, ce sera l'installation de la radio communautaire. Notamment son lieu d'implantation et sa mise en oeuvre. En ce sens qu'un 'Ndiguel' émanant à l'époque de feu Serigne Saliou avait sommé trois radios Fm de ne plus remettre dans le périmètre de la cité religieuse. Une directive qui, si elle est outrepassée par le nouveau conseiller rural, sous le règne des petits-fils, pourrait être selon certaines personnes, source de divergence au sein des familles religieuses de Touba.

Source: Wal Fadjri (Dakar), 19 oct. 2009 ; repris et distribué" par allAfrica.com

NEWS

FROM : 2009-10-21 [FR]

Sénégal: 'Sopi Fm ne relève pas de la communication gouvernementale'

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/200910191339.html>

Moustapha Gurassy, ministre de la communication et porte-parole du gouvernement, en marge du séminaire sur la communication gouvernementale ouvert, hier à Saly, s'est expliqué longuement sur cette question.

Extrait de l'interview

[...] Est-ce que la radio Sopi Fm fait partie du dispositif qui sera mis en place ?

Rép.: Sopi Fm est un projet de radio comme tant d'autres au Sénégal. Sopi Fm ne relève pas de la communication gouvernementale, objet du séminaire de ce matin (Hier, vendredi, Ndlr). Il y a d'autres personnes qui portent ce projet, même si, en tant que ministre de tutelle j'aurai la responsabilité administrative de cette radio. Ce n'est pas un projet logé au sein de la communication gouvernementale. Encore une fois, la communication gouvernementale, c'est quand le gouvernement s'exprime.

Texte complet et source: Wal Fadjri (Dakar) 17 oct. 2009; repris et distribué par allAfrica.com

NEWS

FROM : 2009-10-23 [FR]

Algérie/Mauritanie: L'Algérie et la Mauritanie resserrent les liens en matière de radiodiffusion

<http://www.magharebia.com/cocoon/awi/xhtml1/fr/features/awi/newsbriefs/general/2009/10/22/newsbrief-05>

Les responsables de la radio nationale algérienne et mauritanienne ont signé un protocole d'accord mercredi 21 octobre à Alger, a fait savoir le quotidien Echorouk. Tewfik Khelladi et son homologue mauritanien Ould Hamma Suleiman sont convenus de renforcer les partenariats de formation et de partager les contenus radiodiffusés. Pour mieux sensibiliser les citoyens des deux pays à la diversité culturelle, cet accord prévoit également des échanges de programmes lors des fêtes nationales en Algérie et en Mauritanie.

Source: Magharebia.com, 22 oct. 2009.

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P.O. Box 10332-00100
Nairobi, KENYA
Tel: 254-20-2721076, 2721655,
2725743
Fax: 254-20-2725171
Email: info@econewsafrika.org
Web : <http://www.econewsafrika.org>

Association pour la Promotion des Médias (APM-Bénin)

01 Boîte Postale 3566
Porto Novo, Rép. du BENIN
Tél. : + 229 - 20 21 26 88
et 20 21 29 32
Courriel : apmbenin@gmail.com
radioecoleapm@gmail.com
Web : <http://www.radioecole.org>

Centre des Médias Communautaires Africains (CEMECA)

BP 210 Dédougou, BURKINA FASO
Tél.: (00226) 20 52 10 22
Fax : (00226) 20 52 10 22
Mobile : (00226) 70 25 36 39
Courriel : cemeca@mediafrica.net
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