



# La Lettre Electronique de TRRAACE TRRAACE Electronic Newsletter

**N° 120 – 18/03/2010**

## **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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## NOUVELLES DE MEDIAFRICA.NET

### ***Afrique de l'Ouest:***

### ***Formation en ligne en journalisme culturel - Théâtre***

<http://tofrance.mediafrica.net/index.php>

### RELANCE DE L'APPEL A CANDIDATURES POUR UNE FORMATION A DISTANCE EN « JOURNALISME CULTUREL / THEATRE »

- **Durée de la formation** : 12 semaines
- **Dates** : Mai à novembre 2010
- **Méthode pédagogique** : Formation à distance (via Internet) et en atelier résidentiel de 5 jours à Ouagadougou
- **Public cible** : Journalistes culturels et agents des médias (presse écrite, radio, TV, médias en ligne) ; chargés de rubrique Culture et/ou d'émissions culturelles dans leur média
- **Pays cibles** : Afrique de l'Ouest (en particulier Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger)
- **Nombre de place disponibles** : 15 personnes. 10 restent à attribuer
- **Date limite d'inscription** : **20 avril 2010**

15 agents des médias en Afrique francophone recevront une formation leur apportant des connaissances de base sur le théâtre et les arts voisins, les rendant aptes à couvrir, à travers un discours critique cohérent, des spectacles de divers genres théâtraux pour en faciliter la compréhension par le public de leurs médias respectifs et susciter l'intérêt de celui-ci envers ces arts.

**Renseignements et formulaires d'inscription** sur le site Mediafrica.net (lien ci-dessus) ou contactez: [cultur12@mediafrica.net](mailto:cultur12@mediafrica.net)

**Date limite de dépôt des dossiers:** 20 avril 2010

Les dossiers de candidature devront être envoyés par courrier électronique (un accusé de réception vous sera adressé) **avant le 20 avril 2010** à l'adresse électronique suivante :

[cultur12@mediafrica.net](mailto:cultur12@mediafrica.net)

Cette formation est proposée grâce au soutien et en collaboration avec **Africalia**.

Source: Mediafrica.Net, 10 mars 2010

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(Posted from 06/03/2010 to 18/03/2010)

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### News (Les nouvelles en français suivent)

ALERT

FROM : 2010-03-06 [EN]

#### ***Sudan: Sudanese official condemns closure of fm radio stations in South***

The Sudan People's Liberation Movement's (SPLM) state minister in the [Government of National Unity] Elias Nyamelel Wakos, has come out publicly to condemn closure of Bakhita and Liberty FM radios by Central Equatoria State police on allegations that they have allowed the broadcast of a programme with political candidates out of electoral board schedules.

Joining hundred of media supporters, Professor Nyamelel said he is deeply disturbed to learn of the Bakhita and Liberty FM radios incident and questioned "where the freedom of expression of the media is?"

"How can we profess democratic transformation if we, ourselves, are the ones curbing free expression, he said, stressing that the whole incident was "wrong and unacceptable" especially during the elections campaign month.

"The standard legal procedure globally is that, if the media broadcasts something wrong against any individual or institution, the media is sued. It is the court that will determine the inappropriate or libellous behaviours of the media not a police general or security personnel to take the law into their hands" Nyamelel commented.

The infuriated minister in Khartoum said such incidents are usually associated with the SPLM being the ruling party in the South and that can potentially tarnish the reputation of the party, and make the SPLM look "hypocritical" professing democratic transformation while curbing press freedom.

"Even if the act was individual, still people are going to say, here goes SPLM again. A tragic flaw by a junior officer like such act should be taken up seriously at the highest level," he added.

"Our competitors and opponents will use such incidents against us, and how do we defend ourselves on such a fundamental issue, on which we are running the elections?" said Nyamelel.

According to Sister Cecilia Sierra Salcido, Directress of Bakhita Radio, she said an officer who identified himself as Maj Paul, came to her office "very upset" and asked for immediate closure of the radio and took her along with keys to head of national intelligence and security service in the central Equatoria, Maj-Gen Johnson Losuk who released her later after brief investigation.

Speaking to Sudan Tribune she said that Johnson told her that Bakhita radio and Liberty FM broadcast a programme with a political candidate which they termed "unacceptable" and asked for the tape of the programme.

The general said all programmes must be recorded and that political campaigns should stick to the presentation of the parties' manifestos adding that political candidates should not be used to insult the government, calling names or fuel tensions.

He warned that next time the station broadcasts a programme of that type, the radio equipment would be confiscated and the station would be closed.

She said security authorities have said they would closely monitor Bakhita stressing that they should stick only to religious programmes. "No politics at all," she said adding that they threatened them to completely close down the radio if Bakhita involves in politics.

Onesimo Kenyi, Director of Media and Communications in the Archdiocese of Juba said that there is little that is not political in subjects dealt with in the radio. "Everything is political" he said.

"Food security, health care, education, social and economic justice for all etc, talks about issues that affect local population. We have a right and duty to call leaders we put in power accountable to their acts and that does not mean we want political power" Kenyi said.

Source: Sudan Tribune website (Paris), in English 5 Mar. 2010; quoted by BBC Monitoring 06 mar. 2010

ALERT

FROM : 2010-03-06 [EN]

### ***Sudan: Commentary calls for enactment of media laws in southern Sudan***

The latest harassment of the media by authorities has once again demonstrated on Wednesday [3 March] when security personnel threatened radio staff of the Catholic Radio Bakhita and Liberty Radio FM and briefly arrested top officials of these media entities.

Three years ago, when I presented, on behalf of local Media and Human Rights organizations, namely the association for Media Development in Southern Sudan (AMIDISS), Khartoum Centre for Human Rights (KCHR) and international partners namely the Norwegian People's Aid (NCA), article 19 (A19), International Media Support (IMS), Olof Palme International Centre (OPIC), draft media laws to the Council of Ministers of the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS), chaired by President Salva Kiir Mayardit himself, my plea to the President and ministers was that in the absence of well defined media laws we were like footballers playing the game with no clear rules, in spite of seemingly comparative (to Khartoum) liberal environment for the media in Southern Sudan.

Although the Minister for Legal and Constitutional Affairs in the GoSS disputed the idea of no "media laws in place" he was unable to state what media laws in existence that were not outdated by the CPA and the interim constitution. Since then journalists have been harassed and arrested under outdated security laws by security personnel often directed by unknown individuals, only to be released soon after when the issue had threatened to equate Juba with the bad security practices still operating in Khartoum.

As we speak, the draft Southern Sudan Media Laws are sitting in Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly awaiting enactment. Meanwhile, we conduct elections campaigns in an environment where the media is still playing a game of football with no clear rules, a Russian Roulette game where journalist have no idea which opinion expressed contains the next bullet, worse still for not knowing from whom in particular the whistle is coming.

The Government of Southern Sudan must own the responsibility for these un called for harassment of the media and for foot - dragging on the passing of the media laws and continuation of this uncertain media environment in the region.

On my own behalf and that of AMDISS and partners, I call once again upon President Salva Kiir Mayardit and the GoSS to have this draft media legislation passed into law as soon as next assembly sits and not to let them drag on for much longer towards the referendum. It is as much for the sake of good media environment , freedom of expression as it is for the international recognition of the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS) as responsible and recognizance of important elements that are the bedrock of democratic governance. Such an image is extremely important for international recognition, especially if the people of Southern Sudan chose secession instead of unity in the 2011 referendum.

Source: The Citizen (Khartoum), 05 Mar. 2010; quoted by BBC Monitoring 06 Mar. 2010

NEWS FROM : 2010-03-06 [EN]

### ***Rwanda: Karongi local radio station to start in June***

<http://www.newtimes.co.rw/index.php?issue=14182&article=26284>

Karongi: Officials have said that a new local radio station in Karongi District is set to go on air this year in June.

This was revealed by Yves Bernard Ningabire, the district executive secretary. "We are encouraging all members of the civil society and private sector to join in this endeavour in order to ensure its success," Ningabire said.

He was speaking to The New Times shortly after holding a meeting with residents at the district headquarters early this week. Once it starts operating in the western province will have a total of three local radio stations.

Source: The New Times website (Kigali), 25 Feb. 2010; quoted by BBC Monitoring 5 Mar. 2010

NEWS FROM : 2010-03-06 [EN]

### ***Rwanda: Radio Rwanda takes broadcasting to Rutsiro***

<http://www.newtimes.co.rw/index.php?issue=14188&article=26499>

In its bid to extend its coverage, Radio Rwanda is now broadcasting from the two districts of Karongi and Rutsiro.

This program kicked off in Rwamagana and Kayonza districts before moving to Gicumbi and Rulindo, three months ago.

According to Willy Rukundo, the Acting Director General of the National Office of Information (ORINFOR), the rotation programme is meant to help bring the media closer to the local population.

"This action also acts as a bridge between the local leaders and those they serve. It helps to harmonise the relationship between the local population and the media," Rukundo said.

When the residents were given a chance to access the microphone outside the studio, they asked their respective mayors who appeared on a live talk show to explain why some development projects in the two districts stalled.

Most of the residents seemed excited and many gathered at ORINFOR offices in Karongi district to meet their favourite presenters.

Source: New Times website, 3 Mar. 2010

NEWS FROM : 2010-03-06 [EN]

### ***Zambia: National broadcaster needs \$10 million to migrate to digital system*** ***Zambia: National broadcast***

Government needs US\$10 million to enable ZNBC to migrate from analogue to digital systems. Information Minister Lieutenant General Shikapwasha disclosed this in an interview with ZANIS [Zambia News and Information Services] in Lusaka last evening.

General Shikapwasha, however, regretted that Zambia is slow to effect its digital migration.

He said it was important that funds are sourced soon, because there will be a shutdown of television stations in the country if they do not migrate to digital systems by 2015.

General Shikapwasha said there is need for the national broadcaster to migrate first before others do so.

The minister reiterated government's commitment to ensuring that the migration process is done in the quickest possible time.

General Shikapwasha is hopeful that the media will become more proactive as the country moves to suit the technological countdown.

Source: ZNBC Radio 2 (Lusaka), 4 Mar. 2010; quoted by BBC Monitoring 5 Mar. 2010

ALERT FROM : 2010-03-07 [EN]

***Sudan: Journalists complain of harassment in southern Sudan***

The Agency for Independent Media (AIM) says journalists have been harassed, intimidated and detained in Southern Sudan in the past few months allegedly by government security personnel. The AIM chief executive director David de Dau appealed in a press conference on Friday to all government officials and the Government of Southern Sudan [GoSS] to respect freedom of the press.

Dau said that Bakhita Radio and Radio Liberty were shut down for a few hours and their senior managers were temporarily detained. According to Dau, also in Jonglei, Eastern and Western Equatoria and Lakes states [southern Sudan] journalists have faced similar incidents of arrests and detention.

The undersecretary in the ministry of information and broadcasting in the GoSS, George Garang Deng, warned on Thursday [4 March] all media houses in the South against broadcasting information that may incite insecurity in the region.

However, Deng said that the role of media in the upcoming elections and referendum process is very essential.

Source: Miraya FM website (Juba), 05 Mar. 2010; quoted by BBC Monitoring 07 Mar. 2010

NEWS FROM : 2010-03-09 [EN]

***Algeria: Algerian radio contracting personnel go on strike***

Contracting personnel at Algerian National Radio have gone on an unlimited strike in protest against their working conditions and salaries, reported privately-owned, French-language daily newspaper El Watan on 8 March.

The paper added that the contracting personnel of the National Algerian Radio (ENRS) had been on strike, for "the first ever recorded" in the history of this State-owned enterprise, in order to "break off the law of silence" related to their contracting situation, because working on the basis of such a contract constituted "a form of apartheid" used by the employers, according to the strikers.

Quoting a member of the committee of the workers of ENRS, the paper stated that more than 950 contracting agents have been working on full time basis "in violation of labour legislation" and in a precarious status "not adequate with the sound financial situation and the success obtained by local radio channels", notably El Bahdja which diffuses programmes for the population of the Algiers region.

Samir Larabi, journalist of El Bahdja declared that the financial argument should not serve as the pretext for a status quo which harms the editorial personnel and that "the period of slaves has been over. We want legal contracts on undetermined duration and not a status of shame as the one provided by this radio [channel]". He had also deplored the fact that he was not offered a full time contract, although he has been working for this radio channel since 2002.

The paper reported that the meeting organized by demonstrators at the offices of local radios yesterday, was attended by many members of syndicates, journalists and civil society activists and quoted the secretary-general of the National Federation of Algerian Journalists, Abdenour Boukhemkhem, as saying that the strikers want "to make their work contracts official", that their situation "was unjust and illegal in a State-owned enterprise operating in a strategic sector" and that its employer "violates all the laws and rules regulating labour relations in the information's sector".

Abdenour Boukhemkhem declared also that the contracting journalists had considered as "abusive" the decision taken by their employer to change the calculation of their remuneration.

The paper reported that the director of El Bahdja, Farid Toualbi "looked as if he were surprised by the strike" and that he had declared that "all the radios around the world used this system of remuneration", adding that "he was not responsible for recruiting" and that "solutions will be proposed to the general director of the Algerian radio, Tewfik Khelladi".

The paper stated that the communique issued by the general-direction of the ENRS was severe with regard the journalists on strike and that it had considered "as illegal" their occupation of the editorial room of the local radios.

Tewfik Khelladi said that this situation had led the general direction of ENRS "to act in conformity with the law to re-establish order and the working conditions within [the national] radio".

The paper concluded that at the time when this report was being published, police reinforcements had been dispatched to "Zabana centre" where the offices of the local radios are situated and that a strong intervention to throw the demonstrators out of the editorial room may happen this evening.

Source: El Watan website (Algiers), in French 08 Mar. 2010; translated and quoted by BBC Monitoring 09 Mar. 2010



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ALERT FROM : 2010-03-10 [EN]

***Namibia: Namibia's NBC hit by transmitter breakdowns***

The Namibian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) is experiencing transmitter problems, a situation that it says is affecting radio and television transmissions in some parts of the country. The Acting Director General, Yvonne Boois, has called for public understanding, while the problem is being attended to. The transmission problems are a result of some mechanical defects on the affected transmitters, while others are partly a result of the weather, says the NBC.

One of the affected transmitters is Paresis giving a low power output due to low power generation. Affected by this are areas surrounding Outjo, Otjiwarongo and Kalkfeld. Also affected is the Brukaros transmitter where areas around Berseba, Tses and Helmerringhausen are experiencing problems. Renosterkop transmitter too is affected. It feeds the areas around Khorixas, Okombahe and Omaruru.

The NBC technical team is attending to the problems and repairs on most of the transmitters have commenced. Normal transmission on both radio and television in the affected areas will be restored soon, it says.

Teams on the ground are working round-the-clock to restore transmission and adequate services to affected communities.

Source: New Era website (Windhoek), 8 Mar. 2010; quoted by BBC Monitoring 10 Mar. 2010

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NEWS FROM : 2010-03-11 [EN]

***Tunisia: Airing of Radio and TV Spots to Raise Awareness On Energy Consumption***

<http://allafrica.com/stories/201003110436.html>

A vast sensitization campaign destined to raise awareness on energy consumption will soon be launched in Tunisia.

The campaign which involves the airing of daily one minute radio and TV spots, the publication of articles and the distribution of some 1 million leaflets testifies to Tunisia's concern in monitoring energy consumption and in opting for renewable energies.

Every April 7, Tunisia celebrates the National Day of Energy. One of the highlights of the 2010 edition will consist in the handing of the Presidential prize for the year 2009 and the organization of the month dedicated to saving electric light bulbs. The month of solar energy, in addition to an exhibition on renewable energies, are also on the agenda.

On April 7, The National Agency for Energy monitoring will also organize a media forum aiming at making better known the different results achieved by the energy monitoring program

Source: Tunisia Online, 10 Mar. 2010; quoted and distributed by allAfrica.com

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NEWS FROM : 2010-03-11 [EN]

***Nigeria: Group to Site Radio Station in Ogbia***

<http://allafrica.com/stories/201003090362.html>

In a bid to build transparency and accountability at the grassroots, Stakeholders Democracy Network (SDN), a civil advocacy group in the Niger Delta has concluded plans to site a community radio station in Ogbia, Bayelsa State .

On completion, the radio station would cover all the 56 communities that make up Ogbia local government area and other neighboring communities.

Presenting the proposal for the radio station to the authorities of Ogbia, during a town hall meeting, Executive Director of Community Conciliation and Development Initiative (CADI), partners to SDN, Mr. Kelechi Justin said the meeting was to seek the approval and partnership of the people on the possible establishment of the project.

He explained that SDN and partners are ready to provide the equipments, and offer training for staff, while it is expected of the people to provide accommodation, programmes, and payment of staff salaries when the radio finally takes off, adding that the project requires energy and sacrifice of the people to come on stream.

Justin averred that since transparency is about having access to information, the radio station would help in deepening accountability and transparency at the local government level as well as offer the community the platform to ask questions from their leaders and demand accountability, noting that the radio will give voice to the voiceless.

In his comments, contractors of the project, Ms. Anna Bonaldo and Mr. Collins Neil, Sound Engineer and Recorder with the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) London , said they have been building community radio stations in Africa and the Middle East.

They added that they have discovered that Ogbia community have the same basic needs with other African countries which according to them is the need and desire to express their feelings in their own way.

The contractors described radio as a veritable tool for development as it has the power to unite people through music, folklores, drama and other indigenous forms of communication and assured the people that the radio would be programmed to accommodate the wishes and aspiration of the people, and urged them to be committed to the success of the project.

Responding, Paramount Ruler of Ogbia Town, HRM James O. Oborise (Obanede I) said as stakeholders, the people will ensure the sustainability of the Radio Station in lieu of its importance to the people of the area, adding that a building has already been earmarked for the immediate take off of the project.

Speaking, a youth leader and Secretary of Supreme Council Out-Adionin Ogbia Advocacy for Culture, Transparency, Peace and Development, a community based organization (CBO), Mr. Atim Atim-King said the youths in the area are ready to give themselves to work on the project voluntarily, adding that the radio station will give indigenous musical and artistic talents the opportunity to express themselves.

Source: Daily Champion, 9 Mar. 2010. quoted and distributed by allAfrica.com

NEWS

FROM : 2010-03-11 [EN]

### ***Sudan: VOA launches special pre-election programming to Sudan***

<http://blogs.rnw.nl/medianetwork/voa-launches-special-pre-election-programming-to-sudan>

The Voice of America (VOA) has launched special broadcasts to Sudan and created a content-rich website on elections more than a month before Sudanese are to vote in the country's first free presidential contest since 1986. VOA's "Sudan Elections in Focus" website [www.voanews.com/sudan](http://www.voanews.com/sudan) contains stories about the candidates, analysis and commentary by bloggers, details about election preparedness and logistics.

Every Friday in March, VOA will air a 10-minute special report on the English-to-Africa stream. Programmes examine the candidates, their platforms, electoral preparedness, and the ongoing conflicts over land and resources in Africa's largest country. It can be heard at 1645 UTC and 1845 UTC on VOA shortwave frequencies 6080 and 15580. Starting in April, the Sudan special report will air every day.

The presidential elections pit Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir against South Sudan's President Salva Kir. The elections are proscribed under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) which ended 20 years of civil war between the North and the South when it was signed in 2005. Also at stake in the election are seats in Parliament.

In 2011, Sudanese are scheduled to conduct a referendum that would allow South Sudan to secede from the North. The referendum, also part of the 2005 peace deal, is a source of tension between the North and the South.

Source: VOA, quoted by Media Network Blog Radio Netherlands, 11 Mar. 2010

ALERT

FROM : 2010-03-12 [EN]

### ***Burundi: Opposition Party Presidential Candidate Files Case Against Private Radio***

[Presenter] The kind of news broadcast by Rema FM should be discouraged. These comments were made by the chairperson of the National Communication Council [CNC]. The news in question divulged the private life of the ADR [Democratic Alliance for Renewal] chairperson and former second vice-president of the republic, Alice Nzomukunda.

For Vestine Nahimana, the CNC chairperson, the National Communication Council cannot tolerate such behaviour. Listen to her comments.

[Nahimana] As chairperson of the National Communication Council, I could not tell you that the news that was broadcast on Rema FM is of a nature that would satisfy anyone, but is rather the kind of news that should be discouraged so I am completely aware that it is difficult to listen to such news.

[Presenter] Meanwhile, the chairperson of ADR party has filed a complaint at the National Communication Council against Rema FM. Alice Nzomukunda says the radio has broadcast comments that are damaging to her honour, her dignity and her private life, and in violation of the press law in Burundi and the media code of ethics. She is asking the CNC to take action against Rema FM.

Source: Radio Publique Africaine (Bujumbura), in French, 10 Mar. 2010; translated and quoted by BBC Monitoring 12 MAR. 2010



NEWS FROM : 2010-03-12 [EN]

***Somalia: Somali minister accuses radio station of "serving" Islamists***

The state minister for defence Yusuf Muhammad Siyaad aka Indhacade has accused Radio Shabelle of serving Islamists groups in Mogadishu.

Somalia's state minister for defense, Yusuf Muhammad aka Indhacade, has accused Radio Shabelle of serving Islamists groups. Speaking at a news conference in Somali capital, he said that the radio is operating under the policies of the Islamists groups adding that they yesterday aired news that led many families to flee from their homes. The minister further said that Radio Shabelle is used to serve the insurgents groups and have fears on them.

He also mentioned that Radio Shabelle is working under partiality. Both Somali government and insurgents groups separately put pressure against the freedom of media.

Source: Radio Gaalkacyo (Gaalkacyo), in Somali, 11 Mar. 2010; translated and quoted by BBC Monitoring 12 Mar. 2010

NEWS FROM : 2010-03-13 [EN]

***Somalia: New UN-backed Somali radio launches FM transmissions in Mogadishu***

Bar-Kulan - the meeting place [the meaning of "bar-kulan" in the Somali language] - is the new voice for Somalis, by Somalis and about Somalis. Broadcasting from studios in Nairobi and drawing content from a network of correspondents throughout Somalia and around the world, Bar-Kulan's aim is to be the radio of reference for Somali speakers everywhere.

Bar-Kulan's primary audience is young people. As is the case anywhere in the world, the future is in the hands of the youth. Creating a virtual venue for discussion, education and entertainment, is a role Bar-Kulan is cultivating in the belief that an informed population is a population better prepared to make decisions.

Test transmissions have been on the air since 1 March on two [shortwave] frequencies: 15750 kHz in the 19 metre band from 0800 to 0900 local time (0500-0600 UTC [gmt]) and on 9960 kHz in the 31 metre band from 1900 to 2000 local time (1600-1700 UTC). These tests have included specially selected Koranic verses; reports on internally displaced persons, and refugees; interviews with prominent Somalis and, of course, the best in Somali music - new and old.

Today [presumably 14 March, the date of this press release] marks the start of what is the most exciting phase of any new radio station - the launch of live programming. The addition of FM service in Mogadishu on 98.0 MHz brings with it live news bulletins, expanded spoken-word content and an expanded broadcast day (0800-1300 and 1800-2200) [0500-1000 and 1500-1900 gmt] for those within the footprint of FM reception. Mogadishu however is just the beginning - negotiations are under way with local authorities across the Horn of Africa to obtain permission to install relays in the major urban centres; FM service for Puntland is set to be the next stage in network expansion.

Thanks to generous support from the United Nations, Bar-Kulan has been able to construct an infrastructure enabling it to cover the entire Horn of Africa on shortwave, a growing number of urban centres in Somalia on FM, all of Africa on DSTv [South Africa based satellite TV service, which also carries a variety of radio channels] and soon live streaming as well.

Our website - [www.bar-kulan.com](http://www.bar-kulan.com) - complements the radio service with added interactive value, including English-language content for Somalis in the Diaspora and all those with an interest in Somali content.

Management and staff at Bar-Kulan are extremely pleased to have the honour of facilitating dialogue amongst Somalis in the belief that our actions are contributing to a better future. That's why we're making sure that Bar-Kulan is everywhere.

Source: Bar-Kulan press release (Nairobi), 14 Mar. 2010; Text of press release in English entitled "The birth of a new radio station for Somalia", issued by Nairobi-based, Somali-language Radio Bar-Kulan, quoted by BBC Monitoring 14 Mar. 2010

ALERT FROM : 2010-03-14 [EN]

***Nigeria: Radio reporter assaulted by mourners, narrowly escapes death***

[http://www.ifex.org/nigeria/2010/03/12/radio\\_reporter\\_nearly\\_killed/](http://www.ifex.org/nigeria/2010/03/12/radio_reporter_nearly_killed/)

Mr. Murtala Sani, a reporter with the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN) on March 8, 2010 narrowly escaped being killed by a crowd of mourners while on assignment to cover the mass funeral of victims of the March 7 massacre in Dogo Nahawa, Plateau State, in North central Nigeria. He escaped the assault from the crowd when it was dispersed by police gunshots fired in the air.

Mr. Sani said the adviser to the Plateau State governor on religious matters, Rev. Gyang Choji,

demanded he hand over his official identity card and then informed some men standing nearby that the reporter was an ethnic Hausa-Fulani. Thereafter, the mourners descended on him and began beating him. According to Will Connors, the Wall Street Journal reporter who covered the funeral, "He was inches from losing his life. They wanted to kill him and throw his body in the mass grave with the others." [...]

Full report and source: Media Right Agenda (Lagos) quoted by IFEX, 12 Mar. 2010

NEWS

FROM : 2010-03-16 [EN]

### ***Uganda: FDC party buys two radio stations***

<http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/-/688334/879490/-/wja8cq/-/index.html>

The Forum for Democratic Change has announced that it has bought two existing radio stations following a government decision to deny the party a licence to set up its own. The decision to buy the radio stations was taken by FDC National Executive Committee, the highest decision-making organ of the party.

The announcement was made by FDC president, Dr Kizza Besigye last week while meeting party delegates from Mityana District, who demanded to know which action the party would take against Tropical FM for denying their leader a platform.

#### ***Besigye blocked***

Dr Besigye had paid Shs200,000 for a one hour programme from 7.00am to 8.00pm but the station management abruptly cancelled the programme, citing an order from Mubende District Resident District Commissioner Nsubuga Bewayo. The delegates also asked Dr Besigye to explain why it was taking long for the Shs190 million party radio station donated by Americans to go on air.

In response, Dr Besigye said: "We asked for a licence but the government has been delaying the process. When we pressured them [government] they told us that they had stopped issuing licences because the airwaves were full."

#### ***Plan B***

He added: "But we had plan B in case the official channels failed. As we were pressuring the government to give us a licence, we were also planning other tactics of acquiring a radio, and I am happy plan B worked. "I can now tell you that we have acquired two radio stations. One is on air now and another will be on air within a month."

Dr Besigye said he cannot reveal the identities of the radio stations because he does not want them to suffer what he called the "CBS fate" The government took CBS, a largely Buganda kingdom-owned radio, off the airwaves on September 10 last year, accusing it of inciting riots in and around Kampala during which at least some 27 people died.

The Uganda Broadcasting Council Chairman, Mr Godfrey Mutabazi, told Daily Monitor yesterday that FDC will not be allowed to own radio stations, adding that if the council identifies the two radio stations, they will be switched-off.

"We do not licence radio stations owned by parties," Mr Mutabazi said, adding: "The Electronic Media Act does not say anything like that and we are not going to allow anything like that." He added: "You do not just sell a radio station like selling a cake," Mr Mutabazi said. "The rules are clear, the council must know the seller and the new owner of a station before it is sold."

Source: Daily Monitor online (Kampala), 15 Mar. 2010

NEWS

FROM : 2010-03-16 [EN]

### ***Uganda: MPs urge caution on new media regulations***

<http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/-/688334/880080/-/wjpf7s/-/index.html>

A day after the media and human rights activists denounced the proposed Press and Journalists (Amendment) Bill, 2010, as an attempt by the to suppress the freedom of the press; MPs have said they will reject the Bill when it comes to Parliament.

Lawmakers across the political divide yesterday condemned the Bill as authoritarian and excessive. They said they would throw it back to the drafters if Cabinet goes ahead to table it. "Any piece of legislation that muzzles the press cannot be supported," Rubaga South MP, Susan Nampijja (CP) said. "Who doesn't know that the media is crucial in development? Parliament we shall not be a party to such dictatorial tendencies."

While the Bill is still before Cabinet, activists say its proposals are draconian, uncalled for and undoubtedly contravene the principles of democracy and rule of law.

In the new proposals pushed by the Minister for Information and National Guidance, Ms Kabakumba Masiko, the government wants to introduce new licensing conditions for newspapers

and to empower the Media Council to close media houses. The Bill also calls for restrictions on foreign ownership of the media.

The Bill also calls for a strengthening of the disciplinary committee of the Media Council, whose board will be appointed by the information minister. Media practitioners and journalists have for long called for self regulation.

Budairi West MP Nandala Mafabi said the Bill will make "journalism pathetic" and make the government intolerant to dissenting views. "If they want to know that people don't want their Bill let them call for a referendum, they will be ashamed," Mr Mafabi said, adding: "We don't need this Bill and I call upon colleagues in Parliament to reject it in public interest,"

Youth MP Dennis Obua (NRM) also condemned the Bill and advised government to go slow in its attempts to gag the media. On Sunday, the Executive Director of the Foundation for Human Rights Initiative, Mr Livingstone Ssewanyana, warned that the new law will narrow the space for independent thought and called upon Ugandans to reject it.

Chwa MP Livingstone Okello-Okello (UPC) said by attempting to gag the free media ahead of the 2011 general election, "the government is provoking Ugandans and it will be rejected."

Ethics Minister Dr James Nsaba Buturo however appealed for calm insisting that the media is still young and does not understand what constitutes national interest. The Bill comes on the heels of the growing fears about increasing attacks on media freedom in the country.

Source: Daily Monitor online (Kampala), 16 Mar. 2010

NEWS

FROM : 2010-03-17 [EN]

### ***Uganda: Uganda's Community Radio Stations Walk Political Tightrope***

<http://audiencescapes.org/uganda-community-radio-stations-walk-political-tightrope-social-change>

The handful of community radio stations in Uganda sometimes have to navigate a narrow course between promoting social change and upsetting those with a stake in the status quo. Community stations are credited with helping to advance some important social causes such as ending female genital mutilation (FGM) and increasing the use of HIV/AIDS counseling, but they have come under official pressure to keep quiet on other issues.

For example, in early 2009, four community radio stations (Ssuubi FM, Radio Two (Akaboozi), Central Broadcasting service (CBS) FM, and Radio Sapientia, all FM stations) were shut down by the government for allegedly inciting the population against a government-proposed land law. While three of the radio stations have since reopened, Central Broadcasting Corporation (CBS FM), owned by the powerful Baganda community, the largest tribal grouping in Uganda, is still closed. Baganda landowners oppose the proposed law because it reportedly would protect squatters from eviction by landlords.

#### ***Key role in health issues***

Community radio stations are not all owned and controlled by the community, though most are sponsored by nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Most are also based in rural areas and are focused on the concerns and need of a specific community; they also typically broadcast in local languages.

These stations are credited with playing a central role in disseminating critical public health messages. One notable example involved the fight to eliminate FGM among the roughly 130,000 Sabiny people of Kapchorwa region in eastern Uganda. Sabiny girls between 15 and 22 years old underwent FGM as a traditional ritual to mark their transition into womanhood. But the practice has resulted in innumerable documented health complications and several deaths.

When the Sabiny Elders Association (a powerful council of the community's traditional chiefs) and several NGOs united to campaign against FGM, community radio became their medium of choice. The campaign against the practice, which originally gained steam in the 1980s, scored a major coup on 10 December 2009 when the Ugandan parliament outlawed it.

Another example in the health sector from the same region was the Abstinence Being Faithful for Youth (ABY) campaign, run by the Straight Talk Foundation, which was aimed at increasing the use of HIV/AIDS prevention services among married youth. One study (<http://www.jhsph.edu/bin/e/x/P4.6.pdf>) indicated that a radio program in the local language of Kubsabiny, launched in 2005 as part of the campaign, contributed to a 15% increase in the number of people seeking voluntary counseling and testing (VCT). One caregiver was quoted in the report saying that, "[Clients] tell us that they heard on the radio that we are offering services of VCT."

#### ***Radio's role in development***

There are only 12 broadcasting community stations in Uganda (though a recent study concluded that only about five truly qualify as community radio in the sense of ownership and control). Since their inception, community radio stations have focused on spreading information for development

purposes. For example, an early entrant was Radio Apac 92.9 FM, which started in October 1999 in northern Uganda and was mainly used to sensitize and educate the local community about HIV/AIDS. Like most community radio stations, Radio Apac has received support from several NGOs. It was set up in partnership with the Commonwealth of Learning and the Agency for Sustainable Development Initiatives (ASDI).

The country's demographics highlight the role that community radio can play in people's lives. Over 80 percent of Ugandans live in rural areas lacking basic developmental infrastructure, including electricity. Battery-powered radios are thus a widely used source of information and communication. What's more, community radio makes information, education, and entertainment more accessible because it can be broadcast in local languages. Radio is also a convenient and portable medium; people in rural communities can tune in while they work on their farms, gather in social centers or walk along village paths.

The 2002 Ugandan census showed that about half of households (49.2 percent) in the country reported that word-of-mouth was their main source of information, followed closely by radio (47.8 percent). By comparison, no more than 1 percent of households reported that either print media (newspapers and magazines) or TV was their main source of information (Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2002).

Source: Audiencescapes, Blog, 2 Mar. 2010

RESOURCE

FROM : 2010-03-17 [EN]

### ***Africa: UN Radio - Is There Life After Peacekeeping?***

<http://audiencescapes.org/un-radio-there-life-after-peacekeeping-408>

Should radio stations set up by UN peacekeeping missions continue to operate after the missions end? Bill Orme, a consultant and former head of external communications at the UNDP, thinks so. Presenting a paper on the subject at the Center for International Media Assistance, Orme pointed out that peacekeeping-derived stations in many conflict and post-conflict countries become dominant media outlets which are sorely missed when the UN pulls the plug. "There is no real exit or transition strategy" for these stations, he said.

This is particularly true in Africa, where there are currently UN radio operations in Liberia, Ivory Coast, Chad, Sierra Leone, Sudan-Darfur, and DR Congo. In many cases, Orme asserted, "without question, [UN stations] are the dominant radio stations in the country."

Orme advised to keep an eye on Sierra Leone, where an experiment is under way to extend the life of a UN radio operation as it evolves into a public outlet. Orme said the Sierra Leonean legislature passed a law in late 2009 to create a new national broadcasting corporation, which is effectively dissolving the current public broadcaster and initiate oversight of a new station built from the remnants of the UN peacekeeping radio.

Orme calls on the UN to complement its peacekeeping mandate with a media development mandate of sorts. As stated in his report, "The UN should approach creation of a national broadcasting service as part of the UN's institution-building responsibilities in post-conflict countries," in addition to the post-conflict work it routinely does in electoral systems, human rights and democracy-building.

This raises some interesting issues, notably: should the UN peacekeeping operation's mandates be broadened to encompass media development? Are such decisions being made in the context of a deeper understanding of a given country's media, governance and institution-building needs? More significantly, what guarantee is there that a radio station with a powerful signal handed over to a public entity will not eventually become a propaganda tool for a future government?

Orme was joined by Joshua Marks, Central Africa program officer at the U.S. National Endowment for Democracy, in calling for preservation of the relatively successful Radio Okapi, run in partnership with the Switzerland-based Fondation Hirondelle. "In the next couple of years, it is likely that Okapi could go down the tubes, and turn into something much less by 2011," Marks warned.

Source and more information: Audiencescapes, Blog by Intermedia, 11 Mar. 2010

NEWS

FROM : 2010-03-18 [EN]

### ***Kenya: Kenyan premier reportedly accuses radio presenter of spreading lies***

<http://www.kenyastar.com/>

Text of report from the Corridors of Power political gossip column published by privately-owned Kenyan daily newspaper The Star on 16 March

We can now reveal why popular Kalenjin-language, privately-owned Kass FM radio talk show host Joshua arap Sang did not go through with an interview scheduled with [Prime Minister] Raila

Odinga last week.

Sang and Raila are said to have clashed moments before the radio talk show could go on air. The reason for the clash is reportedly Raila's accusations that Sang had been spreading lies against him and was behind the schemes by his political detractors to undermine him among the Kalenjin supporters by sensationalizing stories and spreading propaganda against him.

Source: The Star (Nairobi), 16 Mar. 2010; quoted by BBC Monitoring 17 Mar. 2010

ALERT

FROM : 2010-03-18 [EN]

### ***Somalia: Militia arrests three journalists, threatens radio station***

<http://www.rsf.org/Militia-arrests-three-journalists.html>

Reporters Without Borders firmly condemns three new arrests of journalists by the Al-Shabaab militia. They are radio Markabley manager Ahmed Omar Salihi, who was arrested yesterday and was held overnight in the southern city of Bardhere, and two of the station's reporters, Mohamed Salad Abdulle and Mohamed Abdikarim, who were arrested earlier yesterday in other towns in the south and are still being held.

"The continued arrests and detention of our members by the Al-Shabaab group has reached an alarming proportion and we condemn such acts in the strongest terms possible," said Omar Faruk Osman, secretary-general of the National Union of Somali Journalists (NUSOJ), the Reporters Without Borders partner organisation in Somalia. Salihi is a NUSOJ regional representative.

"It is unacceptable that Al-Shabaab keeps on behaving in this manner with complete impunity," Reporters Without Borders added. "The two journalists still being held must be released at once and the threats must stop."

Abdikarim, a correspondent for radio Hornafrik and radio Markabley, was arrested in the southern town of Baladhawo, while Abdulle, a fixer for the Somali Broadcasting Corporation (SBC) and radio Markabley, was arrested in the southern city of Kismayo.

The Islamist Al-Shabaab militia, which is on the Reporters Without Borders list of "Predators of Press Freedom" ([http://www.rsf.org/en-predateur32753-Al\\_Shabaab.html](http://www.rsf.org/en-predateur32753-Al_Shabaab.html)), has been posing a serious threat to journalists for years. It threatened yesterday to take further action against radio Markabley because of the station's criticism.

Source: RSF, Communiqué and Website, 17 Mar. 2010

## Nouvelles

NEWS

FROM : 2010-03-09 [FR]

### ***Algérie: Une première à la radio nationale : Des journalistes et réalisateurs «cachetiers» en grève***

<http://www.elwatan.com/Une-premiere-a-la-radio-nationale>

Depuis hier, le personnel « cachetier » des rédactions de trois radios de proximité a entamé une grève illimitée assortie d'une occupation permanente du lieu de travail. Pour eux, travailler au cachet est une forme d'«apartheid».

Une première dans les annales de la Radio nationale. Depuis hier, le personnel « cachetier » des rédactions de trois radios de proximité de la Radio algérienne (ex-Entreprise nationale de radiodiffusion sonore) a entamé une grève illimitée assortie d'une occupation permanente du lieu de travail. Les dizaines de journalistes et réalisateurs des radios El Bahdja, Radio Coran, Radio Net et Radio Takafa (Radio Culture), engagés dans ce mouvement inédit et désespéré, entendent ainsi briser, bruyamment, l'omerta, la loi du silence qui entoure leur insoutenable condition de « cachetiers » de l'ENRS. Travailler au cachet, une « forme d'apartheid », systématisée depuis des années au sein de la radio par l'employeur public, ont dénoncé les grévistes.

Employés à plein temps, plus de 950 travailleurs au cachet sont recensés rien que pour les Radio Mitidja, Chaînes I, II et III, Internationale, Culture, Coran et Radio Net, en totale violation de la législation du travail et du nouveau code régissant les relations de travail au sein des entreprises de presse, affirme un des membres du collectif des travailleurs de la radio. La précarité du statut de « cachetier » dans lequel sont délibérément maintenus des centaines de journalistes et réalisateurs d'émissions radiophoniques contraste admirablement avec l'aisance financière et le succès qu'affichent ces chaînes locales auprès de l'audimat algérois. « La radio El Bahdja, véritable succès story, réalise à elle seule plus de 65% de l'audimat et capte plus de 45% des recettes publicitaires de la Radio nationale.

Au cours de l'exercice 2009, ladite chaîne s'est même permis le luxe de reverser au Trésor public plus 54 milliards de centimes, résidus non consommés de la dotation publique », déclare Samir Larabi, journaliste à El Bahdja et présentateur du journal de 18h. Pour lui, « l'argument financier »



ne peut aucunement servir de prétexte au maintien du statu quo dommageable aux personnels des rédactions. « L'ère des khemassine (serfs) est révolue. Nous voulons des CDI (contrat à durée indéterminée) en bonne et due forme, pas un statut de la honte comme celui que nous octroie la radio. » Larabi a vu, depuis 2002, année de son entrée à la radio El Bahdja, défiler les vagues de « titularisations ». Aucune d'elle ne l'a atteint. Nombreux sont les journalistes comme lui à ne pas avoir la tête de l'emploi. [...]

Texte complet et source: El Watan Webiste (Alger), 08 mars 2010

NEWS

FROM : 2010-03-09 [FR]

### **Algérie: ENRS : Plainte contre les journalistes grévistes**

<http://www.elwatan.com/ENRS-Plainte-contre-les>

Jetés à la rue, tels des malpropres. Les journalistes et réalisateurs « cachetiers » de la chaîne El Bahdja, en grève depuis dimanche dernier, ont été expulsés manu militari des locaux de la radio. Des policiers en civil ont fait irruption dans la soirée de dimanche à la rédaction d'El Bahdja sur réquisition du wali d'Alger pour déloger les grévistes. L'expulsion des 14 journalistes (les deux tiers de la rédaction) n'a, semble-t-il, pas affecté outre mesure la volonté des grévistes, déterminés à arracher un statut de permanent, refusé à certains depuis dix ans. « Nous irons jusqu'au bout, car nous sommes convaincus de la justesse de notre cause », déclarait hier Samir Larabi, membre du collectif.

La direction générale de la Radio algérienne, nous apprend le journaliste, a interdit l'accès à la radio pour tous les grévistes et a déposé plainte pour « occupation illégale » des locaux de la radio et « grève sauvage ». Hier, à 11h, un rassemblement a été tenu devant le centre Zabana, siège de plusieurs radios de proximité, en présence du secrétaire général de la Fédération nationale des journalistes algériens.

Source: El Watan website (Alger), 9 mars 2010

ALERT

FROM : 2010-03-15 [FR]

### **RDC : Une radio du Bas-Congo sanctionnée pour avoir fait son travail d'information de proximité**

Mohamed Lukebana, Journaliste Rédacteur en Chef de la Radio-Télévision Bangu de Kimpese à 145 km de Matadi interpellé le mercredi 10 mars 2010 par le service des renseignements est enfin libéré !

Tout a commencé mercredi 10 mars 2010 avec l'interpellation de Mohamed Lukebana par le service des renseignements local pour avoir diffusé le 5 mars un article tiré de mediacongo.net sur la situation qui prévalait à Sava, Ina et Kuzi, localités de Mbanza-Ngungu frontalières avec l'Angola selon laquelle ces villages étaient de nouveau sous occupation Angolaise. Le service local des renseignements constate que cette information est erronée et reproche au journaliste de n'avoir pas vérifié les faits avant leur diffusion sur les antennes.

Après un interrogatoire de plus de deux heures au bureau de service des renseignements de Kimpese et bien qu'il ait fait amende honorable plutôt que de nier son erreur de non vérification des faits et citant la source, le responsable n'a trouvé mieux que de l'envoyer au cachot du Camp Police de la Cité de Kimpese pendant 48 heures pour enfin lui signifier qu'il sera transféré à Mbanza Ngungu. Avant cela, un véhicule fut réquisitionné pour amener le journaliste détenu, sous escorte, à faire un démenti à la radio. En mission de service à Kinshasa, Rigobert Malalako, Directeur de la Radio, refusa catégoriquement : « comment un détenu peut faire des déclarations à la radio ou démentir une information dont la source est connue ? » Il passera une seconde nuit au cachot avant d'être transféré, sous escorte, à Mbanza-Ngungu, à 215 Km de Matadi.

Sur place à Mbanza Ngungu, il a encore été verbalisé par le service des renseignements avant d'être mis en garde à vue pendant 24 heures malgré les différents appels à la clémence et interventions de certaines autorités de bonne foi.

Mohamed Lukebana a été libéré ce samedi 13 mars 2010 après que la Radio Bangu ait été sommée de faire un démenti (par un autre journaliste) et payé une amende, sans quittance, de 150\$Usd, (amende dont le montant équivaut aux recettes mensuelles des communiqués, avis et messages nécrologiques diffusés à la Radio, et qui est donc un lourd handicap pour la radio).

« Personne ne tombe dans l'eau sans se mouiller », dit un vieux dicton africain. Il faut payer le prix des soucis d'alimenter le journal parlé local en glanant l'information même sur internet dans un milieu où la radio nationale et beaucoup d'autres radios kinoises et provinciales n'arrivent pas. Seules, deux radios de proximité relayent les événements nationaux et internationaux. Avec quelle monnaie paie-t-on ces radios pour « le service public » rendu à la communauté ?

Source : communiqué de Rigobert Malalako, Directeur de la Radio Bangu et Secrétaire Exécutif National de la Fédération des Radios de Proximité du Congo (FRPC), 15 mars 2010



NEWS

FROM : 2010-03-15 [FR]

### **Côte d'Ivoire: L'ONUCI équipe la radio Boutourou de Nassian**

<http://news.abidjan.net/article/?n=359041>

L'Opération des Nations Unies en Côte d'Ivoire (ONUCI), a inauguré le vendredi 5 Mars 2010, à Nassian, à 558 km au Nord-est d'Abidjan, une radio de proximité qu'elle a équipée et rénovée dans le cadre de ses projets à impact rapide (QIPS).

Au cours de cette cérémonie, le Chef de la division PIO de Bondoukou, Joseph Wabatinga, a déclaré que l'équipement par la mission de la Radio Boutourou « témoigne de l'importance que l'ONUCI accorde aux médias en général, et aux radios de proximité en particulier, pour leur rôle dans le renforcement de la cohésion sociale et dans la consolidation d'un environnement électoral apaisé ». L'équipement et la rénovation de la radio permettra de rapprocher les populations de la région de Bondoukou et celles de Bouna, selon le premier adjoint au Maire de Nassian, Kouassi Kra Basile. « La rubrique des avis et communiqués va permettre en un temps record d'adresser un message à tout auditeur partout où il se trouve dans ces régions », a-t-il indiqué.

Le Directeur de Radio Boutourou, Ninsémond Clément, s'est engagé à faire bon usage du nouvel équipement. « L'ONUCI nous donne l'occasion d'accompagner les populations de Nassian sur la route de la paix, » a-t-il affirmé.

Pour sa part, le préfet du Département de Nassian, Koné Sounan Jacques, a exhorté le comité de gestion de la radio à promouvoir, en plus de la cohésion sociale et la paix, la sauvegarde de l'environnement et la lutte contre l'agression de la faune et de la flore.

La Radio Boutourou a été créée en 2007 grâce au projet Homme et Biosphère de l'UNESCO, mais a dû interrompre ses transmissions environ un an après, lorsque son antenne et d'autres matériels ont été détruits par la foudre pendant un orage.

L'équipement offert par l'ONUCI comprend un système complet de dipôle avec accessoires, un diviseur pour antenne, un câble de transmission de 75 mètres, un émetteur stéréo de 300 watts, un ordinateur multimédia complet avec onduleur, trois microphones avec câble, trois pieds de table pour micros, un compresseur de son stéréo, un paratonnerre, trois casques écouteurs et deux connecteurs pour des câbles de transmission.

Source: ONUCI, repris par [www.abidjan.net](http://www.abidjan.net) ; information transmise à TRRAACE par Serge Adam's Diakité (journaliste à Radio Arc-en-ciel Abidjan), 15 mars 2010.

NEWS

FROM : 2010-03-15 [FR]

### **Côte d'Ivoire: Le CNCA explique la Loi 2004**

<http://forum-medias.blogspot.com/2010/03/le-cnca-explique-la-loi-2004.html>

L'Organisation des Radios de Développement de Côte d'Ivoire (ORDCI) a tenu, le jeudi 04 mars dernier, sa première conférence publique, sur le thème : " La Loi 2004 et situation financière des radios privées non commerciales : quelles dispositions ? quel impact ? ".

Cette conférence qui a eu pour cadre, l'esplanade de Radio Arc-en-ciel Abidjan, a été animée par M. Félix Nanihio, Secrétaire Général du Conseil National de la Communication Audiovisuelle (CNCA).

Aux dires de M. Suy Bi Tra Antoine, Directeur de Radio Arc-en-ciel et par ailleurs SG de l'ORDCI, ladite conférence avait pour but, d'expliquer le contenu de la Loi 2004, aussi bien aux acteurs des médias qu'aux populations afin que les décisions du CNCA soient mieux comprises.

#### **La Loi 2004**

Selon M. Félix Nanihio, cette loi sur la communication audiovisuelle succède à celle de 1991. La réforme, dira le conférencier, a pris en compte certaines préoccupations des radios privées non commerciales (radios de proximité, didactiques / écoles et confessionnelles). Il a aussi fait savoir que la Loi 2004 autorise ces radios, à faire de la publicité, à hauteur de 20 % du budget de la radio.

L'importance de la radio de proximité et sa capacité à mobiliser des Fonds pour son fonctionnement sont d'autres raisons ayant milité en faveur de la nouvelle loi.

#### **Le soutien de l'État**

Les radios privées non commerciales sont confrontées à d'énormes difficultés. Le représentant du CNCA a rassuré les patrons de radios et le public présents à cette rencontre sur le fait que l'Etat peut aider leurs organes, mais sur avis du CNCA. Pour espérer bénéficier d'un avis favorable, il faut que la station de radio soit intégrée dans la communauté de sa zone de couverture, qu'elle intéresse les populations, notamment dans sa programmation, a dit en substance le conférencier. "Notre message : il faut que les populations se sentent concernées".

Le secrétaire général du Conseil National de la Communication Audiovisuelle a aussi suggéré à ses hôtes, d'être attentif aux questions de structuration de leurs entreprises respectives, de la formation du personnel et de l'adaptation aux mutations technologiques.

Source: Forum-Médias, le Blog de Serge Adam's Diakite (Abidjan) 15 mars 2010

NEWS

FROM : 2010-03-16 [FR]

### ***Burkina Faso: Radio Ridwane pour le développement : La voix de l'islam sur la 100.3 FM***

<http://www.lefaso.net/spip.php?article35867>

Sous la présidence de la présidente du Conseil supérieur de la communication (CSC), Béatrice Damiba et le parrainage du président du présidium des associations islamiques du Burkina, El hadj Oumarou Kanazoé, la radio islamique Ridwane pour le développement a officiellement lancé ses programmes, le samedi 13 mars 2010 à Ouagadougou.

La 100.3 FM est la nouvelle fréquence qui émet officiellement dans la capitale burkinabè depuis ce samedi 13 mars 2010. Radio Ridwane pour le développement, située à Cissin secteur n°13, a une vocation confessionnelle. La grille de programmes propose des émissions visant l'enseignement islamique et la consolidation de la foi.

Ridwane qui signifie "Grâce" en langue arabe, a, conformément aux cahiers des charges du CSC, prévu des émissions sur d'autres domaines dont la santé, l'environnement, la femme, la famille, les enfants, la jeunesse, les questions de développement... La Radio Ridwane pour le développement émet tous les jours de 6 heures à 22 heures. Elle est l'initiative de Cheick Aboubacar Doukouré, secrétaire général de l'ISESCO.

Le parrain, El hadj Oumarou Kanazoé a salué cette perspective nouvelle de diffusion de l'islam au Burkina Faso. Il souhaite que cela se fasse selon les principes de l'islam et les règles communes de bienséances. Pour lui, Ridwane doit être une voix pour la consolidation de la paix et l'affermissement de l'islam au Burkina.

La présidente du CSC "appelle à la tolérance et à la modération dans un esprit démocratique bien compris", (...), étant donné que la radio est une arme à double tranchant. Autant elle peut contribuer à la cohésion sociale, autant elle peut engendrer des fractures sociales. Dans un monde où se manifeste de part et d'autres l'intolérance, Mme Damiba tout en appréciant la coexistence pacifique interreligieuse au Burkina Faso, dit ouvrir l'œil sur les radios confessionnelles et même les autres pour éviter tout écart, conformément aux clauses de conventions qui les lient au CSC.

Le promoteur de Ridwane, le secrétaire général de l'ISESCO, Dr Cheick Boubacar Doukouré, vu d'ailleurs comme un homme pondéré, a pleinement conscience du maniement délicat de la radio. L'idée de cette radio a germé en 1985 et le Cheick Doukouré avoue avoir attendu 3 décennies, afin de mûrir la réflexion et de réunir les hommes qu'il faut. Car, soutient-il, pour utiliser une radio en bien, il faut que les animateurs soient des hommes sérieux et bien intentionnés, qu'ils soient instruits, connaissant le mal et le bien, distinguant l'utile et le nuisible.

Pour marquer son autonomie et éviter à la radio d'être à la solde d'individus ou de toute autre forme d'influence pouvant l'orienter vers des actions contraires à la vision du promoteur et aux intérêts de la nation, Dr Doukouré tout en saluant tous les appuis dont le projet a bénéficiés, dit avoir évité que le projet soit pris en charge exclusivement par qui que ce soit. Ridwane selon son promoteur est en plus de sa vocation religieuse, une radio culturelle, éducative dont le but est de servir les citoyens, leur présenter tout ce qui est utile pour leur vie ici bas et dans l'au-delà, tel que prescrit par l'islam...

Toute contribution visant à améliorer les prestations de la radio est la bienvenue, et Dr Doukouré prie d'avance les auditeurs d'être tolérants et indulgents. Avec Ridwane, le Burkina Faso compte désormais 40 radios confessionnelles. La présidente du CSC souhaite qu'à l'instar des autres, la radio Ridwane serve à l'affermissement de la foi et au développement du Burkina Faso.

Source: Sidwaya (Ouagadougou), repris par lefaso.net, 16 mars 2010

NEWS

FROM : 2010-03-16 [FR]

### ***Burkina Faso: Meilleur accès des partis politiques et forces vives aux médias***

<http://www.lefaso.net/spip.php?article35856>

Le mercredi 7 mars 2010, sous la conduite de madame Béatrice Damiba, présidente du Conseil supérieur de la communication, s'est déroulée, de 9 heures à 15 heures au siège de l'institution, la 58e session du Conseil. Parmi les points inscrits à leur ordre du jour, les conseillers ont examiné un projet de réflexion pour un meilleur accès des partis politiques et des différentes forces vives aux médias notamment publics, en période non électorale, dans le sens d'une plus grande expression

des opinions plurielles. Un comité ad hoc a été créé à l'effet d'approfondir la réflexion et de proposer des mesures pratiques.

Le Conseil a, en outre, décidé d'auditionner des radios dans le cadre de sa démarche pédagogique suite à des lacunes diverses et à des manquements conventionnels, dans le contenu de certaines émissions. Le Conseil a aussi prononcé le retrait de la fréquence d'une radio s'étant délibérément mise hors de toute légalité. Le Conseil s'est en outre penché sur la récurrente question de la publicité sur les médicaments de la pharmacopée traditionnelle. [...]

Texte complet et source: Communiqué du Département de la Communication et des Relations publiques daté du 5 mars 2010, publié par Le Pays (Ouagadougou) et repris par lefaso.net, 16 mars 2010

NEWS FROM : 2010-03-16 [FR]

### **RDC (Bas-congo) : REMACOB, Formation en NTIC**

INFORMORAC/ RDC a organisé à son siège du 8 au 12 mars 2010 une session de formation sur les NTIC (Nouvelles Technologies d'Information et de Communication) à l'intention des techniciens "opérateurs de son" des radios membres du REMACOB.

Les 13 participants venus de ses 13 radios partenaires ont renforcé leur capacité sur la basse et haute fréquences, le câblage, les productions audionumériques et les notions sur l'Internet. Pour les uns, c'était une occasion de se recycler, mais pour d'autres, c'était une première expérience. [...]

Source: Communiqué de Innocent BULAMBEMBE, Coordonnateur d'INFORMORAC-RDC, 15 mars 2010

NEWS FROM : 2010-03-16 [FR]

### **Guinée: Une expérience d'initiation aux émissions interactives**

Les dernières radios communautaires (Tougué, située en Moyenne Guinée et Milo FM, située en Haute Guinée), partenaires du programme Informorac/GUINEE se familiarisent à la réalisation des émissions interactives.

Le choix de ce format n'était pas fortuit. En effet, les évaluations précédentes ont montré que les animateurs des radios citées font des émissions interactives qui ne répondent pas aux normes professionnelles.

La formation- qui s'est déroulée dans la deuxième quinzaine du mois de février 2010- visait une vingtaine d'animateurs. L'approche consistait, à sélectionner, par le truchement d'un brainstorming conduit par les formateurs, des thèmes à débattre, à identifier des personnes-ressources susceptibles de détenir l'information et à conduire l'émission en direct au moyen de l'insert téléphonique.

Cette expérience s'est avérée particulièrement intéressante dans la mesure où, elle fut une occasion, pour les auditeurs, de débattre avec les invités des questions qui sont au centre de leurs préoccupations (hygiène alimentaire, divagation des animaux, gestion des ordures) quotidiennes. Une recommandation découlant de cet exercice est l'insertion des émissions interactives (suivant une fréquence de deux émissions par semaine) dans les grilles de programme des stations concernées.

Source : Informorac-Guinée, communiqué, 16 mars 2010

ALERT FROM : 2010-03-17 [FR]

### **RDC: Deux journalistes détenus dans une prison à Bandundu**

[http://www.jed-afrique.org/fr/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=997&Itemid=9&id\\_alerte=862](http://www.jed-afrique.org/fr/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=997&Itemid=9&id_alerte=862)

Journaliste en danger (JED) exige la libération immédiate et sans condition des deux journalistes détenus depuis le week-end dernier à la prison du cinquantenaire à Bandundu, capitale de la province du même nom dans l'Ouest de la RDC. « Il s'agit d'un abus de pouvoir intolérable dans le chef du cabinet du gouverneur de la province », a déclaré JED.

Egide Mayeta et Olivier Kibala, directeur et journaliste à la radio communautaire Bandundu FM, une station privée émettant à Bandundu, ont été arrêtés, samedi 13 mars 2010 vers 17 heures, par le parquet de grande instance de Bandundu sur ordre de M. Robert-Désiré Lumbu Matu, directeur du cabinet du gouverneur de la province du Bandundu et par ailleurs président du conseil d'administration de cette radio.

Les deux journalistes ont été entendus sur procès verbal par un magistrat au sujet des correspondances qu'ils ont adressé à M. Lumbu Matu en sa qualité du président du conseil d'administration de la radio. Dans ces correspondances, les deux journalistes ont dénoncé la réhabilitation d'un ancien directeur de la radio suspendu pour des malversations financières ainsi

que le conflit d'intérêt entre sa qualité de directeur de cabinet et celle de président du conseil d'administration de la radio.

Source: Journaliste en Danger (Kinshasa), 17 mars 2010

ALERT

FROM : 2010-03-18 [FR]

### ***Somalie: Trois journalistes détenus, une radio menacée***

<http://www.rsf.org/Trois-journalistes-detenus-une.html>

Reporters sans frontière condamne fermement les trois nouvelles arrestations effectuées par la milice Al-Shabaab. Ahmed Omar Salihi, un directeur de la radio Markabley dans la ville de Bardhere, a été détenu dans la nuit du 16 au 17 mars. Les deux journalistes, Mohamed Salad Abdulle ainsi que Mohamed Abdikarim ont eux aussi été arrêtés le 16 mars dans le sud de la Somalie. Ils travaillent pour cette même radio. Ces derniers sont malheureusement toujours en détention.

"Les arrestations et les détentions continues de nos confrères par le groupe Al-Shabaab ont atteint une proportion alarmante." a déclaré Omar Faruk Osman, secrétaire général de la National Union of Somali Journalists (NUSOJ), notre organisation partenaire en Somalie. "Nous ne pouvons tolérer que ces agissements perdurent dans l'impunité totale. Les deux journalistes encore détenus doivent être immédiatement relâchés et les menaces doivent cesser", a ajouté Reporters sans frontières.

Mohamed Abdikarim, correspondant pour les radios Hornafrik et Markabley a été arrêté dans la ville de Baladhawo. Mohamed Salad Abdulle travaille pour la Somali Broadcasting Corporation (SBC), il est également fixe à Kismayo pour la radio Markabley. Il a été appréhendé à Kismaayo le 16 mars en début de journée. Ahmed Omar Salihi est un dirigeant de la NUSOJ dans la zone sud-ouest.

La milice Al-Shabaab est classée parmi les prédateurs de la liberté de la presse. Depuis plusieurs années, elle entrave gravement le travail des journalistes. Elle aurait d'ailleurs promis de prendre des mesures contre la radio Markabley car elle est jugée trop critique à son égard. [...]

Texte complet et source: RSF, Communiqué et site, 17 mars 2010

NEWS

FROM : 2010-03-18 [FR]

### ***Congo: Mise en onde de Radio MUCODEC en image***

[http://www.wmaker.net/RSForg/Mise-en-onde-de-Radio-MUCODEC-video\\_a305.html?preaction=nl&id=12955525&idnl=65328&](http://www.wmaker.net/RSForg/Mise-en-onde-de-Radio-MUCODEC-video_a305.html?preaction=nl&id=12955525&idnl=65328&)

Retrouvez les principales étapes de la mise en onde de Radio MUCODEC, nouvelle station dans le paysage médiatique du Congo-Brazzaville. Radio Sans Frontière coordonne cette opération sur place mandatée par les Mutuelles Congolaises d'Epargne et de Crédit.

RSFradio accompagne ce projet depuis juin 2008 sur différents volets : évaluation/faisabilité – expertise technique – ressources humaines/formation.

Source: Newsletter Radiosansfrontiere#org, 18 mars 2010

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