[3 STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL]

EL/WG APR 2009

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION POR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

Kigali 17 July 1995

**TO** : Thad Anglin
Chief Communications Officer

**FROM** : Zouaoui Benamadi
Chief Radio Broadcast

**SUBJECT** : Transmitter at Byumba

Due to the lack of security and with the withdrawal of the Nigerian Battalion from Byumba, we have to remove our 1Kw power transmitter from its present location.

We would like to have it move to the Milobs compound in Byumba as soon as possible.

Regards.

cc: [redacted]
CAO

Mr Diallo ✓
Ms Rafii

21.7-95

WS

pl discuss

Post-it™routing request pad 7664

**ROUTING - REQUEST**

Please
- [X] READ
- [ ] HANDLE
- [X] APPROVE

and
- [ ] FORWARD
- [ ] RETURN
- [ ] KEEP OR DISCARD
- [ ] REVIEW WITH ME

To Dr. A.H. KABIA
This recieved today (8-6-95) at 9:05. Your instructions will help to act accordingly to this FAX.

Date 8-4-95 From I. A. Diallo

File :

Rec'd 20/4 SLB

Comments on p. 2 →
for Spokesman

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

**MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR**

A: M. Zouaoui Benamadi
chef de la Radio

DE: Ismael A. Diallo — DATE: 20 Avril 1995
Porte-parole — Adiallo

OBJET: **Coopération entre la Radio des Nations Unies et Radio-MINUAR**

1. M. Ayman El-Amir, chef de la section Radio des Nations Unies à New York m'a adressé, le 7 avril 1995 un Fax en six (6) points sur le sujet en objet.

2. Ce Fax a été reçu le 8 avril et des copies ont été remises

- à l'Ambassadeur Khan, pour information;
- au Dr. Kabia, alors Directeur Exécutif, pour aider au suivi des suggestions contenues dans le message; et
- à vous-même, pour action.

3. Je vous demandais de m'en parler et vous redemandais, quelques jours après, de me laisser connaitre la suite réservée aux idées de M. El-Amir.

4. Le Dr. Kabia, peu avant son départ de Kigali, m'a fait part du problème qu'il avait avec le texte d'un Fax que vous adressiez à M. El-Amir en réponse à celui qu'il m'a adressé, à moi, en tant que "chef de l'information de la MINUAR".

Le Dr. Kabia m'a dit qu'il ne pouvait autoriser l'envoi de votre Fax à cause de la phrase au point six (6) de votre texte, qui dit ceci: <<In the future, I would like to receive directly your suggestions and remarks>>.

.../

5. Je constate que votre fax, daté le 18 avril, donc après le départ du Dr. Kabia, a été envoyé à New York avec l'autorisation du Directeur exécutif a.i. C'est par M.S.K. Buo que j'ai su que votre réponse à M. El-Amir a été expédiée et c'est lui qui m'en a fait donner copie.

6. Quoique vous n'ayiez point daigné répondre à mes démarches autérieures strictement professionnelles sur le fonctionnement du service de l'information de la mission, je souhaite que, cette fois, vous preniez la peine de respecter l'organigramme de la MINUAR-sans états d'âme - pour m'éclairer sur le sens que vous donnez à la phrase au point six (6) de votre Fax du 18 avril à M. Ayman El-Amir.

Dois-je ajouter que je souhaite aussi que le climat de travail ne se détériore pas davantage aux dépens du service qui nous lie.

cc: M. le Directeur exécutif a.i.
M. Samir Sanbar, ASG, DPI

→ No need to send this memo to New York

S.V.B.

To Spokesman, from OIC/OSRSG 21/4

I have discussed this issue with the Head of the Radio. I fully agree with the last para. of your memo above. I think we should all remember why we are here: to serve the United Nations in its efforts to promote peace in Rwanda. The SRSG's instructions are clear, as outlined earlier. We have 2 information units, one headed by you, and the other, the Radio unit, headed by Mr. Benamadi. Both units should work together to serve UNAMIR's information needs. Thanks, too

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA
UNAMIR - MINUAR

OUTGOING FAX

OUT 2487 MIR 1381

| | |
|---|---|
| TO: MR. SAMIR SANBAR, ASG<br>DPI, UNHQ, NEW YORK | FROM: ISMAEL A. DIALLO<br>UNAMIR SPOKESMAN<br>Idiallo |
| AUTHORIZED BY: | DATE: 20 APRIL 1995 |
| FAX NO: 212 963 7055 &<br>212 963 1899 | PHONE: 212-963-3582<br>FAX NO: 212-963-3090 |
| SECTION: OSRSG, UNAMIR, RWANDA | |
| **SUBJECT:** | |



Attached please find a memo addressed to Mr. Banamadi on "Coopération entre la Radio des Nations Unies et Radio-MINUAR."

Regards.

* * * * *

SRSG Spokesman

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

**MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR**

73

A: M. Zouaoui Benamadi
chef de la Radio

DE: Ismael A. Diallo
Porte-parole

DATE: 20 Avril 1995

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3/3

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cc: M. le Directeur exécutif a.i.
M. Samir Sanbar, ASG, DPI

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR

OUTGOING FAX

| | |
|---|---|
| TO: MR AYMAM EL AMIR<br>CHIEF UN RADIO | FROM: ZOUAOUI BENAMADI<br>CHIEF UNAMIR RADIO |
| AUTHORIZED BY: SAMMY BUO<br>OSRSG/ ACT. ED | DATE: 18 APRIL 1995 |
| FAX NO: 963-0765 | PHONE: 212-963-3582<br>FAX NO: 212-963-3090 |
| SECTION: OSRSG, RADIO UNAMIR, RWANDA | |
| **SUBJECT: COOPERATION BETWEEN RADIO UNAMIR AND UN RADIO** | |

1. Thank you for all your personal efforts towards a better cooperation between our radio stations. Following your memorandum adressed to Ambassador Khan on 15 February, we had a telephone conversation, in which I described our situation. Since this conversation, the situation hasn't changed.

2. Of course, we would be delighted to receive your programmes; unfortunately, the lack of suitable equipment and the time difference make this operation rather difficult, if not impossible. Indeed, the only time when our studio is available to receive your programmes is between 8 and 9 am, New York time; this, you told me, is not possible for you. Besides, the problems of logistics and especially the current security situation prevent us from staying at UN HQ after 8pm.

3. In the near future, Radio UNAMIR is hoping to receive the broadcast van which was sent to us from Washington. Once it has arrived, we will be able to resume our cooperation.

4. At the moment, we broadcast four hours a day, seven days a week. Radio UNAMIR has only two international and seven local journalists. It is therefore very difficult to send you 3 to 5 minutes of broadcast material on a daily basis, but it is possible to provide you news items, depending on the importance of events taking place here.

5. I talked to our Communications Chief about Timeflex. I gathered an order has been placed for this equipment, which should be delivered within 6 to 8 weeks. Your suggestion is excellent and we will certainly make use of it.

6. In the future, I would like to receive directly your suggestions and remarks. !?

I hope our cooperation will go from strength to strength, so that we can let the voice of the United Nations be heard throughout the world.

cc Spokesman

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

TO: Mr. Ismail Diallo
A: Chief of Information, UNAMIR

DATE: 7 APRIL 1995

REFERENCE:

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

FROM: Ayman El-Amir
DE: Chief
Radio Section, MD/DPI

SUBJECT: Cooperation Between UN Radio & Radio UNAMIR
OBJET:

1. Please refer to my memorandum of 15 February 1995, addressed to Mr. Shahryar Khan, SRSG, UNAMIR, on the above. You will also recall that during our meeting in New York we discussed this cooperation on the above in more details, particularly programme support for Radio UNAMIR. As you are aware, we agreed to offer Radio UNAMIR magazine programmes in English, French and Kiswahili. These will include the "World in Review", "Bonjour l'Afrique", "L'Afrique a l'ONU" and "Mwangaza". We have tried on several occasions to feed these programmes to your radio recording room.

2. In an efforts to maximize the dissemination of information on the activities and progress of UNAMIR I requested that we receive brief radio news reports for wider dissemination through the medium of UN Radio. These reports can be filed with the International Broadcast Centre (tel.: 963-7656) as often as developments may warrant. They should be 3 to 5 minutes in length, supported by audio actualities, interviews and so on.

3. In order to provide you with our programme material and receive yours, we need to establish broadcast quality audio communication links. We have determined that this could be done through the satellite tie-line that links New York with UNAMIR.

4. The UN is currently leasing a satellite from INTELSAT which is used for peace-keeping communications. Since the United Nations has its own uplink dish and there is space available on it, uplinking can take place directly from Headquarters and downlinked directly by UNAMIR. A 64K satellite telephone line can be used; such a line would have broadcast quality transmission and would be cost-free. However, UNAMIR would require Timeflex equipment in order to receive and record the programmes, and then line feed them to the radio station. Estimated cost: US$6,000.

5. Pending such installation, I would encourage Radio UNAMIR to start to feed us by telephone news reports in English and French on all issues and developments within the purview of the mission. These would be used by the regional units of the Radio Section and would be included in the United Nations Radio Bulletin Board.

6. I am looking forward to closer cooperation with the information component of UNAMIR in order to create better awareness of the work of the mission and its purposes.

cc: Mr. Sanbar
Mr. Annan
Mr. Giuliani
Mr. Qadrud-Din
Mr. Sills/Fawzi
Mr. Annabi
Mr. Kapungu
Mr. Rowe
Mr. Eckhard
Mr. Findlay
Mr. Bunnel
Mr. Ahmad
Ms. Erb
Mr. Zungu
Ms. Refolo

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

30 mars 1995

A : M. I.A. Diallo,
Porte-parole de la MINUAR

De : Z. Benamadi,
Responsable, Radio MINUAR

Objet : **Conférence de Presse**

1. Radio MINUAR, qui a commencé à émettre le 16 février 1995 par un double message du Secrétaire Général de l'ONU et de son représentant au Rwanda, considère depuis lors que son rôle principal est bien ce que vous tentez de décrire dans le paragraphe 2 de votre memo.

2. Je n'ai aucune objection (à faire) pour diffuser par radio l'invitation aux journalistes pour la conférence de presse, (bien que je pense que des appels personnalisés effectués par votre bureau constitueraient une manière nettement plus productive et professionnelle.) Hum!!!

3. S'agissant de la sonorisation de la salle, j'ai le regret de vous faire savoir que, pour le moment, Radio MINUAR ne dispose pas de l'équipement idoine. Nous ne disposons que de 2 techniciens de studio travaillant au montage et à l'antenne, mais qui, cependant, peuvent être disponibles si la conférence de presse a lieu en dehors des heures d'émission. Quoi qu'il en soit, à présent que nous sommes avisés, nous ferons le maximum pour l'amélioration du son au plan technique.

cc.: SRSG
ED

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA
UNAMIR - MINUAR

**MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR**

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DATE: 30 mars 1995

A: Mr. M. Z. Benamadi
Responsable RADIO-UNAMIR

De: I.A. Diallo
Porte-parole du R.S.S.G

OBJECT:: Conférences de presse

1. Le Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire général de l'O.N.U., l'Ambassadeur S.M. Khan donnera chaque mercredi à 11h00 - comme il l'a fait hier - une conférence de presse à l'intention de tous les media.

2. Je vous saurai gré de mettre la voix de RADIO-UNAMIR à contribution aux fins d'accroître et de fidéliser la participation des journalistes à cet exercice qui vise, avec d'autres initiatives, à favoriser une perception juste et positive des activités, au Rwanda, de la MINUAR et de l'ensemble du système des Nations Unies.

RADIO-UNAMIR pourrait, à cet effet, annoncer les lundi et mardi de chaque semaine le jour, l'heure et le lieu de la tenue de la conférence de presse.

3. Vous aurez aussi l'amabilité de faire prendre les dispositions utiles pour que la voix de l'Ambassadeur Khan soit audible dans toute la salle de conférence.

4. D'autres conférences de presse seront organisées dans l'intervalle, qui requéreront votre concours dans ce qui est développé plus haut.

cc: SRSG
ED

- - - - - - -

draft !

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA
UNAMIR - MINUAR

FROM: Head of Radio UNAMIR (?) KIGALI, le 13 AVRIL 1995

DE : SHAHARYAR KHAN
Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire-Général

A : MANUEL MUGUNGA
Radio RWANDA

SUJET : DEMENTI

yes !!

This could form the basis of a letter to Radio Rwanda. I would n/.

Monsieur le Directeur,

Une fois de plus, Radio Rwanda me fait dire ce que je n'ai pas dit, en tronquant mes propos. J'apprends pourtant que, vos journalistes étant arrivés en retard à la conférence de presse, mes services leur ont offert une cassette contenant l'enregistrement complet.

Cite Radio UNAMIR to be used in their contradiction

1. J'ai bien dit que la manifestation de mardi dernier était pacifique et que cela était à mettre au crédit des autorités du pays. Mais j'ai aussi ajouté que je déplorais les propos irresponsables tenus à cette occasion par des responsables de rang intermédiaire.

13.4

SP.

2. A propos du prétendu mauvais comportement des soldats sénégalais, j'ai bien dit qu'une enquête approfondie avait été menée sur ces allégations qui se sont révélées globalement sans fondement. J'ai ajouté que, pour éviter les susceptibilités dûes à des différences de perception des uns et des autres, j'ai pris la décision de déplacer le contingent sénégalais vers un lieu moins problématique.

3. Je regrette que de l'ensemble d'une conférence de presse qui a duré une heure, Radio Rwanda ait choisie de dire à ses auditeurs les aspects anecdotiques alors que les principaux sujets librement débattus ont été passés sous silence.

I am sending by DSC fax

A good response.
We should wait it
Now York.
173

A S.E. SAHARYAR KHAN, SRSG.

J'AI ETE RECU JEUDI SOIR PAR LE MINISTRE DE L'INFORMATION, M. JEAN BAPTISTE NKULIYINGOMA POUR M'ENTRETENIR AVEC LUI DU CONTENU DE LA LETTRE QUE VOUS LUI AVEZ ADRESSEE LE MEME JOUR.

1. M. LE MINISTRE A RECONNU LE BIEN FONDE DES ARGUMENTS AVANCES DANS LA LETTRE. IL M'A DIT QU'IL S'ATTENDAIT A UNE TELLE REACTION ET QU'IL AVAIT LUI AUSSI LE SENTIMENT QU'UNE ''SORTE DE CAMPAGNE D'INTOXICATION'' CONTRE LA MINUAR AVAIT ETE INITIEE PAR RADIO RWANDA.

2. IL ASSURE QUE M. LE VICE PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE N'A RIEN A VOIR DANS CETTE AFFAIRE QUI POURRAIT TOUT AU PLUS ETRE LE FAIT ''D'ELEMENTS ZELES'' QUI ONT MAL INTERPRETE LES REMARQUES DE M. PAUL KAGAME SUR LE MANDAT DE LA MINUAR.

3.LE MINISTRE DE L'INFORMATION A APPELE EN MA PRESENCE LE DIRECTEUR DE RADIO RWANDA POUR LUI RAPPELER LE ROLE POSITIF QUE JOUE LA MINUAR POUR LE REDRESSEMENT DU PAYS ET LE TRAVAIL PARTICULIER,AU PLAN INTERNATIONAL, DU REPRESENTANT SPECIAL DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL DE L'ONU. IL LUI A DEMENDE DE SENSIBILISER LA REDACTION CENTRALE AINSI QUE LES CORRESPONDANTS LOCAUX SUR CES ASPECTS.

4. LE MINISTRE M'A DEMANDE DE VOUS DIRE QUE ''LE NECESSAIRE SERA FAIT'' POUR QUE LA MINUAR NE SOIT PLUS PRESENTEE SUR UN ECLAIRAGE NEGATIF.

5. TRES HAUTE CONSIDERATION.

KIGALI LE 15 MARS 1995,
ZOUAOUI BENAMADI.

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA
UNAMIR - MINUAR

**Date: 15 March 1995**

**Your Excellency,**

I am constrained to draw your attention to a rapid succession of malicious comments from Radio Rwanda that are clearly aimed at showing UNAMIR in a negative light. The comments are based on false assumptions, incorrect facts and pernicious comment that are unworthy of the wish tradition of objective broadcasting that we expect from Radio Rwanda.

I enclose a few recent examples of extracts from broadcasts that speak for themselves. Moreover not a single word has been stated on Radio Rwanda regarding the positive contribution that UNAMIR has made to the recovery and restructuring of Rwanda, a fact that was underlined to me during the past two days by no less a person than the President and the Vice-President. Against their gracious comments regarding Rwanda-UNAMIR cooperation, the negative remarks on Radio seem discordant and incongruous.

In line with our commitment, we shall not engage in political comment by contradicting these false and malicious comments on Radio UNAMIR. We could easily have done so. I shall, instead, leave it to your judgement to introduce appropriate corrective measures and a fair projection of our image in Rwanda.

With kind regards

Yours sincerely

Shaharyar M. Khan

**Shaharyar M. Khan**
**Special Representative of the**
**Secretary-General**

**H.E. Mr. Jean Baptiste NKULIYINGOMA**
**Minister of Information**
**Kigali**

SUMMARY OF RADIO RWANDA REPORTS
CONCERNING UNAMIR - 28 FEBRUARY - 14 MARCH 1995

15 March 1995: Report on the UNAMIR troops where it is said that "the UNAMIR troops deployed throughout the country are accused of being involved in acts causing insecurity by protecting criminals, raping women, engaging in prostitution, and offering small gifts to teenagers to seduce them".

14 March 1995: Report on a security meeting in Butare where "it also criticised UNAMIR troops deployed in the area because of UN vehicles which had been running over people on the roads, killing them, and the vehicles getting away with indifference. It was also reported of UNAMIR soldiers who had raped women, Radio Rwanda announced on Sunday at 19.00."

11 March 1995: Report filed from Kibuye alleging that UNAMIR Troop Commander denied Radio Rwanda correspondent access to UNAMIR Fax. **Clarification**: Under normal circumstances no media person is allowed use of any UN communications facility. An exception has been made in Rwanda in certain sectors to allow Radio Rwanda correspondents to use UNAMIR communications facilities. The declaration attributed to the Deputy Force Commander that "in future UN Troops throughout the country would be rotated to avoid such incidents" is misleading and it is erroneous.

10 March 1995: Report on UNAMIR Force Commander's visit to Byumba. It was stated that the incident of a grenade attack on the UNAMIR compound "had been carried out by Former Employees of UNAMIR who had been dismissed". The Force Commander did not make any such pronouncement.

7 March 1995: Report on the incident in Byumba "the local population in Byumba accuse UNAMIR of causing instability in the area by bringing unknown people to Byumba who are not registered with local administrators... UNAMIR claims that those people are their employees. The security forces have arrested a number of these people".

**Clarification**: It is not said who in UNAMIR made the clarification statement. The only authorized person to speak to the press and media is UNAMIR Spokesperson.

3 March 1995: Report on the incident in Gikongoro prefecture "near Kibeho camps where a group of Interahamwe threw a handgrenade into an RPA camp, wounding two soldiers, in the eyes of UNAMIR soldiers who did not intervene".

**Clarification:** It is our understanding that UNAMIR provided medical assistance.

28 February 1995: Mr. Twagiramungu's claimed declaration that "The Rwandese population expected the UN soldiers to save them from massacres, but that they took their weapons and left...."

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION IN RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

Date: 15 mars 1995

Excellence,

Je suis dans l'obligation d'attirer votre attention sur une cascade de commentaires malveillants de la part de Radio Rwanda ces derniers temps, et dont l'objectif est manifestement de discréditer la MINUAR. Ces commentaires reposent sur des allégations erronnées, des faits déformés et des commentaires pernicieux qui sont indignes de l'image que nous souhaiterions d'une radio objective que se doit être Radio Rwanda.

Vous trouverez ci-joint quelques exemples récents d'extraits d'émissions qui sont révélateurs. Par ailleurs, aucun mot n'a été prononcé sur Radio Rwanda quant à l'action positive de la MINUAR pour relever et restructurer le Rwanda, un fait qui m'a pourtant été réitéré au cours des deux derniers jours par des personnages de l'Etat, et non des moindres, en les personnes du Président et du Vice-Président. Ainsi, l'obligeance de leurs remarques forme un contraste saisissant avec les observations négatives formulées sur Radio Rwanda, qui sont discordantes et incongrues.

Conformément à notre engagement, nous ne nous livrerons à aucune polémique en nous inscrivant en faux contre des commentaires calomnieux. Nous aurions pu le faire aisément. Mais je préfère laisser à votre appréciation la décision de prendre des mesures correctives appropriées pour donner une image objective de notre présence au Rwanda.

Je vous prie de recevoir, Monsieur le Ministre, l'expression de ma haute considération.

Shaharyar M. Khan

**Shaharyar M. Khan**
**Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général**

**S.E. M. Jean-Baptiste NKULIYINGOMA**
**Ministre de l'Information**
**Kigali**

EXTRAITS DE DECLARATIONS AU SUJET DE LA MINUAR ENTRE LE 28 FEVRIER ET LE 14 MARS 1995 SUR RADIO MINUAR

15 mars 1995: Reportage sur les militaires de la MINUAR où il est dit que " les soldats de la MINUAR déployés dans le pays sont accusés de participer à des actions génératrices d'insécurité en protégeant des criminels, violant des femmes, encourageant la prostitution, et offrant des petits cadeaux à des jeunes filles pour les séduire".

14 mars 1995: Rapport au cours d'une réunion de sécurité tenue à Butare où il a été dit que "les troupes de la MINUAR déployées dans la région ont été critiquées à cause des véhicules de la MINUAR qui renversent des gens sur la route, les tuent, et repartent dans la plus grande indifférence. Il a aussi été fait état des soldats de la MINUAR qui violent des femmes, Radio Rwanda l'a annoncé dimanche à 19 heures"

11 mars 1995: reportage émanant de Kibuye selon lequel le Commandant des troupes de la MINUAR a refusé au correspondant de Radio Rwanda l'accès au fax de la MINUAR.

**Clarification**: En temps normal, aucune personne n'est autorisée à utiliser les moyens de communications des Nations Unies. Une exception a été faite au Rwanda dans certains secteurs pour permettre aux correspondants de Radio Rwanda d'utiliser ces moyens de communication. La déclaration attribuée au Vice Commandant de la Force selon laquelle " à l'avenir, un système de rotation des troupes des Nations Unies serait instauré pour éviter de tels incidents" est prise hors contexte et s'avère trompeuse et erronée.

10 mars 1995: Reportage sur la visite du Commandant de la Force à Byumba. Il a été dit que l'incident au cours duquel une grenade a été lancée dans l'enceinte de la MINUAR "avait été perpétré par des anciens employés de la MINUAR qui avaient été licenciés". Le Commandant de la Force n'a jamais fait de telle déclaration.

7 mars 1995: Reportage sur l'incident de Byumba: "la population locale de Byumba accuse la MINUAR de susciter une instabilité dans la région en faisant venir à Byumba des gens inconnus qui ne sont pas inscrits

sur les listes de l'administration locale... la MINUAR affirme que ces gens sont ses employés. Les forces de sécurité ont arrêté un certain nombre de ces personnes".

**Clarification**: Il n'est pas dit qui à la MINUAR a fait cette déclaration de clarification. La seule personne habilitée à parler à la presse et aux médias est le porte-parole de la MINUAR.

3 mars 1995: Reportage sur l'incident dans la préfecture de Gikongoro près des camps de Kibeho où un groupe d'Interahamwe a lancé une grenade dans un camp de l'APR, blessant deux soldats, sous les yeux des soldats de la MINUAR qui ne sont pas intervenus".

**Clarification**: La MINUAR a apporté un secours médical aux blessés.

28 février 1995: La déclaration attribuée à M. Twagiramungu selon laquelle "la population rwandaise espérait que les soldats des Nations Unies les sauverait des massacres, alors qu'ils ont pris leurs armes et sont partis..."

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

To: See Distribution list

From: Millicent Mutuli, Information Officer

Subject: Information-sharing

Date: 14 February 1995

At a meeting held at UNAMIR to introduce the UNAMIR spokesperson Mr Benamadi Zouaoui, it was agreed by Information Officers present at that meeting that a forum for information sharing between agencies be established to take place on a regular basis.

To this end, I would like to call the first meeting to take place at UNREO/UNDP conference room on Wednesday, 15 February 1995 at 10.00am.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Best regards.

cc. UNDP - Adam Amberg
UNICEF - Damian Personnaz
UNHCR - Chris Bowers
WFP - Jane Pearce
UNHCHR - Lee Woodyear
WHO - Steve Bertrand
UNAMIR - Benamadi Zouaoui
FAO- Wilmer Collett
IOM - Paul Howard

c/o UNDP • Tel.: (871) 137 0660 • Fax.: (871) 137 0661

Thad

Kigali, le 06-02-1995

TELEPHONES ZA UNAMIR

IZI TELEPHONES N'IZA UNAMIR :

| | |
|---|---|
| 8 2910 | 7 2802 |
| 8 2903 | 7 2803 |
| 8 2907 | 7 4113 |
| 8 2914 | 7 4837 |
| 8 2916 | 7 5601 |
| 8 2917 | 7 5602 |
| 8 2341 | 7 5603 |
| 8 3911 | 7 5046 |
| 8 3493 | 7 5216 |
| 8 4982 | 7 5555 |
| 8 6855 | 7 6519 |
| 8 6856 | 7 6638 |
| 8 6976 | 7 6295 |

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA
UNAMIR - MINUAR

10 February 1995

Dear Mr. Rutayisire,

This is to confirm to you that a requisition for your services has been established by UNAMIR for the translation from Kinyarwanda into English of several news publications (newspapers) over a period of three months. The cost for these translations is estimated at RFr. 135,000.00.

Upon completion of your services, and submission of your invoice, payment of the above amount will be effected to your Service.

Yours sincerely,

Zouaoui Benamadi
UNAMIR Spokesman

Mr. Boniface RUTAYISIRE
Director-General
Edition Centrale P.R.E.S.S.
Kigale

# UNITED NATION ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA
## REQUISITION FOR SUPPLIES

**Requisition #:** UNAMIR/HQ-LOG-20279
**Date:** 10 FEBRUARY 1995

TO : PROCUREMENT SECTION
ATT : MAUNO VANTTAJA

FROM : *LOGISTICS SECTION* Tel. Ext 11139
(Requesting Officer)
DELIVER TO : *ALLY H. GOLO OIC ADM,UNAMIR*
Name Room No.

APPROVED BY : *PETER HORNSBY* *CISS*
Name Title

THIS BLOCK FOR USE OF CONTRACT, PURCHASE OR LOGISTICS UNITS .

Case No.:
Acc. No.: RNA-30310-540
Date Charged:

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | I. O. R BASIS | | | | | |
| 1 | | THIS REQUISITION IS RAISED TO PROVIDE FOR THE | | | | | |
| | | ESTABLISHMENT OF A CONTRACT FOR TRANSLATION | | | | | |
| | | FOR TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF TEN NEWS | | | | | |
| | | PUBLICATIONS DURING A PERIOD OF THREE (3) MONTHS | | | | | |
| | | AS AND WHEN REQUIRED BY THE UNAMIR SPOKESMAN | | | | | |
| | | EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY. | | | | | |
| | | AFTER A MARKET SURVEY CONSULTED BY THE | | | | | |
| | | SPOKESMAN, MR. ZOUAOUI BENAMADI, IT IS | | | | | |
| | | RECOMMENDED THAT THE CONTRACT IS LET WITH | | | | | |
| | | EDITION CENTRAL PRESS OF KIGALI AS THE MOST | | | | | |
| | | SUITABLE COMPANY TO CARRY OUT THE WORK. | | | | | |
| | | THE TOTAL COST IS ESTIMATED AT RWANDESE FRANCS | | | | | |
| | | ONE HUNDRED THIRTY THOUSAND (135.000.00). | | | | | |
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ORIGINATOR REF. : SMMS/SC

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS : I O R BASIS

RECEIPT OF GOODS ACKNOWLEDGED:
NAME:
TITLE:
DATE:

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

8 February 1995

TO: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan
Special Representative
of the Secretary General

cc: Executive Director
Spokesman
DPKO/NY

FROM: Allen Hundley
Broadcast Consultant and
Radio Broadcast Project Manager

SUBJECT: Final Report

Attached please find a copy of my final report as a broadcast consultant to the United Nations Mission in Rwanda and Project Manager for Radio UNAMIR.

It has been a pleasure to work with you. I hope very much that my efforts have made a modest contribution to the success of the Mission.

I extend my sincerest best wishes to all at the Mission and look forward to perhaps working with you at another mission in the future.

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

# FINAL REPORT ON RADIO UNAMIR PROJECT

BY

ALLEN B. HUNDLEY

BROADCAST CONSULTANT

AND PROJECT MANAGER

7 February 1995

## Summary

At the time of this writing Radio UNAMIR has one functional studio and four medium power FM transmitters deployed and ready for final adjustment and operation. A fifth transmitter has not yet been deployed pending a decision on where it is to be located. Broadcasting has been delayed by over a month while UNAMIR awaits the issuance of frequencies by the Rwandese Government. However, production of informational programming continues in preparation for the station's initial broadcast.

Radio UNAMIR plans to broadcast four hours per day seven days per week. Daily programming will be two hours in Kinyarwanda and one hour each in English and French. Programming in Kinyarwanda will start each day and will be repeated during the fourth hour of the broadcast schedule.

The Radio UNAMIR broadcast system uses one 2,000 watt and four 1,000 watt FM transmitters. Each is housed in an air conditioned 10-foot steel ISO shipping container, complete with its own generator and fuel tank, and is designed for relatively rapid redeployment at the completion of the mission. For signal coverage of large areas of Rwanda the system relies on the high elevations common in the country since the range of an FM signal, unlike AM or shortwave broadcasting, is much more dependent on the height of the antenna rather than upon transmitter power. Hence an FM system is ideally suited to a small country like Rwanda whereas it would not be as suitable in a large country with very flat terrain.

The Radio UNAMIR broadcast system, while in general well engineered, suffers from certain design limitations and defects which should have been anticipated and corrected. Had these limitations been corrected the system would no doubt have cost substantially less, would be more flexible and reliable, and could be deployed much faster. While the system as it exists is expected to be usable, certain problems may arise that will require the purchase and installation of additional equipment if the station is to broadcast to all of Rwanda and the refugee camps in surrounding countries.

**System Design**

The system as originally envisaged would have placed five transmitters on the highest peaks in Rwanda. This plan did not take into account (1) security considerations, (2) the willingness of the Rwandese government to grant permission to use these sites, and (3) the formidable logistical problems associated with keeping such remote and inaccessible sites supplied with diesel fuel to run the generators powering the transmitters.

1. Security Considerations

Broadcasting is intrinsically a politically sensitive activity, especially in the setting of a United Nations Peacekeeping operation. Transmitters can be sabotaged at any time that one or another political faction, not to mention bandits, renegade military elements, etc. become displeased with what it hears on the air. When UNAMIR's VHF two-way communications equipment on Mt. Jari was arbitrarily turned off on 15 October 1994 at a site jointly occupied by the Rwandese Government and UNAMIR it became obvious that if this could happen with simple communications equipment it was even more likely to happen if Radio UNAMIR placed **broadcast** transmitters at sites not under UN control.

More important than the risk to some UN property there is the danger that a panic could be set off among the local population if the station suddenly went off the air for no apparent reason. This is especially the case in a nation like Rwanda with its low literacy rate and where rumors play a large role in daily life.

Further, if an emergency evacuation of UN and other international humanitarian personnel was suddenly required, Radio UNAMIR could play a vital role in its coordination, but only if its transmitters have not been damaged or disabled, whether by government forces, opposition forces loyal to the former regime, bandits, vandals, or anyone else.

Therefore it was decided to place all of Radio UNAMIR's transmitters in UN-secure compounds even though these sites were not on mountaintops and hence not as desirable for FM radio transmission. While it is true that even UN military compounds can be fired upon this would be a highly unlikely act by bandits and/or vandals and a grave political action if undertaken by the Government. UN compounds offer by far the best security available under the circumstances.

2. Government Permission

The original plan for deploying Radio UNAMIR transmitters called for the use of Mt. Jari. However, as it turned out this site was rejected by the Government because of concerns

about possible interference to its telecommunications equipment there.

Another site initially selected was 15,000 foot Mt. Kirisimbi on the border with Zaire. This site proved to be unworkable because there was no way to transport the transmitter to the summit much less keep it supplied with diesel fuel. Mt. Karongi, near the shores of Lake Kivu was selected as an alternative but this site too was rejected by the Government which cited the same concerns as those for Mt. Jari.

Thus, even if UNAMIR had been willing to place its transmitters at technically desirable but non-secure locations, it would have been unable to do so.

3. Logistical Considerations

Laying aside considerations of security and government permission, placing even small to medium sized FM transmitters at high elevations to gain maximum signal coverage is not as simple an undertaking as might seem at first. The equipment must be transported to these remote locations but more often than not roads are poor or nonexistent. The task becomes virtually impossible if the transmitters are placed in heavy five-ton steel shipping containers as was the case with Radio UNAMIR's equipment.

Such containers may make sense for large AM or shortwave transmitters, which by themselves may weigh many tons and cannot be easily transported any other way. However a container of this type makes little or no sense for a 1,000 watt FM transmitter of the kind used by Radio UNAMIR that only weighs about 100 kilograms and stands less than a meter high.

The only justification even remotely plausible is that of protection of the equipment against hostile action or vandalism. Unfortunately the steel walls of the container are not thick enough to protect against even small arms (e.g. AK-47) fire and vandals (or saboteurs) could easily disable the transmitter by blocking the air intake to either the transmitter itself or the generator inside the container. Of course all of this is moot if the transmitter is placed in a UN-secure compound in which case there is no need for a five-ton container. In fact in that case there is probably not even a need for a separate generator since an FM transmitter radiating a 1,000 watt signal only consumes about 2,500 watts of electricity, which could almost certainly be supplied by the compound's existing electricity generating system.

Even if it is deemed desirable to have a backup generator just for the transmitter, a small lightweight unit having a capacity of only 5,000 watts would be easily sufficient. As for the transmitter itself, these units are designed to operate over a temperature range of 0 to 50 degrees C so there is no need for air conditioning. The transmitter can simply be placed in the same shelter as other UN communications equipment. Its operating frequency (88-108 megahertz) is 50 megahertz lower than UN VHF communications equipment and 70 megahertz higher than HF communications equipment so the chances of interference are minimal. This has been confirmed at UNAMIR where a 2,000 watt FM broadcast transmitter located only a few dozen feet from both satellite and VHF communications equipment caused no interference whatsoever.

**A Serious Design Defect in the Existing Transmitter Containers**

The five 10-foot ISO containers each contain an FM transmitter and an air conditioner. Like a conventional light bulb a radio transmitter gives off both electromagnetic energy (light in the case of the bulb, a radio signal in the case of the transmitter) and heat. Each transmitter is equipped with blower fans to circulate air and cool down the internal components.

In a normal transmitter installation this waste heat would simply be conducted via duct work out of the transmitter building, but in the Radio UNAMIR containers the heat is simply blown out of the rear of the transmitter and into the closed container where the heated air is cooled by the air conditioner. This makes no sense. If the air conditioner malfunctions for any reason the transmitter will quickly overheat and either shut down or suffer damage to its electronic components.

Since the transmitters are designed to operate over a wide temperature range air conditioning is not really needed. If an air conditioner is deemed desirable for the comfort of maintenance personnel working in the container a much smaller one, costing less and consuming less energy would easily suffice. This would also reduce the size of the generator required and the amount of fuel it consumes, thereby lowering both capital and operating costs.

**Using Travel Cases Instead of ISO Containers**

For a UN Peacekeeping radio station, portable aluminum/fiberglass travel cases of the kind used by musicians to transport their electronic equipment between cities are far preferable to steel ISO containers. A travel case might cost US$1,000-$2,000 versus up to US $40,000 for a custom manufactured, air conditioned ISO container. The case with transmitter is light enough to be picked up by three or four men and can be shipped via the diplomatic pouch. This advantage alone dramatically improves the UN's rapid response capability.

Once delivered to the mission, unlike a five ton container, no special heavy-lift equipment is required to move it to the transmission site. This would not seem at first to be a serious problem but especially at smaller missions like UNAMIR simply finding a crane capable of lifting five tons can be a lengthy undertaking. Even if such a crane is located often it cannot be moved to a remote mountaintop location to unload the container from the back of a truck.

In contrast a transmitter installed in a travel case can be put on the back of any 4-wheel drive pickup and transported over the roughest road to most any desired site. This would often be a UN sector HQ for example. The transmitter can be placed in almost any kind of shelter as long as it is protected from moisture and has adequate ventilation. If the site is located at a relatively high elevation only a simple aluminum mast of perhaps ten meters is required for mounting the antenna. Alternatively, if a communications tower is already in place the FM broadcast antenna could be mounted on the tower.

The only practical limitation to using a travel case is that the FM transmitter is limited

to 1,000 watts output. At that output the physical height of the transmitter is usually less than 75 cm (30 inches) and the weight is about 100 kgs. More powerful transmitters are larger and heavier, making the use of a travel case less attractive.

However, it is important to note that a 2,000 watt transmitter does not deliver a signal to a receiver twice as strong as that of a 1,000 watt transmitter. Signal strength varies logarithmically with power so that to double the signal strength the transmitter power would have to be multiplied ten times. Since the coverage area of an FM signal depends much more on the height on the antenna than the power of the transmitter it makes little sense, in the context of UN mission radio to use large transmitters. Better to site the transmitter and antenna on high terrain or use additional small transmitters. Also, by standardizing on 1,000 watt transmitters, spare parts inventories and maintenance are simplified.

**Using Lightweight Aluminum Masts and Antennas**

The five containerized transmitters supplied to UNAMIR from the United Kingdom came with ten meter steel lattice masts, each weighing 200 kilograms or more. In addition the antenna supplied, while having very good performance characteristics, also weighed several hundred kilograms and contained scores of parts. Assembly and erection of the steel mast and antenna alone required a three man crew and the better part of a day at each site. The antenna, while having very good performance specifications is quite complex in design with numerous power dividing cables, connectors, etc. If any of these become broken, damaged or lost in shipment the antenna may be rendered useless.

A better solution is to use a simple antenna of the kind supplied with each of the two 100 watt FM "flyaway" stations sent to UNAMIR in September. While the performance characteristics are not quite good as that of the UK-supplied antenna, the flyaway antenna has only two main parts (plus a few nuts, bolts, and clamps) and weighs at most three kilograms. The two parts (elements) can be mounted on most any available mast or pipe, whether aluminum or steel. Even several sections of ordinary water pipe could be used if necessary. This type of antenna can be erected in an hour or two by only two men.

**System Deployment Time - Not Exactly Rapid**

The original system envisaged was to be one whereby the transmitters could be deployed at a mission very rapidly since UN peacekeeping missions so often involve a nation undergoing political and/or military crisis.

The system delivered by Marconi requires five days to place each containerized transmitter in operation. This hardly qualifies as rapid deployment. A properly designed system should require only a matter of hours or a day at most per container.

There are a number of reasons why deployment takes so long. The problem of heavy and complex masts and antennas has already been noted. Another reason is the fact that three cowlings must be bolted on to the sides of the container. These cowlings partially cover the various air intakes for the generator and air conditioner. A third reason is that the air conditioner is not permanently mounted in the container but must be removed from crating and installed on a bracket affixed to the wall and connected to the electrical system. A fourth

reason is that there is a three-section sheet metal sun screen which must be bolted to the roof of the container.

The cowlings should have been designed to either swing out from the wall or fold down against it. The air conditioner should have been installed on sliding rails. A better solution than an exterior sun screen is a thin layer of styrofoam insulation installed on the interior surface of the container roof. This is the same type of insulation used in ordinary plastic coffee cups and besides being inexpensive has an extremely high insulation value. As it is installed at the factory there is no need for on-site installation.

Clearly travel cases make more sense than ISO containers for relatively small FM transmitters. Containers make sense for large AM or shortwave transmitters but such containers should be very carefully designed with minimal deployment time a primary consideration.

**Use of Satellite Equipment to Distribute Radio UNAMIR programming**

Radio UNAMIR is an FM repeater type of system. To cover all of Rwanda it depends on the signal from one transmitter being strong enough to be picked up at another site and rebroadcast over the transmitter at that site, and so on. The Radio UNAMIR system designed by BBC and Marconi Communications calls for the four transmitters in the provinces to rebroadcast the signal from the station in Kigali. While simple in concept and relatively inexpensive to implement when technically feasible, this approach lacks flexibility and is inherently fragile for rather obvious reasons.

If the transmitter in Kigali fails for any reason the entire national Radio UNAMIR system goes off the air. There is no backup transmitter.

Equally important in a mountainous country like Rwanda all sites must be located at high elevations if the signal relay system is to work. If a transmitter happens to be at a site behind a mountain the signal from Kigali will be cut off and the transmitter will not be able to rebroadcast it. This factor becomes extremely important when security considerations require the use of sites at UN sector headquarters, which generally are not at the highest local elevations.

The most cost effective, and indeed the best solution to begin with, is a small satellite distribution system using equipment specifically designed for broadcasting. The audio programming is uplinked from the studio in Kigali, using UNAMIR's existing satellite communications system to which has been added a small box called an analog to digital audio encoder/multiplexer. The signal is received at each transmitter site using a small and inexpensive satellite antenna (dish) and receiver and the audio programming from the receiver is fed into the FM transmitter and broadcast.

The cost of the satellite equipment per site is only about US$3,000 plus US$8,000 for the encoder/multiplexer. Thus the total cost for the entire satellite distribution system for five transmitters may be expected to be well under $50,000 or about ten percent of the cost of the five containerized transmitters supplied by the UK.

However, that small additional expenditure means that the transmitters can be placed at virtually any site in Rwanda, or even in neighboring countries for that matter. Also, any number of transmitters can be used in the system as long as each is equipped with a satellite downlink. All of this adds up to total system flexibility and reliability.

DPKO in New York reports that suitable satellite equipment for use by Radio UNAMIR is now on order.

**Conclusions Regarding the Technical Design of the Radio UNAMIR System**

It should be readily apparent that one does not need a PhD in engineering to anticipate the above cited problems and defects, just a realistic view of the political conditions impinging on a UN mission broadcasting system and some common sense. It seems strange that organizations with the reputation of the British Broadcasting Corporation and Marconi Communications would produce a system with such obvious defects. The only possible explanations are that (1) the original technical specifications were not written with enough detail or rigor, or (2) UN mission requirements were not taken seriously by the vendor.

**Studio Equipment**

A limited amount of professional studio equipment arrived from UN Radio/New York in mid December and was placed in operation within a matter of hours. This was possible because the equipment was shipped in travel cases via the diplomatic pouch.

While Radio UNAMIR needs at least two functioning studios, one for broadcasting and one for production of taped programs, the quickness with which the equipment from New York arrived and was set up clearly demonstrates that this is the right approach to rapid deployment of radio studios.

**Building and Holding a Large Broadcast Audience**

A United Nations operated radio station will have the greatest impact only if it has a large audience. Besides interesting and attractive programming created by talented broadcast professionals, the station must be on the air as many hours as possible. Otherwise it will either not be taken seriously by the local population or most people will simply choose to listen to other stations with longer daily broadcast schedules.

Twenty-four hour operation of Radio UNAMIR could be achieved quite easily with the addition of a digital audio workstation/automation system. Such a system is essentially a form of desktop computer in which digital audio programming is stored instead of print files. Already such systems are widely used in North America and Europe because they are extremely reliable and reduce the need for additional personnel. A suitable system for Radio UNAMIR would cost about US $12,000.

**The Need for Programming Inputs**

In order for a UN mission radio to broadcast up-to-date, accurate, and interesting programs it must be able to gather information quickly, efficiently and inexpensively.

Therefore the station should be equipped with high quality radio receivers to monitor other local stations and the major shortwave broadcasters (BBC, VOA, Deutche Welle, etc.). Also it should be equipped with two-way communications equipment, both HF and VHF, so station personnel can stay in immediate contact with other UN agencies and NGOs working in the field with refugees, displaced persons and local officials.

If possible the station should have access to one or more of the major wire services so as to be constantly informed of news being reported internationally about the mission.

The process of gathering news and producing informational programming is by its very nature unpredictable and even at times chaotic. The station's journalists cannot cover important news conferences and other public events, often called on short notice or happening simultaneously, unless adequate transport is provided. For that reason it is most important that several vehicles be permanently assigned to the station. In particular these should be the 4-wheel drive type since reporting on events in the countryside requires a vehicle that can travel over very rough terrain.

## Conclusions

A number of valuable lessons have been learned in the creation of Radio UNAMIR. Hopefully these will result in better, more cost effective broadcast systems that can be more quickly deployed at future United Nations peacekeeping missions.

Allen B. Hundley
Broadcast Consultant
2116 Loblolly Lane
John's Island, SC 29455
USA
Tel: (803) 768-6453
Fax: (803) 768-3052

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

7 February 1995

**TO:** Mr. Paul McNeill
Chief Finance Officer

Mr. Mauno Vanttaja
OIC, Chief Procurement Officer

**FROM:** Kimso Nilsvang, Chief
Civilian Personnel Officer

**SUBJECT:** **Request for a contract for Kinyarwanda-English translation service**

Please find attached a copy of the Spokesman's memorandum of 24 January to the Executive Director on the above subject.

Having reviewed the request in consultation with the CAO, I should appreciate it if you would make the necessary arrangements with Edition Centrale P.R.E.S.S. to have 10 local publications translated into English for a period of three (3) months at a cost not to exceed RFr. 135,000.00 or approximately US$ 613.00.

By copy of this memorandum I am requesting the Spokesman to prepare the related requisition.

cc: ED
CAO
Spokesman

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

24 January 1994



TO: Dr. Abdul Kabia
Executive Director

FROM: Zouaoui Benamadi
Spokesman

SUBJECT: Contract for Kinyarwanda-English translation service

1. It is very important for the Office of the SRSG generally and the Spokesman's office specifically that they to be able to constantly monitor the local press to assess public concerns and opinions. Since almost all local newspapers and magazines are in Kinyarwanda they must be translated into English and/or French.

2. Occasional translations of specific articles are now done for the OSRSG on an ad hoc basis by a Radio UNAMIR journalist. However this takes away valuable time from his primary job responsibilities and is not an efficient use of his time. In addition he does not have the time to translate more than a few articles per week.

3. A more cost effective solution is to hire a translation service. The service can be contracted to provide translations of a dozen local publications if desired.

4. Edition Centrale P.R.E.S.S., a service specializing in press translations and headquartered in Kigali offers the following services:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 month contract | 5,000RF/newspaper translated, including all editions published during that period |
| 3 month contract | 4,500F per newspaper per month |
| 6 month contract | 4,000F per newspaper per month |
| 12 month contract | 3,000F per newspaper per month |

5. Mr. Rutayisire Boniface, Director General of the company informs me that his staff can provide translations of local papers within one to two days of the time they appear on the newstand. Translations in both English and French are available.

6. In the next few days Mr. Rutayisire will drop off a sample of a translation for our review. Assuming it is judged to be satisfactory by Radio UNAMIR's local journalists, I recommend that UNAMIR contract with Edition Centrale P.R.E.S.S. to have ten local publications translated into English for a period of three months at which time we will evaluate the service and decide whether or not to continue.

The charges will be as follows:

10 newspapers x 4,500RF x 3 months = 135,000RF ($613.00)

7. If the above meets with your approval I will prepare a requisition to be sent through the Spokesman's Office to the Office of the Executive Director (or OIC/OSRSG).

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

17 January 1995

TO: Kimso Nilsvang
CCPO/Acting CAO

THROUGH: Sammy Kum Buo
Political Adviser/Acting Spokesman

FROM: Allen Hundley
Radio Broadcast Project Manager

SUBJECT: Funds for subscription to local newspapers and translation service

As you recall the SRSG has indicated that Radio UNAMIR should subscribe to the local newspapers in order to keep informed both of events happening in Rwanda and of local editorial opinion affecting the public's attitude toward the Government, UNAMIR, and the international community generally.

There are currently 14 local publications available in Kigali. Most are published weekly or biweekly. Since none of these publications offers subscriptions each must be purchased as soon as it appears on the newstand. Therefore a cash fund is needed for this purpose.

The total cost to purchase each edition of each publication for six months comes to 83,000 Rwandese francs or less than US $350.

Please see attached list with publication schedule and price per issue.

## PERIODICALS IN RWANDA

### Estimated cost for six months' supply

| NAME OF PERIODICAL | PRICE/PUBLICATION STATUS | COST (six months' supply) |
|---|---|---|
| IMVAHO | weekly @ 100 rwf. | 2,600 rwf. |
| NYABARONGO | irregular @ 200 rwf. | 5,200 rwf. |
| LE MESSAGER-INTUMWA NEWSMAG. | weekly (not regular) @ 200rwf | 5,200 rwf. |
| LE TRIBUN DU PEUPLE NEWSMAG. | monthly @ 200 rwf | 5,200 rwf. |
| ARC-EN-CIEL NEWSMAG. | weekly @ 200 rwf. | 5,200 rwf. |
| LE MONITEUR NEWSMAG. | weekly @ 200 rwf. | 5,200 rwf. |
| L'ERE DE LIBERTE NEWSMAG. | - 200 rwf. | 5,200 rwf. |
| RWANDA RUSHYA NEWSMAG. | biweekly @ 200 rwf. | 5,200 rwf. |
| LIBERATION NEWSMAG. | monthly @ 200 rwf. | 5,200 rwf. |
| DIALOGUE NEWSMAG. | bimonthly @ 1,500 rwf. | 18,000 rwf. |
| LE FLAMBEAU NEWSMAG. | weekly @ 200 rwf. | 5,200 rwf. |
| KIBERINKA NEWSMAG. | weekly @ 200 rwf. | 5,200 rwf. |
| TUZA NEWSMAG. | - @ 200 rwf. | 5,200 rwf. |
| IMBAGA Y'INYABUTATU NEWSMAG. | - @ 200 rwf. | 5,200 rwf. |
| | TOTAL | 83,000 rwf. |

- Publication des oeuvres littéraires
- Distribution et vente des livres et journaux
- Traduction, Représentation. Divers services

RUTAYISIRE Boniface
Directeur Général

B.P 948
Tél .74073
Avenue du commerce.
Immeuble Rubangura. 2ème étage

Habitation
Tél 76332

MTION CENTRALE F.R.D.S.S.
B.P. 948
KIGALI -RWANDA

8th December, 1994

Mr .....

Dear Sir,

RE : TENDER SUPPLY OF TRANSLATED NEWS PAPERS.

We herely come to your highest consideration to tender our translated newspapers in accordance with your choice.

As a matter of fact, we are planning to translate newspapers at your requst and the price will vary between 1,000 FRW and 5,000 FRW depending on the quantity. per magazine/newspa

Awaiting to hear from you soon, we remain

Yours faithfully.

RUTAYISIRE Boniface

GER[illegible] DIRECTOR

EDITION CENTRALE P.R.E.S.S.
B.P. 948
KIGALI

ACTIVITIES

1. PUBLICATION OF LITERARY WORKS AND OTHERS

EDITION CENTRALE P.R.E.S.S. aims to publish literary works in accordance with the author's directives.

2. REPRESENTATION

EDITION CENTRALE P.R.E.S.S may represent other foreigner publishing houses at their request. It may also represent writers' associations.

3. DISTRIBUTION

EDITION CENTRALE P.R.E.S.S. has taken an initiative to distribute and books on local territory and international under a negociable commission.

4. SECRETARIAL DUTIES

1. TRANSLATION

EDITION CENTRALE P.R.E.S.S. may translate a book or any other document under the authority. This service is very important during this period whereby the country is receiving each day hundreds of returnees who speak different languages.
This service will immensely help the population to have their documents such as agreements, letters, reports, brochures, etc.
EDITION CENTRALE P.R.E.S.S. is planning to translate newspapers at request on a negociable price.

2. PUBLIC SECRETARIAT

EDITION CENTRALE P.R.E.S.S. has put on its disposal modern materials to help the population.
It possesses : - Photostats
- Stencilers
- Typewriters
- Computers, etc.

In addition, there is a possibility to produre computer training.

5. MISCELLANEOUS

- Importation of raw materials for printing
- Photo sale under authorisation
- Supervision of printing procedures at the customer's request
- Helping the loser to get back his/her lost property
- Publishing a newspaper of the company.

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EDITION CENTRALE P.R.E.S.S. helps you in different services with a particular efficiency due to its employees who have a long experience in that field.

For writers and journalists, EDITION CENTRALE P.R.E.S.S. is willingly ready to put them into contact with their readers in a very short time. It will publish and sell their books and newspapers in accordance with their wish.

EDITION CENTRALE P.R.E.S.S. has put at its disposposah modern materials to procure you entire satisfaction. It possesses computers, typewriters (electrical and manual) , stencilers and photostats.

EDITION CENTRALE P.R.E.S.S. has not forgotten TRANSLATION of your works and other documents such as contracts, letters, reports, brochures, etc.

EDITION CENTRALE P.R.E.S.S. collaborates with other publishing institutions and writers with a high repute in Rwanda and abroad . It represents writers'associations and publishers from every corner of the World.

Do not hesitate to consult EDITION CENTRALE P.R.E.S.S. for your literary works and your publications.

EDITION CENTRALE P.R.E.S.S. has its office in RUBANGURA's building 2nd floor near the Car Park of Kigali.

For EDITION CENTRALE P.R.E.S.S.
RUTAYISIRE Boniface (General Director)

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