

UNAMIR

RADIO UNAMIR

17 OCT 1994 - 8 FEB 1995

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Directeur technique à Ruwandatel
Charles Senapondo

= Directeur de Communicat°

- Gestion des fréquences
- Secrétariat

.741.28

9.00 am 23 Fri
Re. /

STEVEN KURECZKO

X1757 Wellington
Sargent



THE UNITED NATIONS
BROADCAST & CONFERENCE

ENGINEERING SERVICES

Room 2B-68
New York, N.Y. 10017

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OFFICE RWANDAIS D'INFORMATION
(ORINFOR)
SECTION MAINTENANCE

Charles NAHAYO
Chef de Section

**B.P. 83 KIGALI
RWANDA**

**Tél. Bur.: 76655
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Mme Immaculée
Kayumba - Min. des
Transports et Communications
75750 } Chantal
ou 75733 } Jeanne
MINITRANSCO

Charles SEMAPONDO
Directeur technique
à Ruandatel

Does this
correctly reflect
the parties? S



Latam R 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 *ABA*
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

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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, Deutsche 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



25 January 1995

Mr. Sam K. Nkusi
Director-General
Rwandatel, S.A.
Kigali

Dear Mr. Nkusi,

In accordance with your request, we are writing to notify you of our acceptance of your offer to use Mt. Muhe as a proposed transmitter site for Radio UNAMIR's broadcasting operations. However, our agreement is contingent upon the feasibility of transporting our transmitter container to this location and of resupplying the electrical generator to be installed at this site with fuel on a regular basis.

While we attempt to resolve these outstanding logistical problems, we would appreciate it if you could grant us the revised frequencies as per the attached as soon as possible so that we may commence test broadcasting of our transmitting equipment already installed at various locations throughout the country.

Your continued cooperation in this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "G. Tousignant", written over a horizontal line.

Major General Guy Tousignant
Acting Head of Mission

cc: Her Excellency Madame Immaculee Kayumba
The Minister for Transport and Communications
Kigali

REVISED FREQUENCY PLAN FOR RADIO UNAMIR

Site 1	Kigali	2 Kw	105.000 Mhz
Site 2	Mt. Muhe	1 Kw	92.600 Mhz
Site 3	Gikongoro	1 Kw	92.200 Mhz
Site 4	Byumba	1 Kw	91.500 Mhz
Site 5	Kibungo	1 Kw	93.700 Mhz
Site 6	Kigali	5/15 W	88.400 Mhz



NOTE FOR THE FILE

On 20th January 1995, we received a letter dated 19 January 1995 from the Director General of Rwandatel, Mr. Sam K. Nkusi, regarding the allocation of radio frequencies for the operation of Radio UNAMIR and the use of certain government sites, namely, Mt. Karongi, Mt. Jari and Mt. Huye. Despite the fact that a genuine effort was made by UNAMIR to comply with all the necessary procedures and observe formalities, the content of the letter was extremely disappointing for the following reasons:

1. UNAMIR has been denied permission to install its transmitters on Mt. Karongi and Mt. Jari under the pretext of interference problems our 1Kw/2Kw transmitters would generate with respect to low-powered communication equipment already installed at these sites. Our Chief Communications Officer, Mr. Thad Anglin, believes that this would not be the case. Our request for use of Mt. Jari has been completely ignored.
2. An initial technical description of Radio UNAMIR's proposed transmitting equipment was presented to Mr. Nkusi before a formal application for radio frequencies and use of government sites was submitted to him. This document did not include a request for use of any of the sites and was presented to him for informational purposes only, since all of the sites (except for Mt. Karongi) were located within UNAMIR compounds. I explained to him that legally speaking we did not require governmental permission to install our equipment at these sites. However, in his recent letter, Mr. Nkusi states that "[o]ur earlier proposal and request of locating the transmitters within or near UNAMIR compounds is accepted for all the sites."
3. At a preliminary meeting, Mr. Nkusi expressed his misgivings regarding our choice of these UNAMIR sites, as most of them are not considered prime locations for transmission purposes. I explained that our decision to use these sites was due to uncertainty with regard to our ability to obtain governmental permission for use of the mountain sites. His response indicated that no permission could be granted until a formal request was made by us first. In order to allay his doubts and suspicions, the original plan was revised in our application form to include use of Mt. Jari and Mt. Huye. It appears that this attempt to instill confidence in the objectives of our radio broadcasting operations was pointless and futile in light of the negative responses given.
4. It should be noted that for the purposes of a successful repatriation effort, the use of Mt. Karongi was considered crucial for transmitting to the refugee camps in Goma, and Mt. Huye is considered essential for reaching the population of internally-displaced persons.

5. None of the frequencies requested will be made available to us, since Mr. Nkusi claims that they have already been allocated to other users. Although most of the frequencies requested can be modified without much difficulty, modification of the radio frequency for our main 2Kw transmitter (which we had already indicated to him would be difficult) would necessitate the importation of special equipment from the United Kingdom thereby incurring at least a two-week delay in its operation.



Ladan M. Rafii
Political/Legal Officer
20 January 1995



UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

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MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

18 January 1995

TO: Sammy Kum Buo
Acting Spokesman

cc: Acting Chief of Mission
OIC, OSRSG

FROM: Allen Hundley *CH*
Radio Broadcast Project Manager

SUBJECT: Request by Government for UNAMIR transmitters

Captain Iyako, Chief of Rwanda Television, telephoned my office yesterday afternoon to inquire when UNAMIR would follow through on its promise to loan our two low power (100 watt) FM broadcast transmitters to Radio Rwanda. He also renewed his request for two Betacam television camera/recorders for Rwanda Television.

I explained that to my knowledge UNAMIR still intended to honor its pledge regarding the two transmitters but that the necessary legal documents formalizing the terms and conditions of the loan had not yet been drawn up. I indicated I would inform him of the status of the transfer as soon as I had new information.

The SRSG indicated in a response to my memo to him dated 6 January that UNAMIR would honor its pledge but that he wanted to see some progress first on our license application. This of course was before UNAMIR signed the convention with the Government on 14 January authorizing the establishment of Radio UNAMIR.

Do you wish to respond to Captain Iyako or shall I? If the latter, what shall I tell him?



18 January 1995

Mr. Sam K. Nkusi
Director-General
Rwandatel, S.A.
Kigali

Dear Mr. Nkusi,

We are writing with regard to our efforts to obtain governmental approval for the use of certain locations as transmitter sites for Radio UNAMIR, as well as the allocation of necessary frequencies for commencement of our broadcasting operations.

As you know, the completed application forms were submitted to you in person on 11 January 1995. In accordance with your request, we included a detailed technical description of our radio broadcasting equipment. Subsequently, we also provided you with the results of factory tests for the same equipment.

Before submitting the application forms to you, we indicated to you that we would be at your disposal to visit any of the transmitter sites with you or your designated representative. Therefore, we would appreciate it if you could inform us of your availability to visit the locations where our equipment has already been installed.

As you know, the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR signed an agreement on 14 January 1995 granting us permission to operate a radio broadcasting station in Rwanda. We hope that, in continuation of this spirit of mutual cooperation, our application for the sites and frequencies requested will be processed on an expedited basis in light of the importance attached by the international community, as well as by your own Government, to the earliest possible commencement of the operation of Radio UNAMIR.

While thanking you in advance for your kind attention to this matter, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "B.P. Dessande".

B.P. Dessande
Officer-in-charge
Office of the Special Representative
of the U.N. Secretary-General

cc: Her Excellency Madame Immaculee Kayumba
Minister for Transport and Communications
Kigali

for a while



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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

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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 *AH*
Radio Broadcast Project Manager

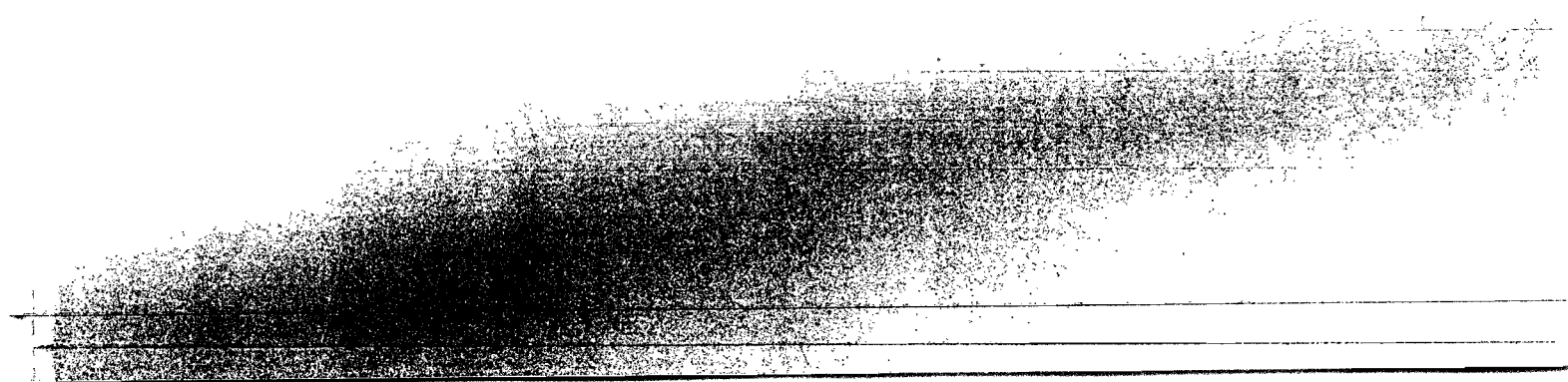
SUBJECT: Funds for subscription to local newspapers and translation service

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 MESSENGER-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.



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MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

17 January 1995

TO: Sammy Kum Buo
Acting Spokesman

cc: General Guy Tousignant
Acting Chief of Mission

Colonel Alan Brimelow
G3 Plans

FROM: Allen Hundley *CHH*
Radio Broadcast Project Manager

SUBJECT: UN Military presence on Mt. Karongi

I am informed by Col. Alan Brimelow of Military Operations that the telecommunications site on top of Mt. Karongi in Sector 4 is no longer occupied by Frafbatt. Instead it is guarded by the RPA with Frafbatt making patrols around the site twice daily.


Besides putting a critically important part of the UNAMIR VHF communications system at risk it also means that an alternative site must be found for the Radio UNAMIR transmitter that was to be placed on Mt. Karongi.

Unless a permanent UN military presence is re-established on Mt. Karongi I recommend that Radio UNAMIR place transmitters near Gisenyi at the Tunbatt Sector HQ and at the Sector HQ in Cyangugu. As pointed out in previous memos since we have only five transmitters this will necessitate moving a transmitter from one of the other outlying sites (Byumba, Kibungo, or Gikongoro) if we are to cover all of the refugee camps in Zaire. Further, especially in the case of the transmitter near Gisenyi and perhaps for the transmitter in Cyangugu, satellite equipment will be required to relay the programming from Kigali because of the high mountains between the two locations.

(In principle some form of VHF repeater system might be used to relay the programming but the Communications Section has advised me that suitable equipment and channels are not available. Even if they were, such a system would suffer from the same vulnerability problems as Mt. Karongi because at least some of the repeater sites would not be under UN military control.)

P.

Colonel Brimelow advises me that the situation will be re-examined to determine whether UNAMIR will re-establish a permanent military presence on Mt. Karongi. If such a presence is not re-established UNAMIR will need to modify its license application with the Government to reflect the change in sites.





INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Camp Commandant
UNAMIR Headquarters
Amahoro

FROM: Paul Ischlika
Chief Security Officer
UNAMIR



DATE: 16 January 1995

RE: Individual Access to UNAMIR Headquarters

The bearer of this letter, Mr. Sam K. Nkusi, the Director General of Rwandatel, should be granted access to UNAMIR Headquarters for purposes of conducting official business. Please accord him the respect and courtesy to which he is entitled in all your dealings with him.

Your cooperation in this matter would be greatly appreciated.

SERVICE DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS

RECEPISSE D'UNE COMMUNICATION TÉLÉPHONIQUE

Quittance n°

944921

Réseau téléphonique de

Kigali

Reçu de M

Munira

à

N.A.

la somme de

neuf million quatre cents

quatre vingt huit mille deux cent et un

Fr. 9.488.201

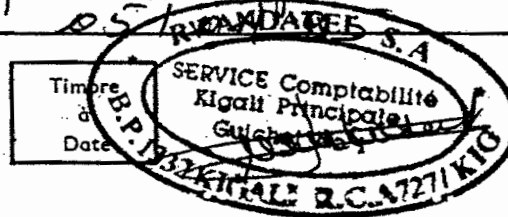
Pour

Réglement facture Septembre 1994

Date

Timbre
à
Date

Mod. 57 T



Imprikaf 40/27-87

SERVICE DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS

RECEPISSE D'UNE COMMUNICATION TÉLÉPHONIQUE

Quittance n°

944922

Réseau téléphonique de

Kigali

Reçu de M

Munira

à

N.A.

la somme de

neuf cent cinquante mille

Francs Rwandais

Fr. 915.000

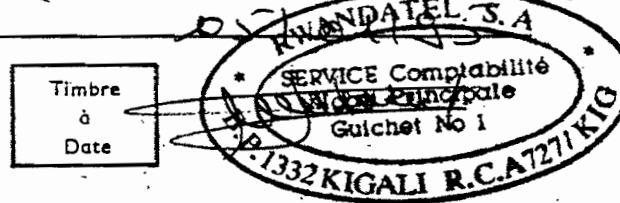
Pour

Réglement Raccordement - Caution Direct International

Date

Timbre
à
Date

Mod. 57 T



Imprikaf 40/27-87

The DG Rwandatel states that bills may pl. be collected in the first week of every month. This method is known to all and has been announced on the radio. We should collect and pay the bills for Oct - Dec.

Many thanks.

Secretary

13.1

Lalan
Thal Alvin



UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

ALLOCUTION DE SON EXCELLENCE SHAHARYAR KHAN, REPRESENTANT
SPECIAL DU SECRETAIRE-GENERAL DES NATIONS UNIES, A
L'OCCASION DE LA SIGNATURE DE LA CONVENTION
D'ETABLISSEMENT ET D'EXPLOITATION DE
RADIO MINUAR

Kigali - 14 January 1995

Monsieur le Ministre, Distingués invités, Mesdames et Messieurs.
C'est un grand honneur pour moi que d'être parmi vous aujourd'hui
à l'occasion de la signature de la Convention d'Etablissement et
d'Exploitation de la Radio des Nations Unies au Rwanda.

Permettez-moi tout d'abord d'exprimer ma gratitude au gouvernement
Rwandais pour avoir donné à la Mission des Nations Unies pour
l'Assistance au Rwanda la possibilité de s'exprimer auprès du
peuple Rwandais par la voie de sa propre radio.

Je tiens particulièrement à remercier les Ministères de
l'Information, des Affaires Etrangères et des Transports et
Télécommunications.

Plus que jamais, les médias jouent un rôle essentiel dans la vie quotidienne, et ce, partout dans le monde. Déjà, lors de la deuxième guerre mondiale, c'est la radio qui a permis de rassembler les peuples épris de liberté et ensemble de lutter contre la tyrannie.

Malheureusement, la radio peut aussi être l'instrument du mal. Ainsi, dans l'ex Yougoslavie, la propagande médiatique a contribué à l'éclatement du pays. L'histoire récente du Rwanda en apporte également la preuve tragique. Dans ce pays, la radio a toujours exercé une influence importante. Lors de la guerre civile, des messages diffusés par la radio ont attisé les flammes de la haine et entraîné des centaines de milliers de Rwandais vers le malheur, la souffrance, et l'exil.

Beaucoup de vies auraient peut-être été sauvées si le pays avait alors disposé d'une station de radio plus objective. La presse internationale a souvent évoqué les méthodes d'intimidation utilisées par les médias pour retenir la population en otage et ainsi influencer la destinée politique du pays.

Radio Minuar, dans le cadre du mandat des Nations Unies au Rwanda, apportera un message de réconciliation nationale, et c'est dans cet esprit que nous signons cette convention aujourd'hui. Le mandat des Nations Unies au Rwanda est d'assurer la sécurité des populations, de soutenir la réconciliation nationale, d'assurer le renouveau économique du pays, de reconstruire ses infrastructures, d'établir une paix durable et d'avancer dans la voie du progrès.

Radio Minuar a pour tâche d'expliquer l'action des Nations Unies au Rwanda et d'informer le peuple rwandais, de manière objective, factuelle et a-politique des événements le concernant. A cette fin, Radio Minuar s'efforcera de diffuser ses informations dans un souci d'impartialité et de neutralité.

Pour mener à bien notre mission, nous sommes persuadés que nous pouvons compter sur votre coopération habituelle, ainsi que sur celle des Agences des Nations Unies et des Organisations Non Gouvernementales.

Le Rwanda est à un tournant de son histoire et le processus de réconciliation nationale est encore fragile. Pour surmonter les obstacles qui subsistent, il nous faut faire preuve de détermination, d'imagination et de bonne volonté.

Les Nations Unies se sont engagées à oeuvrer avec le peuple et le gouvernement Rwandais à la consolidation du processus de reconstruction et normalisation. Cela constitue un formidable défi pour nous tous, que nous serons plus à même de relever grâce à une information objective.

L'intolérance et l'injustice naissent de l'ignorance. Elles ne sauraient survivre à la lumière de la connaissance et de la compréhension. Nous voulons que Radio Minuar reflète cette lumière.

Au nom du Secrétaire-Général des Nations Unies, j'ai l'honneur de signer cette Convention d'Etablissement et d'Exploitation de Radio Minuar.

Je vous remercie.

Eddystone Radio Limited**(A GEC Marconi Communications Company)****Alvechurch Road, West Heath, Birmingham, B31 3PP.****Tel +44 (0)121 475 2231. Fax: +44 (0)121 477 5224. G-Net 667****FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION****Date : 12th January 1995****Page 1 of 3****Our Ref : des/RWA08****Your Ref :****To : Dave Mylchreest, c/o OSRSG UN Radio/Rwanda****Fax No. : 010 250 86877****From : Ted Stacey****Subject : Transmitter Factory Test Specs.****Dear Dave**

1. Please find attached the test specifications for the base XE-11's as requested.

2. Confirm reservation on Flight SN561 19 JAN 95 Kigali Dept 0745
Brussels arrive 1740.

SN611 19 JAN 95 Brussels Dept. 1830 Heathrow arrive 1840.

Sabena booking reference CPOU23.

Pre-paid ticket will be available for collection from the Sabena ticket desk at Kigali Airport on departure.

3. I have spoken with Dale and he would like you to arrange the return of the Drill, Spectrum Analyser etc.. If possible before you depart.

Best Regards**Ted Stacey**

13 JAN 95

Amb. Khan,

I have been told by the military that this brief is important for your meeting this afternoon with Rwandatel.

UNAMIR NEEDS THIS SITE.

FC HAS ISSUED INSTRUCTIONS TO FRABAT TO TAKE IT EASY AND NOT TO OBSTRUCT ACCESS. BOTH UNAMIR AND GOV CAN SHARE THE SITE.

MR. NKUSI SHOULD BE TOLD THAT THERE IS NO PROBLEM FOR UNAMIR TO SHARE FACILITIES AND THAT RPA SHOULD ALSO BE TOLD THE SAME.

ISEL

[Handwritten signature]

Mr Nkusi had some hair-raising comments

Lafan

Shahery D. Le
13.1

①

MEMORANDUM

FSO-2012

DCOS OPS

13 Jan 95

MT KARONGI COMMS SITE

- Ref A. Meeting DG Ministry Tpt&Comms/FSO PM 11 Jan 95
B. Telecon DG Ministry Tpt&Comms/FSO PM 12 Jan 95
C. FAX DCOS OPS/COMD FRAFBAT 131025B Jan 95(attached)
D. Meeting DFC/Maj Frank(RPA LO) 120930B Jan 95.

BACKGROUND

1. Mt Karongi located SE of Kibuye is a crucial comms site for UNAMIR. Repeaters for the Force Comd Net and Sector 4 and 5 Comd Nets are located on this feature.
2. Use of this site was negotiated in Sep 94 by the FSO through the head of RwandaTel/RwandaRadio(who is also the Director General of the ministry of Tpt&Comms).
3. In addition to UNAMIR comms eqpt located on Mt Karongi, the Force Sig Sqn assisted RwandaTel/RwandaRadio relocate their eqpt on this feature in Oct 94.
4. Up until 4 Nov 94 the Force Sig Sqn had pers deployed at this site as Cdn Mil Combat Net Radio(CNR) was being employed for the Force Comd Net.
5. On 4 Nov 94 FRAFBAT provided one sect on the feature for the security of the UNAMIR comms eqpt.

PROBLEM

6. Ref A outlined that on 1 occasion the RPA had been refused entry to the Mt Karongi comms site. The DG of the ministry of Tpt/Comms appeared satisfied that this could be easily rectified.
7. Ref B, only 24 hrs later, was a warning that the DG of the ministry of Tpt/Comms had just come from a meeting with senior RPA Comds who stated "UNAMIR have no right to refuse us entry to the site (which had now supposedly occurred on 3 or 4 occasions)and should not be there anyway". The possibility of revoking the permission to use the site was very strongly put forward.

② COS

DG Comm & Tpt is scheduled to meet SRSG re this issue at 1500 hrs today. Suggest this brief will be of assistance in preparation

A. 131 Spoken to FC. Fwd to SRSG for info.

J. Hrp
DCOS ops
131

ACTION TAKEN

8. Ref C was sent to Comd FRAFBAT which will solve the stated problem.

FUTURE ACTIONS

9. The FSO was called to ref D where the RPA LO was discussing putting RPA Comms Eqpt on Mt Karongi. Co-location of RPA/UNAMIR comms eqpt on Mt Karongi does not present a space problem and should not be a security problem.

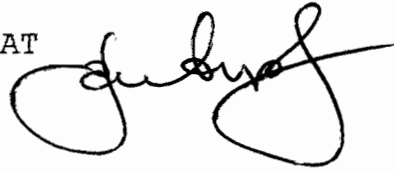
10. The only problems associated with Mt Karongi are with regard to protocol and diplomacy. HQ UNAMIR must continue to exercise care in dealing with Government Authorities about the use of this important site so as not to present an excuse for withdrawal of permission to use it.



I.G. FAVAGER
Maj
FSO
2012

To: Comd FRAFBAT
Fm: DCOS OPS

Date: 13 Jan 95



Use of Mt Karongi.

Ref: Conv COS/FSO 130830B Jan 95.

1. Mt Karongi is a crucial comms site for UNAMIR. Presently FRAFBAT provides 1 sect of inf to guard the Mt Karongi Repeater Site SE of Kibuye.
2. The RPA have stated that they have been refused entry to this site and that any subsequent recurrence could result in the forced removal of UNAMIR comms eqpt.
3. It is essential that your sect allows the RPA escorted access to this site and that diplomacy is paramount in all meetings with Rwandese authorities.



UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

10 January 1995

sent 11/1/95
File: Radio UN
Copy: La San, Hundley
(p) ke
see my
note

TO: Sammy Kum Buo
Acting Spokesman cc: Mr. Minta

FROM: Allen Hundley
Radio Broadcast Project Manager

SUBJECT: Progress report on Radio UNAMIR

1. UNAMIR has been informed that our license application is now being handled by the Foreign Ministry rather than the Ministry of Information. The Minister of Foreign Affairs assured the SRSB that this is merely a procedural change but others in the government indicate that it is in fact policy related.

2. The remote broadcast van which was to arrive shortly from the United States is still in Washington, DC. An official of the Voice of America says it should be officially turned over to the UN in the next week. This means that the van will not arrive in Kigali for at least several more months. The van contains a complete radio studio and would have been used for both recording of programs and on-air broadcasting.

We
now have
it!!

3. Mr. Steven Kureczko of UN Radio/NY arrived on 3 January 1995 to provide training for UNAMIR Radio personnel on the above mentioned van. He was also to provide assistance with the operation and maintenance of the transmitters. However, since UNAMIR has not yet received a license to broadcast, final testing and handover of the equipment from the vendor (Marconi Communications) to the UN cannot take place. Since the two main reasons for Mr. Kureczko's presence are moot he returned to New York on 9 January 1995.

4. According to Radio Rwanda UNICEF has donated US \$350,000 worth of broadcasting equipment to the government including six transmitters and six high quality portable tape recorders. This would seem to nullify the government's argument that Radio UNAMIR will overshadow Radio Rwanda. The SRSB agrees.

5. According to Radio Rwanda (cf: Daily Report for 9 Jan) the cabinet voted to set up a special commission to advise it on the granting of broadcasting licenses to private groups. It is not clear if this will have an impact on Radio UNAMIR's license application.

6. Mr. Mylchreest has completed all preliminary preparation of the transmitter in Gikongoro, prior to testing, final adjustment, and handover. He is now working on the transmitter in Kibungo and hopes to have it and the unit in Byumba ready for testing by the end of the week. Testing and final adjustment cannot begin until a license is granted. In view of the fact that award of a license does not appear imminent and the fact that he is needed by his company for installation work in Southeast Asia, he has been advised that a decision will be made late this week on how much longer he will be remain in Rwanda.

7. Following a meeting with the SRSG, Mr. Minta, Ms. Rafii, Major Favenger, Mr. Mylchreest, Mr. Vergara, and myself, it was decided that UNAMIR would seek approval from the government before placing a transmitter on top of Mt. Karongi. The transmitter would be in a UN secure compound but in the case of Mt. Karongi the site is also a government-owned telecommunications facility.

8. I met with Major Wilson Rutayisire, Acting Director of ORINFOR, and Radio Rwanda's head technician on 24 December. They asked for a number of items from UNAMIR, including a 4-wheel drive truck and certain audio equipment. With the SRSG's approval I went to Nairobi for three days (28-30 December) in an attempt to locate the desired audio equipment but met with very limited success. Only a CD player was purchased that may be loaned to Radio Rwanda if progress is made on our license. An amplifier and speakers and various parts and supplies were purchased for Radio UNAMIR.

Prepare
draft
not from
Mr.
Destande
to CCO.

9. Thad Anglin, UNAMIR CCO, advises that handheld radios will be made available to our local journalists when he receives a memo to that effect from the ED or the SRSG. We must specify for what channels the radios are to be programmed.

10. The telephone interface in the studio is now fully operational so that we can send and receive live or taped programming via telephone. The system was used for the first time to transmit a 30-minute recording of the SRSG's 6 January news conference to UN HQ the same afternoon. UN Radio/NY said reception was good.

Good.
Let's
see the
pilot draft!

11. Production of programs continues. A list of those in French and English has been prepared. A list of those in Kinyarwanda is being completed today. In addition Mr. Vergara has prepared the script for a pilot program in both French and English for your review.

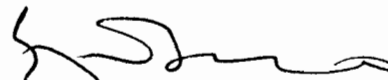


13 January 1995

- NOTE FOR THE FILE -

1. At his request, I met today at 11 a.m. at UNAMIR Headquarters, with Mr. Eugène Bitwayiki, Secretary to the Rwandese Minister of Information, to discuss arrangements for the ceremony for the signing of an agreement authorizing the commencement of Radio UNAMIR.
2. Mr. Bitwayiki indicated that the ceremony was scheduled to take place on Saturday, 14 January 1995 at 13.30 hrs at the Ministry of Information. The following are some of specific aspects discussed in the course of the meeting:
 - a) Document to be signed: the document to be signed, according to Mr. Bitwayiki, would be entitled "Convention on the Establishment of Radio UNAMIR";
 - b) Who would sign: the document would be signed on behalf of the Government of Rwanda by the Minister of Information. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Rwanda would sign on behalf of the United Nations.
 - c) Statements: according to Mr. Bitwayiki, the Minister of Information would make a statement during the ceremony. The Special Representative could also make a statement on that occasion.
 - d) Guests: according to Mr. Bitwayiki, the Minister of Information may invite other Senior Government officials, including other Ministers, to the ceremony. I indicated that, since the ceremony was taking place at the Minister of Information, we would defer to the Government of Rwanda to determine who should be invited to attend the ceremony. However, asked if we would have any specific suggestions to make in this regard, I mentioned for example that members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of international organizations, and in particular, United Nations agencies operating in Rwanda, could be invited.
 - e) Radio frequencies: I asked Mr. Bitwayiki if the signature of the Convention would automatically result in our obtaining the frequencies for Radio UNAMIR. He replied in the negative and stated that the signing of the Convention would allow us legally to contact the Minister of Communications the request the frequencies. In his view, there should not be a delay in the allocation.

3. I asked Mr. Bitwayiki why the amendments we had proposed in the SRSG's letter of 29 December 1994, addressed to the Rwandese Minister of Foreign Affairs, had not been reflected in the text of the draft Convention, which is expected to be signed tomorrow. He replied that he was not aware of these amendments. I gave him a copy of the SRSG's letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and it was agreed that Mr. Bitwayiki would contact the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today to look into this matter. I emphasized that we were prepared to sign the Agreement and hoped that our proposals would be taken into account appropriately. Mr. Bitwayiki promised to contact us after his discussions with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



Sammy Kum Buo
Political Adviser and
Acting Spokesman

cc.: → SRSG
FC
ED

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération de la République Rwandaise présente ses compliments à la MINUAR et a l'insigne honneur de lui annoncer que dans le cadre de la contribution de la MINUAR à la mise en application du contenu du Communiqué de NAIROBI en ce qui a trait au rapatriement des réfugiés rwandais, le Gouvernement Rwandais vient de décider de donner un accord à la création effective de la Radio MINUAR au Rwanda.

Le Ministère remercie la MINUAR des efforts fournis et à fournir pour doter Radio Rwanda de plus de capacité et d'extension de ses heures d'émission afin de donner satisfaction au souhait des auditeurs rwandais et rwandophones.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération de la République Rwandaise prie la MINUAR de bien vouloir contacter le Ministère de l'Information pour signer un contrat de création de la Radio MINUAR et saisit cette occasion pour lui renouveler les assurances de sa haute considération.

Kigali, le 10 Janvier 1995

MISSION DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA
KIGALI



*Prévu pour
recevoir !*

*M. Ntunga
L. Ntunga*

UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

13 January 1995

TO: Mr. Sammy Buo
Legal Adviser/Acting Spokesman
Office of SRSG

CC: SRSG

FROM: Allen Hundley *AH*
Manager
Radio Broadcast Project

SUBJECT: VEHICLES FOR RADIO PROJECT STAFF

There are at present eight staff with Radio UNAMIR, not including the Marconi Engineer from the U.K. and in the near future we will be expecting more staff. As you know, the very nature of the Radio Broadcast Project demands the exposure and mobility of our staff, especially our journalists, who are expected to carry out interviews and visits to various Government agencies, camps and other international/nongovernmental organizations etc., both in Kigali and in the field.

Radio UNAMIR to date has been issued only one vehicle for its many operations and as the successful implementation of our mission requires a high degree of staff mobility, we would be grateful if you could sanction the provision to Radio UNAMIR of two more vehicles, i.e. jeeps and/or pick-ups, depending on availability. The type of vehicle is not as important as having the means of transport. However, at least one 4-wheel drive vehicle will be needed to service the remote transmitters. Would it be possible to transfer Mr. Mylchreest's truck to the Radio Unit when he returns to the U.K.?

Your sanctioning of this request would greatly enhance the more efficient running of UNAMIR's radio operations.



UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA


NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

11 January 1995

TO: Mr. Thad Anglin
CCO
cc: SRSG
Acting Spokesman

FROM: B. Dessande 
Chief of Protocol/Officer-in-Charge, OSRSG

SUBJECT: Issuance of handheld radios for Radio journalists

As you are aware the Radio Broadcast Unit in the OSRSG employs four local staff, three as journalists and one as a technician. Their function is extremely important to the success of UN Radio in Rwanda since it is their reports about UNAMIR and its activities that will be heard by millions of Rwandans each day.

In order to receive assignments to cover rapidly developing events it is essential that their movements and activities be carefully coordinated. For that reason they must have the capability to be in communication with station management at all times.

Since none of these staff members has access to a telephone at home this is to request that you issue a handheld radio to each. The radios should be programmed for Channels 8 and 11 only.

Thank you for your kind assistance in this matter.



UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

11 January 1995

ADDENDUM TO NOTE FOR THE FILE

REGARDING 2 JANUARY 1995 MEETING ON RADIO STATION

Distribution: /SRSG
I. Minta
A. Hundley
D. Mylchreest
Major I. Favager
M. Vergara
L. Rafii

Regarding the Note to the File on the above meeting, prepared on 5 January 1995, several clarifications should be added.

1. Paragraph #3 states that test broadcasting was conducted without authorization. The tests were indeed conducted without government authorization although the Rwandan Ministry of Information was notified by UNAMIR on 8 November that such tests would soon commence.

2. Paragraph #4: With regard to "assurances that once the 5 transmitters were ready and operational, the broadcasts would cover 70% of the country" Mr. Hundley stressed, as he has done repeatedly in other memoranda, that this is a reasonable estimate. Coverage may in fact be greater than 70% but given the complexity of the terrain in Rwanda and the "shadow effect" of mountains on an FM signal, it is impossible to predict, without a lengthy, thorough, and expensive engineering study, precisely what the coverage will be.

3. Paragraph #8: Regarding the need for satellite equipment if transmitters are placed in Cyanguu and Kibuye, Mr. Mylchreest believes that the signal received from the transmitter in Gikongoro may be strong enough at these sites so as to eliminate the need for such equipment. Mr. Hundley is doubtful because of the low elevation of both of these sites and the height of the mountains in between, which are likely to effectively block an FM signal. However, it will not be known for certain either way until the transmitter at Gikongoro is activated.

Addendum prepared by Allen Hundley
11 January 1995

*Lalan
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11/1*



NOTE FOR THE FILE

1. On 2 January 1995, a meeting on the proposed U.N. radio station was convened and it was attended by the SRSR and the following participants: I. Minta, A. Hundley, D. Mylchreest (GEC Marconi), Major I. Favager (CANCOM), M. Vergara and L. Rafii.

2. For the benefit of those who had recently joined the U.N. radio broadcast project, the SRSR commenced by providing a general overview of developments thus far and an update of his continuing negotiations with the Rwandese Government for obtaining their approval for this project. He stated that governmental approval of the license should be forthcoming in the near future, but that in the meantime, the following points should be borne in mind:

a) all necessary formalities should be observed and the required permits (e.g., for license approval and allocation of frequencies) should be obtained, and we should not assume that the U.N. is beyond the ambit of these requirements.

b) we must not give the impression that the U.N. is a supranational authority and basic courtesies and requests must be followed out of respect for the country's sovereignty.

3. In this regard, he stated that the test broadcasting which had been conducted without permission in November had greatly offended the Government and had resulted in a major setback in the radio project. Despite this fact, the SRSR was optimistic that permission to broadcast would be given by the Government in 2-3 weeks. He mentioned that he had told Rwandese Government officials that should they be displeased with the nature of our broadcasts, the option of revoking our radio broadcasting license would be available to them in the future. In the mean time, he stated that he would like the radio station to be ready, both technically and editorially, to broadcast in three languages.

4. In response to the SRSR's request for a technical briefing with regard to the radio operations, Mr. Hundley made assurances that once the 5 transmitters were ready and operational, the broadcasts would cover 70% of the country, as well as the refugee camps in Zaire and Tanzania. He further added that all the transmitters (except for the one allocated for Mount Karongi) were in place, and that they had been fuelled with their masts and antennas connected. Only a few days work per site performing minor adjustments remained to be done to each transmitter now installed. He explained that assistance from UNHCR was required for transporting the transmitter to Mount Karongi, but that another option, proposed by Mr. Mylchreest, was also feasible. This would involve placing the container of broadcasting equipment on a 4-tonne British truck which would be permanently located at the site. With regard to studio equipment, he stated that UNAMIR had obtained professional studio equipment on 12 December 1994 from the U.N. Radio in New York.

5. Mr. Mylchreest informed the SRSG that the importance of Mount Karongi was due to the fact that it was considered a prime site because of its high altitude. Mr. Hundley added that a transmitter located there would enable broadcasting to the camps in Zaire and Tanzania. As an alternative, 2 low-powered transmitters could be located in Sectors 4 and 5, thereby eliminating the need for use of Mount Karongi. He stated that he was reasonably confident that a transmitter in Kibungo would reach the camps in Ngara, Tanzania. Mr. Mylchreest also stated that permission from the Government was needed for use of Mount Karongi as a transmitter site, but that those transmitters located in UNAMIR Sector Headquarters would not need governmental approval for their installation. According to Mr. Hundley, the Government would have to grant UNAMIR permission for use of its fuel and electrical currents on Mount Karongi.

6. The SRSG reiterated the need to obtain permission for the allocation of radio frequencies to UNAMIR. Mr. Mylchreest stated that he had been informed by Rwandatel that the radio station should apply for band (i.e., a range) and not spot frequencies, as had been done to date. Mr. Hundley explained that the failure to complete the necessary paperwork for seeking permits was due to the fact that the forms required had not been made available until recently. In response, the SRSG stated that, regardless of the delay, we must endeavour to make sure that the necessary forms are completed.

7. Major Favager stated that the Mount Karongi site is considered to be an extremely sensitive location by the Rwandese Government and that use of the site would require much negotiating. He further added that UNAMIR should exercise a high degree of tact and courtesy in seeking governmental approval for its transmitters to be installed at this location. In answer to the SRSG's question as to whether UNAMIR's 5 transmitters could be of assistance to Radio Rwanda, Major Favager explained that although 6-7 months ago, they may have benefitted the Government's radio station, this was no longer the case since Radio Rwanda had been operating country-wide for the past few months. He further added that, according to unofficial sources, the Government questions the need for our own separate radio station. He also warned that even if license approval is granted, at any point in time the Government may claim that our transmitters are interfering with their transmissions and request us to suspend our broadcast operations. In such a case, UNAMIR would have no alternative but to comply, because it did not have the means of refuting such allegations, however baseless they might be. He also emphasised the need for obtaining permission to use Mount Karongi, state power-lines and Rwandatel's equipment located there. Mr. Mylchreest added that instead of using Rwandatel power there, UNAMIR could use its own generator fuel in the event the Government raised any difficulties in this regard. Major Favager advised that although this would be possible, it would pose numerous logistical problems and suggested that, had the radio project been at an earlier stage of planning, he would have recommended the use of other locations instead of Mount Karongi as potential transmitter sites.

8. Mr. Hundley stated that if other sites are chosen, it would require use of one of the low-powered transmitters which we have already promised to loan to the Government. Despite Mr. Hundley's assertions that if transmitters are installed in Cyangugu and Kibuye there would be a need for satellite equipment, Mr. Mylchreest was of the opinion that it would be technically feasible not to deploy a satellite system, if smaller commercial repeaters are used instead.

9. The SRSG expressed the opinion that governmental delays in approving our radio license may be due to the sensitivities associated with our proposed use of Mount Karongi. He sought the advice of the technical experts present at the meeting with regard to the best alternative option to Mount Karongi and requested them to report back to him once they had reached a consensus on the matter.

10. On the editorial side, the SRSG expressed his reservations regarding the selection of a French national by U.N. Headquarters in New York to head the radio project, in light of the Rwandese Government's particular sensitivities on the matter. Mr. Minta stated that he had questions regarding the role of U.N. agencies on the proposed editorial board for the radio station and further added that the composition of the board, editorial policy and actual staffing of the station had yet to be decided. The SRSG sought his recommendations and stated that the local staffing requirements for the radio could be decided by UNAMIR. Mr. Hundley stated that he had requested 9 international staff-members and 10 locals. He added that although at present there are 4 local staff-members, there is a need for more technicians and journalists. The SRSG stated that a chart was needed for personnel internally.

11. In response to the SRSG's enquiry regarding the need for a mobile vehicle for radio equipment, Mr. Hundley stated that portable recording equipment would be sufficient. The SRSG expressed the opinion that since UNAMIR is effectively providing the capital and personnel required for the radio broadcasting project, UNAMIR must have editorial control over all broadcasts, and the board may be designated an advisory role only.

12. Mr. Minta enquired regarding the appointment of an official Spokesman for UNAMIR and stated that a full-time Spokesman could make a difference. The SRSG replied that a replacement was expected from New York this month. Mr. Vergara expressed the need for guidelines and an editorial policy to govern the content of the programming being prepared for broadcasting. The SRSG advised that we could begin to give broad guidelines for programming purposes which could later be refined by the Spokesman and the editorial (advisory) board. The SRSG concluded by expressing his belief that it appeared that U.N. Headquarters had no objections to the proposed agreement between the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR on the radio broadcasting station, so long as it was in conformity with the Status of Mission Agreement and other legal principles applicable to the United Nations.



Ladan M. Rafii
Political/Legal Officer
5 January 1995

ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO: SRSG
A:FROM: hadan
DE:

Room No. - No de bureau Extension - Poste Date 5/1/94

FOR ACTION	POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL	POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE	POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS	POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?	POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
YOUR ATTENTION	VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED	COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED	SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN	NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION	POUR INFORMATION

Please approve before
finalisation.

Thank you.

Excellent, it helps
to number the paragraphs. LMR

COM.6 (2-78)

Latan

Shahary 29.1



NOTE FOR THE FILE

On 2 January 1995, a meeting on the proposed U.N. radio station was convened and it was attended by the SRSG and the following participants: I. Minta, A. Hundley, D. Mylchreest (GEC Marconi), Major I. Favager (CANCOM), M. Vergara and L. Rafii.

For the benefit of those who had recently joined the U.N. radio broadcast project, the SRSG commenced by providing a general overview of developments thus far and an update of his continuing negotiations with the Rwandese Government for obtaining their approval for this project. He stated that governmental approval of the license should be forthcoming in the near future, but that in the meantime, the following points should be borne in mind:

- all necessary formalities should be observed and the required permits (e.g., for license approval and allocation of frequencies) should be obtained, and we should not assume that the U.N. is beyond the ambit of these requirements.
- we must not give the impression that the U.N. is a supranational authority and basic courtesies and requests must be followed out of respect for the country's sovereignty.

In this regard, he stated that the test broadcasting which had been conducted without permission in November had greatly offended the Government and had resulted in a major setback in the radio project. Despite this fact, the SRSG was optimistic that permission to broadcast would be given by the Government in 2-3 weeks. He mentioned that he had told Rwandese Government officials that should they be displeased with the nature of our broadcasts, the option of revoking our radio broadcasting license would be available to them in the future. In the mean time, he stated that he would like the radio station to be ready, both technically and editorially, to broadcast in three languages.

In response to the SRSG's request for a technical briefing with regard to the radio operations, Mr. Hundley made assurances that once the 5 transmitters were ready and operational, the broadcasts would cover 70% of the country, as well as the refugee camps in Zaire and Tanzania. He further added that all the transmitters (except for the one allocated for Mount Karongi) were in place, and that they had been fuelled with their masts and antennas connected. Only a few days work per site performing minor adjustments remained to be done to each transmitter now installed. He explained that assistance from UNHCR was required for transporting the transmitter to Mount Karongi, but that another option, proposed by Mr. Mylchreest, was also feasible. This would involve placing the container of broadcasting equipment on a 4-tonne British truck which would be permanently located at the site. With regard to studio equipment, he stated that UNAMIR had obtained professional studio equipment on 12 December 1994 from the U.N. Radio in New York.

Mr. Mylchreest informed the SRSG that the importance of Mount Karongi was due to the fact that it was considered a prime site because of its high altitude. Mr. Hundley added that a transmitter located there would enable broadcasting to the camps in Zaire and Tanzania. As an alternative, 2 low-powered transmitters could be located in Sectors 4 and 5, thereby eliminating the need for use of Mount Karongi. He stated that he was reasonably confident that a transmitter in Kibungo would reach the camps in Ngara, Tanzania. Mr. Mylchreest also stated that permission from the Government was needed for use of Mount Karongi as a transmitter site, but that those transmitters located in UNAMIR Sector Headquarters would not need governmental approval for their installation. According to Mr. Hundley, the Government would have to grant UNAMIR permission for use of its fuel and electrical currents on Mount Karongi.

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Ladan M. Rafii
Political/Legal Officer
5 January 1995

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation would like to present its compliments to the Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of his verbal note OSRG/1/94 of the 27 December 1994 about the UN Radio's policy in Rwanda.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs would like to thank the SRSG for the UNAMIR'S support to Radio Rwanda's effort at bringing reconciliation, humanity and peace, and for his promise to strengthen Radio Rwanda's capacity regardless of the installation of Radio UN. In fact, the Rwanda Government would appreciate very much the SRSG'S help to the extension of the broadcasting program of Radio Rwanda, to reach at least the same time of broadcast as before the 6th April 1994, i.e. three hours in the morning and twelve hours from 11:00 am. As a matter of fact, the former listeners of Radio Rwanda, these days, are most of the time, tuned to some neighbouring countries cannot meet their need satisfactorily with less than eight hours of a day broadcast.

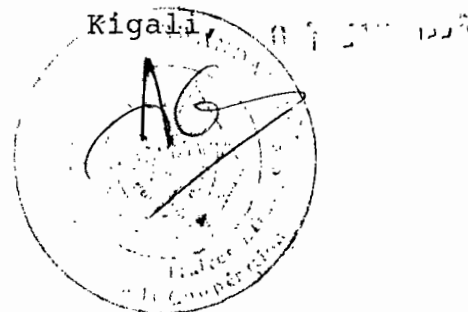
First post-6th
April 1994. Then
authorisation.

Y. Ntuta
C. Ntuta
91

In view of the fact that the UN Security Council, of which Rwanda is one member, has attached importance to the opening of UN Radio in Kigali, it would be much more beneficial if Radio Rwanda were previously able to reach the population's need. Thus, UN Radio would complement it efficiently. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, therefore, assures the SRSG that, in that condition, the UN Radio is welcome.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation would like to ask the SRSG to understand the Rwanda Government's preoccupations and obligations towards the population, and would like to take this opportunity to reaffirm its highest consideration to the UNAMIR.

UNITED NATIONS MISSION
FOR ASSISTANCE IN RWANDA
KIGALI





OUTGOING FAX NO. _____

PAGE 1 OF 2

MIR NO. _____

MISC NO. _____

TO: MR. KOFI ANNAN UNATIONS, NEW YORK	FROM: SHAHARYAR M. KHAN UNAMIR, KIGALI
INFO:	DATE: 3 JANUARY 1995
FAX NO: 212-963-4879	PHONE: 212-963-3582 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
AUTHORISED BY:	SECTION:
SUBJECT: SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PROPOSED SPEECH FOR RADIO UNAMIR'S INAUGURATION	

1. In accordance with your recent request, we have prepared the proposed text for the Secretary-General's speech commemorating the imminent inauguration of Radio UNAMIR's broadcasting operations in Rwanda. If this speech meets with your approval, I would be able to deliver it on his behalf when the radio station starts operating, which we hope will be in the near future.
2. Best regards.



**PROPOSED TEXT FOR THE U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL'S SPEECH
COMMEMORATING RADIO UNAMIR'S COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS**

It is with great pleasure that I announce the inauguration of Radio UNAMIR today in Rwanda. We, in the U.N. community, believe that this radio station will provide the U.N. family of agencies with a unique forum to inform the people of Rwanda of the many activities in which we are all engaged.

The purpose of this radio station is to provide informational programming on many aspects of our efforts to assist in the economic and social reconstruction of Rwanda, and to present factual data on the current situation within the country, so as to provide the Rwandese people with more information on how the U.N. can be of assistance to them and their families.

We hope that this U.N. radio station will represent another example of how Rwanda can benefit from the cooperation and goodwill extended by members of the international community to achieve Rwanda's goals of long-term peace and economic self-sufficiency.

I would also like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to all those who have thus far assisted in undertaking relief and humanitarian efforts aimed at restoring a measure of normalcy and stability to this country. I hope that the joint efforts of the Government of Rwanda and the international community will bring to Rwanda the conditions needed for its people to live in harmony with one another, with a sufficient degree of economic security guaranteed to ensure a brighter future for the next generation of Rwandese people.

- Boutros Boutros-Ghali
U.N. Secretary-General
(January 1995)

*We should get
Myelchreest back to final
touches - [signature]*

Rwanda Project Eddystone Radio.
Cost Code TC7531
Engineer : D.Mylchreest,G.M.C.L.

ED

Letter

I left the United Kingdom on 19 November 1994 on flight HLA674 Heavylift. Accompanying me were the first three containerised FM Broadcast Transmitters with their associated equipment. We arrived in Rwanda on 20 November 1994. The equipment was at the airport for four days, its release was obtained on 24 Nov. 1994. Ms Hannah Moll Christiansen and myself arranged the transport and crane, also an area for storage at UNAMIR HQ.

The second shipment containing the final two containerised transmitters arrived at Kigali Airport on 26 November 1994. On 23 September 1994 no authority to manufacture the equipment had been issued to Eddystone Radio, this does seem to prove the transmitters could not have been two months late arriving in Rwanda. An excuse made by the Consultant locally for delays in the transporting of them to site later in the project.

The containerised transmitters stayed at Kigali without being deployed to their remote sites for a further 22 days, before any action was taken officially to obtain transport.

On 12 Dec. 1994 a memo was raised to Movcon ref transportation to site. 16 Dec. 1994 saw the first container leave Kigali. The second on 18 Dec. and the third on 19 Dec. Really quite quickly once the correct procedures were followed.

The Canadian Signals who are present in Rwanda as part of their Military Contingent had agreed to assist with specialist skills - antenna and mast erection - but had received no formal approach from the UNAMIR consultant until 08 Dec. 1994. When they did, it was not as per the verbal agreement, so provoked a fairly strong reply in return. The problem was overcome by myself negotiating with them, and antenna erection started on 19 Dec. with the 2KW at Kigali, Byumba was completed on 20 Dec. Kibungu on 21 Dec. and Gikongoro on 22/23 Dec. 1994.

On the 28/12/94 Ms. L. Rafii and myself attended an appointment with the Minister of Transport and Communication at which we were appraised of the illegal broadcasting done in November by UNAMIR. After which the Minister became very helpful and informative about how they (UNAMIR) should have been approaching the matter and gave us the name of the Director at Rwandatel for us to contact. When we arrived that afternoon he seemed to be expecting us and produced the application form for us to fill in and explained it to us. He also said no-one from UNAMIR had approached him earlier so no application could have been made before this date.

At present 29 December 1994 there has been no Broadcast Licence applied for, nor, permission sought to place the final transmitter on the Government Radio Site on Mt. Karongi. I must say that this situation does appear rather extraordinary at this stage in the project. So far a five week project has taken six weeks and almost no progress has been made with the documentation required to set up a legal Broadcast Station.

On 02 January 1995 a meeting was held at UNAMIR HQ at which were present:-

SRSG Ambassador Shaharyar M. Khan
Major I. Favager Canadian Signals F.O.S.
Mr. A. Hundley UNAMIR Consultant
Mr. I. Minta UNAMIR Legal Officer
Ms. L. Rafii UNAMIR Political/Legal Officer
Mr. D. Mylchreest G.M.C.L. Engineer.

The minutes were kept by Ms. L. Rafii.

Basically the SRSG gave us a general overview of the reasons for having the independant radio station. He also stressed that the licence had been jeopardised by illegal broadcasting done in early November 1994. At the Consultant's liberal interpretation of "TEST TRANSMISSION" I believe. He was also appraised of the need to formally apply to the Rwandese Government for permission to put the transmitter on Mt. Karongi. The SRSG also stated that UNAMIR had to follow the legal procedures to obtain the licence and not flout the local regulations. The requirement of permission for Mt. Karongi was also mentioned.

The SRSG was interested in how near we were to being in a position to start broadcasting on the licence being signed. By the 14 Jan. 1995 I expect to have the four transmitters deployed ready apart from tests which cannot be done without actually transmitting a signal.

On 03/01/95 I authorised a test transmission at Kigali of the 2KW transmitter to check for interference on all tactical systems, this was for a time period of 1500 to 1600 03/01/95. This passed with no complaints from either UN Comms. section or Can. Sigs. Communications. Who are our security in this country!!!!!!

On the 04/01/95 I attended a meeting with Ms. L. Rafii and Mr. Sam K. Nkusi the Managing Director of Rwandatel we once again heard the saga of the illegal broadcasting and incorrect procedures being used by UNAMIR. As long as they keep thinking that UNAMIR are superior they'll never get the licence. He also stated that we were NOT to transmit even into a DUMMY LOAD. It seems they need the licence before they can get permission to go on Mt. Karongi.

He also suggested they use the other mountain top sites around the country. A. Hundley will not do this as they are not UN guarded sites. Fax from Chelmsford ref my future requesting a telcon. Called at 1630 local it would appear that I am to be recalled to UK in approx two weeks and my next port of call will be Malaysia, maybe, unless something else crops up.

On the 5/1/95 I travelled to Gikongoro to bring that transmitter to a state of readiness as far as possible. This I completed on 8/1/95, I also removed the main transmitter fuses from the power distribution boxes here and at Kigali 2Kw. These I will consult with GMCL about who to leave them with to await the arrival of the follow up Commissioning Engineer from our company. I will do the same at both Byumba and Kibungo. Kibungo was the next station to be brought up to this state, start on 9/1/95 and the site was completed apart from some cable idents on 12/01/95. My work for the company is being delayed by my having to attend to tasks which normally would be the responsibility of the consultant. Thus on my vehicle breaking down on 13/01/95 and no replacement being available from the pool, UNAMIR 726 not being repaired until 16/01/95 at the earliest and my flight date/time 19/01/95 0745AM. It would seem that Byumba will not be in the same position as the other sites before I leave.

On the 14/01/95 a paper giving the right to apply formally to the Rwandan Government for frequencies and sites was signed. To date no formal application for these has been recognised by the Government as being applied for. On the 16/01/95 my vehicle came back from repair at 1400hrs. I then departed for Kibungo to put the final touches to the container there. On my return I attended a meeting once again with Mr. Nkusi at which he was complaining of having restricted access to UNAMIR sites, he was demanding a UNAMIR pass for himself and his staff members, this was considered by L. Rafii and I think deferred for the return of the SRSG. I think correctly as there is no reason to give unrestricted access to anyone not employed by UNAMIR. The sequence of events so far since the signing of the convention show that the government is stalling for time.

It is now 1 Feb 1995 and the situation has not changed in any appreciable manner so G.M.C.L. are taking me back to U.K. to do another contract in Spain.

The situation here is that two of the Field Service Communications staff have had a brief teach in on the transmitters so should be able to maintain them after another G.M.C.L. Commissioning Engineer has been to complete the Installation and Commissioning phase.


All the transmitters have been run up and full output power applied to a dummy load except for the final one which is still awaiting a site. This transmitter will require fully checking out prior to switch on. The site has yet to be chosen as none the local Government has so far offered have proved to be accessible for fuel tankers, so the generator could not have been fueled or maintained. All the good hilltop sites were refused by Rwandatel on the grounds of possibly we would interfere with their Radio Rwanda equipment.

Since late December I have been doing the Consultants work attending the meetings with Rwandatel and satisfying the technical obstacles which they have put in UNAMIR's path. Ms. Rafii and myself have managed to get a statement from Mr. S. Nkusi that there should be no further holdups but this was verbal and does not seem to have been actioned by Rwandatel.

This project has been mismanaged in territory from start, there is no reason why all the delays have occurred and the consultant employed must bear most, if not all, the responsibility for them.

The licence should have been applied for and the convention signed before I arrived in the country not a month later. This has now incurred a great waste of money on the part of the British Tax Payer, of which I am one, who ultimately finances the British O.D.A.

I hope that should myself or another engineer from G.M.C.L. come to Rwanda to finish commissioning the system that all problems with the local GOVERNMENT will have been resolved first.



W.D. Mylchreest
G.M.C.L.



FAX NO.: 637
IR NO.:
SC NO.: 328

PAGE 1 OF 1

PETTIT HARVEY EDDYSTONE RADIO	FROM: RADIO BROADCAST PROJECT UNAMIR, KIGALI, RWANDA
ISSUED BY: <i>[Signature]</i> H. KABIA, EXEC. DIR.	DATE: 31 JANUARY 1995
44-21-4775224 ✓ 44-21-4752231	PHONE: 250-84265 FAX: 250-86877
ADAPTOR: DAVID MYLCHREEST MARCONI ENGINEER	SECTION: OSRSG RADIO UNAMIR, RWANDA
SUBJECT: (1) SPARES AND (2) FREQUENCIES	

TO: M. HORSEY
INSTALLATION DEPT.
G.M.C.L.

NIGERIAN SIGNALS HAVE THE FOLLOWING EQUIPMENT IN TERRITORY AND
ARE ASKING IF WE STILL HOLD AND SUPPLY SPARES FOR THIS
EQUIPMENT.

- A) VRC 321/322
INCLUDES RX. TX. AMP/TUNER UNIT.
POWER SUPPLY. ADAPTOR/TELEGRAPH UNIT
SELECTOR UNIT.

THIS IS ALL THE INFO SUPPLIED BY NIGERIAN SIGNALS, CAPT.
KABUK.

MEETING THIS A.M. WITH RWANDATEL RE FREQUENCIES.
THEY NOW PROMISING THEM TODAY OR TOMORROW. CONTACT EDDYSTONE
TO SEE IF THIS CHANGES MY RETURN DATE.

CAN A DOCUMENT BE FAXED TO ME A.S.A.P. HANDING OVER ALL
EQUIPMENT ON THIS CONTRACT TO UNAMIR. SUBJECT TO WARRANTY.
ALSO EDDYSTONE. THEY CAN PHONE ME FOR FURTHER INFO.
J. STACEY HAS NUMBER.

Regards
[Signature]

EDIR D.MYLCHREEST/OSRSG'S OFFICE

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

UNAMIR
95 JAN 21 10 21

OUTGOING FAX NO. 398

PAGE 1 OF 3

MIR NO. 1

MISC NO. 196

TO: AMB. SHAHARYAR M. KHAN SRSGR LONDON	FROM: B.P. DESSANDE OIC OFFICE OF THE SRSG UNAMIR KIGALI
	DATE: 21 JANUARY 1995
FAX NO: 44 71 916 2822	PHONE: 212-963-9906 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
ORIGINATOR: LADAN RAFII <i>WNL</i>	SECTION: OSRSG
SUBJECT: NOTE FOR THE FILE	

- THE FORCE COMMANDER HAS ASKED US TO SEND YOU THE ATTACHED NOTE ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS WITH REGARD TO RADIO UNAMIR. HE WILL BE DISCUSSING THE INFORMATION IT CONTAINS WITH SENIOR MEMBERS OF THE RWANDESE GOVERNMENT TODAY.

BT - 2200

Lodau 4.2



2/3

NOTE FOR THE FILE

On 20th January 1995, we received a letter dated 19 January 1995 from the Director General of Rwandatel, Mr. Sam K. Nkusi, regarding the allocation of radio frequencies for the operation of Radio UNAMIR and the use of certain government sites, namely, Mt. Karongi, Mt. Jari and Mt. Huye. Despite the fact that a genuine effort was made by UNAMIR to comply with all the necessary procedures and observe formalities, the content of the letter was extremely disappointing for the following reasons:

1. UNAMIR has been denied permission to install its transmitters on Mt. Karongi and Mt. Jari under the pretext of interference problems our 1Kw/2Kw transmitters would generate with respect to low-powered communication equipment already installed at these sites. Our Chief Communications Officer, Mr. Thad Anglin, believes that this would not be the case. Our request for use of Mt. Jari has been completely ignored.
2. An initial technical description of Radio UNAMIR's proposed transmitting equipment was presented to Mr. Nkusi before a formal application for radio frequencies and use of government sites was submitted to him. This document did not include a request for use of any of the sites and was presented to him for informational purposes only, since all of the sites (except for Mt. Karongi) were located within UNAMIR compounds. I explained to him that legally speaking we did not require governmental permission to install our equipment at these sites. However, in his recent letter, Mr. Nkusi states that "[o]ur earlier proposal and request of locating the transmitters within or near UNAMIR compounds is accepted for all the sites."
3. At a preliminary meeting, Mr. Nkusi expressed his misgivings regarding our choice of these UNAMIR sites, as most of them are not considered prime locations for transmission purposes. I explained that our decision to use these sites was due to uncertainty with regard to our ability to obtain governmental permission for use of the mountain sites. His response indicated that no permission could be granted until a formal request was made by us first. In order to allay his doubts and suspicions, the original plan was revised in our application form to include use of Mt. Jari and Mt. Huye. It appears that this attempt to instill confidence in the objectives of our radio broadcasting operations was pointless and futile in light of the negative responses given.
4. It should be noted that for the purposes of a successful repatriation effort, the use of Mt. Karongi was considered crucial for transmitting to the refugee camps in Goma, and Mt. Huye is considered essential for reaching the population of internally-displaced persons.

5. None of the frequencies requested will be made available to us, since Mr. Nkusi claims that they have already been allocated to other users. Although most of the frequencies requested can be modified without much difficulty, modification of the radio frequency for our main 2Kw transmitter (which we had already indicated to him would be difficult) would necessitate the importation of special equipment from the United Kingdom thereby incurring at least a two-week delay in its operation.

3/3



Ladan M. Rafii
Political/Legal Officer
20 January 1995

23 December 1994

TO: Director of Communication
Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications
Government of Rwanda

FR: Allen Hundley
Radio Broadcast Project Manager

RE: Frequencies for Radio UNAMIR

May we respectfully request that the following frequencies be assigned by the Ministry for Radio UNAMIR's transmitters:

Location	Power	Transmitter frequency
Kigali base station	15 watts	89.6 Mhz.
Kigali main station	2,000 watts	99.8 Mhz.
Mt. Kirongi	1,000 watts	90.4 Mhz.
Kibungo	1,000 watts	90.2 Mhz.
Byumba	1,000 watts	89.4 Mhz.

Based on information provided to UNAMIR several weeks ago by the Ministry none of these frequencies is currently in use in Rwanda or in neighboring countries where there might be a chance of interference.

Thank you very much for your kind assistance.



10 February 1995

Excellency,


We are writing to inform you of our intention to commence broadcasting operations of the U.N. radio station in Rwanda.

In view of the fact that the Ministry of Information granted UNAMIR a license to broadcast on 14 January 1995, and in light of our conversation yesterday with Mr. Sam Nkusi, the Director-General of Rwandatel, during which he informed us of his approval of our radio frequencies requested and assured us that we were authorised to begin broadcasting immediately, we wish to inform you that Radio UNAMIR will begin broadcasting on Monday, 13 February 1995 at 16:00.

We appreciate the cooperation extended by members of your Government with regard to obtaining the necessary approvals for broadcasting.

Please accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,


Abdul Hamid Kabia
Executive Director

His Excellency Jean Baptiste Nkuliyingoma
The Ministry of Information
Kigali

cc: Her Excellency Madame Immaculee Kayumba
The Minister of Transport and Communications
Kigali

Mr. Sam K. Nkusi
Director-General
Rwandatel, S.A.
Kigali



10 February 1995

Dear Mr. Nkusi,

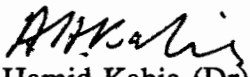
It was a pleasure meeting with you yesterday and I am glad we had the opportunity to resolve any possible misunderstandings concerning our efforts to operate a UN Radio Station in Rwanda.

We appreciate the information you gave us with regard to the allocation of the radio frequencies needed for the commencement of our broadcasting operations, and specifically, that the frequencies have been approved and formal authorization would be transmitted to us within a matter of days.

In view of your assurances that we can immediately start broadcasting, we would appreciate a meeting with you and our Radio staff team to resolve outstanding issues of mutual interest before we go on the air.

We look forward to receiving the formal notification of approval of the frequencies requested at the earliest.

Yours sincerely,


Abdul Hamid Kabia (Dr)
Executive Director

Mr. Sam K. Nkusi
Director-General
Rwandatel, S.A.
Kigali

cc: Force Commander & Acting Head of Mission, UNAMIR

Director-General
Ministry of Transport and Communications
Kigali, Rwanda



UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

7 February 1995

TO: Mr. Zouaoui Benamadi
Spokesman

FROM: Allen Hundley *AH*
Radio Broadcast Project Manager

SUBJECT: Response to letter dated 3 February 1995 from Rwandese UN
Special Representative to President of the Security
Council

Regarding explanations offered in this letter as to why the Radio UNAMIR is not yet in operation I will respond to them paragraph by paragraph.

Page 1, para 3

It should be no surprise that the FM broadcast equipment to be used by Radio UNAMIR is almost identical to that used by Radio Rwanda. Both are manufactured by major electronics companies to international specifications. Eddystone, a division of Marconi Communications, Ltd. of the UK supplied Radio UNAMIR's transmitters. Radio Rwanda's are of German origin, in keeping with its close working relationship with Deutsche Welle. It is unclear why this should present any problem to the Government of Rwanda.

Page 1, para 4

All four Radio UNAMIR transmitters have been placed in UN compounds for security reasons. None of these sites is adjacent to Government telecommunications facilities. Hence there should be no interference problems with microwave, satellite, or other non-broadcast services. As for interference with existing FM stations, the Radio UNAMIR equipment can be tuned to operate on any frequency in the standard FM broadcast band. All the Government has to do is specify which ones Radio UNAMIR can use and UN technical personnel can perform the necessary adjustments.

Page 1, para 5

Regarding application to broadcast, a letter was sent to the

Minister of Information by Mr. Pierre Mehu, UNAMIR Spokesman on 22 September 1994, formally requesting a license for UNAMIR's 100-watt transmitter. The unit arrived a few days later and was installed and tested on the air by Mr. Jeffrey Heyman for a total of approximately eleven hours on the first and second of October. (See attached note to Ambassador Khan, with response comments in margin, dated 3 October 1994). There was no objection expressed by the Government to these tests.

On 11 October 1994 the SRSG responded to a letter from the Minister of Information which asked for details of the proposed Radio UNAMIR system. The data requested was provided including a list of desired transmitter locations, transmitter powers, and frequencies. (See attached copy).

Tests of the small 100 watt transmitter were again conducted in November following notification to the Government on 8 November that it planned to conduct these tests. (See attached) No response was received until 18 November when a letter was received from Major Wilson Rutayisire, Acting Director of Rwanda Office of Information (ORINFOR) requesting that the tests be discontinued.

On 14 November 1994, accompanied by Mr. Karera, Radio UNAMIR's technician, at the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications, I met with Mr. Francois Musabyimana, who was introduced to me as the Manager of Frequency Allocation for the Ministry. Mr. Musabyimana, after consulting a computerized printout of FM frequencies in use in Rwanda, made a handwritten list of all these and indicated that Radio UNAMIR could use any that were not on the list. He further stated that a formal letter of notification to UNAMIR regarding frequencies had been drafted and was awaiting signature by the Minister. The letter was never received. (See my memo to Dr. A. Kabia, Executive Director dated 15 November 1994 with copy of the note from Mr. Musabyimana).

Page 1, para 6

See response to paragraph 4 above. Radio UNAMIR's transmitters cannot be adjusted to new frequencies until the Government of Rwanda specifies which ones may be used. The only FM station currently broadcasting in Rwanda is the Government-owned Radio Rwanda. There are no privately owned stations on the air. A handful of stations can be heard from surrounding countries. This can be easily confirmed by simply turning on an FM receiver and tuning across the dial. Hence, there should be many frequencies available. Why it is taking the Government so long to issue six frequencies is unclear.

With regard to access to Radio UNAMIR transmitters it was arranged in a matter of a few days of the Government's request.

Page 2, para 1

With regard to placement of UNAMIR's transmitters the SRSG

determined in October that UN secure sites were required even if it meant some sacrifice in signal coverage area. (See my memo to the SRSG dated 15 October 1994 with responses noted in the margins and the 17 October note from Nicholas Harman, Communications Consultant to the SRSG). So far as I am aware no official consideration was ever given to using higher power transmitters or to locating UNAMIR's transmitters at any site where there was not a UN military presence.

Page 2, para 2

UNAMIR did request the use of Mt. Karongi near Lake Kivu as one of its sites. This would have enabled Radio UNAMIR to cover most or all of the refugee camps in Zaire with a single transmitter. This site is used by the Government for Radio Rwanda and other telecommunications and at the time of application was guarded by a UN military detachment (Frafbatt). The Government denied this site on the very questionable grounds of possible interference but regardless of the question of Mt. Karongi it is still unclear why the other four sites have not been approved.

With regard to any substitute sites offered by the Government none of these, whether accessible by helicopter, road, or by foot, would have been in UN secure compounds and hence would not have been in accordance with the policy established by the Special Representative of the Secretary General. Any discussion with the Government regarding such non-secure sites was not authorized by senior UNAMIR administration.

Page 2, para 3

Radio UNAMIR's transmitters can be retuned at any time to any standard FM frequency specified by the Government. The necessary equipment is available and the adjustments can be made in a matter of hours once the Government specifies those frequencies.

So far as I am aware there is no insistence by UNAMIR that its transmitters use any Rwandatel or other Government sites.

Page 2, para 4

See above explanation.

Page 2, para 5

It is not clear why there is a problem with the locations selected for Radio UNAMIR's transmitters and hence why the entire system cannot be licensed to begin broadcasting immediately. (The two transmitters in Kigali referred to in the letter include the small 7-watt studio link transmitter used to relay programming from the studio to the main 2,000 watt broadcast transmitter).

I have tried to keep this response brief and concise. A more detailed one can be drafted if necessary.

Note to Mr. Khan

1. As you are aware, I arrived at UNAMIR Saturday, 24 September 1994, carrying as accompanied baggage a portable radio station and production equipment from FOD/DPKO. Over the last nine days, I have seen to the establishment of UNAMIR's radio station and offered technical and administrative guidance as to its future development.

2. I have the pleasure to inform you that the first broadcast of Radio UNAMIR took place 1 October 1994. The station went on the air at 11:20 (local) and continued to broadcast a selection of international music to 17:00. A pre-recorded announcement, in Kinyarwanda, English and French, was repeated throughout the transmission, stating: "This is a test broadcast of Radio UNAMIR from Kigali..." A similar test broadcast took place yesterday, 2 October, from 11:00 to 16:00. All equipment performed well and is completely operational.

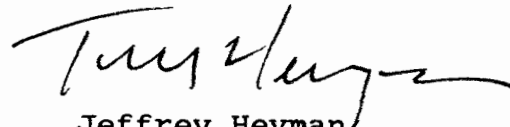
3. Driving throughout Kigali, I noted coverage range and signal strength; it appears the station can be received in approximately 80-percent of the city, although some areas registered a weak signal. Additional equipment for coverage of most of the country, as you know, will begin to arrive and be deployed in the coming weeks.

4. A second portable station for coverage of the area around Goma is due to arrive this week.

5. It is important to note that government approval, although anticipated, has not been granted. I must add that very little had been done in advance of my arrival, although notice to prepare for the station had been communicated. Likewise, even after over a week, program production has not begun, although equipment and guidance has been provided. Further, no local staff for the presentation of programming has been hired. It is not clear, therefore, when regular UNAMIR broadcasting can begin.

6. A Technical Consultant from Cambodia, Allen Hundley, arrived yesterday, 2 October, and I have briefed him on station operation and the plan for deployment of the Second Phase equipment. He is on a three-month contract.

7. I must leave Kigali today, 3 October, at 16:00 to return to UNPROFOR. I would very much like to meet with you briefly before my departure.



Jeffrey Heyman
Kigali

3 October 1994

*Wah-
is
pro-
11/10/94*

*to Harman
for your attention
PL
Mike
4/10*



UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

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MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

15 November 1994

To: Dr. Abdul Kabia
Executive Director

Fr: Allen Hundley *MSD*
Radio UNAMIR Project Director

Re: Receipt of list of FM frequencies from Ministry of Transport

Yesterday I obtained from Mr. Francois Musabyimana, Manager of Frequency Allocation for the Rwandan Ministry of Transport, a handwritten list of FM broadcast frequencies presently in use in Rwanda. Mr. Musabyimana said UNAMIR is free to use any frequencies that are not on the list.

Mr. Musabyimana also informed me that a formal letter of notification has been drafted but not yet signed by the Minister. We should receive it in a few days.

A photocopy of the handwritten list is attached.

87,600, 89,800, 90,700, 95,100,
96,500, 97,800, 100,100, 101,100,
97,200, 97,600, 99,300, 103,400
MHz

These frequencies are ~~now~~
assigned to another

MUSABYIMANA François



SRSG/NV/52/94

NOTE VERBALE

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda presents its compliments to the Ministry of Information of the Rwandese Republic and has the honour to bring to its attention the arrangements made so far with regard to the operation of a radio broadcasting station by UNAMIR.

Following previous discussions with your Government on this issue, UNAMIR has received and installed the appropriate equipment at its Headquarters in Kigali for the operation of a radio broadcasting station. This facility is to be expanded in future with the installation of repeater stations at selected sites in Rwanda. UNAMIR now intends to commence periodic test broadcasts from its installation in Kigali, pending the granting of a radio frequency by your Government.

UNAMIR avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Government of Rwanda the assurances of its highest consideration. *AMK*



Kigali, 8 November 1994

Ministry of Information
Kigali
Rwanda

F/in - 484

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

FIELD ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS DIVISION

UNAMIR
95 FEB -3 17 20

Outgoing Fax #: MIR/COM/95-04	Date: 02 February 1995
To: A. H. GOLO, OIC, ADMIN UNAMIR	From: HOCINE MEDILI, DIRECTOR FALD/DPKO - UNHQ NEW YORK
Fax #: 3-3090 Attn: CCO	Fax #: (212) 963-2116
Number of transmitted pages: 1	Ref.;
Subject: UNAMIR RADIO BROADCAST EQUIPMENT	

REQUEST YOU SIGN AND INCLUDE ALL UNAMIR RADIO BROADCAST EQUIPMENT ON HAND IN YOUR INVENTORY, THIS SHOULD ALSO INCLUDE EXISTING RADIO STUDIOS AND TRANSMITTER SITES INCLUDING SPARE PARTS.

LISTS OF EXISTING EQUIPMENT CAN BE OBTAINED FROM MR. HUNDLEY, UNAMIR RADIO PROJECT CONSULTANT EXTENSION 11077.

BEST REGARDS.

EDIR CAD (CCD)

Drafted/Cleared by: Sargent/ Sjoberg	Authorized by: R. Sanchez
--------------------------------------	---------------------------

Unclassified
Fax Leader



United Kingdom Mission
to the United Nations
New York,

PO Box 5238
New York, NY 10150-5238

Telephone: (212) 745-9200
Facsimile: (212) 745-9316

Date: 2/2/95

From: TRICA HOLLAND

To: WELLINGTON SARGENT FACD Fax No: 963 0130

Subject: RWANDA RADIO Pages (including leader): 2

Reference my message on your answerphone.
Herewith response from the ODA. Hope this
settles the issue!

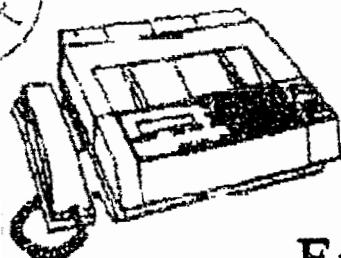
Regards

[Handwritten Signature]

Further Instructions/Details

..... Please do not write below this line

Sent at: Signature:



ODA

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
24 Victoria Street, London SW1E 5JL

Fax No: 0171-917-8901
Tel No: 0171-917-0873

To : Tricia Holland, UNHCR New York
From : Peter Troy, Disaster Unit, Emergency Aid Department
Date : 2 February 1995
Pages: One

UN RADIO

1. I refer to your fax message of yesterday to Phil Hagger, copied to Andy Newark. This saga just will not end!
2. I've spoken to the BBC but they do not know anything about this latest development. They are as confused as I am by this odd news. They are making enquiries but you'll be aware that the engineer (from Eddystone not BBC) will by now have left Kigali. He will return as soon as the frequency problem is sorted.
3. The main point is that the radio equipment has been supplied for the UN, and ODA make no claim for ownership. I wholly agree your view that this would be neither logical nor practical. As you point out we are only part funding and in any case all the certification/consignment documentation was made out to the UN. If reported correctly, the Eddystone person is speaking without authority. If there is a problem, please reassure the UN that ODA has purchased its part of the consignment for the UN and therefore ownership of the whole consignment belongs to the UN.

regards

P.T.
Peter Troy
Disaster Unit
Emergency Aid Department

CC: Phil Hagger, UNO

MS Holland

* Note: With effect from 16 April 2001 UN telephones can only be reached by adding +1 to the existing number shown by 071 (44 71) for international calls because 0171 (44 171) 0725 (44 725) because 01293 (44 1293). As this system is now running in parallel with the existing system, Emergency Aid Department is introducing the change now so that consistent correspondence in particular are possible with a change in business continuity.

MEMORANDUM TO THE SRSG

TO: Ambassador Shaharyar M. Khan
Special Representative of the
U.N. Secretary General for Rwanda

FROM: David Mylchreest
Installation Commissioning Engineer
G.E.C. Marconi

SUBJECT: Delays in UNAMIR Radio Broadcast Project

DATE: 29 December 1994

I would like to take this opportunity to share my thoughts with you regarding the proposed U.N. radio broadcasting station and the delays associated with this project which affect my ability to be of assistance to UNAMIR.

Ms. Ladan Rafii and myself visited the Minister of Transport and Communications, Ms. Aimee Kayumba, and her Director of Cabinet, to enquire about frequency allocations on 28 December 1994 during Mr. Hundley's absence in Nairobi. Although she was most helpful, she prefaced her remarks with complaints regarding the illegal broadcasting conducted by UNAMIR in November. She then stated that we had yet to comply with the formalities required to obtain a radio broadcasting licence and the necessary frequencies, and that the correct procedures were not being followed. The Minister explained that after the agreement has been signed between her Government and UNAMIR granting us the radio licence, we can then seek approval for frequency allocations from her Ministry. However, in the meantime, she advised us to see the Technical Director of Rwandatel, Mr. Charles Semapondo, to discuss the possibility of obtaining the frequencies desired.

When we visited Mr. Semapondo in the afternoon, he was very obliging and informed us of the correct procedures for obtaining the licence approval and the allocation of radio frequencies. He provided us with the necessary application forms and advised us to return them to him by the end of this week.

For your information, I arrived in Rwanda on 20 November 1994 to assist in the installation of the radio transmitters for UNAMIR. I find it surprising, if not incredible, that no one from your organisation has taken the initiative to comply with local regulations in seeking governmental approval for the successful operation of the U.N. radio station. The failure to obtain a basic application form speaks volumes on your Project Manager's ability to organise and set up a legal broadcasting station. Furthermore, upon my arrival, it appeared that no attempts had been made to arrange for proper transportation of the transmitters I brought with me to their respective sites, thereby resulting in a substantial delay in their installation.



Monsieur le Porte-parole
de la MINUAR
KIGALI.

Objet : Radio MINUAR.

Monsieur le Porte-parole,

Référence faite à votre lettre
du 27 Septembre 1994, j'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que conformément à l'article 36 della loi n° 54/91 du 15 Novembre 1991 sur la presse, toute personne désireuse de fonder une entreprise de radio diffusion, doit fournir des renseignements suivants :

- L'identité du propriétaire ou du Directeur et l'acte constitutif
- La description technique
- Le cahier des charges relatifs à la nature des programmes
- Le plan de financement à moyen terme.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le
Porte-parole, ma parfaite considération.

Le Ministre de l'Information,
Jean Baptiste NDUKUNYAMA

Eugène NDAHAYO
Directeur de Cabinet



UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

15 October 1994

To: SRSG

From: Allen Hundley *WGA*
Broadcast Consultant

Subject: Implementation of UN Radio/Rwanda

gls.

1. Following up on our discussion this morning in your office I want to reemphasize that radio broadcast equipment is quite easily sabotaged in ways that can make it appear as a normal technical failure. This morning for example the main UNAMIR communications relay facility, located on Mt. Jari, was disabled by government personnel because of "interference problems". If the security of the UN radio broadcast system is regarded as a significant issue, it seems clear that we must locate some or all of our broadcast transmitters at the various Military Sector Headquarters or in any other UN protected locations that may be suitable.

*can we
of locate
transmitters
safe areas
within UNAMIR
in provinces?*

2. This will reduce to some extent the signal coverage of the UN system, especially in outlying rural areas. However, if the transmitters are located near major population centers (Kigali, Butare, Cyangugu, Gisenyi, etc.) we will still be able to reach much of the population of the country as well as the major refugee camps in Zaire and Tanzania.

3. Because accurate population data is difficult to obtain even in the best of times, because millions of people have been displaced in this country, and because the terrain is very complex with innumerable mountains and valleys, it is impossible to provide a genuinely accurate estimate of the percentage of the population that will be reached from low-lying UN-protected sites using the five 1-2 kilowatt FM transmitters to be supplied to the UN by the UK's Overseas Development Agency. A reasonable "guesstimate" would put the figure at between fifty and sixty percent coverage.

4. There are two ways to ensure near total coverage of the entire country while maintaining security over UN assets: (A) Airborne FM, and (B) a powerful AM transmitter to be located in Kigali.

*costly &
somewhat
unreliable*

4.A. Place a small 100 watt FM transmitter in a light aircraft and broadcast from an altitude of 3,000 to 3,500 meters. This would be equivalent to placing the transmitter on a high mountaintop. The plane would simply circle over central Rwanda and relay programming to the Rwandan population from the UNAMIR HQ studio. This technique was tried last year during UN-sponsored

elections in Cambodia using a UNTAC VHF communications repeater and met with complete success. The reason was precisely the same as the present case: concern over security of the UN's communications system.

All that would be necessary is to lease a small aircraft from a local NGO or from an air charter company in Nairobi, mount the equipment, and take off. Since UNAMIR already has the necessary 100 watt transmitter, the entire effort could be implemented in a matter of days. This would be an extremely cost effective way to achieve nationwide coverage by UN Radio/Rwanda if operated for a period of weeks or even a few months. Obviously conventional land based transmitters will need to be installed at some point but the airborne FM approach offers very high return very quickly for very little time, money, and effort. I can provide a more detailed explanation if there is interest in pursuing this.

low
expensive?

4.B. A 50,000 watt AM station broadcasting from Kigali would be able to reach all parts of Rwanda and the refugee camps in neighboring countries. I understand several such units were to have been purchased for UNISOM but the contract was never executed. This would be a more expensive approach but is nevertheless a fully acceptable solution from the technical standpoint.

yes.

5. Coverage by the UN Radio/Rwanda system could be extended by purchasing and installing additional FM transmitters at UN secure sites. Adding another five units to the five from Britain already scheduled for installation could raise the total population coverage to perhaps seventy-five percent. A Request for Proposal (RFP) for additional transmitters plus some studio equipment has already been issued by UN HQ and responses by vendors have been received.

✓

Since the procurement process is already nearly complete and since this equipment will be needed in any event if UN broadcasting in Rwanda is to extend beyond a few months I recommend that the UN proceed with the purchase of additional transmitting and studio equipment as set forth in the recent Request for Proposal (RFP) for UN Radio/Rwanda. Even if all five of the transmitters included in that RFP are not actually installed, UN Radio/Rwanda will need several spare units in the event any of the transmitters to be supplied by the UK's Overseas Development Agency need replacement. In addition, the studio equipment included in the RFP is required since at minimum a radio station must have two studios and currently only one is being supplied, i.e. the mobile studio van purchased from the Voice of America.

6. As there is a lead time of three months from award of contract to the supply of the equipment listed in #5, I recommend that the contract be awarded immediately even though UNAMIR has not yet received a broadcasting license from the Government. At this point there is no reason to believe that a license or licenses will not be granted, especially now.

Security Council has formally mentioned the station in a statement of 14 October 1994. With- holding a decision on the contract until the UN actually has a license in hand will create an unnecessary yet unavoidable delay.

7. Locating UN Radio/Rwanda's transmitters at Sector HQ will require the purchase and installation of a small satellite communications distribution system to relay programming from the studio in Kigali to each of the transmitter sites. UNAMIR's Communications Section advises me that although a satellite communications system is to be installed in the coming months it is designed for telephones and is not suitable for relaying radio programs. At least one vendor responding to the UN Radio/Rwanda RFP included optional satellite equipment for this purpose. However to my knowledge no specifications were provided and the price listed seemed quite high. This and several other technical matters regarding specific equipment must be clarified.

can
we
review
satellite?

8. Because the original RFP was drafted by non-technical people some changes are necessary if the system to be purchased and installed is to meet the Mission's requirements. I request that I be given the authority to make these necessary changes to the technical, i.e. equipment, aspects of the contract to be awarded, in order to insure that the system meets the UN's needs in the most cost effective and expeditious manner. Since the contract is not governed by an International Tender but by a Request for Proposal the UN is not bound to the original set of specifications and is free to make any changes it deems fit prior to award.

yes.

9. Virtually all the changes I would propose involve simple additions, deletions or substitutions of readily available components. Therefore award of the contract would be delayed by no more than a few days in order to allow time for the vendor to submit prices for the items substituted.

10. All of the equipment to be supplied is configured so that it can be easily and quickly redeployed to other UN missions at the conclusion of UNAMIR.

11. May I respectfully request that in the interest of rapid implementation of this project that I be officially designated as the Project Manager of UN Radio/Rwanda and that everyone involved be made aware of the importance of facilitating the station's speedy debut.

yes.

8. see very comment 3.

To SRS

(E) Am

82

cc Dr Kabia
P. Mehu

17.10

from Nicholas Harman

SP

17 October '94

UN Radio for Rwanda: Transmitters *Cons*

On 14 October we discussed the provision and siting of transmitters for Radio UNAMIR. This note summarises my recommendations. I attach a note containing the recommendations of Allen Hundley, our technical expert, who took part in our discussion.

1. Five transmitters are on their way to Rwanda from British sources. UN Headquarters proposes buying five extra transmitters. A mobile studio has been purchased from the United States; HQ proposes buying a second studio, which is badly needed.

agree

2. The best technical sites for transmitters are on mountaintops. All those sites are guarded by Government soldiers and at risk of political or other interference. On 14 October the main UN communications link on Mt. Jari was arbitrarily switched off by government forces. I do not recommend use of such sites.

yes

3. Transmitter security can be assured on UN sites, such as UNAMIR's Sector Headquarters. Because those sites are relatively low-lying, transmitters there would reliably reach only 50-60% of the Rwandese population; they would, however, reach the main refugee sites in Zaire and Tanzania. Relaying programmes to low-lying transmitters would require a small satellite distribution system, and modifications to the British transmitters: neither has been ordered.

would
it be
by?
cost?

yes

4. The extra transmitters proposed by UN HQ would, if sited in UN-protected areas, significantly increase coverage of the population. But UN HQ is reluctant to place the contract until the Rwandese government has granted a licence, and delivery may take three months after the contract is awarded. So our short-term plan should be to make best use of the five transmitters already ordered from Britain.

yes but
would we
it work
✓ approval

5. As a matter of urgency we need to arrange secure sites for the five transmitters at Sector Headquarters, and to ask HQ to provide a satellite distribution system for them.

we are
not sure
if we
can
in 6/94
approach

A temporary, fast and effective solution would be to mount one of the light-weight transmitters that we already have in a light aircraft, and broadcast securely to the whole of Rwanda.

6. Given the urgency and complexity of the matter, I further suggest that Allen Hundley be put personally in charge of technical implementation of UNAMIR's radio project.

yes
please



Kigali, 11 October 1994

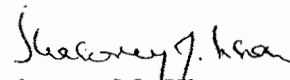
Excellency,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 3 October 1994. In reply to the inquiries made therein, I am writing to inform you of the following with regard to the proposed radio station to be operated by UNAMIR:

- (1) The proprietor of the radio station is the United Nations and its director is the Director of Information, UNAMIR. Articles of incorporation (l'acte constitutif) are not applicable, because the proprietor will not be operating as a corporate entity. The overall policy of the radio station will be formulated by a Board consisting of members representing UNAMIR and other UN agencies in Rwanda (e.g., UNDP, UNICEF, UNREO, UNHCR, WHO, FAO and WFP). Non-governmental organizations will serve in an advisory capacity to the Board, but will not be considered official boardmembers. The Chairman of the Board will be the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) in Rwanda, Mr. Shaharyar M. Khan, who will be the final decision-making authority on the radio station's day-to-day operations, programming and editorial policy.
- (2) Please refer to the attached annex for a technical description of the station's equipment and a list of the frequencies required for each transmitter.
- (3) The "cahier des charges" does not apply to our operations as we do not at present anticipate entering into any third party contractual arrangements.
- (4) The United Nations will be the source of the radio station's medium-term financing. Such funds will be allocated according to the budgetary needs of the radio station which have yet to be finalized.

I hope that the above information satisfies your requirements in seeking governmental approval for the operation of this radio station.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.


Shaharyar M. Khan
Special Representative of the
Secretary-General

H.E. Mr. Jean-Baptiste Nkuliyingoma
Minister of Information
Republic of Rwanda



TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF TRANSMITTING EQUIPMENT

ANNEXE TO APPLICATION FOR BROADCASTING LICENSE

All programmes to originate in the UN studio, UNAMIR HQ, Kigali.

License are hereby requested for the following transmitter sites:

SITE	LOCATION	POWER	FREQUENCY	ANTENNA
1	Mt. Jari, Kigali	2 kw FM transmitter	90.0 Mhz	2 bay circular polar.
2	Murunda	1 kw FM transmitter	92.0 Mhz	2 bay circular polar.
3	Cyangugu (precise location to be determined)	1 kw FM transmitter	94.0 Mhz	2 bay circular polar.
4	Butare	1 kw FM transmitter	96.0 Mhz	2 bay circular polar.
5	Kibungo (precise location to be determined)	1 kw FM transmitter	98.0 Mhz	2 bay circular polar.



31 January 1995

Mr. Sam K. Nkusi
Director-General
Rwandatel, S.A.
Kigali

Dear Mr. Nkusi,

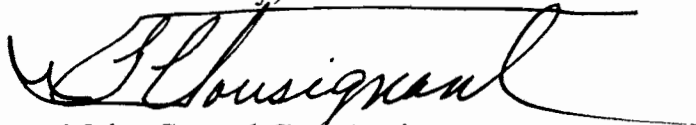
We are writing to inform you of certain modifications required in the frequency plan for Radio UNAMIR submitted to you in our previous letter dated 25 January 1995.

Although we appreciate your offer for the use of Mt. Muhe as a proposed transmitter site for our radio, due to various logistical difficulties, we will be unable to make use of this location for purposes of our broadcasting operations. Our present plan is to locate the transmitter for Site 2 in Kibuye, but this option will depend upon the results of the test broadcasting of our transmitting equipment already installed at other locations which has yet to be conducted due to the fact that frequencies have not yet been allocated to us. We have attached a revised frequency plan taking into account these proposed modifications and we hope it will meet with your approval.

I would like to take this opportunity to reassure you that, based upon the information provided to us by our technical experts, the proposed frequencies and transmitting equipment to be used by Radio UNAMIR will not interfere with the broadcasting operations of Radio Rwanda. Also, the factory test results submitted to you earlier are certified as being correct by our radio installation engineer from GEC Marconi, Mr. David Mylchreest.

We look forward to hearing from you with regard to the proposed frequencies at the earliest possible opportunity.

Yours sincerely,


Major General Guy Tousignant
Acting Head of Mission

cc: Her Excellency Madame Immaculee Kayumba
The Minister for Transport and Communications
Kigali

REVISED FREQUENCY PLAN FOR RADIO UNAMIR

(dated 31 January 1995)

Site 1	Kigali	2 Kw	105.000 Mhz
Site 2	(Kibuye)	1 Kw	104.100 Mhz
Site 3	Gikongoro	1 Kw	92.200 Mhz
Site 4	Byumba	1 Kw	91.500 Mhz
Site 5	Kibungo	1 Kw	93.700 Mhz
Site 6	Kigali	5/15 W	88.400 Mhz

RWANDATEL S.A.

19th January 1995

Direction Générale
B.P. 1332 KIGALI
R.C.A 727/KIG

N° 16../100/RWT-DG

TEL : (250) 76777
FAX : (250) 73110

Rec'd 20/1/95
→ Ms RAFFI

Mr B.P Dessande
Officer in Charge
Office of the Special Representative
of the UN Secretary General

Dear Mr Dessande,

Re: RADIO UNAMIR

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday relating to frequency allocation and licensing of the UNAMIR Radio. You are aware that since the Government of Rwanda granted permission for this operation, the delays (if you can call them delays after only 4 days) were mainly due to your office not providing the necessary required information and details relating to the system. Some of that information such as the factory results were only obtained date on 17th Jan 1995. Test plans do not exist.

There were also problems where on two occasions we were denied entry into your premises when we had come for the radio inspection. We hope this part has now been resolved. I have personally visited the transmitter and studio site at the UNAMIR HQ, five times in the last 4 days (an indication of how fast we wish to expedite this exercise). During this period, physical inspection of the 2KW transmitter and the studio was done.

I have had daily contacts with Ms. Ladan Raffi (Legal Officer) and your Engineer Mr. David Mylchreest in this exercise. For technical reasons that can only be explained by your experts, it is agreed between all involved that delays are a result of lack of pre-planning and proper design on the part of UNAMIR.

For example, the frequency requested of 99.8MHZ on your Kigali site is too close to the Radio Rwanda operational frequency of 99.7MHZ. (So is the case for the 90.2 MHZ requested for Byumba). You may now have to change your notch filter to accommodate this. Please find attached a copy of our radio frequencies already in use. These sheets have always been available to your staff from day one and I am surprised that your design experts did not take the existing national system into consideration.

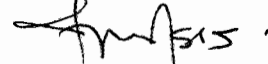
Your earlier proposal and request of locating the transmitters within or near UNAMIR Compounds is accepted for all the sites.

Because of interference problems that your 1KW/2KW transmitters would generate with respect to low powered communication equipment at Karongi and Mt Jari, these sites will not be available transmitter sites.

I will meet with your technical staff on Friday 20th Jan 1995 for powering of your first site (Kigali) and to draw up a working and commissioning program for all the other sites.

To ensure minimal delays, we shall accomodate your frequency requests where possible working with your group tomorrow. The Honourable Minister of Transport and Communications will issue the operating frequencies and License after this.

Yours truly,



Sam K. NKUSI, P.Eng

Director General
RWANDATEL S.A.

cc. Hon. KAYUMBA Immaculée

Minister of Transport
and Communications



30/12/87

LISTE DES EMETTEURS ETRANGERS PAR ORDRE ALPHABETIQUE

PAGE 249

ADM	CODE	NOM	LONG	LAT	ALT	HANT	PARMAX	FREQ	REFU
RRW		BYUMBA	30E 4	1S34	2300	54	0.302	90.100	
RRW		BYUMBA	30E 4	1S34	2300	54	0.302	93.200	
RRW		BYUMBA	30E 4	1S34	2300	54	0.302	96.400	
RRW		BYUMBA	30E 4	1S34	2300	54	0.302	99.700	
RRW		BYUMBA	30E 4	1S34	2300	54	0.302	103.200	
RRW		BYUMBA	30E 4	1S34	2300	54	0.302	106.800	
RRW		HUYE	29E41	2S34	0	0	10.000	89.100	
RRW		HUYE	29E41	2S34	0	0	10.000	97.000	
RRW		HUYE	29E41	2S34	0	0	10.000	100.400	
RRW		HUYE	29E41	2S34	0	0	10.000	103.900	
RRW		HUYE	29E41	2S34	0	0	10.000	106.100	
RRW		HUYE	29E41	2S34	0	0	10.000	107.800	
RRW		JARI	30E 9	1S56	2050	71	10.000	87.600	
RRW		JARI	30E 9	1S56	2050	71	10.000	90.700	
RRW		JARI	30E 9	1S56	2050	71	10.000	93.900	
RRW		JARI	30E 9	1S56	2050	71	10.000	97.200	
RRW		JARI	30E 9	1S56	2050	71	10.000	100.700	
RRW		JARI	30E 9	1S56	2050	71	10.000	104.300	
RRW		JARI	29E24	2S11	0	0	25.119	90.200	
RRW		KARONGI	29E24	2S11	0	0	25.119	93.300	
RRW		KARONGI	29E24	2S11	0	0	25.119	96.500	
RRW		KARONGI	29E24	2S11	0	0	25.119	99.800	
RRW		KARONGI	29E24	2S11	0	0	25.119	103.300	
RRW		KARONGI	29E24	2S11	0	0	25.119	106.900	
RRW		KIBUNGO	30E32	2S12	0	0	10.000	89.400	
RRW		KIBUNGO	30E32	2S12	0	0	10.000	92.400	
RRW		KIBUNGO	30E32	2S12	0	0	10.000	96.700	
RRW		KIBUNGO	30E32	2S12	0	0	10.000	100.000	
RRW		KIBUNGO	30E32	2S12	0	0	10.000	102.300	
RRW		KIBUNGO	30E32	2S12	0	0	10.000	105.900	
RRW		KIGALI	30E 4	1S57	0	0	1.000	89.700	
RRW		KIGALI	30E 4	1S57	0	0	1.000	92.800	
RRW		KIGALI	30E 4	1S57	0	0	1.000	96.000	
RRW		KIGALI	30E 4	1S57	0	0	1.000	99.300	
RRW		KIGALI	30E 4	1S57	0	0	1.000	102.800	
RRW		KINANIRA	28E59	1S30	1652	45	0.302	89.800	
RRW		KINANIRA	28E59	1S30	1652	45	0.302	92.900	
RRW		KINANIRA	28E59	1S30	1652	45	0.302	96.100	
RRW		KINANIRA	28E59	1S30	1652	45	0.302	99.400	
RRW		KINANIRA	28E59	1S30	1652	45	0.302	102.900	
RRW		KINANIRA	28E59	1S30	1652	45	0.302	106.500	
RRW		MT KARISIMBI	29E29	1S32	0	0	50.119	88.000	
RRW		MT KARISIMBI	29E29	1S32	0	0	50.119	91.100	
RRW		MT KARISIMBI	29E29	1S32	0	0	50.119	97.600	
RRW		MT KARISIMBI	29E29	1S32	0	0	50.119	101.100	
RRW		MT KARISIMBI	29E29	1S32	0	0	50.119	104.700	
RRW		MT KARISIMBI	29E34	1S35	2650	33	0.302	88.800	
RRW		MUGOGO	29E34	1S35	2650	33	0.302	91.900	

30/12/87

LISTE DES EMETTEURS ETRANGERS PAR ORDRE ALPHABETIQUE

PAGE 250

ADM	CODE	NOM	LONG	LAT	ALT	HANT	PARMAX	FREQ	REFU
RRW		MUGOGO	29E34	1S35	2650	33	0.302	95.100	
RRW		MUGOGO	29E34	1S35	2650	33	0.302	98.400	
RRW		MUGOGO	29E34	1S35	2650	33	0.302	101.900	
RRW		MUGOGO	29E34	1S35	2650	33	0.302	105.500	
RRW		MUTARA	30E28	1S31	0	0	5.012	90.400	
RRW		MUTARA	30E28	1S31	0	0	5.012	93.500	
RRW		MUTARA	30E28	1S31	0	0	5.012	95.500	
RRW		MUTARA	30E28	1S31	0	0	5.012	99.000	
RRW		MUTARA	30E28	1S31	0	0	5.012	103.500	
RRW		MUTARA	30E28	1S31	0	0	5.012	107.100	

Mr. B. P. Dessande
Officer in Charge
Office of the Special Representative
of the UN Secretary General

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation would like to present its compliments to the Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of his verbal note OSRG/1/94 of the 27 December 1994 about the UN Radio's policy in Rwanda.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs would like to thank the SRSG for the UNAMIR'S support to Radio Rwanda's effort at bringing reconciliation, humanity and peace, and for his promise to strengthen Radio Rwanda's capacity regardless of the installation of Radio UN. In fact, the Rwanda Government would appreciate very much the SRSG'S help to the extension of the broadcasting program of Radio Rwanda, to reach at least the same time of broadcast as before the 6th April 1994, i.e. three hours in the morning and twelve hours from 11:00 am. As a matter of fact, the former listeners of Radio Rwanda, these days, are most of the time, tuned to some neighbouring countries cannot meet their need satisfactorily with less than eight hours of a day broadcast.

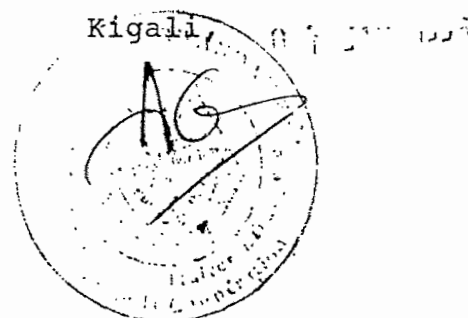
First pre-6th
April 1994 then
authorization

Y. M. M. M.
C. M. M. M.
91

In view of the fact that the UN Security Council, of which Rwanda is one member, has attached importance to the opening of UN Radio in Kigali, it would be much more beneficial if Radio Rwanda were previously abled to reach the population's need. Thus, UN Radio would complement it efficiently. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, therefore, assures the SRSG that, in that condition, the UN Radio is welcome.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation would like to ask the SRSG to understand the Rwanda Government's preoccupations and obligations towards the population, and would like to take this opportunity to reaffirm its highest consideration to the UNAMIR.

UNITED NATIONS MISSION
FOR ASSISTANCE IN RWANDA
KIGALI



REPUBLICQUE RWANDAISE



MINISTRE DES TRANSPORTS ET
DES COMMUNICATIONS

Cabinet du Ministre

B. P. 720 KIGALI

A classer

Kigali, le12/12/94.....

N° 16.05.00/100

Réf. N° :

ANNOUNCEMENT

Annexe :

TO ALL USERS OF COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

Objet :

The Ministry of Transport and Communications wishes to inform all users of any type of Communication equipment to register them and apply for a licence of operation . Proper Frequency management and frequency allocation is the only way to overcome the present undesirable interference problems between the various users .

The following equipment are included

- a) All HF, VHF, UHF Systems
- b) All Portable Satellite phones
- c) All Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSAT)
- d) All Transportable Earth station (TES) systems

The application must be

delivered to RWANDATEL SA Direction Technique by 23 December 1994

It should also include the following

- a) Type of Emission
- b) System power rating and other characteristics
- c) Location and area of use and coverage
- d) Type and location of REPEATERS

.../...

Licensing test results conducted prior to the shipment of the equipment to RWANDA must be included .

This announcement applies to all users and operators without any exception and disregards any previous applications and licences that may have been made and given in the past .



REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE



MINISTRE DES TRANSPORTS ET
DES COMMUNICATIONS

Cabinet du Ministre

B. P. 720 KIGALI

Kigali, le 12/12/94

N° 16.05.00/100

COMMUNIQUE AUX USAGERS DES SYSTEMES
DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS .

Réf. N° :

Annexe :

Objet : Pour résoudre le problème d'interférence,
le Ministre des Transports et des Communications porte à la connaissance de
tous les usagers des équipements de télécommunications classés dans la
catégorie "RADIOCOMMUNICATION ET COMMUNICATION SATELLITAIRE ", que l'enregis-
trement et la demande d'octroi de licence d'utilisation sont obligatoires
avant l'exploitation.

Les demandes doivent contenir des informations
détaillées sur les caractéristiques techniques des équipements ainsi que les
certificats de contrôle délivrés aux fabricants avant l'acheminement au Rwanda .

Tous les usagers qui ont déjà obtenu les
licences d'exploitation doivent réintroduire leurs demandes .
Tous ces renseignements doivent être déposés à la Direction Technique de
RWANDATEL dans un délais de deux semaines .

Des mesures restrictives seront appliquées
aux contrevenants à cette procédure .

Le Ministre des Transports
et des Communications

Madame Immaculée KAYUMBA

B6600 Series of Low Power Transmitters

Power output	B6601	1kW +0.1dB -3dB (adjustable
	B6602	2kW +0dB -3dB (adjustable
Frequency Deviation	$\pm 75\text{kHz}$ 100% modulated ($\pm 200\text{kHz}$ capability)	
Stability of Deviation	$\pm 5\%$ measured over 6 months	
RF output load impedance	50 Ohms unbalanced	
Maximum VSWR	1.5 : 1 at full power, (self resetting protection above this level)	
RF Harmonics	Not exceeding -70dB	
Spurious Radiation	Not exceeding -90dB in the range 87.5MHz to 137MHz at least 1MHz removed from the carrier	
Carrier frequency stability	$\pm 100\text{Hz}$ measured over 12 months	
Centre frequency stability	$\pm 300\text{Hz}$ maximum with $\pm 75\text{kHz}$ deviation	
Audio input impedance	600 Ohms balanced or 10k Ohms unbalanced. Return loss not less than 30dB from 40Hz to 15kHz	
Audio input level	-2dBm or +8dBm, internally selectable or adjustable -6dBm to +8dBm at 400Hz at 100% modulation	
Pre-emphasis	50/75 μS selectable internally or switchable ON/OFF from front panel or remotely	
Frequency response (audio)	40Hz to 15kHz $\pm 0.5\text{dB}$ relative to level at 1kHz	
Frequency response (MPX)	40Hz to 53kHz $\pm 0.2\text{dB}$, 53kHz to 100kHz $\pm 0.5\text{dB}$	

Total Harmonic Distortion	Less than 0.3% (-50dB) for deviation up to ± 75 kHz at modulating frequencies between 40Hz and 15kHz
FM Noise	66dB Mono and Stereo, unweighted and weighted in a 20kHz bandwidth with ± 75 kHz deviation measured with 50 μ S de-emphasis.
AM Noise	Less than 0.5% (-46dB) relative to 100% modulated carrier measured over a 20kHz bandwidth
Synchronous AM	Less than 0.5% (-46dB) with ± 60 kHz deviation at 400Hz with respect to 100% modulated carrier
Sub Carrier Suppression	Better than 65dB below composite level
Stereo Crosstalk	Better than 40dB, 40Hz to 10kHz. 6dB per octave reduction above and below this range

XE11 (being used as 5/15 watt transmitter)

Where appropriate, the overall performance is specified with the RF output demodulated using a high quality FM/AM demodulator and, in the case of stereo and mono signals, a high quality stereo decoder. Unless otherwise specified, pre-emphasis is 'on' in the XE-11 and de-emphasis is applied in the measuring equipment which also has internal 15kHz lowpass output filters. The normal stereo signal generated by the XE-11 consists of :-

±60kHz maximum deviation due to left/right signals
±7.5kHz deviation due to 19kHz pilot tone
±2kHz deviation allowed for RDS signal (optional)
±5.5kHz deviation allowed for SCA signal (optional)

giving a total peak deviation of 75kHz.

RF Harmonics	>65dB attenuation relative to carrier.
Non-harmonic Spuri	>90db attenuation relative to carrier for spuri in range 87.5 to 137MHz and removed by more than 1MHz from the wanted carrier. Other spuri >80db attenuation relative to carrier.

Carrier Frequency Stability (standard TCXO)	$\pm 1\text{ppm}$ over -5 to $+45\text{deg.C}$ $\pm 1\text{ppm}$ maximum over one year (both equivalent to $\pm 100\text{Hz}$ at 100MHz).
Carrier Frequency Stability (OXCO, /X option)	$+0.1\text{ppm}$ over -5 to $+45\text{deg.C}$ (equivalent to $\pm 10\text{Hz}$ at 100MHz) $\pm 2\text{ppm}$ maximum over first year (equivalent to $\pm 200\text{Hz}$ at 100MHz) $\pm 1\text{ppm}$ max. over subsequent years (equivalent to $\pm 100\text{Hz}$ at 100MHz).
Carrier Frequency Adjustment	At least $\pm 5\text{ppm}$ (equivalent to $\pm 500\text{Hz}$ at 100MHz).
Centre Frequency Stability	Better than $\pm 300\text{Hz}$ with $\pm 75\text{kHz}$ deviation at 1kHz .
Deviation Stability	Typically better than $\pm 5\%$ over 6 months.