

UNAMIR

RADIO UNAMIR

22 AUG 1994 - 22 MAR 1995

[4 CONFIDENTIAL]

EL/WG APR 2009

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UNARCHIVES

SERIES 5-1120

BOX 4

FILE 5

ACC. 1998/0278

DATE: 22 March 1995  
REF: COMMS/3.17

Honourable Minister Kayumba,

VSAT Satellite Communications System in Rwanda

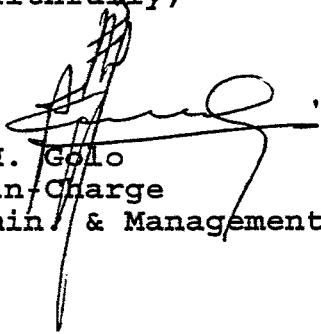
Thank you for your letter of 20 March 1995 in response to ours of 8 February 1995 on the above captioned subject.

A list of the geographical locations where we propose to install the antennas in question was included in the documentation attached to our previous letter. We are forwarding herewith a copy in case the original has been inadvertently misplaced.

In respect of your query as to why these precise locations have been selected to erect the antennas, the UN Sector Headquarters are situated in these areas and for security reasons, we have an urgent need to establish reliable communications between these HQs and the main Headquarters in Kigali.

Your action in expediting this matter would be greatly appreciated. We thank you for all previous assistance received and look forward to our continuing cooperation.

Yours faithfully,

  
Ally H. Golo  
Officer-in-Charge  
Division of Admin. & Management

Madam Imaculee Kayumba  
Honourable Minister of Transport  
& Telecommunications  
Government of Rwanda  
Kigali, Rwanda

REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE  
MINISTERE DES TRANSPORTS  
ET DES COMMUNICATIONS

CABINET DU MINISTRE  
B.P.720 KIGALI

Kigali, le 20

NO 16.05.00/81/219

MINUAR  
Attn: Mr ALLY H.GOLO

KIGALI

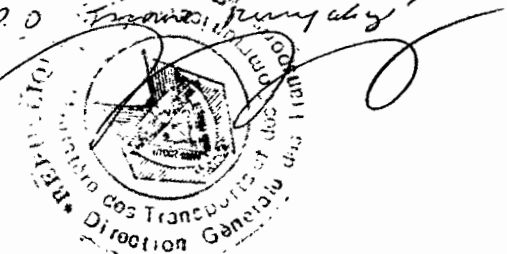
Messieurs,

Référence faite à votre lettre  
n° COMMS/2.6 du 08/02/1995, relative à la demande  
d'enregistrement des fréquences ainsi que l'autorisation  
d'exploiter à partir du territoire rwandais le système de  
communication par satellite "VSAT", j'ai l'honneur de vous  
demander de me communiquer urgemment les noms de sites ainsi que  
leurs coordonnées géographiques, où vous envisager implanter les  
antennes dont il est objet dans la précitée. C'est après avoir  
reçu ces données que mon Département examinera votre requête.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Messieurs,  
l'assurance de ma haute considération.

Le Ministre des Transports  
et des Communications

Madame Immaculée KAYUMBA

P.O. Immaculée Kayumba  


INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: 17 March 1995  
REF: COMMS/3.14

I shall take-up  
with Rwandatel directly  
want the points  
of conf on a separate  
piece of paper

rel  
AD

To: Mr. Shaharyar Khan  
Special Representative of the Secretary General

From: Ally H. Golo  
OIC Administration

Subject: Various Government Related Problems affecting  
the UNAMIR Communications Section

I bring to your attention various problems which have been reported to me by the Chief Communications Officer, Mr. Anglin as impeding the effective operation of UNAMIR communications. These issues are listed below in the hope that some action can be taken to negotiate these matters with the Rwandan Government and bring about a speedy resolution.

- 1) A letter was written on 8 February 1995 to the Minister of Transport and Telecommunications regarding the registration of the VSAT Satellite Terminals operated by UNAMIR throughout the Sectors in Rwanda. Copies of letter and related documents are attached for easy reference. We have not to date received a response from the appropriate authorities providing the necessary signature for forwarding to INTELSAT. If this situation is not addressed forthwith, it is possible that INTELSAT could require us to cease operation of these satellite terminals in the near future. This will of course deprive the various contingents deployed within the country of essential communication facilities.
- 2) Additionally we have requested from the Director General of RWANDATEL authorization to consolidate the various VHF frequencies utilized by UNAMIR to provide communications for troops. This matter too remains pending.
- 3) One base from which we operate VHF communications equipment is Mt. Karongi in the Western part of the country. This area is controlled by the RPA. On Tuesday 14 March it was reported that the Force Command channel providing essential communications to UNAMIR Ops in Kigali was not functioning.

UNITED NATIONS  
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES  
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

13 March 1995

TO: Mr. Joseph Lombardo  
Special Task Officer

FROM: Z. Benamadi  
Head, Radio Broadcast Project

SUBJECT: YOUR REQUEST FOR RADIO UP-DATE

*Benamadi*  
2

In answer to your request of today, please find attached the information you require.

13 March 1995

#### UP-DATE ON THE RADIO BROADCAST PROJECT

Presently the 2Kw container is situated at UNAMIR Headquarters in Kigali. This and the studio 5/15 W (88.3 Mhz) link are operating as designed and supplying a quality high power FM stereo signal on 105 Mhz 4 hours a day between 4 and 8 p.m.

Two of the 1Kw outstation re-broadcast containers have now been frequency changed and commissioned; Byumba and Kibungo on 93.6 Mhz and 91.7 Mhz respectively. Both of these containers are receiving from Kigali on 105Mhz and re-broadcasting on their respective frequencies. It is estimated that 60% of the country is being covered, eg central, north, east and south.

The transceiver in the container at Gikongoro has been retuned to receive Kigali and re-broadcast on 92.2 Mhz. However, the field strength of the signal received from Kigali or in fact any of the other sites at this location is virtually zero. Mainly because of the geographical height of the antenna at HQ and the shadow effect of the terrain to the SW of Kigali. It is therefore not possible to re-broadcast in the manner in which it was initially intended. The last container is still at UNAMIR HQ. The air conditioning has been installed and standby batteries primed and charged; this container is now ready to be delivered to the final site. The proposed site is at Kibuye or Gisenyi, although no survey has yet been conducted at either location to see whether the reception of a signal is of sufficient strength to allow re-broadcast. There is a very strong chance at both of these sites that there will be a similar problem to that encountered at Gikongoro.

Originally, the 2Kw container was to be located on top of mount Gihara and this would have improved the coverage area due to the additional height. However, this is not a considered location due to political and security reasons. Movement of the Gikongoro container to a location closer to Kigali where a signal can be picked up would jeopardise the coverage in the SW region of the country, and there is still the problem of siting and security.

What is envisaged as a temporary measure is to use 2 channels of the existing V-SAT telephone links which have been installed on these garrison sites (and which have spare capacity) to provide an audio link from the studio to the transmitting equipment which can then be broadcast, without the present need to re-broadcast the existing signal from the operational sites. Due to the nature of the link, this will mean a reduction in audio quality to that expected by an FM broadcast, but the quality should be at least equivalent to that of a Medium or Short wave broadcast program. There has been already purchased by the UN some satellite down-link equipment designated for Rwanda which could be used to replace a

temporary telephone line arrangement and provide a high quality audio link to the two problem containers. The Gisenyi site rather than Kibuye for the last container is the most likely (if at all) to get a signal that we can use for re-broadcast. However, if we pursue the telephone link/satellite down link option for the last two problem sites, then Kibuye is the best location to provide the desired coverage which is to cover the refugees in Zaire. The temporary links should be working and the remaining container installed within approximately two weeks.

The mobile radio studio van has now arrived at Mombassa, Kenya from Washington DC and we are liaising with MOVCON with regard to its transport and delivery to UNAMIR, Kigali as soon as possible.

REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE  
MINISTERE DES TRANSPORTS  
ET DES COMMUNICATIONS

CABINET DU MINISTRE  
B.P.720 KIGALI

Kigali, le 10 FEV. 1995  
NO 16.05.00/88

At last. Pl. mal capté  
on a enfin le 1. nli  
carnet. *Sm*

Monsieur le Représentant Spécial  
du Secrétaire Général des Nations  
Unies

KIGALI

S/Couvert de Monsieur le Ministre  
des Affaires Etrangères et de  
la Coopération

KIGALI

Objet: Radio MINUAR

Monsieur le Représentant Spécial,

Suite à votre demande d'obtenir des  
fréquences pour la RADIO MINUAR, j'ai le plaisir de vous annoncer  
que je marque mon accord pour l'utilisation des fréquences  
suivantes:

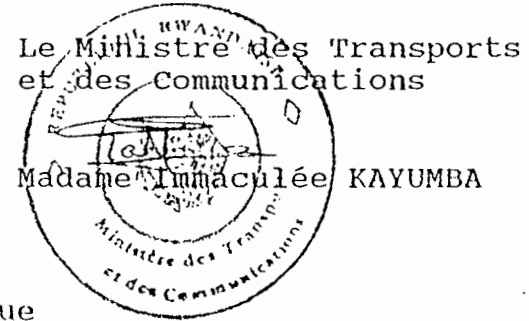
<u>Site</u>	<u>Transmetteur</u>	<u>Fréquences</u>
✓ KIGALI 1	2 KW	105.00 MHZ
✓ KIGALI 2	5/15 <del>KW</del>	88.30 MHZ
GIKONGORO	1 KW	92.20 MHZ
✓ BYUMBA	1 KW	91.60 MHZ
KIBUNGO	1 KW	93.70 <del>MHZ</del>

Il vous est loisible de commencer  
à utiliser ces fréquences en attendant l'octroi imminent d'une  
licence formelle.

.../...



Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Représentant Spécial, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.



Copie pour information à:

- Son Excellence Monsieur  
le Président de la République  
Rwandaise  
KIGALI
- Son Excellence Monsieur le  
Vice-Président de la  
République  
KIGALI
- Son Excellence Monsieur  
le Premier Ministre  
KIGALI
- Le Ministre (TOUS)  
KIGALI



DATE: 8 February 1995  
REF: COMMS/2.6

Honourable Minister Kayumba,

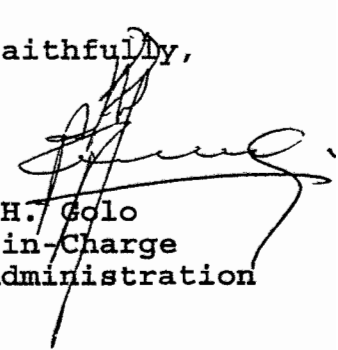
VSAT Satellite Communications System in Rwanda

The United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) intends to set up a (VSAT) Satellite Communications System in Rwanda in order to have reliable communications between their Headquarters in Kigali and various Sector HQs in other parts of the country.

This system will operate on the UN leased transponder of Intelsat IS604 Satellite with operating frequencies between 6139.000/6157.000mhz. The specifications for this proposed system is attached.

UNAMIR kindly requests your assistance in registering the frequencies as indicated on the attached sheet.

Yours faithfully,

  
Ally H. Golo  
Officer-in-Charge  
Division of Administration

Madam Imaculee Kayumba  
Honourable Minister of Transport  
& Telecommunications  
Government of Rwanda  
Kigali, Rwanda

Encls:

1. HUB STATION ..... KIGALI -  
4.6m LAT 01/57/21 LONG 30/06/23  
REMOTE STATIONS ..... CYANGUGU - 3.7m  
GIKONGORO - 3.7m  
GITARAMA - 3.7m  
KIBUYE - 3.7m  
GISENYI -  
3.7m LAT 2/08/40 LONG 30/33/13  
KIBUNGO - 3.7m

2. SATELLITE TO BE ACCESSED .... ISO604/60E  
BEAM SWZ/SWZ  
TRANSPONDER 93/93 BPOL

3. OPERATING FREQUENCY ..... C BAND  
TRANSMIT 6139.000/6157.000MHZ  
RECEIVE 3914.000/3932.000MHZ

4. TYPE OF SERVICE ..... DOMESTIC

5. SERVICE DESCRIPTION ..... QPSK  
TRANSMISSION RATE 256Kbps  
INFO RATE 128 Kbps  
FAX AND VOICE CIRCUITS

6. PERIOD OF SERVICE ..... PRESENT/END OF MISSION

## UNAMIR NEW CHANNEL/FREQUENCY ALLOCATION

## BASESTATIONS &amp; MOBILES

CHANNEL	USER	STATUS	LOCATION	RECEIVE FREQ	TRANSMIT FREQ
1	SIMPLEX 1	WORKING		153.325	153.325
2	SIMPLEX 2 -- AIROPS	WORKING		171.700	171.700
3	B&R, LOGS, AIROPS	WORKING	KIGALI	171.400	166.400
4 *	FORCE HQ *	WORKING	KIGALI	173.500	168.500
5	SECTOR 1 -- MILOB/CIVPOL	WORKING	BYUMBA	171.500	166.500
6 *	FORCE ADMIN. *			171.900	166.900
7 *	MILITARY POLICE *	WORKING	KIGALI	167.125	172.125
8	HUMANITARIAN (UNREO)	WORKING	KIGALI	158.000	153.000
9	SRSQ	WORKING	KIGALI	158.300	153.300
10	SECTOR 5 -- MILOB/CIVPOL	WORKING	MT. KARONGI	173.025	168.025
11	CIVILIAN -- KIGALI	WORKING	KIGALI	173.600	168.600
12	SECTOR 4 -- MILOB/CIVPOL	WORKING	MT. KARONGI	167.000	172.000
13	SECTOR 3 -- MILOB/CIVPOL	WORKING	MT. KARONGI	168.700	173.700
14	SECTOR 6 -- MILOB/CIVPOL	WORKING	KIGALI	168.800	173.800
15	SECTOR 2 -- MILOB/CIVPOL	WORKING	KIBUNGO	168.900	173.900
16 *	COMMUNICATIONS *	WORKING	KIGALI	169.000	174.000
17	SECTOR 3, 4 & 5 -- CIVILIAN			154.275	149.275
18	SECURITY			154.375	149.375
19	SECTOR 1 -- CIVILIAN			173.400	168.400
20	SECTOR 2 -- CIVILIAN			173.425	168.425
21	SECTOR 4B -- MILOB/CIVPOL	WORKING	MT. HUVE	173.450	168.450
22	TUNBATT	WORKING	MT. KARONGI	167.115	172.115
23	FRAFATT	WORKING	MT. KARONGI	168.215	173.215
24	MALICOY	WORKING	GITARAMA	168.115	173.115
25	INDBATT	WORKING	KIGALI	168.325	173.325
26	SIMPLEX			156.225	156.225
27 *	FORCE NET *	WORKING	MT. KARONGI	168.415	173.415
28 *	HUMAN RIGHTS	WORKING	KIGALI	167.355	172.355

\* ALLOCATED TO SPECIAL USERS

*H. H. H. H.*  
 HANNE HUBERTSEN  
 OIC COMMUNICATIONS  
 UNAMIR KIGALI 28.4.05

## RURAL TELEPHONE LINKS

### 1. Australian Medical Company      Equipment: Exicom SR210

Presently using: 155.400 MHz    150.400 MHz

Proposed Link : Exicom Hawk 10 watt    Freq: 454.000 MHz/464.000 MHz

### 2. Belgian Village Link 1      Equipment: Exicom SR210

Presently using: 158.450 MHz    153.450 MHz

Proposed Link : Exicom Hawk 10 watt    Freq: 454.100 MHz/464.100 MHz

### 3. Belgian Village Link 2      Equipment: Exicom SR210

Presently using: 155.000 MHz    150.000 MHz

Proposed Link : Exicom Hawk 10 watt    Freq: 454.200 MHz/464.200 MHz

### 4. Butare - Gikongoro      Equipment: Exicom SR210

Presently using: 158.100 MHz    153.100 MHz

Proposed Link : Exicom Hawk 78.000 MHz/83.000MHz

### 5. Mount Jari - Buyumba      Equipment: Exicom SR210

Presently using: 152.500 MHz    157.500 MHz

Proposed Link : Exicom Hawk 78.050 MHz/83.050MHz

### 6. Chez Lando      Equipment: Exicom Hawk

Amahoro:    Tx Frequency: 463.700 MHz    Chez Lando:    Tx Frequency: 453.700 MHz

                 Rx Frequency: 453.700 MHz                   Rx Frequency: 463.700 MHz

Antenna:    6 dB Yaqi      Output: 10W    Antenna:    6 dB Yaqi      Output: 10W

### 7. Civpol Headquarters      Equipment: Exicom SR210

Presently using: 157.400 MHz    152.400 MHz

Proposed Link Through a Multichannel Link 2GHz ? to Mt Rebero and from there

Exicom Hawk 454.300 MHz/464.300 MHz

### 8. Communications Compound Link1      Equipment: Exicom SR210

Presently using: 158.250 MHz    153.250 MHz

Proposed Link : Exicom Hawk 463.100 MHz/453.100MHz

### 9. Human Rights Link 1      Equipment: Exicom SR210

Presently using: 157.700 MHz    152.700 MHz

Look into Using UHF ( path is Somewhat difficult )

454.400MHz/464.400 MHz

### 10. Human Rights Link 2      Equipment: Exicom SR210

:Presently using:    155.500 MHz    150.500 MHz

Look into Using UHF ( path is Somewhat difficult )

454.500MHz/464.500 MHz

### 11. Indian Engineering Company      Equipment: Exicom SR210

Presently using: 158.800 MHz    153.800 MHz

Proposed Link : Exicom Hawk 78.100 MHz/83.100MHz

### 12. Indian Signal Company      Equipment: Exicom Hawk

3CSG:    Tx Frequency: 462.900 MHz    Amahoro:    Tx Frequency: 452.900 MHz

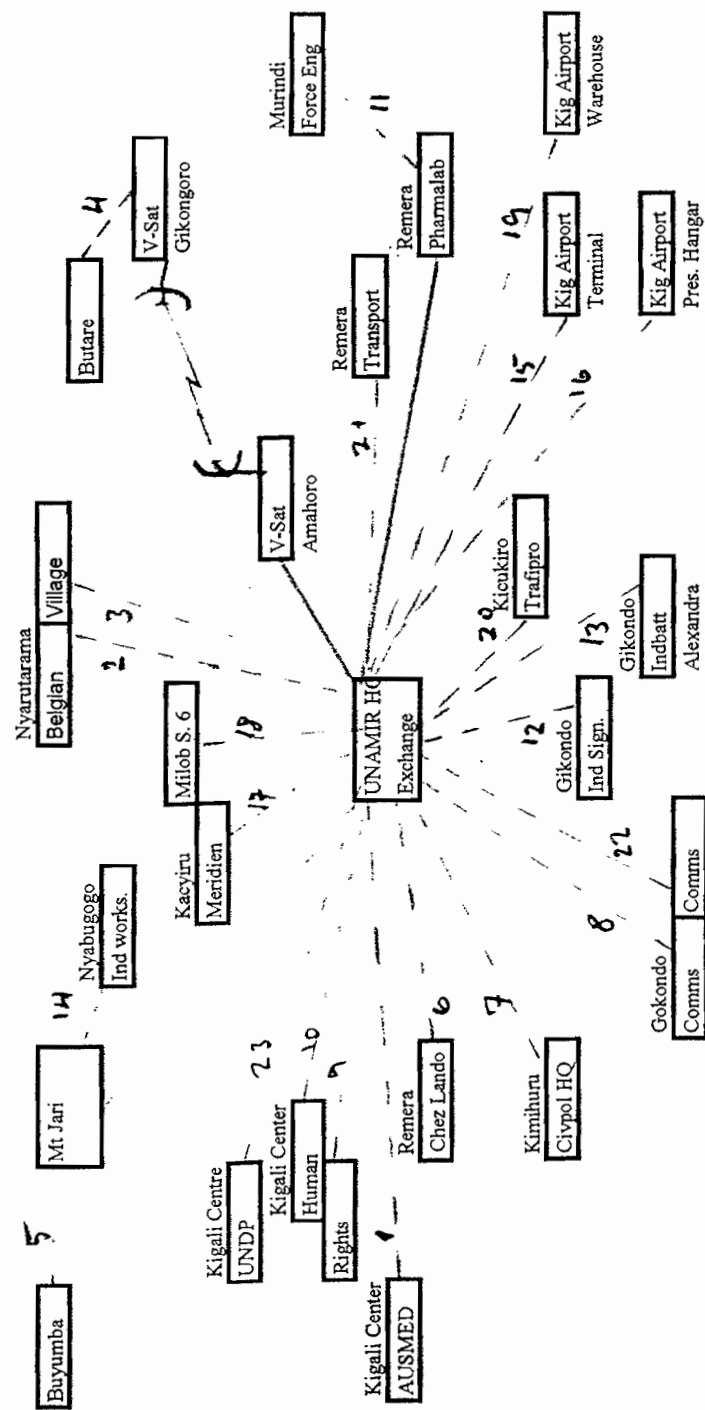
                 Rx Frequency: 452.900 MHz                   Rx Frequency: 462.900 MHz

Antenna:    6 dB Yaqi      Output: 10W    Antenna:    6 dB Yaqi      Output: 10W

<b>13. IndBatt Alexandra</b>		<b>Equipment: Exicom SR210</b>	
Presently using: 157.300 MHz 152.300 MHz			
Proposed Link : Exicom Hawk 464.600 MHz/454.600MHz			
<b>14. Indian Workshop</b>		<b>Equipment: Exicom SR210</b>	
Presently using: 155.150 MHz 150.150 MHz			
Proposed Link : Exicom Hawk 78.150 MHz/83.150MHz			
<b>15. Kigali Airport "Airops"</b>		<b>Equipment: Exicom SR210</b>	
Presently using: 157.200 MHz 152.200 MHz			
Proposed Link : Exicom Hawk 464.700 MHz/454.700MHz			
<b>16. Kigali Airport Can Hel</b>		<b>Equipment: Exicom SR210</b>	
Presently using: 157.600 MHz 152.600 MHz			
Proposed Link : Exicom Hawk 464.800 MHz/454.800MHz			
<b>17. Meridien</b>		<b>Equipment: Exicom Hawk</b>	
<b>Amahoro:</b>	Tx Frequency: 462.700 MHz	<b>Meridien:</b>	Tx Frequency: 452.700 MHz
	Rx Frequency: 452.700 MHz		Rx Frequency: 462.700 MHz
<b>Antenna:</b>	6 dB Yaqi Output: 10W	<b>Antenna:</b>	6 dB Yaqi Output: 10W
<b>18. Milob Sector 6 HQ Kacyru</b>		<b>Equipment: Exicom Hawk</b>	
<b>Amahoro:</b>	Tx Frequency: 452.400 MHz	<b>Milob S.6 HQ:</b>	Tx Frequency: 462.400 MHz
	Rx Frequency: 462.400 MHz		Rx Frequency: 452.400 MHz
<b>Antenna:</b>	6 dB Yaqi Output: 10W	<b>Antenna:</b>	6 dB Yaqi Output: 10W
<b>19. Kigali Airport Movecon</b>		<b>Equipment: Exicom Hawk</b>	
<b>Amahoro:</b>	Tx Frequency: 452.100 MHz	<b>KA HANGAR:</b>	Tx Frequency: 462.100 MHz
	Rx Frequency: 462.100 MHz		Rx Frequency: 452.100 MHz
<b>Antenna:</b>	6 dB Yaqi Output: 10W	<b>Antenna:</b>	6 dB Yaqi Output: 10W
<b>20. Trafipro</b>		<b>Equipment: Exicom Hawk</b>	
<b>Trafipro:</b>	Tx Frequency: 463.000 MHz	<b>Amahoro:</b>	Tx Frequency: 453.000 MHz
	Rx Frequency: 453.000 MHz		Rx Frequency: 463.000 MHz
<b>Antenna:</b>	6 dB Yaqi Output: 10W	<b>Antenna:</b>	6 dB Yaqi Output: 10W
<b>21 Transport Workshop</b>		<b>Equipment: Exicom Hawk</b>	
<b>Amahoro:</b>	Tx Frequency: 452.000 MHz	<b>Transport:</b>	Tx Frequency: 462.000 MHz
	Rx Frequency: 462.000 MHz		Rx Frequency: 452.000 MHz
<b>Antenna:</b>	6 dB Yaqi Output: 10W	<b>Antenna:</b>	6 dB Yaqi Output: 10W
<b>22. Comms Compound Link2</b>		<b>Equipment: Exicom Hawk</b>	
<b>Amahoro:</b>	Tx Frequency: 452.300 MHz	<b>Comms:</b>	Tx Frequency: 462.300 MHz
	Rx Frequency: 462.300 MHz		Rx Frequency: 452.300 MHz
<b>Antenna:</b>	6 dB Yaqi Output: 10W	<b>Antenna:</b>	6 dB Yaqi Output: 10W

Presently I have 8 Duplexers in the Vhf Range 148-162 + Plus sufficient Transmitters and Receivers to Set up 4 Links at a short notice within that Band

In The UHF Band I have available resources to set up :  
2 links in the band 430 MHz to 450 MHz  
2 links in the band 450 MHz to 470 MHz  
3 links in the band 470 MHz to 490 MHz



Microwave Link from UN HQ Amahoro hotel to Mount Jari

Motorola Starpoint Freq : 1840 GHz 1740 GHz

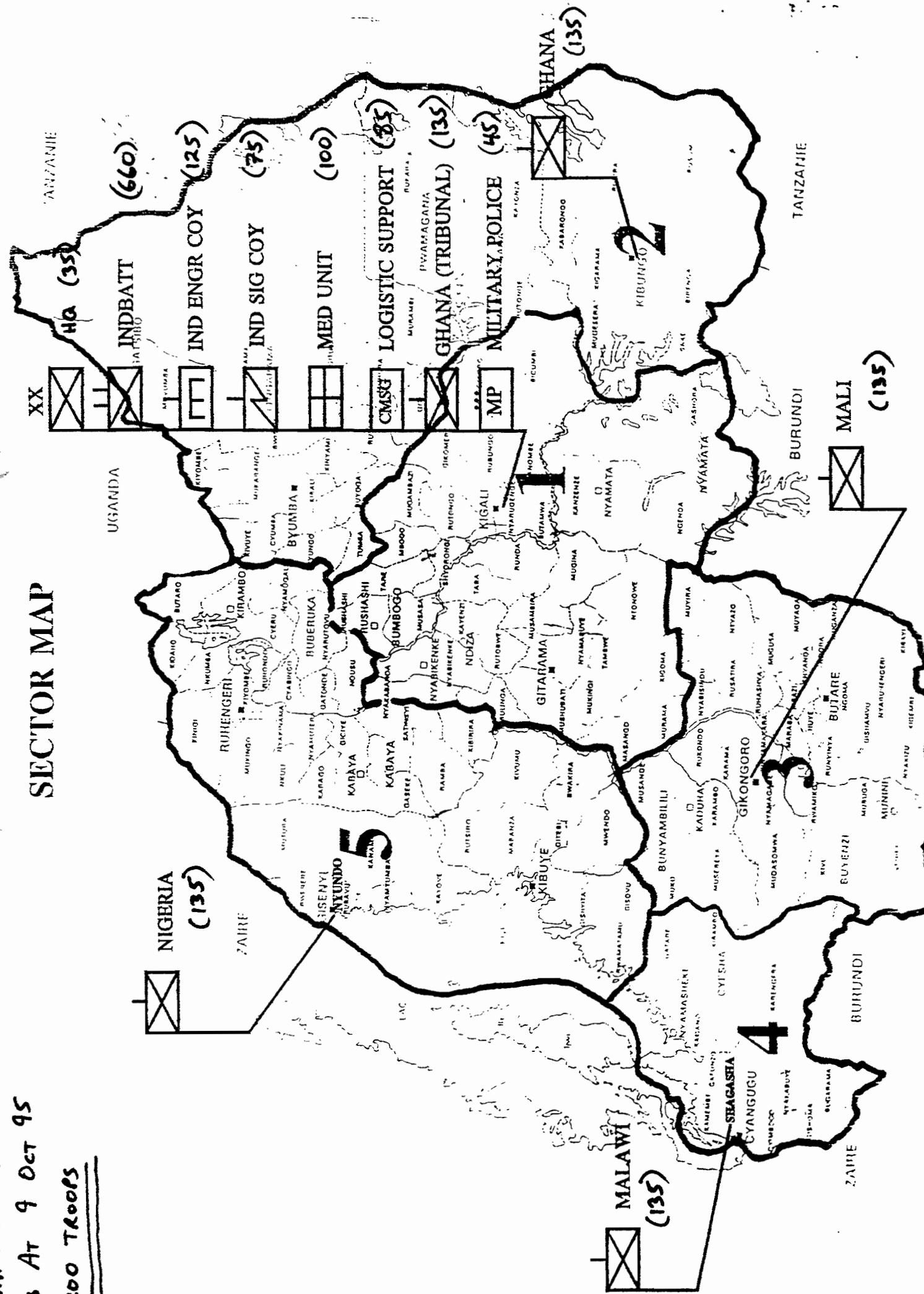
RF OUTPUT: 1 Watt

Antenna : 2 feet Parabolic Dish

Presently Capacity for 6 Channels ! Expandable to 72 Channels

UNAMIR STRENGTH  
As At 9 Oct 95  
1800 TROOPS

## SECTOR MAP







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 Cyanguqu 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

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération de la République Rwandaise présente ses compliments à la MINUAR et a l'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



*Prémisses  
recevables !*

*W. N. y. /  
L. van*

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 SRSG 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 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:
  - 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 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.
4. 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.

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.

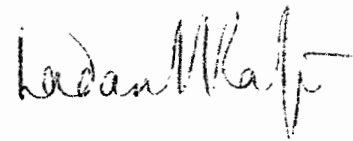
8. Mr. Hundley stated that if other sites are chosen, it would require use of one of the low-powered transmitters which we have already promised to loan to the Government. Despite Mr. Hundley's assertions that if transmitters are installed in Cyangugu and Kibuye there would be a need for satellite equipment, 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

9 January 1995

Note to the SRSG

=====

I have an appointment with the Minister of Foreign Affairs tomorrow morning, Tuesday 10 January at 9 am, to discuss the ongoing problems regarding observance of our privileges and immunities.

| yes

Are there any issues I should raise in addition to those regarding the Mission Status Agreement, or any particular points of detail on the Agreement?

| yes

*Ike*  
Ike Minta

Also remind  
him about radio.  
Beh.

*W. Minta.*

ⓧ Short meeting owing to conflicting engagements;  
another meeting fixed for 18 Jan '95, at 9 AM.

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.

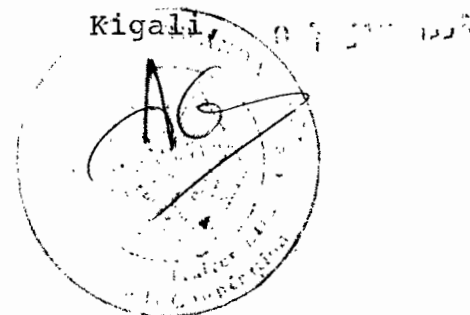
First part - 6<sup>th</sup>  
April 1994 (then  
authorisation)

Y. Ntuta  
Cafu. 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





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UNAMIR - MINUAR

6 January 1995

TO: SRSG

cc: Mr. Minta ✓  
Mr. Buo

FROM: Allen Hundley *AS*  
Radio Broadcast Project Manager

SUBJECT: Loan of broadcast equipment to Radio Rwanda

1. Radio Rwanda reported yesterday that UNICEF had donated US \$350,000 worth of radio equipment to Radio Rwanda, including six transmitters and six high quality portable tape recorders. (Cf: attached Daily Report on Radio Rwanda Programming).
2. This would seem to eliminate the government's argument that Radio UNAMIR will or might appear to overshadow Radio Rwanda. It is unfortunate that UNAMIR and UNICEF did not coordinate more closely on this donation as it might have made a difference in the granting of UNAMIR's license.
3. In view of this it seems appropriate to withdraw, either formally or informally, our offer to loan UNAMIR's two low power transmitters since they should no longer be needed. Also, the basis of UNAMIR's offer was as a temporary measure pending equipment donations from the International community. That has now been satisfied through the UNICEF gift and the recently announced donation by Deutsche Welle.
4. Wellington Sargent at DPKO in New York told me several weeks ago that UNHQ planned to send these two transmitters to the UN mission in Haiti. Shall I advise HQ that they are now available?
5. I would presume that the UNICEF donation does not alter the request from Radio Rwanda to UNAMIR for a 4-wheel drive truck. Also there would still appear to be a need for communications equipment to file radio reports from Gisenyi, Kibungo, and Byumba.



#### DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, January 5, 1995 - The Rwandese Minister for Rehabilitation and Social Integration, Mr. Jacques Bihozagara, on Wednesday took the decision to bar the NGO known as AICF (Action Internationale contre la Faim) from operating in Gikongoro prefecture. The NGO is accused of ignoring the government's order to stop distributing food aid to displaced people, thus preventing people from returning home. Mr. Bihozagara asked the NGO to give clarifications on its operations in Gikongoro and especially on the reports saying it is discouraging people from returning home.

- A cabinet meeting was held on Wednesday in Kigali under the chairmanship of President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda and discussed the process of exchanging the old banknotes with denominations of 500, 1000 and 5000 for new banknotes. The meeting noticed that the operation was not yet over in Kigali on Wednesday and other parts of the country as previously planned and decided to extend the operation until 12 hours deadline in Kigali and 16 hours deadline in other parts of the country on Thursday.

Speaking in an interview with Radio Rwanda on Wednesday, the Rwandese Finance Minister, Mr. Marc Rugenera, reassured the population that old banknotes will be exchanged for everybody in the country. He also dismissed the widespread rumours alleging that the Rwandese currency has been devaluated.

- The US ambassador to Rwanda, Mr. David Lawson, on Wednesday announced to the Rwandese Minister for Justice that the United States is preparing a draft resolution to submit to the UN Security Council, asking all countries harbouring suspected criminals to arrest them and forward them to the International Tribunal.

- The Rwandese Minister for Primary and Secondary Education, P.C Rwigema on Wednesday announced that the school year 1994-1995 for primary school will open on 16 January 1995.

- The Belgian military auditor who has come in Rwanda to investigate the killing of 10 Belgian soldiers serving with UNAMIR in April 1994, on Wednesday met the Rwandese Minister for Justice, Mr. Alphonse-Marie Nkubito, and asked for the authorisation to carry out investigations together with a Rwandese colleague on the circumstances surrounding the plane crash in which former President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda and former President Cyprien Ntaryamira of Burundi were killed. He said that the investigations are necessary because the 10 Belgian soldiers were killed on

suspicion of being behind the assassination of President Habyarimana, and no other inquiry was carried out either by UNAMIR or the Rwandese Government. Mr. Nkubito gave his approval, saying that the Burundi Government had also asked for the investigation, and the Rwanda Government had agreed that an inquiry would be carried out. The Belgian military auditor is to return home in Belgium on Thursday.

- The UNICEF Representative in Kigali on Wednesday officiated a ceremony to donate to Radio Rwanda broadcast equipments including 6 transmitters, 6 nagras and 3 radio receivers and portable recorders, equivalent to \$ US 350,000. The Representative of UNICEF also pledged that UNICEF would finance the training of Radio Rwanda journalists.

- Unidentified gunmen in the night of 3 January threw several grenades in an orphanage based in APEDUC secondary school building in Cyangugu prefecture, leaving 1 orphan killed and 25 others wounded in the explosions. The orphanage harbours 260 orphans. Security forces have undertaken investigations to determine the origin of the grenade attacks. No suspect was arrested.

- Bishop Justin Ndandari of Butare Episcopalian Church diocese on Wednesday died in Nairobi hospital, in Kenya, following a long illness.

Prepared by Manasse Mugabo  
Broadcast Journalist  
UN Radio / Rwanda

CC: SRSG  
FC  
ED  
Spokesman  
PA  
CPO  
SPAO  
HAO  
LA  
PO  
CSO/ASC  
G2  
AUSMED  
MCPL  
LO.J (Japan)  
OPS CANCON



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UNAMIR - MINUAR

5 January 1994

TO: I. Minta cc: Sammy Kum Buo  
Acting Chief of Information

FROM: Allen Hundley *ASH*  
Radio Broadcast Project Manager

SUBJECT: Update on Radio UNAMIR progress

1. Mr. Steven Kureczko from United Nations Radio/New York arrived this morning and has been briefed on our operation here. He will be in Rwanda for two months and will train our personnel in the operation of the equipment in the remote broadcast van as soon as it arrives from the U.S. An anticipated arrival date is not known.
2. Mr. Mylchreest is in Gikangoro to prepare the transmitter there for testing once we have a license. He expects to return on Sunday.
3. The SRSG has approved the use of a Bedford truck in the permanent deployment of the Mt. Karongi transmitter. We will proceed with the installation once approval of the location is received from the Government.
4. License forms are in the process of being completed according to Ms. Rafii.
5. Our studio is currently ready to send and receive audio material from overseas via telephone circuit. The audio fidelity will of course be limited because it is a telephone and not a broadcast circuit but should nevertheless be usable for short reports and features.
6. Production of programming continues as do efforts at acquiring radio programming from other UN agencies and international organizations overseas.

File Note: Radio UNAMIR

To: SRSG

A meeting was held on 3 January 1995 to discuss editorial matters pertaining to Radio UNAMIR, attended by Ike Minta, Allen Hundley, David Mylchreest, M. Vergara and Pascal Nyemanzi. The following were discussed:

I. Name

The official name of the station was understood to be "Radio UNAMIR/MINUAR".

However, in view of reported negative perceptions of UNAMIR on the part of our target audience/s, the staff had recommended alternative names or call signs for the radio ( see attached), for consideration.

But it was also argued that none of the alternative names or call signs may be necessary or advisable, and, rather, that the perceived negative image of UNAMIR should be regarded as a challenge to create a more positive image for UNAMIR through the radio.

II. Staffing

As there was no information on the budget available for the radio, it was not possible to make definite recommendations on staffing -- other than to defer to the views of the Administration on the recommendations already made by Mr Hundley (see Memo of 26 November 1994).

However, the following points were made:

1. The task of writing daily summaries of Radio Rwanda broadcasts should be removed from the Radio UNAMIR staff and made part of the responsibilities of the Office of the Spokesman, perhaps with the hiring of a local staff member for that purpose. This will release Mr Mugabo to carry out the journalistic functions for which he was hired.
2. A local language translator will be needed to translate Radio UNAMIR programmes into French or English, as the case may be.
3. When in full operation, additional technicians and journalists (all local staff) will be needed.

Radio  
UN,  
Rwanda  
or  
Radio  
UNAMIR.

4. It was considered premature to send anyone from New York now to train the staff on the use of the remote broadcast van, as most of the staff to be trained are yet to be hired and the van is not yet available.
5. The hiring of a replacement for Mr Hundley should probably be deferred pending clarification on Mr Hundley's contract.

### III. Editorial Board

It was agreed that membership of the Board should be restricted to UNAMIR personnel.

The Board should comprise the following:

1. The SRSG, Chair; *+ Executive Director*
2. The Mission Spokesman (to Chair in absence of the SRSG);
3. Head of Radio Section;
4. Operations Manager of the Radio station;
5. Political Adviser;
6. Legal Adviser;
7. Military Spokesman.

Alternates may be appointed for each of the members. The Board will lay down guidelines on editorial policy, but day-to-day editorial control will be exercised by the Spokesman (on behalf of the SRSG) and the Head of the Radio Section. It was agreed that the position of the Spokesman should be filled as a matter of urgency.

### IV. Editorial Guidelines

The following were recommended as editorial policies or guidelines, to be further developed by the Editorial Board.

1. The central objective is to facilitate and promote the implementation of UNAMIR's mandate. This will entail giving priority to all official information, news, events, interviews, and other programmes on the role and activities of UNAMIR, in particular, and of the United Nations in general.

2. UNAMIR's Information Section and the Radio should develop an outreach programme to encourage the return of refugees and displaced persons. This may entail highlighting information and events pertaining to security conditions , and programmes on the return of refugees/DPs.

3. There should be prudent use of sit-rep information, always verified for accuracy, bearing in mind all political considerations and sensitivities.

4. In principle, all UN Agencies shall have access to the radio, subject to normal editorial control. The Agencies and NGOs should also be canvassed for information on their activities, in the normal course of things.

5. Right of reply:

- a. Agencies and other organizations directly mentioned in or affected by UNAMIR broadcasts should have the right of reply. This includes Government agencies.
- b. Letters to the Editor should also provide a channel for public responses to programmes, subject to editorial control.

6. There should be a Public Opinion programme for canvassing the views of the target audience/s on relevant issues and topics.

cc: All radio personnel





# UNAMIR MINUAR

R W A N D A

24 November 1994

TO: Allen Hundley  
Radio Project Manager

From : UN Radio Broadcast Journalists

A handwritten signature, likely of a UN Radio Broadcast Journalist, is written over the 'From' line.

Subject : PROPOSED NAMES FOR RADIO UNAMIR

- Radiyo Ubumwe ( Radio Unity)
- Radiyo Isangano ( Radio Crossroads)
- Radiyo Umuhuza ( Radio Mediator)
- Radiyo Ihumure ( Radio Pacifier)
- Radiyo Ubwiyunge ( Radio Reconciliation)
- Radiyo Mizero ( Radio Hope)
- Radiyo Impuhwe ( Radio Pity )

UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

MISSION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA



**3 January 1995**

## **NOTICE TO ALL MEDIA PERSONNEL**

Resident at:

Hotel des Diplomates

Hotel Meridien

Hotel des Mille Collines

Hotel Kiyovu

## **PRESS CONFERENCE**

This is to inform you that, following the X'mas break, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, is to hold a Press Conference at UNAMIR HQ, Kigali, on Friday 6 January 1995 at 09:30 hours.

  
**I. Minta**  
Acting Spokesman

**cc: All UN Agencies**





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UNAMIR - MINUAR

3 January 1995

TO: I. Minta  
Political Affairs/Acting Chief, Information

FROM: Allen Hundley *AH*  
Radio Broadcast Project Manager

SUBJECT: Extention of contract

My contract (SSA No. FOD/DPKO/94/081) is scheduled to expire on 8 January 1995. If my services continue to be needed by UNAMIR UN HQ/NY will need to be informed by fax as soon as possible.

Thank you for your kind attention in this matter.

*(2) To Mr Dessande!  
for your attention please.*

*KSL*



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UNAMIR - MINUAR

3 January 1995

TO: SRSG cc: I. Minta ✓  
FROM: Allen Hundley *CHH*  
Radio Broadcast Project Manager  
David Mylchreest *DM*  
GEC Marconi Communications Commissioning Engineer  
SUBJECT: Location of UNAMIR broadcast transmitter to cover refugee camps in Zaire

1. Following up on our meeting of yesterday with you regarding the best location to place the fifth UNAMIR radio broadcast transmitter in order to reach the refugee camps in Zaire, we have concluded that Mt. Kirongi continues to be the best choice.

2. We recommend Mt. Kirongi for the following reasons:

a. One transmitter should be able to cover all of the camps, both in Bukavu and Goma. Any other location will require two transmitters, one near Gisenyi and the other near Cyangugu, and would almost certainly necessitate the removal and redeployment of the transmitter at Byumba since that is in the area of Rwanda with the smallest population.

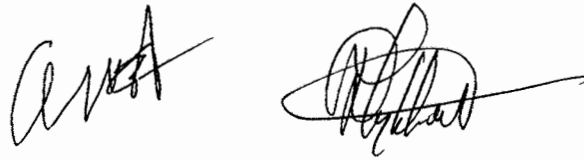
b. Placing transmitters in the area of Gisenyi and Cyangugu will almost certainly require the installation of satellite equipment to relay the programming from the Radio UNAMIR studio in Kigali to the two transmitters sites. This is because, unlike the Mt. Kirongi site, high mountains will block a direct relay of the FM signal from Kigali. The satellite equipment has been ordered but we cannot be certain when it will arrive in Rwanda. Therefore even if we placed transmitters in Gisenyi and Cyangugu they might not be of any use for however long it takes for the satellite equipment to arrive and be installed.

3. We further recommend that the transmitter container be placed on a Bedford type truck, driven to Mt. Kirongi and parked there. The Bedford trucks are near the end of their useful service and hence the loss of one will be minimal. The truck should be placed on blocks to stabilize it and enable it to be serviced and maintained. Having the container truck-mounted in this manner

means that it can easily be removed from Mt. Kirongi at any time should that be necessary in the future.

4. If you approve of Mt. Kirongi as the Radio UNAMIR transmitter site UNAMIR should obtain permission from the Director General of the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications for installation of the transmitter there.

5. If use of the Bedford truck as described above is acceptable the Radio Broadcast Unit will need authorization from your office to utilize the vehicle for this period of time.

Two handwritten signatures in black ink. The signature on the left is a stylized, cursive 'A' with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right. The signature on the right is a more complex, cursive signature with a large loop and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

10 January 1995

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 SRSG 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.

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 SRSG 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 Faverger, 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.

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.

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.



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UNAMIR - MINUAR

3 January 1995

TO: SRSG cc: I. Minta

FROM: Allen Hundley *ASH*  
Radio Broadcast Project Manager

SUBJECT: Report on trip to Nairobi to purchase broadcasting equipment

1. As we discussed on 27 December I went to Nairobi on 28 December to purchase certain audio equipment that is either needed by Radio UNAMIR or is to be loaned to Radio Rwanda.

2. Because of the holidays a number of shops were closed until 3 January 1995. Hence I was only able to locate a few items. It is also apparent that much of the equipment is not available in Nairobi and will have to be purchased elsewhere, either in Dubai, Europe, or the USA. I was able to buy one high quality CD player suitable for broadcast use by either Radio UNAMIR or Radio Rwanda, and a mini-hifi cassette/CD system for use by Radio UNAMIR. Other items include some African music CDs and miscellaneous parts and supplies not available in Kigali.

3. Because of the urgency of the trip there was not enough time to process a cash advance. Therefore I used my personal funds for these purchases totaling about US \$1,500.00. An expense report is attached for your review and approval.

4. Shall we proceed with the loan of the two transmitters, CD player, 4-wheel drive truck, etc. to Radio Rwanda or wait until we see more progress in the processing of our license application?

5. Do you wish me to proceed with acquisition of the other equipment requested by Radio Rwanda that was listed in my memo to you dated 24 December? Also, shall we proceed with the purchase of the high frequency communications equipment needed to provide a UNAMIR data link between Kigali and Gisenyi, Byumba, and Kibungo, as described in your letter to Major Wilson Rutayisire of 5 December 1994? (The latter equipment would be useful to Radio UNAMIR's journalists and other UNAMIR personnel as well as those from Radio Rwanda).

**LIST OF EQUIPMENT PURCHASED BY ALLEN HUNDLEY FOR RADIO UNAMIR  
IN NAIROBI, 28-29 DECEMBER 1994**

All prices listed in US dollars. Conversion rate used for Kenyan shillings to dollars = 40.3. See photocopy of bank exch. receipt.

Item	Qty	Description	Unit price	Extend Pr.
1	1	Sony Mdl CDP-M69 CD player	\$570.96	\$570.96
2	1	Sony Mdl FH-B711 mini-hifi	477.00	477.00
3	1	set of spanners	14.01	14.01
4	1	plyer	6.95	6.95
5	1	10/11 mm spanner	1.24	1.24
6	1	set of African music compact discs	173.70	173.70
7	1	spirit level	4.47	4.47
8	5	African music audio cassettes	6.20	31.00
9	2	recorder carrying bags	9.80	19.60
10	1	step-down transformer (85 watt)	33.50	33.50
11	3	2-pin AC plugs	1.86	5.58
12	1	telephone double jack/cord	8.93	8.93
13	1	plug	2.36	2.36
14	2	plug adapters	.74	1.48
15	8	audio plugs	.87	6.97
16	1	tape head cleaner kit	14.64	14.64
17	1	crimper	5.58	5.58
18	5	glass marker pencils	.99	4.95
total				US \$1,392.92

## VOUCHER FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES

<b>To be completed by Controller</b>	Cheque No. _____	Examiner: _____	Currency: _____	Voucher No.: _____
<b>Amount:</b>	Bank No. _____	Approving Officer: _____	Country: _____	Date: _____

**TO BE COMPLETED BY CLAIMANT (Please TYPE or PRINT)**

*This space to be filled in by H*

PAYEE: Allen B. Hundley CATEGORY: \_\_\_\_\_

☒ Called for at CASHIER's office — Indicate your Tel. Ext. \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Mailed to following address:

☐ Mailed to following BANK A/C.

Ch / ☐ **Payee Advice to be mailed to**

Payee Advice to be mailed to

DATE	At- tach- ment No	DESCRIPTION OF EXPENSES  <i>Tickets purchased, Terminal expenses, Telegrammes, Taxis, Authorized excess baggage, etc.</i>	LOCAL CURRENCY	EXCHANGE RATE	U.S.\$ EQUIVALENT	For Financial Service:
						Approved Amount
28/12/94	1	Airport departure Tax			20.00	
28/12/94	2	Kenya visa fee			30.00	
30/12/94	3	Taxi fare to Nairobi airport	1,056	40.3	26.20	
30/12/94	4	airport departure Tax			20.00	
TOTAL TRAVEL ALLOWANCE (See REVERSE SIDE)						

I claim the subsistence and terminal expenses in connexion with the journey (as indicated on the reverse side hereof), which I certify to have been made as authorized. I further certify that all expenses claimed represent actual disbursements made by me, and dependants indicated, actually travelled as shown.

Signature of Claimant


Date: 3 Jan 75

This claim is in conformity with the journey as actually authorized. Payment of subsistence and/or transit allowances, is approved for all official stopovers and necessary travel time reported by the Claimant on the reverse side, except as otherwise noted by me.

☐ NO EXCEPTIONS      ☐ FINAL CLAIM      ☐ FOR EXCEPTIONS, SEE REVERSE

Signature of Admin./Certifying Officer: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

	TOTAL	
LESS ADVANCES		
BALANCE DUE UN		
IF ANY		
NET PAYMENT		

GENERAL ACCOUNT	AMOUNT (U.S.\$) Dr. or Cr.*	ALLOTMENT ACCOUNT	LIQUIDATION AMOUNT	OBLIGATION DOCUMENT	DESCRIPTION / I O V
Total Debits	Total Credits		Total Liquidations		

...icate by brackets

**Submit Claim -** — ORIGINAL plus ONE copy to FINANCIAL SERVICES  
— ONE copy to CERTIFYING OFFICER

F.10 (6-86) - E.





**TO:** See list below\*

**DATE:** 30 December 1994

**FROM:** I. Minta *Ic*  
Legal Adviser/OSRSG

**SUBJECT:** Meeting with SRSG on Radio UNAMIR

In the one week that I have been acting as Officer-in-Charge of UNAMIR's information activities, I have heard different stories as to why Radio UNAMIR has been delayed up till now, on whether the necessary groundwork has been done for launching the Radio, and on the source of our difficulties in obtaining a license and frequency allocations.

In order to review the work already done and to define a clear course of action from now on, I am requesting an urgent meeting of all involved, on the return of the SRSG to Kigali prior to his next trip to Tanzania (which is expected for about 3 January 1995).

Please be on **stand-by** for such a meeting with the SRSG, which will be called at short-notice between **Saturday 31 December 1994 and 3 January 1995**.

\* Mr. A. Hundley  
Maj. I. Favager (CANSIG)  
Mr. D. Mylchreest (MARCONI)  
Ms. L. Rafii  
Mr. M. Vergara

cc: SRSG

*I shall be  
glad to chair  
Mr. Minta. See*

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.



*also Jan  
summary  
in M. Mylchreest  
P. see  
we  
M. M.*

(TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH)

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA  
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

**AGREEMENT FOR INSTALLATION AND OPERATION OF RADIO UNAMIR**

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The present convention between  
The Government of Rwanda represented by the Ministry of Information on one side  
and  
RADIO UNAMIR broadcast company represented by the Special Representative for the Secretary  
General of the United Nations on the other;

in view of the basic laws of the Republic of Rwanda, particularly the protocol for the Rule of  
Law;

and in view of Law n° 54/91 of 15 November 1991 governing the press, particularly regarding  
the provisions in article 16;

admits the following:

Scope of the Agreement

Article 1: This agreement is limited to the press. Any considerations other  
than those relative to this theme should be referred to rules  
governing that domain.

Obligations of the Government

Article 2: The Rwandan government recognizes **RADIO UNAMIR** as a  
business which may install or operate a radio-broadcast over the  
national territory.

Article 3: The government may not interfere in the preparation of the  
production of the programs of this establishment.

✓ However the Government reserves the right to suspend all news  
programming that does not conform to the national politics.

RADIO UNAMIR's Obligations

Article 4: **RADIO UNAMIR** promises to furnish the following document in  
triplicate:

- The name of said business;
- The identity of the owner or of the director of the corporation if it is a company;
- A technical description;
- The scope of the target market;
- The condition of the contract relative to the type of programming;
- Mid-term Financial plan.

All changes to any of these elements must be brought to the attention of the Minister whose competence is in such matters.

**Article 5**      **RADIO UNAMIR** promises:

- ✓ 1. To respect the people's right to news and the right to correction, response and rebuttal;
- ✓ 2. Not to broadcast programs of a nature that will incite hate, violence or any type of division;
- ✓ 3. To make available to the public the general conditions and rules concerning advertisement, the operating budget and profits.
- ✓ 4. To record all broadcasts and store the relative recordings and documents for a period of no less than three months;  
  
If during this time, a claim or complaint is made regarding one or several of these recorded broadcasts, it is required to store these recording until the matter concerning these recordings, pieces and documents is concluded;
- ✓ 5. to conform to the provisions of the international and national laws governing telecommunications;
- ✓ 6. To promote the professional training of its technical staff;
- ✓ 7. To respect the code of ethics and the rights of Rwandan journalists;

**Article 6:**      **RADIO UNAMIR** must, in its advertisements, assure that the advertisement is clearly separated from the rest of the programming

No ads

through use of a particular visible or audible signal. Its beginning and ending must be clearly indicated.

General Provisions

- Article 7: The broadcast of radio programs will not be subject to any temporal, spatial, or linguistic restrictions.
- Article 8: The rights and duties arising from the present agreement are not transferable to a third party without first consulting the Minister whose competence is in such matters.
- Article 9: The duration of this agreement is five (5) years. It is renewable by tacit agreement.
- Article 10: The agreement may be revoked by the Government in the case of significant delinquency in the operation of the **RADIO UNAMIR** establishment.
- Article 11: All amendments to this agreement must be agreed upon by both parties.
- Article 12: All disputes arising between the contractual parties in the framework of this agreement will either be settled out of court or by a common law court.
- Article 13: This agreement goes into effect upon the signature of this document by both parties.
- Article 14: The agreement and the relative amendments thereof will always be provided in two original copies in Kinyarwanda and in French.

Signed in Kigali, .....

The Government of Rwanda  
The Ministry of Information

**RADIO UNAMIR**

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UNITED NATIONS  
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES  
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

31 December 1994

TO: I. Minta  
Legal Adviser/SRSG

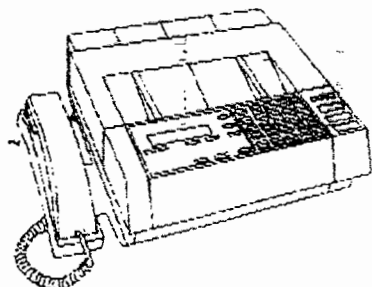
FROM: Allen Hundley *AH*  
Radio Broadcast Project Manager

SUBJECT: Background information on Radio UNAMIR installation

Responding to your memo dated 30 December 1994 regarding a meeting with the SRSG on Radio UNAMIR I attach some pertinent memoranda and faxes for your review prior to the meeting.

I have a great deal more information in the file but these few items summarize succinctly the problems we have had in implementing the project.

Ref: attachments



## FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION  
94 Victoria Street, London SW1E 5JL

Fax No: 071-917-0502

To : Nicholas Harmon, Information Unit, UNAMIR  
From : Peter Troy, Disaster Unit, Emergency Aid Department  
Date : 23 September 1994  
Pages: One plus sixteen attached

Dear Mr Harmon

### UN RADIO PROJECT

1. I have this morning received the attached contract from BBC Warwick for the supply of the equipment listed in attachment 3 of the Jeff Hayman report. I want to agree to the terms and conditions and get this order moving quickly. It has already taken BBC far too long to reach this stage and I do not want to delay matters further. However, given the commitment involved, I would be grateful for your immediate scrutiny of the proposal and confirmation that it meets the technical requirement. Our New York office informs me that Jeff Hayman has returned to Kigali and therefore may also need to be consulted.

2. With regard to the installation service (page 8 of the proposal) I presume the UN will be able to provide suitable food, accommodation, local transport and protection, and that the installation conditions in paragraphs 6.4 to 6.6 inclusive (page 9 of the proposal) can be met?

3. Please reply as quickly as possible. I can receive faxes on the above number (it will be switched through to my home fax machine) throughout the weekend if you cannot respond today.

regards

Peter Troy  
Disaster Unit  
Emergency Aid Department

to ODA London: fax +44-71-917 0502  
for Peter Troy, Disaster Unit, Emergency Aid Dept

from Nicholas Harman:  
Office of SRSG, UNAMIR, Kigali

25 September 1994

Subject: UN Radio, Rwanda

Dear Mr Troy,

Many thanks for your fax of 23 September. Its arrival coincided with that of Jeff Hayman, who has read the contract.

We confirm that the proposal seems to meet the technical requirements.

\* We are worried about the suggestion (page 8) that installation will not be complete until mid-November. The studio equipment is due to be ready to run in the first week of October. The first paragraph of your letter shows that you realise the need for quick action. Anything you can do to speed things up would be much appreciated.

On the second paragraph of your letter, we are confident that UNAMIR, in co-operation with national contingents here, can meet the conditions in contract paragraphs 6.3 to 6.6.

I have asked UNAMIR's chief administrative officer to look into the question of food, accomodation, transport and protection for the deployment team. He has promised clarification on Monday. I do not foresee any problems with this.

With best wishes,

Nicholas Harman  
Communications Consultant

\* Equipment arrived in Kigali at end  
of November  
\*\* Equipment promised (<sup>\$352,000</sup>studio van) not in  
Rwanda as of 31 Dec 94. Approx.  
US \$20,000 worth of studio equipment arrived from  
UN Radio/NY on 13 Dec 94.





UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

23 December 1994

TO: SRSG

CC: DFC

Major I. G. Favager

FROM: Allen Hundley  
Radio Broadcast Project Manager

SUBJECT: Response to memorandum from DFC to SRSG dated 22 December 94 regarding UNAMIR Radio Broadcast Project.

1. First, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the Canadian Signals Regiment for its very excellent assistance in erecting the masts and antennas at the various Radio UNAMIR transmitter sites.

2. With regard to "the current panic" mentioned in paragraph 4 of the above cited memo some explanation in order. The transmitter containers with associated masts and antennas arrived from the UK a full two months later than scheduled. Until they arrived in country, cleared customs, and the electronic equipment within each had undergone inspection and preparation for deployment, they could not be moved out of Kigali.

3. Further, each mast is designed to be mounted on the side of the container. Hence, until heavy lift transport could be arranged and the containers taken to the various sites, no work could begin on the erection of the masts and antennas.

4. Finding a crane capable of lifting the 5.5 tonne containers has proved to be far more difficult than anticipated but even if we had been able to locate one immediately the problem is that we have had only about three weeks to get the containers into the field and the masts erected, not the two months mentioned in the above cited memo. As soon as we were able to locate suitable heavy lift equipment that could travel outside of Kigali deployment has proceeded rapidly.

5. With regard to my memo to you dated 10 December requesting that the broadcast project be moved up in priority for Canadian Signals, this grows out of a meeting with Major Favager in which he

indicated that his ability to provide assistance was already limited and becoming more so each day because of other commitments. He was quite candid in saying that unless he was told to alter his priorities the broadcast project was not high on his list. It is quite true that he only committed to assisting in the erection of the masts and antennas, not to deployment of the containers. I appologize if the wording of my 10 December memo implied otherwise. I assure you it was unintentional. As I told Major Favager at the time we had already located a specialized container truck capable of transporting and unloading the containers on site and hence that problem was solved (except for the special case of Mt. Karongi for which this truck is not suitable and which will require another solution).

6. I trust this clears up any confusion regarding the assistance of the Canadian Contingent, for which the Radio Broadcast Unit is most appreciative, and the adequacy of planning in the project's execution.

7. The UN has learned some valuable lessons in the design of these containerized broadcast transmitters and I am told by UN HQ that the next generation of such units will be lighter and much easier to handle with limited in-country resources.



**TO:** See list below\*

**DATE:** 30 December 1994

**FROM:** I. Minta *[Signature]*  
Legal Adviser/OSRSG

**SUBJECT:** Meeting with SRSG on Radio UNAMIR

In the one week that I have been acting as Officer-in-Charge of UNAMIR's information activities, I have heard different stories as to why Radio UNAMIR has been delayed up till now, on whether the necessary groundwork has been done for launching the Radio, and on the source of our difficulties in obtaining a license and frequency allocations.

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\* Mr. A. Hundley  
Maj. I. Favager (CANSIG)  
Mr. D. Mylchreest (MARCONI)  
Ms. L. Rafii  
Mr. M. Vergara

**cc:** SRSG

REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE  
MINISTERE DE L'INFORMATION  
B.P. 1532 K I G A L I

CONVENTION D'ETABLISSEMENT ET D'EXPLOITATION  
DE RADIO MINUAR

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Entre le Gouvernement de la République Rwandaise  
représenté par le Ministre de l'Information d'une part et l'entité  
de Radiodiffusion ci-après dénommée RADIO MINUAR représentée par le  
Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies,  
d'autre part;

Vu la loi fondamentale de la République Rwandaise,  
spécialement le protocole sur l'Etat de droit;

Vu la loi n° 54/91 du 15 novembre 1991 sur la presse,  
spécialement dans les dispositions de son article 16;

Vu le mandat de la MINUAR, tel que établi par le  
Conseil de Sécurité de l'ONU, dans ses résolutions y relatives,  
ainsi que l'accord sur le statut de la mission signé entre la  
MINUAR et le Gouvernement de la République Rwandaise;

IL A ETE CONVENU CE QUI SUIIT:

Portée de la convention

Article 1: La présente convention se limite exclusivement à  
l'aspect presse. Les considérations autres que  
celles relatives à cet aspect devront référer aux  
règles qui les régissent.

### Obligations du Gouvernement

**Article 2:** Le Gouvernement Rwandais reconnaît RADIO MINUAR comme entité pouvant établir et/ou exploiter une radio-diffusion sans but lucratif sur le territoire national.

**Article 3:** Le Gouvernement ne doit pas s'immiscer, quels que soient les moyens à utiliser, dans la préparation et la production des programmes de "Radio MINUAR."

### Obligations de "Radio MINUAR"

**Article 4:** RADIO MINUAR s'engage à:

- 1- Respecter le principe du droit du peuple à l'information et le droit de rectification, de réponse et de réplique;
- 2- Ne pas diffuser les émissions de nature à inciter à la haine, à la violence et à toute forme de division;
- 3- Se conformer aux dispositions des instruments internationaux et nationaux qui régissent les Télécommunications;
- 4- Promouvoir la formation professionnelle de son personnel technique;
- 5- Respecter la charte de déontologie et des droits des journalistes du Rwanda.

### Dispositions générales

**Article 5:** La diffusion des programmes radiophoniques n'est soumise à aucune contrainte de temps, d'espace ni de langue de communication.

**Article 6:** Les droits et devoirs découlant de la présente convention ne sont pas transférables à un tiers sans l'accord préalable du Ministre ayant l'information dans ses attributions.

- Article 7:** La durée de la convention est de 2 ans. Elle est renouvelable par tacite reconduction.
- Article 8:** La convention est révocable par le Gouvernement en cas de défaillances graves de la part de "RADIO MINUAR" après des discussions préalables entre les deux parties et conformément au mandat et privilèges et immunités de la MINUAR.
- Article 9:** Tout amendement de la présente convention doit être consenti par les deux parties.
- Article 10:** Tout litige qui surviendra entre les parties contractantes dans le cadre de la présente convention sera réglé à l'amiable.
- Article 11:** La présente convention entre en vigueur le jour où les deux parties apposent leur signatures.
- Article 12:** La convention et les amendements y relatifs sont toujours établis en deux originaux en Anglais, en Français et en Kinyarwanda.

Fait à Kigali, le 14 janvier 1995

**Pour le Gouvernement Rwandais**

**Pour Radio MINUAR**

**Le Ministre de l'Information**

**Le Représentant Spécial du  
Secrétaire-Général de l'ONU**

Jean-Baptiste NKULIYINGOMA

Shaharyar M. KHAN

**MEETING ON PROPOSED EDITORIAL BOARD FOR THE UN RADIO IN RWANDA**

Mr. Minta said this was a matter to be taken up by the board once it was formed. Mr. Conde added that a means of arbitration was needed in the event of editorial disputes. Ms. Rafii pointed out that the SRSG is the final editor or arbiter and that the role of the board is one of editorial control and not management as in the case of a board of directors.

I agree

Mr. Dao said that UNAMIR should not be dogmatic. He pointed to the recent controversy between UNAMIR and UNHCR over refugee repatriation policy and said all points of view should be represented on the radio. Mr. Hundley added that such diversity was healthy and would add to the station's credibility among listeners. Mr. Minta said the role of the editorial board was to resolve this kind of dispute.

No

Mr. Conde asked if there was any plan for international news coverage on the station. Mr. Vergara explained that such coverage was very time and labor intensive and therefore probably not feasible at current or projected staffing levels.

yes  
New?  
"and more"

Mr. Dao asked if all UN agencies should be represented on the board. Mr. Conde argued in favor of this, saying they all had important but specialized roles to play. Thus for example on economic matters the most important and knowledgeable agency would be UNDP, while for children it would be UNICEF. All agencies would have to be represented to insure that the information broadcast is up-to-date.

Mr. Minta added that all UN agencies should be invited to serve on the board. Mr. Conde stated that in the event of a problem arising with regard to a specific agency, UNAMIR would later be able to argue that the agency had been invited to join the board, but had instead opted to decline.

Allen Hundley  
Radio Project Manager  
22 December 1994





**NOTE FOR THE FILE: UPDATE ON UN RADIO**

A meeting on the proposed UN Radio Station was held on 20 December 1994 and was attended by Sammy Buo, Ike Minta, Allen Hundley and Ladan Rafii. The following issues regarding the successful operation of the Radio were deemed to remain unresolved:

1. Approval of license - the draft agreement proposed by the Rwandese Government for their approval of the broadcasting license was sent to the Legal Unit at UN Headquarters in New York on 16 December 1994. Any suggested modifications or additions on their part have yet to be received.
2. Allocation of frequencies - the 6 radio frequencies needed for broadcasting have still not been allocated by the Ministry of Transport. It was decided that arrangements would be made with the liaison officer at the Ministry of Information, Mr. Eugene Bitwayiki, for scheduling an appointment with the responsible official at the Ministry of Transportation to discuss frequency allocation.
3. Technical aspects - according to Mr. Hundley, the following technical issues are being addressed:
  - a) transmitters - 4 transmitter containers have been delivered to 4 sites (these have not yet been installed): Kigali, Kibungo, Gikongoro and Byumba. The transmitter for Mt. Karongi is expected to be delivered later this week.
  - b) masts and antennas - these are needed for each transmitter site, but only 2 sets for Kigali and Kibungo have been installed to date. The masts and antennas for Byumba will be installed on Wednesday 21 December, and the installation of the sets for Gikongoro is tentatively scheduled for Thursday 22 December.
  - c) fuel requirements for generators - the electrical generator for Kigali has already been fuelled. The generator in Byumba is scheduled for fuelling on 21 December, Kibungo on 23 December, and Gikongoro on 24 December.

Mr. Hundley added that even if the 5 transmitters are functioning, we may only be able to use 4 for broadcasting, because the site in Gikongoro has not been equipped with satellite support facilities which may be needed due to its low elevation. The equipment needed for this installation has not yet been ordered by New York despite the fact that a request was made by UNAMIR to New York in this regard over two months ago. Mr. Buo considered the Gikongoro site as critical, because if it is not fully operational only 70% of the country will receive our transmissions, thereby excluding the largest concentrations of internally-displaced persons. However, Mr. Hundley stated that the Mt. Karongi facility will be able to reach Bukavu and Goma.

The difficulties involved in installing the Mt. Karongi transmitter continue to hinge upon logistical problems. As stated by Mr. Hundley, the following two options constitute a proposed solution:

- (i) use of a flat-bed truck and heavy crane which we have not yet been able to locate.
- (ii) removal of the transmitter from its container and transportation to Mt. Karongi by helicopter for temporary installation until a more permanent set-up can be arranged. Should this course of action be undertaken, the approval of Marconi, Ltd. based in the U.K. will be needed for this method of installation. (This latter option is considered by the Canadian Signals Unit, according to Mr. Hundley, to be the only viable solution within the current timeframe of 24 December 1994.)

4. Programming issues - other non-technical aspects of the radio broadcasting operation were discussed as follows:

a) broadcasting material - transcripts requested for programmes now available still remain outstanding. Once received, they will be forwarded to the SRSG for his review. Also, a draft statement for the signing ceremony of the radio license agreement will be prepared for the SRSG. A draft message from the Secretary-General should also be prepared and forwarded to New York for consideration. If the idea is approved, the SRSG would deliver the message on behalf of the Secretary-General. The viability of a statement from the President of the Security Council may also be considered and suggested to New York. Mr. Buo stated that at least one week's programming should be on hand prior to the radio's commencement of operations. He further added that the UN Radio in New York is interested and willing to supply programmes for our radio station, although we would, of course, need to indicate the types of programmes suitable for our target audience(s).

b) hours of programming - Mr. Buo added that in order to be viewed as a serious and credible radio broadcasting station, a minimum of two hours' daily programming would be required. Since our target audience is largely a mass audience of mainly Kinyarwanda speakers, we propose to allocate at least one hour of programming to this audience, with the remaining time period being allocated equally to English and French-speaking audiences. These programmes, updated as needed, could be rebroadcast once or twice a day.

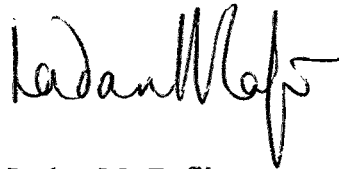
c) staffing requirements - UNAMIR now has 3 local journalists who can prepare programmes in Kinyarwanda. At least one additional local staff-member may be needed in view of the volume of the anticipated programming for our targetted mass audience.

With regard to our programming in English and French, we are grossly understaffed with only one broadcaster, Mr. Marc Vergara, capable of functioning in both languages. As we are still awaiting a response from U.N. Headquarters in New York on the SRSG's request for additional staffing to help meet our immediate and long-term broadcasting needs, we could supplement this arrangement by using available, qualified and willing talent from the U.N. community based in Rwanda.

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Thus far, Mr. Buo pointed out, informal and preliminary indications are that UNREO is willing to provide one of its staff-members for broadcast duties and another for technical support. UNHCR also has an experienced broadcaster who is ready to assist us. UNICEF, without making any specific commitments, is prepared to produce its own programmes for broadcasting, and WFP has expressed a similar interest. The other agencies, e.g., WHO, FAO and UNDP, would have to be contacted in order to gauge their degree of interest in and support for the radio project.

We have also agreed tentatively that information officers from the U.N. agencies operating in Rwanda, along with the UNAMIR Spokesman, will constitute an informal editorial board for the radio station whose recommendations would be submitted to the SRSG.



Ladan M. Rafii  
Political/Legal Officer  
20 December 1994

cc: SRSG  
ED  
Spokesman  
Legal Adviser  
Radio Unit

NOTE FOR THE FILE

**SIGNING CEREMONY OF AGREEMENT ON RADIO UNAMIR**


A representative of the Rwandese Ministry of Information (MININFOR), Mr. Eugene Bitwayiki, who is the Secretary to the Minister of Information (MININFOR), met on Friday, 16 December 1994, with representatives of UNAMIR, including the Political Advisor and acting Spokesman, Mr. Sammy Buo, the Political Affairs Officer, Mr. Lamine Conde, and a Broadcast Journalist, Mr. Manasse Mugabo, to discuss the modalities of the public ceremony for the signing of the agreement on Radio UNAMIR. The event is tentatively envisaged for 24 December 1994.

It was agreed that the Rwandese Minister of Information and the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General (SRSG) would make statements on the occasion.

UNAMIR and MININFOR would stay in permanent contact to discuss matters concerning the contents of the text to be signed as well as other related issues, including the allocation of frequencies.

The tentative list of Government officials to be invited to the ceremony is attached, as provided by Mr. Bitwayiki. It was agreed that the proposed ceremony would take place at UNAMIR's Amahoro Headquarters in Kigali and that the necessary logistical arrangements, including the sending out of invitations, would be done by UNAMIR.

CC: SRSG  
ED  
PA  
SPAO  
CPO  
PAO  
HAO  
LA  
RPM

Manasse Mugabo   
Broadcast Journalist  
UN Radio/ Rwanda

16 December 1994

LIST OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TO BE INVITED TO THE CEREMONY FOR  
UNAMIR RADIO

Rwandese Minister of Transport and Communication, Madame Immaculee Kayumba

Rwandese Minister of Justice, Mr. Alphonse-Marie Nkubito

Rwandese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Anastase Gasana

Director of ORINFOR, Major Wilson Rutayisire

MININFOR OFFICIALS:

Rwandese Minister for Information, Jean Baptiste Nkuriyingoma

Director of Cabinet: Eugene Ndahayo

Director-General : Laurent Murindabigwi

Director for Private Press: Jean Pierre Kagubari

Director for Public Press : Claver Kayumba

Secretary for the Minister: Eugene Bitwayiki

Chief of Division on News Coverage: Benoit Ndirikiye

**CONVENTION D'ETABLISSEMENT ET D'EXPLOITATION  
DE RADIODIFFUSION MINUAR**

---

Entre

Le Gouvernement Rwandais représenté par le Ministre de l'Information d'une part ;

et

L'Entreprise de Radiodiffusion **RADIO MINUAR** représentée par le Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies d'autre part ;

Vu la loi fondamentale de la République Rwandaise, spécialement le protocole sur l'Etat de droit ;

Vue la loi n° 54/91 du 15 novembre 1991 sur la presse, spécialement dans les dispositions de son article 16 ;

**IL A ETE CONVENU CE QUI SUIT :**

**Portée de la convention**

**Article premier.** La présente convention se limite exclusivement à l'aspect presse. Les considérations autres que celles relatives à cet aspect devront référer aux règles qui les régissent.

**Obligations du Gouvernement**

**Article 2 :** Le Gouvernement Rwandais reconnaît **RADIO MINUAR** comme Entreprise pouvant établir et/ou exploiter une Radio-diffusion sur le territoire national.

**Article 3 :** Le Gouvernement ne doit pas s'immiscer, quels que soient les moyens à utiliser, dans la préparation et la production des programmes de l'entreprise.

Toutefois, le Gouvernement se réserve le droit de suspendre tout programme non conforme à la politique nationale en matière d'information.

**Obligations de Radio "MINUAR"**

**Article 4:** **RADIO MINUAR s'engage à fournir en trois exemplaires un document comprenant les éléments suivants :**

- La dénomination de l'entreprise ;
- L'identité du propriétaire ou du Directeur ou l'acte constitutif s'il s'agit d'une société ;
- La description technique ;
- L'étendu du marché envisagé ;
- Le cahier des charges relatifs à la nature des programmes ;
- Le plan de financement à moyen terme.

Toute modification de l'un de ces éléments doit être portée à la connaissance du Ministre ayant l'Information dans ses attributions.

**Article 5:** **RADIO MINUAR s'engage à :**

1. Respecter le principe du droit du peuple à l'information et le droit de rectification, de réponse et de réplique ;
2. Ne pas diffuser les émissions de nature à inciter à la haine, à la violence et à toute forme de division ;
3. Tenir à la disposition du public ses conditions générales, ses règlements sur la publicité, son compte d'exploitation et son bilan ;
4. Obligatoirement enregistrer toutes les émissions et conserver, pendant au moins trois mois, les enregistrements et documents y relatifs ;

Si, dans ce délai, une réclamation ou une plainte portant sur une ou plusieurs émissions est déposée, l'obligation de conserver les enregistrements, pièces et documents s'éteint à la clôture définitive de la procédure ;

5. Se conformer aux dispositions des instruments internationaux et nationaux qui régissent les Télécommunications ;
6. Promouvoir la formation professionnelle de son personnel technique ;
7. Respecter la charte de déontologie et des droits des journalistes du Rwanda.

**Article 6 :** **RADIO MINUAR** doit, dans ses annonces publicitaires, se conformer à ce que la publicité faite soit nettement séparée des autres éléments du programme par un signal acoustique ou optique particulier. Son début et sa fin doivent être clairement identifiés.

Le diffuseur s'interdit de faire une publicité mensongère, fallacieuse, celle qui présente un caractère de concurrence déloyale, qui exploite la crédulité des incapables ainsi qu'une publicité subliminale.

#### **Dispositions générales**

**Article 7:** La diffusion des programmes radiophonique n'est soumise à aucune contrainte de temps, d'espace ni de langue de communication.

**Article 8:** Les droits et devoirs découlant de la présente convention ne sont pas transférables à un tiers sans aviser au préalable le Ministre ayant l'information dans ses attributions.



**Article 9:** La durée de la convention est de 5 ans. Elle est renouvelable par tacite reconduction.

**Article 10:** La convention est révocable par le Gouvernement en cas de défaillances graves mettant en cause l'exploitation de l'entreprise **RADIO MINUAR**.

La convention est également révocable à l'initiative de **RADIO MINUAR** si le Gouvernement vient à manquer à ses obligations.

**Article 11:** Tout amendement de la présente convention doit être consenti par les deux parties.

**Article 12:** Tout litige qui surviendra entre les parties contractantes dans le cadre de la présente convention sera réglé soit à l'amiable soit par les tribunaux de droit commun.

**Article 13:** La présente convention entre en vigueur le jour où les deux parties apposent leur signatures.

**Article 14:** La convention et les amendements y relatifs sont toujours établis en deux originaux en Kinyarwanda et en Français.

Fait à Kigali, le .....

**Pour le Gouvernement Rwandais**

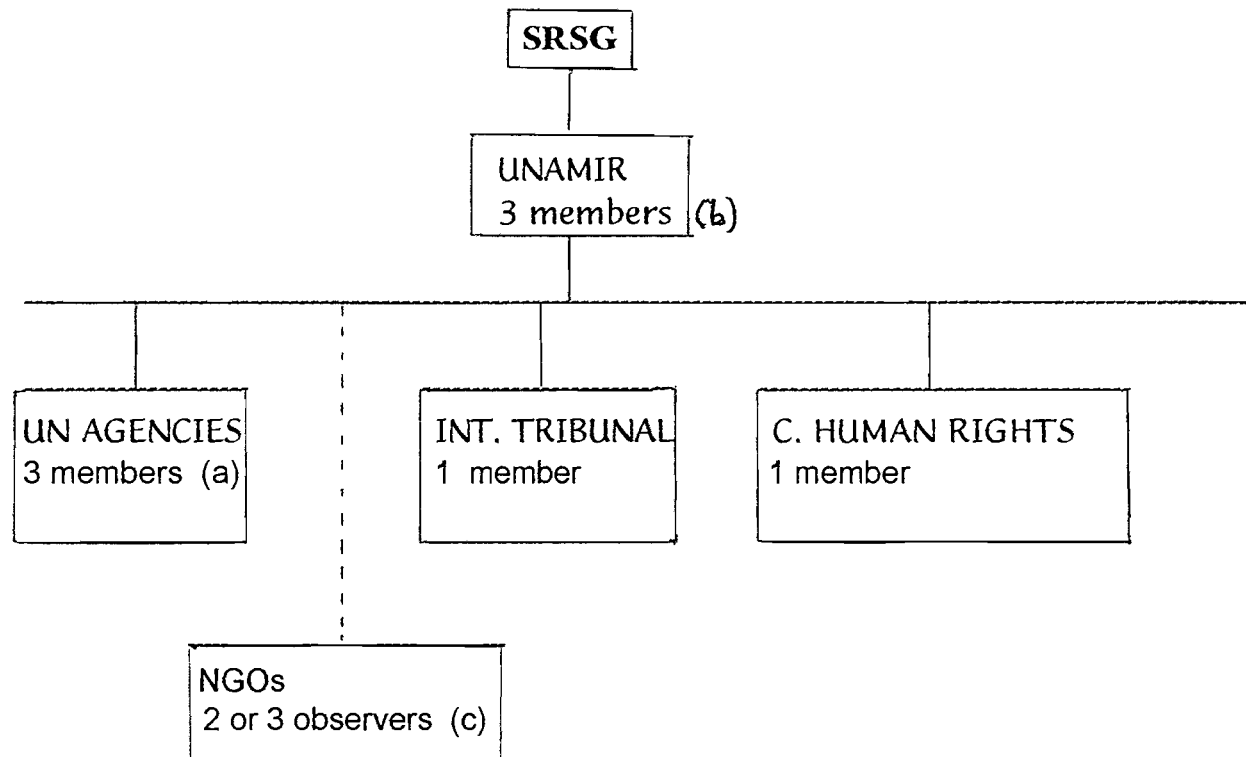
**Le Ministre de l'Information**

.....

**Pour l'Entreprise**

.....

## EDITORIAL BOARD PROJECT FOR RADIO UNAMIR

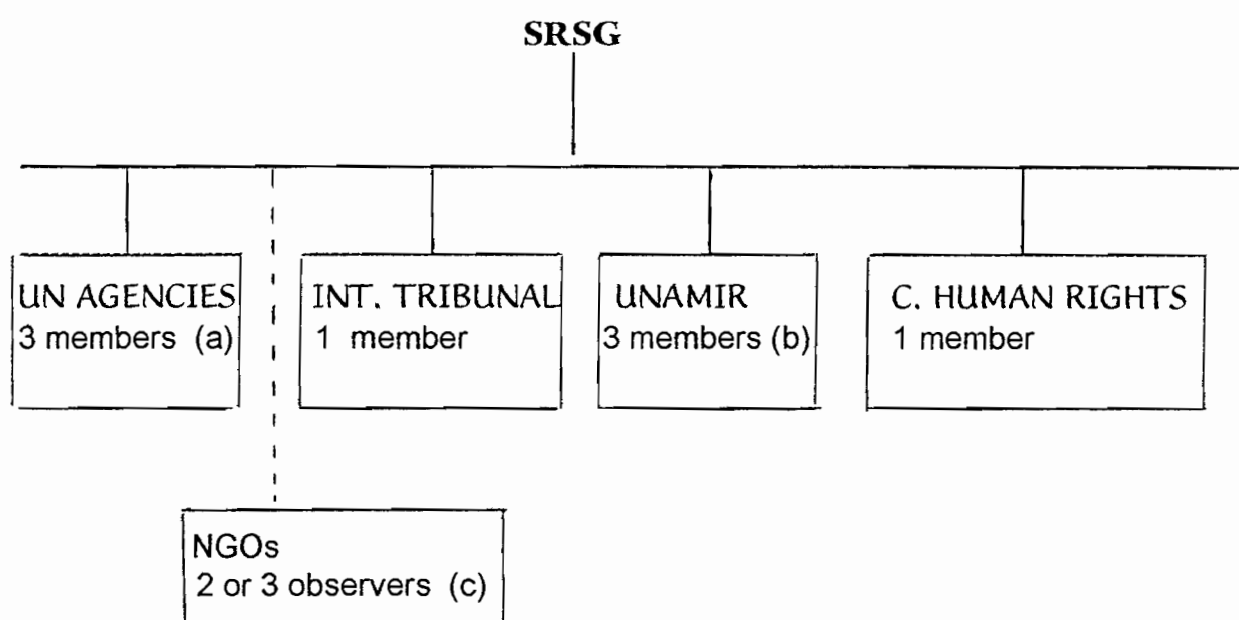


(a) HCR/UNICEF/UNREO (?)

(b) Spokesman/Radio Unit Manager/Senior Editor (?)

(c) International Rescue Committee/MSF or Oxfam + ICRC (?)

## EDITORIAL BOARD PROJECT FOR RADIO UNAMIR



(a) HCR/UNICEF/UNREO (?)

(b) Spokesman/Radio Unit Manager/Senior Editor (?)

(c) International Rescue Committee/MSF or Oxfam + ICRC (?)

UNLIMITED PRODUCTIONS

FAX TO: ALLEN HUNDLEY  
MANAGER/RADIO UNAMIR  
FAX NO: 250 86877  
DATE: 19th DECEMBER 1994  
INFO TO: DR KABIA/EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
P BENTON/OERSG/RADIO BROADCAST UNIT  
FROM: SARAH MCNEILL  
UNLIMITED PRODUCTIONS  
FAX NO: 273 724 940  
COPY TO: WILLIAM HETZER/RFTS/DOI/UNICEF/NY  
MAGGIE MURRAY LEE/DOI/UNICEF/NY  
JYOTI CHOPRA/ICDD/UNICEF/NY

Mr. MINA

Subject: Contacts for radio material for Radio UNAMIR

Further to my fax sent earlier today, radio sources who may be of assistance to you are:-

- \* BBC Swahili Section - Rwanda Lifeline  
Head of section: Mr Neville Harms  
Tel: 071 257 2612  
Fax: 071 240 4637
- \* Central Office of Information  
Producer Eng. lang. programmes for Africa,  
Sarah Karpin  
Tel: 071 261 8227  
Fax: 071 928 8607
- \* Child-To-Child Trust  
London office contact for Eng. lang. materials  
Clare Hanbury  
Tel: 071 612 6647  
Fax: 071 612 6645
- \* Commonwealth Secretariat  
Human Resources Development Division  
Dir. Inf. Services: Mr Michael Fathers  
Head of Radio & TV Services: Mr Yusuf Ali  
(Mr Ali on leave till Jan 4th)  
Tel: 071 747 6382  
Fax: 071 747 6287
- \* F.E.R.L. (Fédération Européenne des Radios Libres)  
Director: Nicholas Bell (based in Fourcalquier  
in France)  
Tel: (33) 92 73 1815  
Fax: (33) 92 73 1818

All these agencies would like you to fax them a brief "mission statement" regarding Radio UNAMIR, and be of assistance. Am also obtaining information from London Commonwealth Institute Information Resources and from the EBU in Geneva.



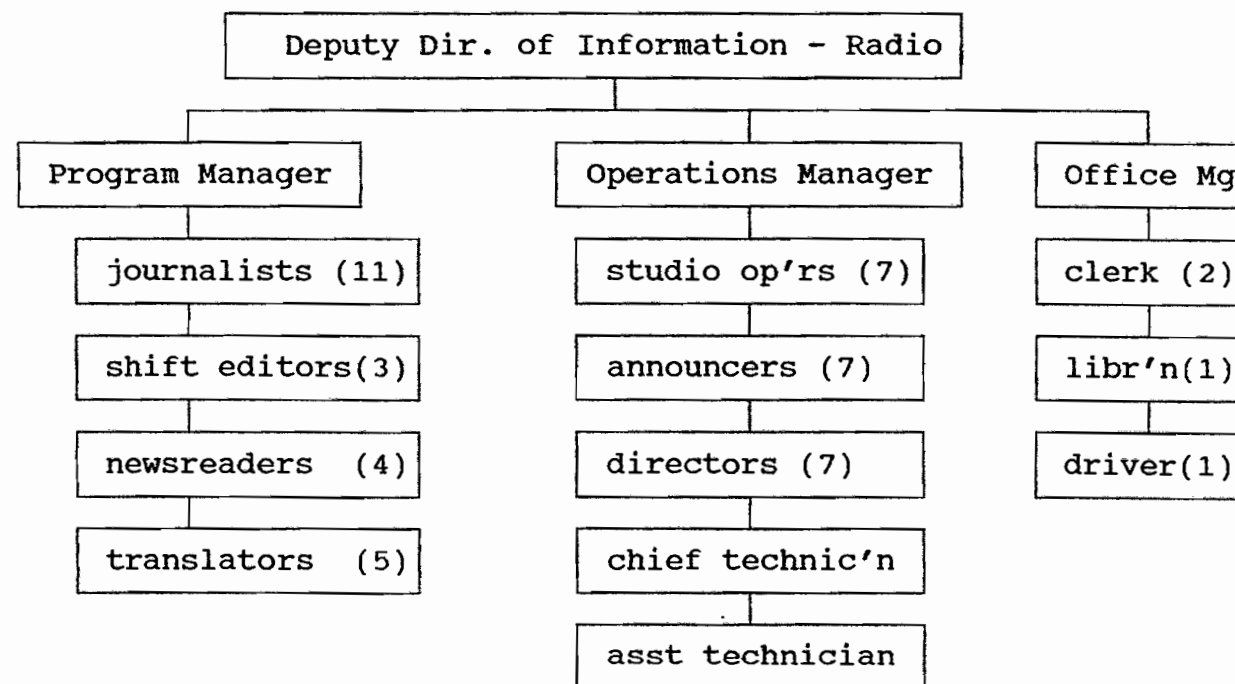
171 First Avenue H-1004 New York, NY Telephone: 212 770-9428

UN RADIO/RWANDA

Goal: 6-10 hours of broadcasting per day, 7 days per week. Begin live programming including studio interviews/discussions. Add additional features and announcements. Mainly taped programming on weekends.

Total personnel: 31      Duration: Month 2-4

Table of Organization - Phase 3



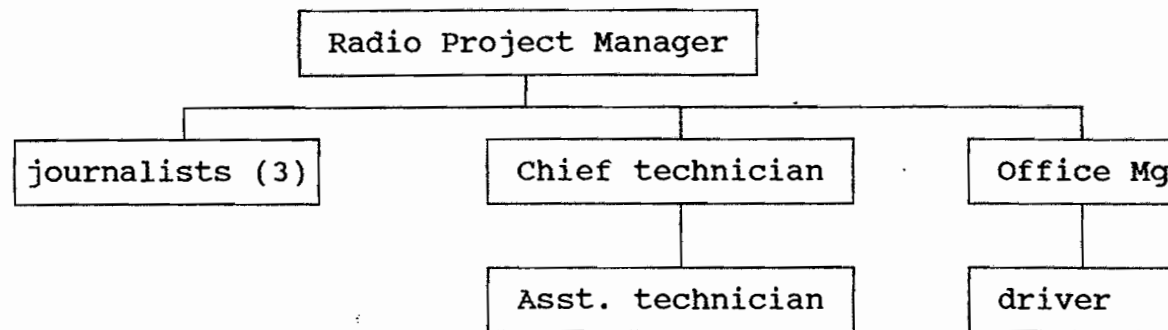
Goal: 16 hours of programming per day, seven days per week. Live programming throughout weekdays. Some live programming on weekends. One 30-minute live news block each weekday evening.

total personnel: 54      Duration: Month 5 until end of mission

# IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 1.0

## UN RADIO/RWANDA

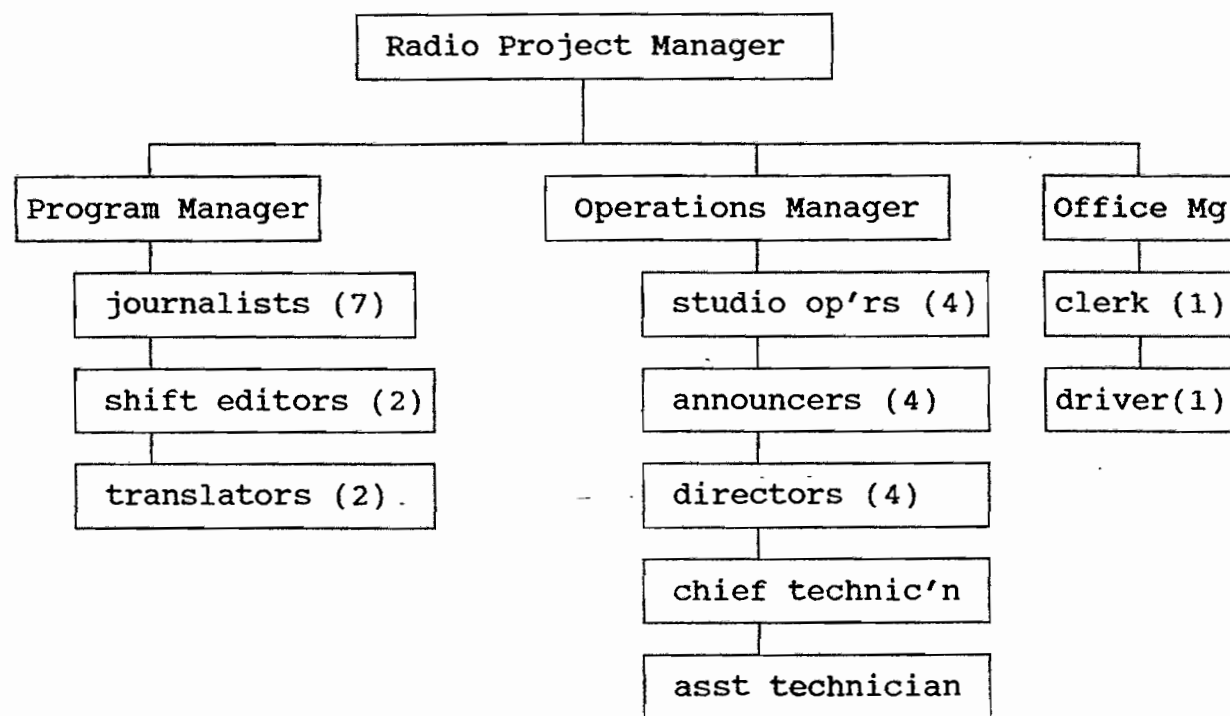
Table of Organization - Phase 1



Goal: 4-6 hours of broadcasting per day, 7 days per week. Mostly music with features and informational announcements. All on tape.

Total personnel: 8 Duration: Month 1

Table of Organization - Phase 2





UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

2 December 1994

Dear Major Rutayisire,

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of 16 November 1994 requesting the use of certain UNAMIR facilities and equipment by Rwanda Radio and Television.

In this connection I am pleased to inform you that the following can be made available:

1. In two to three weeks UNAMIR will have facsimile capability via VSAT terminals between Kigali, Gitarama, Cyangugu, Gikangoro, and Kibuye. As soon as the system is operational your journalists will be welcome to use it to fax their news reports from the outlying towns to UNAMIR HQ Kigali where they can be picked up by a representative of Rwanda Radio/Television.
2. There are no plans at present to install VSAT terminals at other locations in Rwanda. However, in view of the fact your journalists would not have the capability of filing stories from such population centers as Gisenyi, Byumba, and Kibungo, UNAMIR is prepared to install radio communications equipment worth approximately US \$14,000 to make it possible to send typed dispatches to Kigali from these additional locations.
3. In response to the Government's request for several new FM radio transmitters to replace those damaged or destroyed during the civil war, UNAMIR is actively seeking major assistance from the international community. As I am sure you are aware this can be a lengthy process. In the meantime UNAMIR is prepared to loan to the Government of Rwanda two of its new all solid state FM transmitters with associated equipment. These units recently arrived from the United States and have never been used. Together they are valued at US \$32,000.

Major Wilson Rutayisire  
Ag. Director  
Office Rwandais d'Information  
Republique Rwandaise

4. In response to your request for a 50 KVA generator for Rwanda Television UNAMIR is in the process of locating such a generator and will be pleased to loan it to the Government for a period of six months by which time international funding for new equipment should have been secured.

UNAMIR is pleased to have the opportunity to offer assistance to the Government in enhancing its ability to communicate with the people of Rwanda. We hope that the Government will likewise extend the same privilege to UNAMIR by expediting the issuance of a broadcast license and frequencies to UNAMIR.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

Shaharyar Khan  
Special Representative  
of the Secretary General

CC:  
Mr Baptiste Nkuliyingoma  
Ministre de l'Informations  
Republique Rwandaise  
Kigali

Mme Immaculee Kayumba  
Ministre des Transports et Communications  
Republique Rwandaise  
Kigali



FUNDING REQUIREMENTS OF UN RADIO/RWANDA  
FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS

Prepared by

Allen B. Hundley  
UNAMIR Radio Broadcast Project Manager

26 November 1994

I. System Requirements

A. In support of the overall goals of the Mission, UN Radio/Rwanda will encourage national reconciliation, explain the role of UNAMIR to Rwandans, and encourage the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes by informing them of services available to them through the international humanitarian organizations operating in the region. Short informational programs will typically be interspersed between music to build and maintain listener interest. These and longer, more detailed programs will deal with such topics as human rights, infant health, hygiene, disease prevention, women in development, nutrition, land cultivation, small enterprise development, and education.

B. Radio is by far the most efficient, most cost effective, and in some cases the only means of reaching the majority of the Rwandese population, both in the country and in the refugee camps in Zaire, Burundi, and Tanzania. The radio broadcast system must be capable of being heard both throughout Rwanda and in the camps. FM, as opposed to medium wave AM or shortwave, is the most appropriate mode of transmission because it is already widely used in the country and because the mountainous terrain enables the effective use of relatively low cost, low power FM transmitters if they can be placed at high elevations around the country.

C. If UN Radio/Rwanda is expected to produce and broadcast two hours of informational programming per day three fully equipped broadcast studios must be provided. One will be used for on-air operations while the other two will be used for recording programs for later broadcast.

D. Because of security considerations the transmitters must be placed in UN secure compounds which are almost never at the highest elevations. Therefore a conventional radio repeater system, where the signal is received and then rebroadcast at each transmitter site, does not appear feasible. For that reason the programming originating from the studio must be distributed to the transmitter sites via satellite. This requirement will entail the purchase of a limited amount of satellite communications equipment especially suited for broadcasting.

E. Using the highest elevations in Rwanda, the entire country can be covered by a few as five FM transmitters. Since the highest elevations are not available to UN Radio/Rwanda the signal coverage area of each transmitter will be more limited and therefore ten are likely to be required if close to one hundred percent coverage is to be achieved. The ten sites selected are Kigali, Karongi, Butare, Byumba, Kibungo, Ruhengeri, Gikongoro, Gisenyi, Cyangugu, and Buyenzi.

F. UN Radio/Rwanda is also charged with monitoring and producing a daily report on broadcasts by the Government station, Radio Rwanda and its journalists keep senior UNAMIR administrators informed of major stories appearing in the local print media concerning the Mission. In addition it has been called upon, on an extremely rapid turnaround basis, to monitor and report on international and other news broadcasts to enable confirmation or denial of reports of widespread violence in the refugee camps.

## II. Current Status of UN Radio/Rwanda

A. Five FM transmitters have arrived in Kigali and are in the process of being installed. They are completely self-contained and designed for rapid deployment worldwide. They were donated by the UK's Overseas Development Administration at a total cost of more than \$500,000. (UDA contribution = approx. US \$230,000; UN contribution = approx. US \$290,000).

B. A remote broadcast van with a fully equipped studio/control room was purchased by the UN from the Voice of America for approximately US \$352,000. However because the van is too large to fit into any aircraft smaller than a C-5A the cost to send it by air is prohibitive. Therefore it is being sent to Rwanda by sea, presumably to a port on Africa's east coast. Then it must be driven 1,500 miles to Kigali. As the complete journey will extend into next year it was decided to loan some studio equipment from UN Radio/NY to UNAMIR. It is being sent via diplomatic pouch and will be returned when the van arrives.

C. With or without the remote van additional studio equipment will be required if the station is to produce up to two hours of informational programming per day as specified by Mr. Medili during his recent visit to UNAMIR. Already a contract has been tentatively awarded to the Harris-Allied Corporation for two studios and five additional containerized FM transmitters. Final award of this contract should be made immediately as there is a

three month lead time from the date of order before the equipment will reach Rwanda.

D. The contract grew out of a Request for Proposal (RFP) and not an International Tender. Therefore the UN is free to make changes in the original RFP before the contract is signed. Since the original specifications were drawn up by non-technical personnel some changes in the specific equipment to be purchased are required if the UN is to acquire a system that is maximally cost effective and suited for worldwide peacekeeping use. Even with these changes the total cost of the contract will be substantially below the bid price submitted by Harris.

## II. Radio Broadcast Equipment and Supplies Required During the Next 12 Months

### A. Equipment to be supplied under the Harris/Allied contract.

The equipment list below was submitted by the Harris/Allied Corporation in its quotation # 945009, dated 28 September 1994. Prices for equipment substituted are taken from the Harris/Allied 1994 USA catalogue. Substitutions/changes are in bold type.

NOTE 1: Ref. Item #27 on the list, it may be possible to save approximately US \$200,000 and a month or more in construction/deployment time if, instead of placing each of the one-kilowatt transmitters in a specially designed 10-foot steel ISO container, each is mounted in a three-foot high travel rack (case) of the kind used by traveling musicians. This type of case was also used to house the two 100-watt FM "flyaway" stations recently purchased by the UN. The only difference would be that the 1 kw transmitter would occupy almost the entire case. The Harris Quest series transmitters specified below will easily fit into such a case.

Since the transmitters will almost certainly be located at UN-secure compounds the extra security provided by an ISO container is probably unnecessary. Further, since these compounds usually have full-time electricity, either from the local utility or from a diesel genset and since each transmitter requires less than 3,000 watts of electricity (equivalent to three electric irons), in most cases they should be able to be powered by the existing power system, i.e. a separate genset just for the transmitter is not necessary. Lastly, since the transmitter is designed to operate within a temperature range of 0-50 degrees C, in most climates an air conditioner to cool the equipment is not required.

Placed in a standard travel rack equipped with carrying handles, the transmitter and rack combined will weigh about 200 kgs. Therefore it can be quickly sent to a Mission via diplomatic pouch or even as excess air baggage rather than requiring heavy transport equipment capable of lifting five tons as is the case with even a small ISO container.

NOTE 2: In the equipment list below the 2 kilowatt transmitter originally specified has been changed to a one kilowatt model. Besides saving more than US \$10,000 over the cost of the 2 kw transmitter specified by Harris it means that all five transmitters are identical, thus simplifying operation, maintenance, and spare parts inventories. It is important to note that the signal delivered to a radio receiver by a 2 kw transmitter is not twice as strong as that of a 1 kw unit. Because signal strength varies logarithmically with power, the outpower of the transmitter would actually have to be increased ten times to double the signal strength at the receiver. Hence the difference in signal strength between 1 kw and 2 kw is barely perceptible to the radio listener at home.

NOTE 3: The Harris/Allied price quotation lists \$30,000 for export packing. If the transmitters and studio equipment are mounted in travel racks very little additional packing should be required. Therefore the charge for export packing should be substantially less.

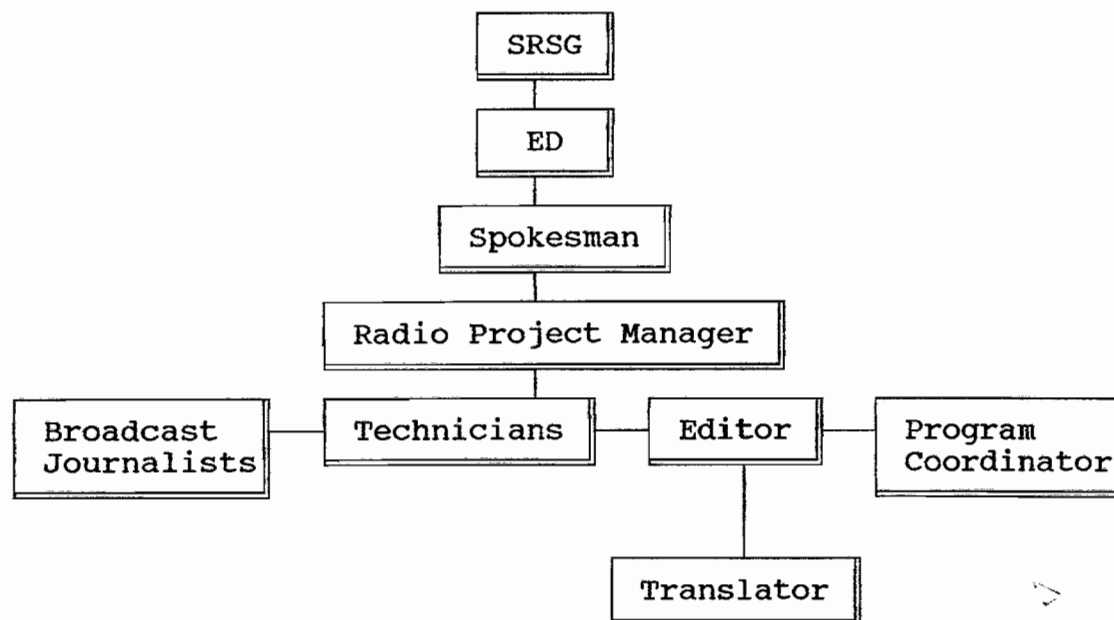
#### Group A - FM Transmitter Equipment

No.	Qty.	Description	Unit Pr.	Tal
1	5	Harris Quest Series 1,000 watt transmitter, Pt#994-9497-001	\$16,000.00	90,000.00
2	5	Remote control barrier strip Pt#992-8907-004	283.00	1,415.00
3	5	Semiconductor/fuse kit Pt#990-1129-001	1,410.00	7,050.00
4	5	Boards kit for transmitter Pt#992-8907-001	11,120.00	55,600.00
5		delete		
6		delete		
7		delete		
8		delete		
9		delete		
10		delete		
11	5	Harris/Allied basic rack Pt#950-0020-001	705.00	3,525.00
12	5	Harris/Allied side pannel kit Pt#950-0020-003	285.00	1,425.00
13	5	Harris rear mounting rails kit Pt#950-0020-003	105.00	525.00
14	5	CRL Amigo FM stereo AGC/Limiter	3,195.00	15,975.00

55	2	Electro-Voice monitor speakers Pt# E/VSEENTRY100A	374.00	374.00
56	2	Electro-Voice wall mount brackets Pt# E/VSR87	39.50	79.00
57	1	Xedit Splice Kit 1/4 inch 45/90 Pt# XEDKP2	29.50	29.50
58	1	Xedit Mylar splice tab x 1,000 Pt# XEDCL1-1000	49.50	49.50
59	5	AKG Stereo headphones Pt# AKGK240M	147.00	735.00
60	5	Sennheiser MD-421U-LC microphones	469.00	2,345.00
61	5	Atlas mic floor stands w/booms	65.00	325.00
62	2	Atlas black metal desk stand Pt# ATLDS-7	16.50	32.00
63	1	Belden 2-pr 22AWG shielded cable pt# BLD8723-1000	130.00	130.00
64	1	lot - miscellaneous connectors including 20 male xlr, 20 female xlr, 20 1/4" stereo phone, 20 1/4" mono phone, 4 mini-to-1/4", 4 mini-to-RCA phono, 4 1/4" phone female	300.00	300.00
65	1	ADC Propatch, stereo norms out Pt# ADCPPS314MKIINO	940.00	940.00
66	10	ADC dual tip-ring-sleeve 24 inch patch cords, Pt# ADCPJ172	44.10	441.00
67		delete		
68	1	ADC QCP wire insertion tool Pt# ADCQB2	73.70	73.70
69	1	ADC replacement tip for QB-2 tool	19.00	19.00
70	6	Equipment travel cases with 17RU	1,995.00	11,970.00
71		delete		
72		delete		
73		delete		
74	3	Fidelipac World Stnd on-air light Pt# FID340S	84.30	252.90

# UN RADIO/RWANDA

## Table of Organization - Phase 1



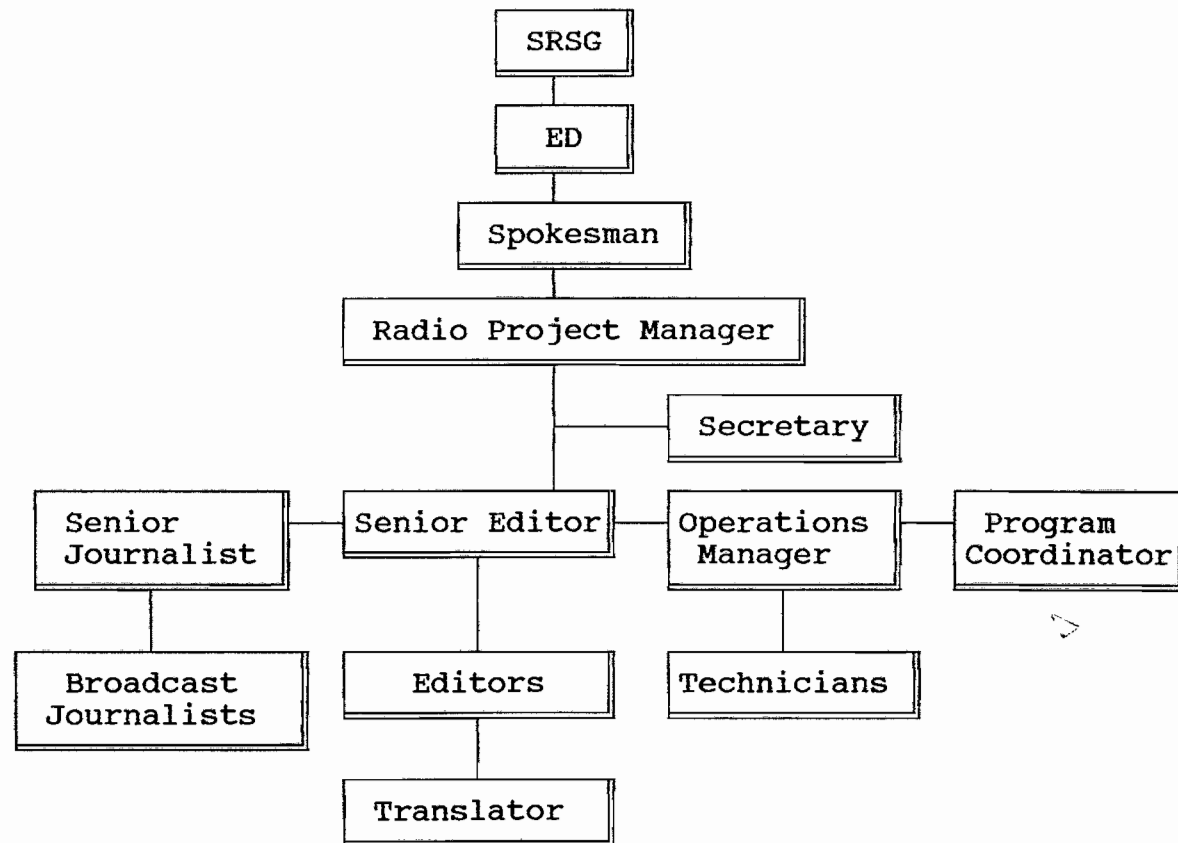
### Radio Personnel:

	International	Local	UNV
Radio Project Manager	1		
Program Coordinator	1		
Editor/Researcher	1		
Translator		1	(or 1)
Broadcast Journalists	1	3	
Technicians		2	
total	4	6	

With the radio staff above UN Radio/Rwanda can broadcast six hours per day including up to one hour per day of informational programming.

# UN RADIO/RWANDA

Table of Organization - Phase 2



	International	Local	UNV
Radio Project Manager	1		
Program Coordinator	1		
Operations Manager	1		(or 1)
Senior Editor	1		
Editor	2		
Translator		1	(or 1)
Senior Broadcast Journalist	1		
Broadcast Journalists	1	5	
Technician/operators		4	(or 2)
Secretary		1	
total	8	11	

With the expanded staff listed above UN Radio/Rwanda would be able to produce and broadcast up to ten hours per day including up to two hours of informational programming per day.

Notes:

1. "International" staff includes Mission Appointed SSA's.





UNITED NATIONS  
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES  
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Sammy K. Buo  
Political Adviser

From: Ladan M. Rafii  
Political/Legal Officer

Re: SRSB's Request to Draft a Response to Anti-U.N. Broadcasts on Radio Rwanda

Date: 26 November 1994

After a thorough reading of all the "Daily Reports on Radio Rwanda Programmes" on file, the only documented evidence of a government-sponsored attack on the United Nations (and not UNHCR) refers to a Radio Rwanda broadcast on 9 November 1994 at 19:00 announcing that:

"the U.N. Security Council on Tuesday ignored Rwanda's demands in its Resolution 955 on the creation of an international tribunal on genocide in Rwanda and showed clearly its bias in favour of criminals and its role in the genocide in Rwanda."

I will be conferring with our local journalists on Monday regarding the possibility of any other undocumented instances of recent inflammatory comments made on state-sponsored media against the U.N.

In the meantime, please advise whether you would like any action to be taken on the above-mentioned broadcast in view of our delay in drafting an appropriate response to the Government.

Thank you.

cc: A. Hundley



UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

24 November 1994

TO: Dr. Abdul Kabia  
Executive Director

FROM: Allen Hundley *ASH*  
Radio Broadcast Project Manager

SUBJECT: Current Status of UN Radio/Rwanda Since 12 November 1994  
Issues to Be Resolved

**Current Status**

1. UN Radio/Rwanda began test broadcasts lasting two hours per day on November 12. These consisted almost entirely of music interspersed with occasional announcements stating that these were test broadcasts and a few one-minute public service announcements regarding the role of UNAMIR in promoting national reconciliation. These were discontinued on November 22 following a written request from the Director of ORINFOR that they be stopped until a license was issued by the government.

*Can these  
transmitters  
also be  
used by  
Radio Rwanda?  
H.H.*

2. Currently we have 3 transmitters (one 2-kilowatt and two 1-kilowatt units) from the UK in Rwanda plus the small 100-watt unit that we have been using for tests. The 3 larger transmitters plus two more scheduled to arrive on Friday, will be ready for deployment around the country within a matter of days. When all 5 are in place and operational we expect to cover 60-80 percent of Rwanda in addition to the major refugee camps in surrounding countries. (Coverage is expected to be somewhat less than originally planned due to the use of less than optimum transmitter sites, i.e. topographical constraints, in UN secure compounds).

**Issues to be Resolved:**

**1. License.**

UNAMIR first requested a license from the Government on 22 September 1994 and submitted a formal application on 11 October in accordance with requirements set forth in a letter to from the Minister of Information, H.E. Mr. Nkuliyingoma. As soon as a license is received and frequencies are assigned we shall be able to begin broadcasting two to four hours per day, of which

approximately 10-20 minutes will be informational in nature. As we receive more professional studio production equipment from UN Radio/NY and add another journalist, scheduled to arrive from the UK in the near future, our efficiency and output should increase, perhaps doubling over a period of 1 to 2 months.

Correct

We have heard from sources inside the Ministry of Information that a license will not be granted until the UN refurbishes Radio Rwanda. This of course is unofficial and cannot be confirmed.

## 2. Role of UN Radio/Rwanda.

UN Radio/Rwanda will not be competing with Radio Rwanda but will be assisting in the rebuilding of the nation by encouraging national reconciliation and helping refugees and displaced people return to their homes in an orderly fashion.

## 3. Negative reporting against the UN on Government Radio.

small  
write in  
writing 81  
A-1 of  
right  
G

We are concerned about recent very personal attacks broadcast on Radio Rwanda against the Secretary General and the United Nations. The fact that these are broadcast on the Government's station leaves the impression that these attacks are sanctioned by the Government of Rwanda. If this is not the case such statements should either carry a disclaimer to that effect or a more balanced presentation should be made.

Further, these attacks have contained erroneous information which should be corrected with facts.

ED  
Rw/



22 November 1994

Major Wilson Rutayigire  
Ag. Director of Information  
Office of Rwanda  
ORINFOR  
Kigali

Dear Major Rutayigire,

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General has asked me to reply to your letter dated 18 November 1994 regarding UNAMIR Radio. As you may be aware, UNAMIR had informed the Government of Rwanda that it would begin testing its low power FM transmitter, located at UNAMIR HQ in Kigali, beginning on or about November 12, 1994.

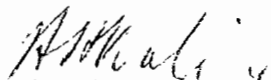
The transmitter operates on a frequency of 90.0 megahertz at a power of one hundred watts. It is a new unit and conforms to all international standards for transmission purity. Given the low power and the fact that the transmitter is not located at one of the high elevations surrounding Kigali, we find it difficult to understand that it interfered with any other station in Rwanda, as stated in your letter. The frequency was carefully chosen to avoid interference.

With regard to a request to broadcast UNAMIR Radio programs on Radio Rwanda, please be assured that no such request has been made by UNAMIR. Perhaps some other UN agency has approached the Government with a request to broadcast programs produced by that agency.

I want to take this opportunity to assure you that formal broadcasting has not begun and will not commence until UNAMIR has received a license from the Government of Rwanda. In addition, we will stop the test broadcast in accordance with your request.

I hope I have clarified and corrected the misunderstanding that may have arisen as a result of our test broadcast. I look forward to the opportunity of meeting you and exchanging views on matters of mutual interest to ORINFOR and UNAMIR.

Yours sincerely,

  
Abdul Hamid Kabia (Dr.)  
Executive Director

cc: Minister of Information

Minister of Transport and Communications



UNITED NATIONS  
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES  
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, 100,400, 101,100,  
97,200, 97,600, 99,300, 103,900  
MHz

These frequencies are ~~now~~  
assigned to another

MUSABJIMANA Francis

NOTE FOR THE FILE

VISIT TO MUGUNGA REFUGEE CAMP  
NEAR GOMA  
5 NOVEMBER 1994

TOTAL APPROXIMATE POPULATION 200,000 (no hard figures exist)


SALIENT POINTS:

1. On the way to the camp, noticed multiple squatters on the road. Asked to UNHCR rep about this, and she replied that they can't control this new movement. So in spite of UNHCR's policy not to process refugees which are out of camps, they have been forced to feed them. No census is available on the squatters.  
seems to me UNHCR is being held hostage in present situation.
2. Sanitary conditions inside camp very precarious.
3. Visited CARE Germany dispensary. Asked about percentage of births. In that particular dispensary 3-4 a day. Asked about inventory of sickness, was told usual dysentery, malaria and recently measles.
4. UNHCR office in camp unprotected. Just a large tent. A rope divides small office from gathering crowds.
5. On a walk through the camp saw several uniformed men. UNHCR said that some may be real military. Others may just have bought gear to show off. Saw also individuals without uniform wielding machetes.
6. At the main entrance to the camp saw many money changers. They do dollars into Rwandese francs. Saw pick ups coming in with goods to sell and beer.
7. It was clear to me that the sheer number of people within the limited space was unmanageable. Any hostility can skyrocket into a major riot with certain casualties. Aid agencies and UNHCR proper do not sleep in camp. Security is in the hands of militia who continues intimidation. Rumours circulate that Mille Collines Radio will begin retransmitting again. UNHCR employees believe that UN Radio will not be very effective against intimidation. Work has to be done inside the camp. (I ask myself, how?)
8. The control of foodstuff is entirely in the hands of the so called Prefects and Comunal leaders. UNHCR also stated that they can't really tell who is part of the militia and who isn't
9. My concern thus is that if the UN is thinking of a 1000-2000 force for Goma it will not be enough. This force should not only be well equipped, but it should be given riot control equipment and definitely should come under Chapter VII. While it will not be

possible to separate the sheep from the wolves, the force should be able to protect the aid agencies operating there if they stay.

10. The UNHCR rep in Goma is sympathetic to transit stations inside Rwanda, while the UNHCR people here are not. He understands that there is a security problem within the camps that should not be transferred to Rwanda. He also believes that many will remain behind because they are guilty of crimes and will be afraid of reprisals.

11. The Kigali UNHCR rep seems to believe that the Government has changed position regarding transit or centers d'accueil. I do not have that impression.

Isel Rivero 



to SRSG

cc Dr Kabia  
S.K. Buo  
J. Rivero ✓

from Nick Harman *NH*

25 October 1994

**Government censorship**

The Government of Rwanda has publicly committed itself to censorship and control of the press. This may affect both its attitude to Radio UNAMIR and its reputation with foreign observers. It will be hard for donor countries, however well-intentioned, to be generous to a government expressing the views I now describe.

The Director of ORINFOR, the Government information agency, today addressed a seminar on human rights organised at the Hotel des Mille Collines by CLADHO, a local NGO, and the French national association for human rights.

Major Wilson Rutayisire told the seminar that the government does not want to see a repetition of the freedom of speech which allowed incitement to massacre by Radio-TV des Mille Collines and other publications.

The major argued that the press had been partisan because it lacked professional training. He stated that, until the massacres of April 1994, the government information agency employed more than 400 people of whom 6 were qualified as journalists. ORINFOR now has 290 employees, including 9 qualified journalists.

The government now proposes to give priority to the training of journalists, rather than to press freedom. Once there are enough trained journalists, freedom of expression can follow.

Meanwhile journalists should form associations to defend their profession. The press must work within a national consensus, in which every journalist considers himself Rwandese rather than Hutu or Tutsi.

This speech closely follows many made by Dr Goebbels in the 1930s.

I attach a summary of Major Wilson's remarks.

Kigali, le 25.10.94.

POLITIQUE DU GOUVERNEMENT EN MATIERE DE LIBERTE  
DE LA PRESSE.

Le CLADHO (Collectif des Associations de Défense des Droits de l'Homme), en collaboration avec la FONDATION FRANCAISE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME (?), a organisé un séminaire sur

LA RECONSTRUCTION NATIONALE

tenu à l'Hôtel des Mille Collines, du 22-27.10.1994.

Plusieurs autorités politico-administratives du pays y étaient invitées, dont entre autres, le Directeur de l'OFFICE RWANDAIS D'INFORMATION (ORINFOR).

Plusieurs ateliers de travail ont été organisés sur les thèmes différents. Un de ces thèmes portait sur "LE ROLE DES MEDIAS DANS LA RECONSTRUCTION NATIONALE".

Le Directeur de l'ORINFOR a expliqué la politique du gouvernement actuel en matière d'information et de la liberté d'expression. Il a dit que le Gouvernement ne veut pas voir se répéter la malheureuse expérience de la liberté d'expression qui a permis à la R.T.L.M (Radio-Télévision Libre des Mille Collines) et le Journal "KANGURA", d'inciter la population à verser dans le massacre. Il a déploré le manque de formation de la presque quasi totalité des journalistes des médias publics et l'inexistence

des journalistes formés aussi en presse privée. Selon lui, c'est le manque de professionnalisme qui est à l'origine d'une presse partisane et intolérante.

Il a donné des statistiques, selon lesquels, avant les massacres d'avril 1994, l'ORINFOR disposait de 6 (six) journalistes qualifiés sur un personnel de plus de quatre-cents (420?).

Actuellement, a-t-il précisé, sur un personnel de 290 employés, l'ORINFOR ne dispose que de 3 (trois) journalistes diplômés.

Toujours selon le Directeur de l'ORINFOR, le mal qu'a fait la presse à la nation provenait de ce qu'elle ne disposait pas de cadres bien formés. Maintenant, le Gouvernement va accorder la priorité à la formation des journalistes plutôt qu'à la liberté de la presse. Une fois qu'il y aura des journalistes professionnels, la liberté d'expression s'en suivra, car le journaliste aura été responsable de son métier et résistera mieux à la manipulation de tout bord.

En attendant, le Directeur de l'ORINFOR a demandé aux journalistes de s'organiser en associations, afin de mieux défendre leur profession. La presse doit s'exercer dans le cadre du CONSENSUS NATIONAL, où chaque journaliste se considère d'abord comme RWANDAIS, au lieu d'exercer son métier en tant qu' Hutu ou Tutsi.

Propos rapportés par  
un participant qui  
requiert l'anonymat.

to Dr Kabia

from Nick Harman

14 October '94

**Radio Rwanda: background**

I attach the draft we discussed with the SRSG, for a letter to Major Wilson Rutayisire of ORINFOR.

For background, I believe that Radio Rwanda's broadcasts can now be received all over the country. But the studio equipment is badly damaged, and they would certainly like help with that. The real problem is that the German firms that made the original equipment have gone out of business. Replacements might be found in Germany, but not elsewhere. German technical assistance experts are working on that.

Radio Rwanda's real frustration is that they want to start a national news service. They cannot do so without journalists and transport. Like all Rwandese government departments they have no money for salaries, and no vehicles. UNAMIR cannot provide them.

But they see UNAMIR, with its superior resources, proposing to set up its own radio station. They are understandably resentful, and slow to grant the necessary licence.

Allen Hundley and I have been trying to get some technical information about broadcasting frequencies. So far we have been refused it, on the grounds that they cannot supply us with information until the political decision has been made on whether to grant us leave to broadcast. We have scheduled a further meeting with the Ministry of Transport on Monday, and will report on that by Monday afternoon.

wilson1

to Major Wilson RUTAYISIRE,  
Director of Information,  
ORINFOR

Dear Major Wilson,

As you know, UNAMIR wishes to support the rehabilitation of Radio Rwanda. We are pleased to hear of the progress recently made towards restoring a full service for the whole country. We understand that the Canadian signals contingent has done what it can to help with the transmission equipment.

We also understand that technical problems remain, particularly with the renewal or replacement of studio equipment. UNAMIR has recently recruited Mr Allen Hundley, a senior technical consultant with wide practical experience of radio broadcasting, particularly in Cambodia. UNAMIR has no budget for technical assistance as such, and cannot directly provide equipment for Radio Rwanda. But it might prove helpful if Mr Hundley were to visit the station, to make an assessment of what is needed and how it might be provided.

If you think this desirable, please contact Mr Hundley directly, or our communications consultant Nicholas Harman, whom you know. Their telephone extension here at UNAMIR is 11077.

Yours sincerely,

signed: Dr A Kabia



Kigali, 11 October 1994

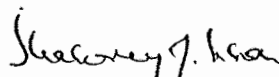
Excellency,

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

LICLET  
FUGITES

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 de la 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.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le

Porte-parole, ma parfaite considération.

Le Ministre de l'Information,  
Jean Baptiste NUYINGIRA



Nicholas Harman  Information Consultant

Note for the file:

cc SRSg ✓  
Dr Kabia

**Radio UNAMIR: Policy guidelines**

8 October '94

The SRSg, Kigali, Mr Khan, today discussed with me various matters arising from my recent memoranda on radio policy. This note sets out my understanding of his instructions and advice.

yes. I want  
to meet  
Hundley.  
I informed the SRSg that various unresolved technical issues are being capably handled by Allen Hundley, the newly arrived radio consultant.

yes.  
I reported that three Rwandese journalists have been identified as provisional staff members; we can now start to produce taped programmes with the equipment available. The SRSg emphasised the need to be ready to start with the right programmes as soon as practicable.

yes.  
In the coming few days the SRSg will raise the question of UNAMIR's radio licence with a senior member of the Rwandese government. The station should be officially known as UN Radio. The on-air call sign should be Radio Minuar in Kinyarwanda and French, Radio Unamir in English.

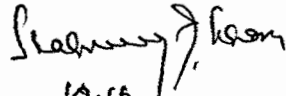
stay at  
pm. try I  
we are  
going to  
in consultant  
The SRSg will very shortly invite the main UN agencies in Rwanda to join a "board of management" (name to be determined) for the radio station. It should meet under UNAMIR's chairmanship, roughly once a month. NGOs should not be represented on the board.


✓  
I shall now start inviting UN agencies, and some NGOs, to contribute scripts, ideas, interviews etc. The SRSg agreed that our initial programmes should build confidence by focussing closely on humanitarian and practical issues.

as I like  
it  
wants.  
I am to make contact with ORINFOR, the Rwandese government agency which runs Radio Rwanda, with a view to co-operation.

through  
min.  
I am to ensure that adequate budgetary provision has been made for the station and its running costs.

yes.  
I emphasised the urgent need to recruit a senior editor for the station, especially to ensure continuity before my departure at the end of October. The editor (title to be determined) should be chief policy adviser to the board, as well as having day-to-day charge of programmes. He should have wide experience as a broadcaster, and be capable of operating in French and English.

Please see my marginal  
comments.  
  
10.10

ED-  
consultant



radiurgent

to Dr Kabia

from Nicholas Harman

8 October '94

**Radio UNAMIR: Management structure**

This note restates my proposal for a management structure for the UNAMIR radio station.

Control of policy should be exercised by a Board of Management representing the UN presence in Rwanda. The board should be chaired by the SRSG (or his senior representative: presumably the Executive Director). The SRSG might wish to call a meeting of other agencies to agree upon their representation. He might wish first to consult the UNHCR, as recipient of the transmission equipment. UNICEF has also, in informal consultations, expressed a special interest in the project. The board, once constituted, should decide whether NGOs should have formal representation on it.

Editorial control on a daily basis should be the responsibility of a senior editor, who would be the board's chief policy adviser. The right person would have wide practical experience of broadcasting, and be able to work equally in French and English. This key appointment should, I imagine, be made by New York. Until the post is filled the station cannot be effective.

Local broadcasters, able to work in Kinyarwanda under expatriate control, are starting work. Some small programmes have been prepared, but real progress can be made only when a board and an editor are in place.

A broadcasting licence and frequency have been sought from the national government, and are likely to be obtained as soon as the relevant ministers have returned from their travels: that is, within ten days at most.

Technical requirements for local broadcasts in the Kigali area are already met, and the existing small transmitter has been tested. A further small transmitter to cover the Goma refugee area is on its way, and a site for it is being actively sought. A full studio is expected to arrive within ten days: transmitters to cover all Rwanda should be in place by DATE??? It may be necessary to seek approval for satellite retransmission, to ensure full security of the UN broadcasting network.

The government of Rwanda is at present highly sensitive to any suggestion that its own information network is not fully trusted. Meanwhile the UNHCR would resist any suggestion that the return of refugees and displaced persons can be safely encouraged. UN broadcasts must begin very cautiously.

---

radrep2

to SRSG

cc Dr Kabia

from Nick Harman

6 October '94

**UNAMIR Radio**

You request a draft reply to code cable 3156 from Mr Annan on 28 September (attached).

My note for your return dated 1 October (copy attached) raises some points that need answering before a reply is sent.

Since my note we have made the following progress:

Test broadcasts from UNAMIR HQ, Kigali, show that our small transmitter can be heard clearly throughout the capital. Jeff Heyman has been replaced by another consultant, Allen Hundley, who is proving most helpful and is keen to make progress. The second FM unit referred to in the cable has not arrived.

We have identified three or four local candidates who should prove competent as journalists for broadcasts in Kinyarwanda. We cannot employ them because no office has been allocated for their use, and the tables, chairs, word-processors etc requisitioned for their use on 24 September have not been provided.

My note and Mr Annan's cable raise similar queries on policy matters (referred to also in my note of 6 September); namely government licensing, and relations with UNHCR and other agencies.

Without your guidance I can resolve none of the questions I raised under the heading "policy and management". Can we please discuss them?

My instructions from headquarters are to make a final report in New York before my contract expires on 7 November. So I shall have to leave in just over three weeks. Before then I hope to be able to hand over to a responsible editor of Radio UNAMIR. That appointment is now urgent.

to Dr Kabia



from Nicholas Harman  
Information Consultant

7 October '94

**Radio UNAMIR: Progress and management**

Last night we briefly discussed a reply to code cable 3156 of 28 September from Mr Annan. A draft follows, for SRSG's signature:

You wish to know the state of progress with UNAMIR radio. Action is complete or under way on the following:

Control of policy should be exercised by a Board of Management representing the UN presence in Rwanda and chaired by the SRSG or his senior representative. The SRSG will call a meeting of other agencies to agree upon their representation. Agreement with the UNHCR, as recipient of the transmission equipment, is essential. UNREO and UNICEF also have a special interest in the project. UN agencies will consider whether NGOs should be formally represented.

Editorial control should be the responsibility of a senior editor, who would be the board's chief policy adviser. The right person would have wide practical experience of broadcasting, and be able to work equally in French and English. This key appointment should be made by New York as soon as possible.

An initial team of three local broadcasters, recruited by UNAMIR's radio consultant, has prepared some experimental programmes in Kinyarwanda, for approval by the board and the editor when they are in place.

Technical requirements for local broadcasts in the Kigali area are met by the existing small transmitter. A similar transmitter for the Goma refugee area is awaited, and a site for it is being determined. A mobile studio is expected to arrive within ten days. Transmitters intended to cover all Rwanda should be here by mid November. Security considerations may limit the choice of transmitter sites, affecting the area covered and the method of distributing programmes between sites; satellite distribution may be necessary. A technical report will follow very shortly.

A broadcasting licence and frequency have been sought from the national government, and should be granted once the relevant ministers have returned from their travels: that is, within ten days at most.

Political constraints include the sensitivity of the government of Rwanda to any suggestion that its own information network is not fully trusted. Meanwhile the UNHCR would resist any suggestion that the return of refugees and displaced persons can at present be safely encouraged. UNAMIR's first broadcasts must be strictly factual, to build confidence for later developments.

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.

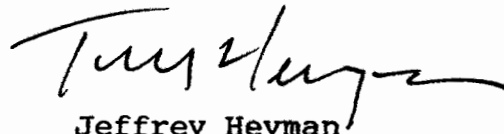
3. Driving throughout Kigali, I noted coverage range and signal strength; it appears the station can be received in approximately 80-percent of the city, although some areas registered a weak signal. Additional equipment for coverage of most of the country, as you know, will begin to arrive and be deployed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

*Mr. Heyman  
for your attention  
PL  
with  
410*

[Redacted area]

To SRSG  
from Nicholas Harman

cc Force Commander  
Executive Director  
1 October 1994

#### UN Radio for Rwanda

You will wish to know the state of play as soon as you return. Briefly:

UNAMIR is now technically equipped to broadcast in the Kigali area. But we have no broadcasting licence from the government, no governing body, no journalists, and no policy.

#### Equipment

On 24 September a miniature FM radio station was brought as accompanied baggage to UNAMIR by Jeff Heyman, of UNPROFOR, whose good work you are aware of. He leaves on Monday 3 October, having installed the equipment and handed over to Allen Hundley, an experienced radio manager who arrives on 2 October.

The furniture and local supplies requested on 25 September had not been delivered by the end of the week. So the radio studio was incomplete. But Mr Heyman's tests show that the equipment can cover most of the Kigali area from UNAMIR headquarters.

Similar equipment is on its way, intended for the camps around Goma. To cover them it may need to transmit from Zaire.

The mobile studio from the United States should (according to Mr Heyman) arrive in Kigali in the first week of October. The transmitters from Britain will apparently be installed by mid-November. We shall then be equipped to broadcast nationwide.

#### Licensing

UNAMIR cannot lawfully broadcast until the government has granted a licence and allocated the necessary frequencies. For that we have applied to the Minister of Information. He is in South Africa until 8 October, but has indicated that our request will go to the Council of Ministers on 14 October, or possibly on 21 October.

The UNHCR controversy has made the government suspicious of the UN as a whole, and of its motives for wanting to broadcast in Rwanda. Senior officials say, informally, that they think their own Radio Rwanda would do a better job than the UN, if only it could get equipment like the UN's. UNAMIR (and especially the Canadian signallers) has done a great deal to help Radio Rwanda. But they are still hungry for fuel and vehicles.

My advice is that if we start broadcasting without a licence, even to a limited local audience, we could jeopardise the chance of getting the five frequencies we shall need for full-scale operation. A high-level approach might speed things up.

The small station for the Goma area will also need a licence and a frequency allocation, perhaps from the authorities in Zaire.

page 2

#### **Staff**

Without journalists and translators we cannot make programmes. In mid-August I asked for transport, a telephone, and a small preparatory budget. I was not given them until 25 September, when the first radio equipment arrived. So far I have found only one capable journalist, and no technicians.

Once we have people they can use our equipment to prepare tapes for broadcasting, so that we can assess their performance.

#### **Policy and management**

I have submitted proposals for a management structure to oversee the proposed radio station: the latest version was summarised in my note of 16 September. As far as I know none of my proposals has been discussed in this headquarters. I summarise them again:

Overall policy must be laid down by a supervising authority. You may wish to act as such yourself; or to delegate the task to a senior official (such as the mission spokesman); or to form a small supervisory or advisory board on which UN agencies other than UNAMIR are represented. I have tentatively discussed this with UNHCR and UNICEF.

The authority will need immediately to decide a name for the station; hours of transmission; local news content; and relations (if any) with other UN agencies and NGOs. (Through UNREO I have tried to make all agencies, and NGOs, aware of the radio project.) The authority will often have to decide whether, and how, to report on delicate public issues such as allegations of human-rights abuses.

The authority should be advised on all such matters by a senior editor, responsible for daily operation of the station in accordance with the authority's decisions and guidelines. That appointment is, I suggest, the highest priority of all.

My assignment to UNAMIR ends in four weeks. I very much hope the radio station may be on the air before I leave. For that to happen, decisions on the questions above must be taken at once.

Draft Memorandum

To: Hocine Medili, FOD/DPKO  
Through: Rudy Sanchez, FOD/DPKO  
From: Jeffrey Heyman, UNPROFOR (UNAMIR)  
Subject: UNAMIR Radio Status Report  
Date: 25 September 1994

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1. Due to the urgency of establishing a radio broadcasting capability in Rwanda, a two-phased approach to providing UNAMIR with a radio station was undertaken by FOD/DPKO at the beginning of September 1994, following the completion of a technical assessment. I have outlined specifics concerning each phase below:

First Phase

2. Following direction agreed during FOD/DPKO meeting of 14 September, two portable studio/transmitter units were designed by a representative of Broadcast Electronics, Inc., and myself. The two stations were built and delivered, along with minimal production equipment and a simple antennae system, to UN Headquarters on 21 September. The total cost for the two systems and equipment was \$32,423.20

3. The studio/transmitter units contain each a 100-watt FM transmitter, two cassette recorder/playback units, an audio compressor, and a small mixer with inputs for microphones and other audio sources. The equipment is rack-mounted as a self-contained unit in a single transit case and wired for single plug-in use. Production equipment is limited to cassette recordings utilizing two portable recorders for gathering interviews and actualities, and two mini-studios for basic editing of program material.

4. One studio/transmitter unit is to be placed at UNAMIR HQ and one for use at an as yet undetermined site with coverage of the refugee camp at Goma, Zaire. With 100-watts power range will not be great; and because much of the Kigali area is hilly, broadcast coverage of all of the capital is not certain. Coverage of the area of refugee concentration around Goma, Zaire, should be accomplished if a proper site can be identified.

5. On 22 September, I departed for Kigali from New York via commercial carrier with one unit and the studio and transmitter equipment as accompanied baggage. The second unit was to be sent by diplomatic pouch on 23 September, expected to arrive Kigali 26 September.



6. A cable was sent notifying UNAMIR of my arrival. I was not, however, met at Nairobi airport 24 September 04:00 (L), and no arrangements had been made for customs clearance or onward travel to Kigali. I was able to have the equipment, which appeared to arrive in good shape, cleared and moved to the UNOSOM/UNAMIR cargo area at Nairobi airport immediately. No one at the cargo area or the Nairobi liaison office was aware that I was arriving with 200 kg of equipment, but MOVCON arranged at short notice my onward travel and I arrived Kigali at 11:00 (L) 24 September.

7. Although UNAMIR administration was aware of my expected arrival, little has been accomplished, due perhaps to logistical difficulties, to prepare for the commencement of broadcasting. A letter to the communications ministry has been delivered, but no answer has been received concerning frequency allocation.

8. [Note: The support of the RPF Government for UNAMIR seems to have lessened significantly since my initial visit here a month ago. Government radio broadcasts, I am told, have recently been highly critical of UNAMIR. This situation may hamper our ability to gain the needed government approval for UN broadcasting throughout Rwanda.]

9. UNAMIR technical support for the station has been assured. The Director of Information, the UNAMIR Media Consultant and I have discussed production, staffing and programming issues. We expect to begin broadcasting a news and interview program in Kinyarwanda and possibly French for an hour a day, to be repeated three times. For reasons of editorial control, it is thought that production will take place in Kigali and taped programs will be delivered daily to the station near Goma. I am told that due to administrative problems they have not been able to hire any local staff for the radio project. We are immediately seeking, however, at least four (4) local staff for announcer, translator, and technician posts. We will begin test broadcasts 26 September to ascertain the effectiveness and range of the equipment.

#### Second Phase

10. There are two parts to the Second Phase of the UNAMIR radio project. Part One is a commitment by the UK and US governments to provide radio broadcasting equipment to UNAMIR for immediate use; and Part Two is a Request for Proposal (RFP) for the requisition of a more permanent radio broadcasting station for UNAMIR.

11. Concerning Part One, a series of meetings and telephone contacts were initiated by FOD/DPKO and myself previous to and during 12 - 22 September with UK and US government representatives and potential contractors/providers of the specified equipment. Discussions were held within FOD/DPKO and preliminary details worked out to further long term staffing and budgetary requirements for the UNAMIR station.

12. On 15 and 16 September, Rudy Sanchez and myself held a number



of meetings in Washington with the representative of Department of Defense, Voice of America and the Harris Corp., as detailed in previous Note to File. One result of these meetings was an agreement by the US Government that it would provide a mobile radio studio production facility previously used by VOA. The cost of this mobile facility is \$352,000.00. Arrangements for interagency and eventual transfer of the mobile facility to the UN are underway, as are shipment particulars. It is expected that the mobile facility will arrive in Kigali in three weeks time.

13. This mobile radio production studio is comprised of a radio production and distribution facility housed in the rear of a recreational vehicle-style Ford van. Included is state-of-the-art studio production equipment, including a Studer mixing console, two 1/4" reel-to-reel recorders, four cartridge record/playback units, cassette and digital audio tape units, compact disk players, a number of cellular telephones and digital hybrids for telephone interfaces, a director/producer's control area, separate enclosed announce area with three microphones for host or "round table" presentation, a patch bay for equipment interface, and satellite capability. There is an extensive system program source input and output. The van uses gasoline, and has an extensive power generation system as well as local mains, variable voltage power capability. (A full technical description is included in the file.)

14. Once containerized studios are built and delivered (see RFP details below), it is envisaged that this van could be re-deployed on other missions requiring a radio broadcasting capability. Discussions were held with E-J Electric Installation Co., the contractors responsible for technical matters at UN Headquarters Radio, to identify staff to be trained by VOA in the particulars of the mobile facility, so that they can, in turn, provide field training. No response was received at the time of my departure, however. (E-J contact: Bob Mursk or Ray Jask.) UN Radio was also approached on in-house assistance for providing producers for the Rwanda and other FOD/DPKO radio projects. Progress on this aspect is expected in the future.

15. The UK government through the Overseas Development Administration has agreed to provide transmitters for the project. The requirements for nation-wide coverage of Rwanda call for one (1) 2kW VHF/FM main transmitter located at a site 7 km from Kigali which would cover the capital and provide rebroadcast transmissions to four (4) regional 1kW VHF/FM transmitters tentatively planned to be deployed at the sites identified in my 30 August report. The transmitters would be simple remote-control units in shipping containers complete with fuel and generators for two weeks' operation.

16. [Note: Since arrival in Kigali, I have confirmed unobstructed signal path from UNAMIR HQ to rebroadcast transmission site and that site will link regional transmitters.]

17. There has been some delay, however, in the deployment of these

transmitters. Originally, I contacted BBC Engineering on the Rwanda project, and was informed in a 30 August BBC Budgetary Estimate that the delivery time for five transmitters would be "four weeks or less." It was for this reason I recommended to the British Foreign Office that BBC Engineering should be contracted to supply the transmitters.

18. In conversations with the UK Mission to the UN in New York on 15 September it was learned that BBC had not yet received the paperwork necessary to provide the transmitters, and that the delivery time (once the contract was finalized) was lengthen considerably. It was believed that coordination of the transmitter provision was being handled by the UK, and that the delivery date and cost of the project (estimated at \$413,000.00) had been finalized.

19. Coinciding with my arrival in Kigali was the delivery of a 23 September ODA facsimile concerning the contract for the transmitters. In the facsimile, the ODA official, Peter Troy, provided for UNAMIR review a contract to Eddystone Radio for the supply of transmitters. Mr. Troy notes that the BBC has taken "far too long to reach this stage." Besides the BBC simply taking on a consultancy role to "liaise between the equipment manufacturers and the ODA as necessary," what is disturbing is that Eddystone is proposing a total contract price, including a two-person transmitter deployment team, of 348,600.00 (pounds sterling), for delivery in seven (7) weeks from acceptance of ODA order.

20. I will attempt to send by fax the Eddystone contract for FOD/DPKO review and will forward copy via pouch. The time-frame of seven-plus weeks is unacceptable in my estimation. We must too, I believe, look closely at the new cost, considering the UK Government's commitment on funding the project.

21. One last note on Part One of the Second Phase: FOD/DPKO has contacted a SSA consultant to act as Technical Operations Manager for the project who is expected to arrive Kigali week of 25 September. Although I have identified a number of potential candidates, no other international staff have been recruited as producers for the project.

22. Part Two comprises an RFP (Requisition MIR-200073) for a complete radio station for UNAMIR consisting of two containerized studios and five transmitters as specified earlier. I believe that the RFP was issued 16 September with a 29 September reply date. The technical requirements for the transmitters are the same as those being provided through ODA/BBC. The studios would comprise one broadcast studio and one post-production studio, and equipment specified generally along the lines of suggested equipment outlined in my 30 August report. This RFP is designed to give UNAMIR, and other missions, longer term and more productive and convenient facilities than those provided by portable or even mobile studios. After a technical evaluation of potential contractor's proposals is made, delivery could be realized in as little as 8-10 weeks.

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23. Other issues which need to be considered include identifying specifications for kits envisaged to be included in future advance DPKO missions. Although the equipment procured for UNAMIR will most certainly be used on other missions, the portable configuration developed for UNAMIR will also provide a good field assessment of what capabilities are needed to quickly deploy a field UN radio station. Specifications as to exact long-term equipment configurations (as opposed to what equipment we were able to acquire within a week, as was the present case), as well as transmitter band (AM-FM) and power requirements, broadcast programming and staffing will be ascertained and should provide a valuable lesson for future missions.



Kigali, 22 September 1994

Excellency,

I have the honour to present the compliments of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and to make the following request on behalf of UNAMIR.

In pursuit of its mission of reconciliation in Rwanda, the Special Representative has already told you of UNAMIR's desire to establish a UN broadcasting station in Kigali. The purpose of the station is to broadcast objective information about the rehabilitation of Rwanda, especially in order to encourage the return of refugees and displaced persons, and to distribute information about the humanitarian services made available by the international community.

I therefore request that the Government of Rwanda allocate to UNAMIR an FM broadcast frequency as close as possible to 100 megahertz. The power of UNAMIR's transmitter will initially be 100 watts, and we hope to install it in or very near the headquarters in the Amahoro Hotel.

The equipment will be arriving in the week beginning 26 September, so we should be grateful for a prompt reply.

I assure you of UNAMIR's wish to co-operate at all times with the Government of Rwanda. Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours faithfully,

Pierre Mehu  
Spokesman, UNAMIR

H.E. Mr. Jean Baptiste Nkuliyingoma  
Minister of Information  
and Broadcasting  
Government of Rwanda  
KIGALI

cc: Dr A. Kabia  
Executive Director OSRSG

UN Radio Rwanda: an informal discussion paper

Preliminary draft schedule: 8 hours on air  
 assume broadcast 0600 - 1000 & 1800 - 2200  
 (K = Kinyarwanda, F = French)

0600 - 0630	Good Morning (K) music, today's schedules & highlights, weather
0630 - 0700	News and commentary (K)
0730 - 0800	Humanitarian news (K) food deliveries, hospital services & hours, water supplies, power, phones, etc
0800 - 0815	School information (K) for parents (enrolment, locations, hours)
0815 - 0830	School information (K) for teachers (recruitment, training, etc)
0830 - 0845	News in French
0845 - 0900	School info (F) for teachers, as above
0900 - 1000	Music, chat, jokes, light interviews, etc (K)
1000	CLOSE DOWN, evening schedule, etc

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1800 - 1830	Music, chat (K)
1830 - 1900	News and magazine (K)
1900 - 2000	Going Home (K) for the displaced and refugees: routes, transport, water, health, registration, immigration, documents, etc
2000 - 2100	Music and chat (K) serious interviews, human rights, security
2100 - 2130	Farmers' programme (K) advice on markets, seeds, tools, fertiliser, vet services, planting, etc
2130 - 2200	Forces programme (French, English, Akan, Amharic, Twi, Pidgin, Hausa, etc) music from home, world news headlines,
2200	CLOSE DOWN: tomorrow's programmes, music, etc



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UNAMIR - MINUAR

25 August 1994

### NOTE TO THE SRSG

The current situation in Rwanda makes it possible to put together a comprehensive information programme based mainly in Radio Broadcast. With all newspapers shut down and television non existent, radio broadcasting is the principal means at our disposal for the dissemination of UNAMIR'S message and to provide the population with correct information about the mission and its humanitarian assistance function. We need to concentrate our efforts on an information campaign targeting the Rwandese population.

Numerous promises have been made to us concerning a radio studio, until now those promises have not materialized. We should continue to put pressure on H.Q in New York or appeal to certain Member States to give us the financial mean to put together a radio studio in Kigali. For the time being, we could take advantage of the initiative of the Organization "Reporters sans frontieres" to disseminate our information.

The printing and dissemination of pamphlets and leaflets are other means to touch the Rwandese population. Notwithstanding the reaction of the UNHCR coordination in Goma, we should continue to drop leaflets on the refugees camps in order to convince them to return to their homes. It goes without saying that we should have assurances from the government that the refugees can return safely. Moreover it should be possible to work together with the Human Rights monitors to explain the goal of the mission both its military and its civilian components. Twenty five Human Rights monitors will be in Rwanda very soon. We should take advantage of their presence in the field to explain for example what the Special Representative has in his mind in elaborating the Rwanda Emergency Normalization Plan (RENP). All the UN System should speak with one voice.

Pierre J. MEHU  
Spokesman - UNAMIR

I have sent a report  
on the radio which you  
must see. Meanwhile  
we may pursue proposal  
at 'A'. See my plan.  
25.8  
Spokesman

Radio policy

«LM5»«RM70»  
to SRSG

✓

from Nicholas Harman, Communications Consultant  
22 August 1994

COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY: an interim proposal

Previous memoranda have stated the case for a UNAMIR radio station. Some weeks (at least) must pass before such a station can be on the air. Meanwhile UNAMIR faces a crisis of credibility. Yesterday UNAMIR soldiers were abused by would-be refugees when the Zairois authorities closed a bridge near Cyangugu. Each such incident diminishes our power to restore calm and build confidence.

Until UNAMIR can explain what it is doing, its critics will continue to arouse suspicion or even hostility among those whom it seeks to protect. UN humanitarian agencies also need to explain their mission, and to organise large bodies of people.

The need arises where crowds are assembled, whether of displaced persons or of people seeking relief. Such crowds may, understandably, be impatient and easily angered. They may also be receptive to messages of peace and reassurance.

The best way to win the confidence and co-operation of crowds is to tell them what is going on, offering direct reassurance and information by public-address systems or hand-held loud-hailers. UNAMIR appears to have none. An informal canvass of humanitarian agencies indicates that they have none either.

Loud-hailers are cheap, and probably available in Nairobi. Since messages must be delivered in Kinyarwanda, interpreters would also be needed, payable at appropriate rates. Some would need competence in English as well as French.

This information capacity should not be used solely in reaction to emergencies. Loud-hailer teams, delivering appropriate messages at selected points, can help UNAMIR begin to establish its credibility, especially if the teams are accompanied by soldiers, as smartly turned out and equipped as possible.

If an experiment with loud-hailers proves effective, a further trial should be made of vehicle-mounted public address systems, playing pre-recorded tapes of music and UN information messages of peace and reassurance.

This memorandum therefore proposes that UNAMIR should purchase loud-hailers and employ interpreters for allocation to its local military commanders, who should where appropriate lend these facilities to humanitarian agencies for their own purposes.

We should examine purchase of (one or two) and mobile vans with (on) speaker systems  
EJ/CAO/Mr Harman  
[Signature]  
24.8

«LM5»«RM70»  
To SRSG

from Nicholas Harman, Communications Consultant

~~DATE~~ 22 August 1994

UN radio for Rwanda: a memorandum

Resolution 929 of 22 June 1994 authorises the Secretary-General to use ~ "all necessary means to achieve the humanitarian objectives set out in subparagraphs 4 (a) and (b) of resolution 925". Those subparagraphs reaffirm that UNAMIR will "contribute to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda..." and "provide security and support for the distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian relief operations".

These tasks will be successfully achieved only when the people of Rwanda are accurately informed about them. The country is polluted by rumours and lies, which deeply damage the UN's efforts to keep the peace and provide humanitarian assistance. In particular UNAMIR forces are depicted either as powerless to offer protection, or as agents of malevolent foreign powers.

UNAMIR, in co-operation with UN humanitarian agencies, must actively promote the truth about its mission.

Public information in Rwanda: the background

The country has no newspapers and no television service. Radio is the only medium that can reach all the people, including displaced persons and refugees. The vast majority of Rwandans speak only the national language, Kinyarwanda. At present the only broadcasts in that language come from Radio Rwanda, which (with advice from UN and national contingents) is restoring its transmitters and widening its coverage. of the country. But Radio Rwanda is correctly identified as the voice of the new national government. It therefore lacks credibility among the government's opponents, including the displaced and the refugees.

French-language broadcasts from foreign short-wave stations are received and understood by a minority of the displaced. But that minority tends to have been identified with the previous government, and may promote rather than counter the flood of rumour.

Radio contributed to the creation of Rwanda's humanitarian crisis. Discord and hatred were fostered, notably by the notorious Radio Mille Collines. The power of radio can equally be deployed in support of peace and unity.

A role for the UN

The UN's work in Rwanda will be complete only when most refugees and displaced persons have returned to their homes and to their normal, productive lives. They are traumatised by



recent tragic events. They will go home only when they know it is safe to do so. The UN seeks to ensure their safety by the military presence of UNAMIR, by the promotion of human rights, and by the provision of food, water and medical services.

But this vast UN presence remains largely unexplained to those whom it is intended to protect. The only effective way to explain it is by establishing an impartial and authoritative radio station, speaking for UNAMIR in co-operation with other UN agencies. It must broadcast accurate information about humanitarian issues and about conditions of life within the country, nation-wide in Rwanda and along its borders, in Kinyarwanda, for reception on the FM radio sets owned by ordinary people.

First, UNAMIR's radio station must win credibility among its alienated listeners, establishing a reputation for accuracy and impartiality. It must sound friendly, with its programmes of pure information set in a context of music and cheerful presentation. It must be easily available, broadcasting on known frequencies at regular hours. In time, it will win confidence in itself and in the work of the United Nations, and so contribute to the re-establishment of normal life in Rwanda.

TAKE UP HERE OUR PREVIOUS NOTE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A UN RADIO  
STATION FOR RWANDA  
at Requirements, page 1##

Special Representative  
of the Secretary General  
UNAMIR Headquarters  
KIGALI.

RE: UNAMIR Radio

1. We write to you to inform you that we have monitored an FM Radio broadcast oscillating between 90 - 100.2 MHz frequencies for a month now ostensibly on test.

2. Two days ago I received two band tapes containing programmes of the Radio; and we were being requested to use them over Radio Rwanda as well. This gave me the impression that the Radio has assumed operations.

3. To the best of our knowledge no formal authority have been granted to that Radio to start operations in Rwanda.

What is more disturbing is that it interfered with frequencies allotted to FM stations of Radio Rwanda. We therefore do request that the Radio stops immediately pending completion of procedures required before any Radio Station begins operations in any sovereign country.

*[Signature]* 18.11.94  
Wilson RUTAYISIRE  
Major  
Ag. Director of Information  
Office of Rwanda,  
ORINFOR



C.C:

Minister of Information

Minister of Transport and Communication

- ① We have only been broadcasting on 90.0 mhz, not 100  
② I know nothing about any tapes being given to R. Rwanda  
③ I am 99.99% certain we are not interfering with  
any R. Rwanda stations. Further, see att

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TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF TRANSMITTING EQUIPMENT  
ANNEX TO APPLICATION FOR BROADCASTING LICENSE

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

Licenses are hereby requested for the following transmitter sites:

Kigali, Butare, Kibungo, Cyangugu, Byuma, Mutura, Karongi, and Gikongoro. All transmitters will broadcast at a power of 1,000 watts except the one in Kigali which will operate at a power of 2,000 watts.

A separation in frequency of at least two megahertz between each site is preferred.



**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.

**JOB DESCRIPTION: Radio UNAMIR project manager**

The duties of the Radio UNAMIR project manager are as follows:

1. Responsible for supervising the overall design, installation, and day to day operation of the station.
2. Develops operational plans and policies to effectively explain UNAMIR actions and policies within Rwanda to the Rwandese public.
3. Selects, in consultation with UNAMIR Personnel, station staff.
4. Trains staff as necessary in the operation of equipment.
5. Evaluates performance of staff in accordance with UNAMIR standards and policies and recommends promotions, reassignments, reprimands, and dismissals as appropriate.
6. Advises Senior UNAMIR staff in the effective use of mass media to further the goals and policies of the Mission.
7. Develops, in consultation with other UNAMIR components, contingency plans for various types of emergency situations that might affect the lives and safety of UNAMIR and other UN personnel.

**Qualifications:**

1. Twenty-five years experience in all aspects of professional radio broadcasting required.
2. Extensive knowledge of and experience in the utilization of modern broadcast technology including program distribution via satellite required.
3. Minimum four years experience in studio and transmitter installation and maintenance required.
4. Minimum five years experience in broadcast journalism required.
5. Previous experience at a UN peace-keeping mission highly desirable.

This position should be filled by international staff or Mission appointed SSA.



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**JOB DESCRIPTION: program coordinator**

The duties of the Program Coordinator are as follows:

1. Coordinates programme production schedule.
2. Assists in the coordination of the construction and installation phase of the radio studios and the transmitter sites.
3. Liaise with other UN agencies and NGOs in the planning of their contributions to the radio.
4. Makes field recordings of UNAMIR press conferences and other UNAMIR public functions.
5. Organizes travels for the journalists.
6. Administrative assistance to the staff.
7. Available for temporary assignments as an editor and/or a translator.

**Qualifications:**

1. Knowledge of journalistic standards and practices.
2. Knowledge of English and French.
3. Previous experience in radio broadcast administration.
4. Experience in operating portable broadcast equipment.
5. Experience in broadcast interview technique.
6. Experience as published author highly desirable.
7. Word processing experience highly desirable.
7. Previous UN administrative experience highly desirable.

This position should be filled by international staff.

**JOB DESCRIPTION: operations manager**

The duties of the Operations Manager are as follows:

1. Supervises the daily technical operation of the station including scheduling of studios and technicians.
2. Supervises maintenance of studios and transmitters.
3. Orders and installs replacement parts and equipment as required.
4. Orders and supervises distribution of office and broadcast supplies.
5. Substitutes for technician/operators during periods of leave or illness.
6. Supervises the use of vehicles assigned to the station.

**Qualifications:**

1. At least five years experience in professional broadcasting.
2. Thorough knowledge of broadcast studio and transmitter installation, operation, and maintenance.
3. Knowledge and experience in electronic circuit theory.
4. Experience in servicing digital electronic equipment desirable.
5. Supervisory experience desirable.
6. Experience at a UN peace-keeping mission desirable.
7. Fluency in English and/or French. Should be able to understand written and spoken English.

This position may be filled by international staff, Mission appointed SSA, or a UNV.

**JOB DESCRIPTION: senior editor**

The duties of the senior editor are as follows:

1. Supervises all translation activities by the radio staff, including those by other translators and the broadcast journalists.
2. In consultation with senior UNAMIR administrators develops editorial policies and standards for the station.
2. Advises station management on editorial and/or translation issues that may affect how Radio UNAMIR programs are received and accepted by the Rwandese population.
3. Sets policies related to standards of translation from Kinyarwanda into English and French.
4. May perform other duties as assigned.

**Qualifications:**

1. Fluency in Kinyarwanda and English and/or French. Fluency in all three is highly desirable.
2. At least two years as a professional translator or interpreter is highly desirable.
3. Five years living experience in Rwanda and/or Burundi highly desirable.
4. University level training in linguistics, anthropology, sociology, history, or political science highly desirable.
5. Ability to type at least 20 wpm required. Experience in word processing highly desirable.

This position should be filled by international staff or Mission appointed SSA.

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**JOB DESCRIPTION: senior broadcast journalist**

The duties of the senior broadcast journalist are as follows:

1. Supervises other journalists in the radio unit, making reporting assignments for each on a daily basis.
1. Researches, writes, and reads scripts for radio broadcast.
2. Reports on meetings and events taking place in the country, always adhering to the highest standards of journalistic accuracy, fairness, and balance.
3. Conducts interviews with government officials and private individuals regarding current events and issues confronting Rwanda.
4. Evaluates the quality and quantity of programs produced by each journalist and provides feedback to each on any areas requiring change or improvement.

**Qualifications:**

1. Education at the secondary school level or higher.
2. At least two years in broadcast journalism required.
3. Must be able to correctly set up and operate portable recording equipment.
4. Must be fluent in English and/or French. Ability to speak and understand both is desirable.
5. Knowledge and experience in tape editing and studio recording technique highly desirable.
6. Must be able to type at least 20 wpm. Experience in word processing highly desirable.

This position may be filled by international staff or mission appointed SSA.

**JOB DESCRIPTION: broadcast journalist**

The duties of the broadcast journalist are as follows:

1. Researches, writes, and reads scripts for radio broadcast.
2. Reports on meetings and events taking place in the country, always adhering to the highest standards of journalistic accuracy, fairness, and balance.
3. Conducts interviews with government officials and private individuals regarding current events and issues confronting Rwanda.
4. Translates radio scripts and recorded interviews from Kinyarwanda into English and/or French as required.

**Qualifications:**

1. Education at the secondary school level or higher.
2. At least two years in broadcast journalism required.
3. Must be able to correctly set up and operate portable recording equipment.
4. Must be fluent in Kinyarwanda and English and/or French. (A few selected broadcast journalists may be international staff fluent in only French or English).
5. Knowledge and experience in tape editing and studio recording technique highly desirable.
6. Must be able to type at least 20 wpm. Experience in word processing highly desirable.

This position may be filled by local staff, international staff, mission appointed SSA, or UNV.

**JOB DESCRIPTION: translator**

The duties of the translator are as follows:

1. Accurately translate radio scripts from Kinyarwanda into either English or French for review by editor/researcher.
2. Advise international and local staff on language nuances and sensitivities that may affect the understanding and acceptance of Radio UNAMIR programs by the Rwandese population.

**Qualifications:**

1. Fluent in Kinyarwanda and French and/or English.
2. University level training in the above languages is preferred.
3. Ability to type at least 20 words per minute required. Experience with word processor desirable.
4. Experience as a professional translator highly desirable.

This position may be filled by local staff or UNV.

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**JOB DESCRIPTION: broadcast technician/operator**

The duties of the broadcast technician/operator are as follows:

1. Operate radio broadcast studio equipment including tape recorders, audio mixer, microphones, cassette machines and associated signal processing equipment.
2. Make all routine necessary technical adjustments to insure that programs broadcast from the studio meet accepted professional standards (level, clarity, etc.)
3. Assist the Technical Manager in the installation of studio and transmitting equipment.
4. Perform routine maintenance and record keeping on studio and transmitting equipment including cleaning of tape recorder heads, replacement of transmitter air filter, keeping record of transmitter operating parameters, etc.
5. Perform other technical duties as assigned.

**Qualifications:**

1. Minimum 4 years experience in telecommunications electronics maintenance and/or operation. A certificate from an accredited technical school may be substituted for two years of experience.
2. Demonstrated knowledge of solid state electronic circuits and test procedures.
3. Must be fluent in French and/or English. Working knowledge of English highly desirable.
4. Experience in radio broadcast studio operation highly desirable.
5. Experience in the maintenance of FM radio transmitters desirable.

This position may be filled by local staff or UNV.

**JOB DESCRIPTION: secretary**

The duties of the secretary are as follows:

1. Types daily program logs
2. Types memoranda and reports for the Project Manager, Operations Manager, and Program Coordinator.
3. Performs duties of receptionist, greeting guests, answering phone, maintaining visitor log.

**Qualifications:**

1. Must be fluent in Kinyarwanda, French, and English.
2. Two years experience in an office setting required.
2. Must be able to type 40 words per minute.
3. Knowledge of word processing highly desirable.
4. Ability to interact pleasantly with people from many cultures and under many conditions is highly desirable.

This position may be filled by local staff.