

UNAMIR

UNAMIR RADIO

3 OCT 1994 - 30 JAN 1995

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

UNCLASSIFIED
BY WG MAR 2009

UN ARCHIVES
SERIES 51120
BOX 5
FILE 1
ACC. 1998/0278

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF TRANSMITTING EQUIPMENT
FOR RADIO UNAMIR

	<u>Location</u>	<u>Power</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Antenna</u>
Site 1	Kigali	2 Kw	99.8 Mhz *	2 bay circular polar
Site 2	Kirongi	1 Kw	90.4 Mhz *	same
Site 3	Gikongoro	1 Kw	91.0 Mhz *	same
Site 4	Byumba	1 Kw	89.4 Mhz *	same
Site 5	Kibungo	1 Kw	90.2 Mhz *	same
Site 6	Kigali	5 Watts	89.6 Mhz *	omni- directional

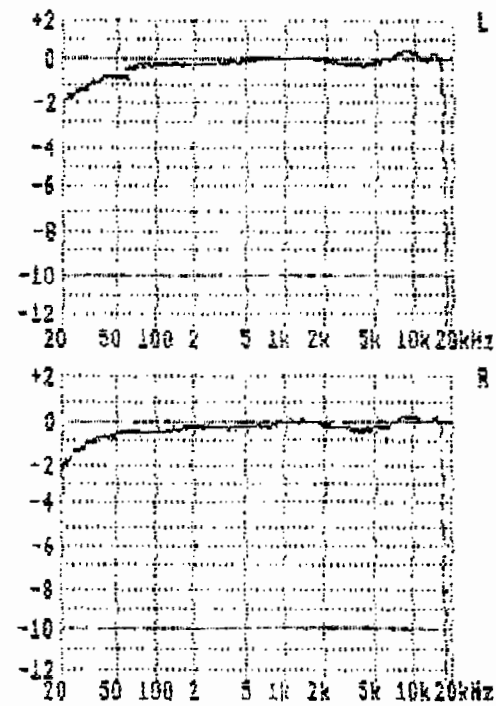
SITE 1 SERIAL N° 118
 SITE 2 ——— N° 114
 SITE 3 ——— N° 117
 SITE 4 ——— N° 116
 SITE 5 ——— N° 115
 SITE 6 ——— N° 101

WINDOS AUDIO SEQUENCE TEST
 SOURCE 21500
 SEGMENTS +VRAGNY VRAGN

SERJS1., RWANDA
 LA102 0458 V6.3 11 NOV 1994

FREQUENCY RESPONSE [R] -10dB

30Hz	-0.96	-1.16
40Hz	-0.66	-0.85
50Hz	-0.58	-0.63
63Hz	-0.43	-0.55
100Hz	-0.28	-0.49
125Hz	-0.28	-0.49
250Hz	-0.21	-0.27
500Hz	0.00	-0.27
1kHz	0.00	0.00
2kHz	-0.07	-0.13
4kHz	-0.28	-0.27
6.3kHz	-0.07	-0.13
8kHz	+0.34	-0.26
10kHz	+0.27	+0.26
12.5kHz	0.00	0.00
14kHz	+0.27	+0.20
15kHz	0.00	0.00
16kHz	-1.61	-1.72
18kHz	-13.23	-13.51
20kHz	-29.82	-32.59



TEST LEVEL OUT [V] +8dB

+7.66 +7.80dBm

NOISE CCIR 468-4 Q-Pk (rel) [N]

PK WTD	-64.9	-64.9
PK UNW	-63.7	-63.8
MIN WTD	-65.1	-65.1

CROSSTALK (rel) [A] +8dB

40Hz	-46.4	-45.7
100Hz	-46.0	-45.4
315Hz	-46.0	-45.6
1kHz	-46.3	-46.2
6.3kHz	-52.9	-51.0
10kHz	-49.3	-47.7

DISTORTION (2f-22k) [G] +8dB

40Hz	-51.5	-52.0
100Hz	-53.0	-54.9
315/f3	-57.5	-58.6
1kHz	-50.5	-51.4
6.3kHz	-55.0	-53.5
10kHz	-71.9	-71.8

PHASE (mean) [Y] 0dB

40Hz	0d
100Hz	-1d
1kHz	-2d
6.3kHz	-4d
10kHz	-1d
18kHz	0d

Exciter B

SN 202

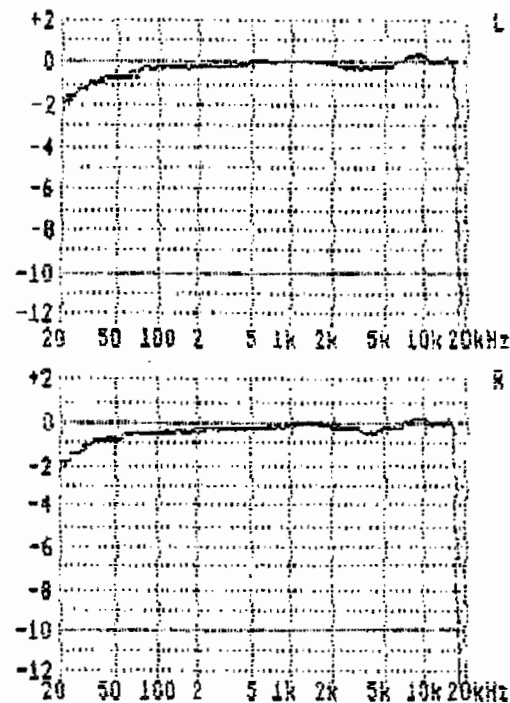
16-11-94

LINDOS AUDIO SEQUENCE TEST
SOURCE 2150N
SEGMENTS +VRAGNY VRAGN

SERJ.S.I. RWANDA
LA102 0458 V6.3 11 NOV 1994

FREQUENCY RESPONSE [R] -10dB

30Hz	-1.12	-1.24
40Hz	-0.88	-0.85
50Hz	-0.58	-0.85
63Hz	-0.58	-0.55
100Hz	-0.28	-0.49
125Hz	-0.21	-0.55
250Hz	-0.21	-0.27
500Hz	0.00	-0.27
1kHz	0.00	0.00
2kHz	-0.07	-0.27
4kHz	-0.28	-0.55
6.3kHz	0.00	-0.13
8kHz	+0.20	+0.26
10kHz	+0.27	+0.20
12.5kHz	0.00	0.00
14kHz	+0.27	+0.20
15kHz	0.00	0.00
16kHz	-1.79	-1.89
18kHz	-13.23	-13.51
20kHz	-29.82	-32.59



TEST LEVEL OUT [V] +8dB

+7.63 +7.77dBm

NOISE CCIR 468-4 (A-Pk (rel) [N]

PK WTD	-64.7	-64.7
PK UNW	-64.3	-64.7
MIN WTD	-65.0	-64.9

CROSS TALK (rel) [A] +8dB

40Hz	-46.2	-45.8
100Hz	-46.1	-45.2
315Hz	-46.0	-45.5
1kHz	-46.3	-46.1
6.3kHz	-53.3	-50.9
10kHz	-48.7	-47.0

DISTORTION (2f-22k) [G] +8dB

40Hz	-51.6	-52.3
100Hz	-53.3	-55.0
315Hz	-57.7	-58.8
1kHz	-50.6	-51.5
6.3kHz	-54.8	-53.4
10kHz	-72.0	-72.1

PHASE (mean) [Y] 0dB

40Hz	0d
100Hz	-1d
1kHz	-2d
6.3kHz	-4d
10kHz	-1d
15kHz	+1d

Exciter A

S1999

16-11-94.

Eddystone Radio Ltd., England

TS1214.XLS

13/04/94

B6600 series Low power Transmitter Final test figures

Transmitter type S6601/3D Date 17.11.94.
 Serial Number 115 Frequency 90.7 Tx 99.8 Rx
 Customer BBC RWANDA Engineer R. POSNER
S.O. 15949

1 Serial numbers

1.1 S2700/1 RF Modules

1 445 2 451 3 448 4 440
 5 6 7 8

1.2 Output Combiner LP5447 134

1.3 Pre-combiner LP5448

1.4 Driver Modules LP5445 163 159

1.5 Driver splitter LP5444 134

1.6 Power supply Modules LP5446

1 206 2 205 3 4

1.7 Fan panel LP5441 141

1.8 Stereo drive TM4M/13 XE11 358

1.9 Changeover unit S1873

1.10 Control panel S1874

1.11 Mains input unit LP5461

1.12 Test meter S2705/1

S1953/1 S.N. 003

S2653/2 S.N. 270

Final Test Specification, B6600 series

Page 1 of 6

issue 1.0

3.6.5 AM noise 0.15% (better than 46dB, 0.5%)
Use R & S Modulation analyser type FAM

3.6.6 Synchronous AM 0.3% (better than 46dB, 0.5%)
Use R & S Modulation analyser type FAM

3.6.7 RF power output
Measured using calibrated 30dB power attenuator and power meter

88MHz 98MHz 108MHz

Record Max 1022 1236 1139 > Nom Pwr

set <3dB

3.6.8 Spuri level/MHz level/MHz level/MHz
Non harmonic -70/110 -90/98 -90/108 better than 90dB

Harmonic -62/88 -63/98 -70/108 better than 60dB

3.6.9 Module meter readings

3.6.9.1 Power Amplifier modules (S2700/1)

Module	1	2	3	4	
Voltage	54.8	54.6	54.2	54.7	see fig 1
Power	282	271	323	299	300W +/-30W
Current	7.8	8.5	9.1	9.0	see fig 1
Temp	55	59	61	59	<(Tamb+40°C)

Module	5	6	7	8	
Voltage	see fig 1
Power	300W +/-30W
Current	see fig 1
Temp	<(Tamb+40°C)

3.6.9.2	Drivers (LP5445)				
	Module	1	2	1kW	2kW
	Voltage	16.6	15.9	17 ± 0.5	28 ± 0.5 V
	Power	15	15	14 ± 2	35 ± 4 W
	Current	1.6	1.7	1.3 ± 0.2	2.2 ± 0.2 A
	Temp	42	41	<Amb+30°	<Amb+35°C

4 Test Equipment used

Modulation Analyser

E92-002

Audio Measuring set

E104B-001 E104A-002

Stereo Decoder

E149-001

Spectrum Analyser

E157-002

Test Mater (S2705)

149

Notch Filter (FL1/47)

194E

RF Power Meter

E153-007

Printer

E115-004

Digital Voltmeter

E44-25

Thru-line attenuator

E25B-003

Additional Equipment

E627-018

E110-003

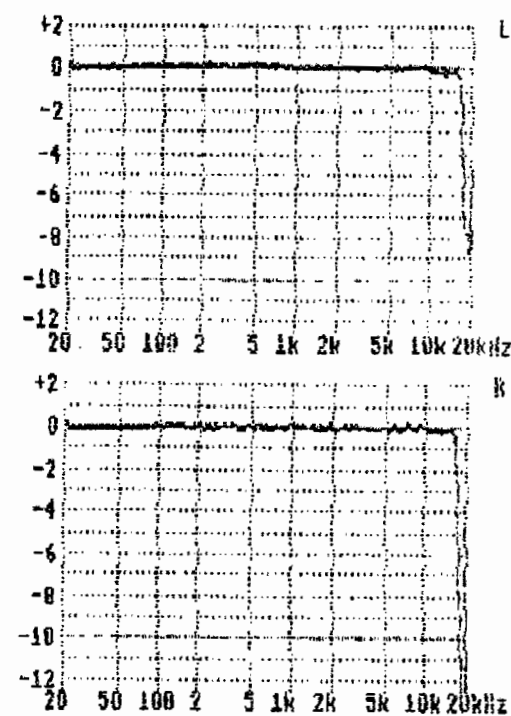
TX SN. 115

AUDIO SEQUENCE TEST
ICE 2150E
ELEMENTS +VRAGNY VRAGN

SERJOK, RWANDA 1K-3
LA102 0458 V6.3 21 NOV 1994

FREQUENCY RESPONSE [R] -10dB

30Hz	0.00	-0.06
40Hz	0.00	-0.06
50Hz	0.00	-0.06
63Hz	+0.07	-0.06
100Hz	0.00	0.00
125Hz	0.00	0.00
250Hz	+0.14	-0.06
500Hz	0.00	0.00
1kHz	0.00	0.00
2kHz	0.00	-0.06
4kHz	0.00	-0.06
6.3kHz	0.00	0.00
8kHz	0.00	-0.06
10kHz	-0.21	-0.06
12.5kHz	-0.14	-0.06
14kHz	-0.28	-0.06
15kHz	-0.28	-0.28
16kHz	-1.61	-1.68
18kHz	-7.72	-11.05
20kHz	-4.72	-4.67



TEST LEVEL OUT [V] +8dB

+7.84 +7.86dBu

NOISE CCIR 468-4 G-Pk (rel) [N]

PK WTD	-64.6	-64.4
PK UNW	-65.5	-65.8
MIN WTD	-64.8	-64.6

CROSSTALK (rel) [A] +8dB

40Hz	-48.0	-47.4
100Hz	-50.6	-50.2
315Hz	-61.4	-58.5
1kHz	-66.1	-59.6
6.3kHz	-58.9	-55.4
10kHz	-52.9	-50.4

DISTORTION (2f-22k) [G] +8dB

40Hz	-61.9	-60.9
100Hz	-59.9	-60.2
315 Hz	-66.4	-66.4
1kHz	-61.0	-60.9
6.3kHz	-63.7	-63.9
10kHz	-75.5	-76.0

PHASE (mean) [Y] 0dB

40Hz	-2d
100Hz	-1d
1kHz	0d
6.3kHz	0d
10kHz	0d
15kHz	+1d

TX = 90.3 MHz

RX = 99.8 MHz

AM ON FM = 0.23%

AM Noise = 0.19%

2nd Harmonic -68 dBc

3rd " -70 dBc

4th " -77 dBc

5th " -77 dBc

Eddystone Radio Ltd., England

TS1214.XLS

13/04/94

B6600 series Low power Transmitter Final test figures

Transmitter type S6601/3D Date 11.11.94
 Serial Number 114 Frequency 89.4 TX 99.8 RX
 Customer BBC RWANDA Engineer R. OSNER

CHANGED IN CONTAINER
 TO 90.4 TX

1 Serial numbers

1.1 S2700/1 RF Modules

1 442 2 426 3 428 4 438
 5 6 7 8

1.2 Output Combiner LP5447 132

1.3 Pre-combiner LP5448

1.4 Driver Modules LP5445 161 1621.5 Driver splitter LP5444 137

1.6 Power supply Modules LP5446

1 207 2 209 3 4

1.7 Fan panel LP5441 1401.8 Stereo drive TM4M/13 XE11 325

1.9 Changeover unit S1873

1.10 Control panel S1874

1.11 Mains input unit LP5461

1.12 Test meter S2705/1

S2653/2 S.N. 268

S1958/1 S.N. 001

Final Test Specification, B6600 series

Page 1 of 6

issue 1.0

3.6.5 AM noise 0.16% (better than 46dB, 0.5%)

Use R & S Modulation analyser type FAM

3.6.6 Synchronous AM 0.36% (better than 46dB, 0.5%)

Use R & S Modulation analyser type FAM

3.6.7 RF power output
Measured using calibrated 30dB power attenuator and power meter

88MHz 98MHz 108MHz

Record Max 986 1270 1140 > Nom Pwr

set < -3dB

3.6.8 Spuri level/MHz level/MHz level/MHz
Non harmonic -90.88 -90.98 -72.10.7 better than 90dB

Harmonic -60.88 -62.98 -70.10.8 better than 60dB

3.6.9 Module meter readings

3.6.9.1 Power Amplifier modules (S2700/1)

Module	1	2	3	4	
Voltage	54.6	54.8	54.6	52.1	see fig 1
Power	298	297	277	336	300W +/-30W
Current	9.0	8.7	8.9	9.6	see fig 1
Temp	54	56	56	54	<(Tamb+40°C)

Module	5	6	7	8	
Voltage	see fig 1
Power	300W +/-30W
Current	see fig 1
Temp	<(Tamb+40°C)

3.6.9.2	Drivers (LP5445)			
	Module	1	2	1kW 2kW
	Voltage	16.6	16.3	17 ± 0.5 28 ± 0.5 V
	Power	14	14	14 ± 2 35 ± 4 W
	Current	1.4	1.5	1.3 ± 0.2 2.2 ± 0.2 A
	Temp	38	40	<Amb+30° <Amb+35°C

4 Test Equipment used

Modulation Analyser

E92-002

Audio Measuring set

E104B-001 E104A-002

Stereo Decoder

E149-001

Spectrum Analyser

E157-002

Test Meter (S2705)

149

Notch Filter (FL1/47)

194E

RF Power Meter

E153-007

Printer

E115-004

Digital Voltmeter

E44-25

Thru-line attenuator

8329-30 S.N. 2364

Additional Equipment

E627-018

E110-003

S-0.15949

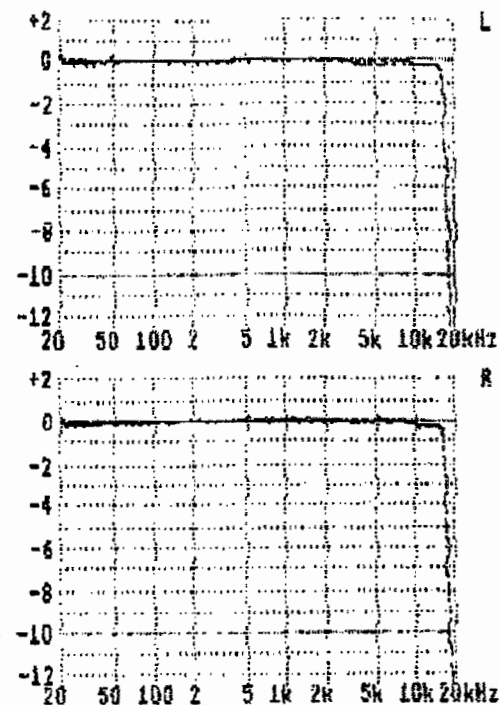
LINDOS AUDIO SEQUENCE TEST
SOURCE 21501
SEGMENTS +VRAGNY VRAGN

SER. 114 RWANDA 6601/3D
LA102 0458 V6.3 11 NOV 1994

TMQM/13 Drive SN 325

FREQUENCY RESPONSE [R] -10dB

30Hz	0.00	-0.13
40Hz	0.00	0.00
50Hz	0.00	0.00
63Hz	0.00	0.00
100Hz	0.00	0.00
125Hz	0.00	-0.07
250Hz	0.00	-0.07
500Hz	0.00	0.00
1kHz	0.00	0.00
2kHz	0.00	0.00
4kHz	-0.13	0.00
6.3kHz	-0.13	0.00
8kHz	-0.20	-0.07
10kHz	-0.27	-0.27
12.5kHz	-0.27	-0.20
14kHz	-0.27	-0.27
15kHz	-0.41	-0.41
16kHz	-1.80	-1.64
18kHz	-11.77	-10.78
20kHz	-4.64	-17.03



TEST LEVEL OUT [V] +8dB

+8.02 +8.03dBm

NOISE CCIR 468-4 Q-Pk (rel) [N]

PK WTD	-62.6	-62.6
PK UNW	-69.4	-69.3
MIN WTD	-62.9	-62.8

CROSSTALK (rel) [A] +8dB

40Hz	-48.8	-41.9
100Hz	-48.3	-45.7
315Hz	-48.2	-46.5
1kHz	-47.8	-46.3
6.3kHz	-47.8	-46.2
10kHz	-45.2	-43.8

DISTORTION (2f-22k) [G] +8dB

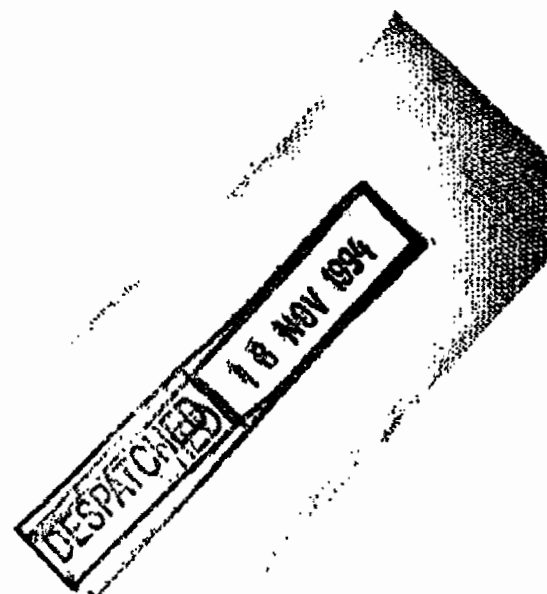
40Hz	-54.0	-54.2
100Hz	-51.8	-51.8
315/13	-54.5	-54.4
1kHz	-53.4	-53.4
6.3kHz	-56.4	-56.9
10kHz	-73.9	-73.6

PHASE (mean) [Y] 0dB

40Hz	-1d
100Hz	-1d
1kHz	0d
6.3kHz	0d
10kHz	0d
15kHz	+2d

RF input = 1mV/pl.
preamp/deamp included

Factory test cards
Factory Mains



Eddystone Radio Ltd., England

TS1214.XLS

13/04/94

B6600 series Low power Transmitter Final test figures

Transmitter type S6601/3D Date 21.11.94
 Serial Number 116 Frequency 89.4 Tx 99.8 Rx
 Customer BBC RWANDA Engineer R. PRINER
S.O. 15949

1 Serial numbers

1.1 S2700/1 RF Modules

1 465 2 430 3 464 4 463
 5 6 7 8

1.2 Output Combiner LP5447 1351.3 Pre-combiner LP5448 ✓1.4 Driver Modules LP5445 157 1601.5 Driver splitter LP5444 136

1.6 Power supply Modules LP5446

1 210 2 208 3 4

1.7 Fan panel LP5441 1441.8 Stereo drive XE11 331

1.9 Changeover unit S1873

1.10 Control panel S1874

1.11 Mains input unit LP5461

1.12 Test meter S2705/1

S 1958/1S 2653/2S.N. 004S.N. 269

3.8.9.2	Drivers (LP5445)				
	Module	1	2	1kW	2kW
	Voltage	15.8	16.9	17 ± 0.5	28 ± 0.5 V
	Power	15	16	14 ± 2	35 ± 4 W
	Current	1.7	1.6	1.3 ± 0.2	2.2 ± 0.2 A
	Temp	38	39	<Amb+30°	<Amb+35°C

4 Test Equipment used

Modulation Analyser E92-002

Audio Measuring set E104B-001 E104A-002

Stereo Decoder E149-001

Spectrum Analyser E157-002

Test Meter (S2705) 149

Notch Filter (FL1/47) 194E

RF Power Meter E153-007

Printer E115-004

Digital Voltmeter E44-25

Thru-line attenuator E25B-003

Additional Equipment E627-018

E110-003

3.6.5 AM noise 0.23% (better than 46dB, 0.5%)

Use R & S Modulation analyser type FAM

3.6.6 Synchronous AM 0.38% (better than 46dB, 0.5%)

Use R & S Modulation analyser type FAM

3.6.7 RF power output
Measured using calibrated 30dB power attenuator and power meter

88MHz 98MHz 108MHz

Record Max 1005 1147 1080 > Nom Pwr

set <-3dB

3.6.8 Spuri level/MHz level/MHz level/MHz
Non harmonic -94/88 -90/98 -90/108 better than 90dB

Harmonic -61.6/98 -64/98 -65/108 better than 60dB

3.6.9 Module meter readings

3.6.9.1 Power Amplifier modules (S2700/1)

Module	1	2	3	4	
Voltage	48.7	54.2	51.9	51.7	see fig 1
Power	344	341	319	301	300W +/-30W
Current	10.2	9.1	9.5	9.6	see fig 1
Temp	50	53	52	55	<(Tamb+40°C)

Module	5	6	7	8	
Voltage	see fig 1
Power	300W +/-30W
Current	see fig 1
Temp	<(Tamb+40°C)

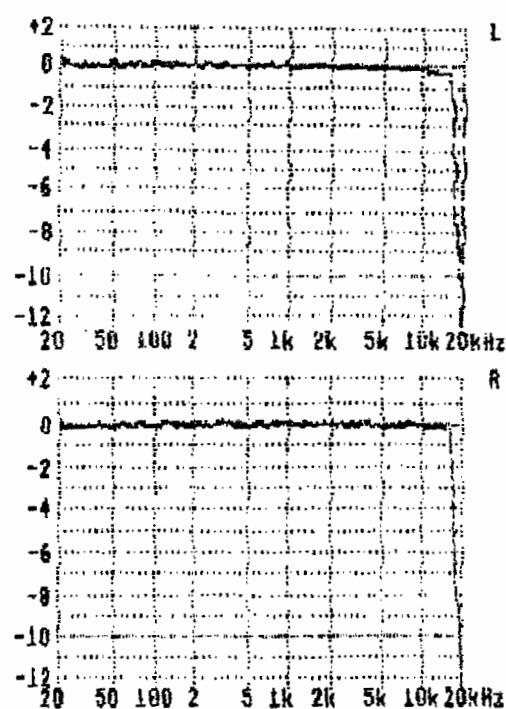
Tx S.N 116
Carrier 5105

8 AUDIO SEQUENCE TEST
SOURCE 2150K
SEGMENTS +VRAGNY VRAGN

SER195.. RWANDA 1KW
LA102 0458 V6.3 22 NOV 1994

FREQUENCY RESPONSE [R] -10dB

30Hz	+0.14	-0.06
40Hz	-0.14	0.00
50Hz	+0.07	-0.06
63Hz	0.00	-0.06
100Hz	+0.07	-0.06
125Hz	+0.07	+0.07
250Hz	+0.07	0.00
500Hz	-0.06	-0.06
1kHz	0.00	0.00
2kHz	-0.06	+0.14
4kHz	-0.06	-0.06
6.3kHz	-0.06	-0.06
8kHz	-0.06	0.00
10kHz	-0.14	-0.06
12.5kHz	-0.36	-0.06
14kHz	-0.36	-0.21
15kHz	-0.36	-0.29
16kHz	-1.83	-1.57
18kHz	-8.78	-7.67
20kHz	-1.39	-12.40



TEST LEVEL OUT [V] +8dB

+7.57 +7.57dBu

NOISE CCIR 468-4 G-Pk (rel) [N]

PK WTD	-63.8	-64.5
PK UNW	-67.2	-67.6
MIN WTD	-63.9	-64.7

CROSSALK (rel) [A] +8dB

40Hz	-40.5	-44.7
100Hz	-51.9	-51.8
315Hz	-66.5	-55.6
1kHz	-63.1	-54.4
6.3kHz	-59.2	-52.6
10kHz	-53.1	-49.2

DISTORTION (2f-22k) [G] +8dB

40Hz	-61.4	-61.0
100Hz	-58.9	-59.2
315Hz	-62.8	-62.9
1kHz	-60.3	-60.3
6.3kHz	-63.9	-64.4
10kHz	-76.2	-75.7

PHASE (mean) [Y] 0dB

40Hz	-2d
100Hz	-1d
1kHz	0d
6.3kHz	0d
10kHz	0d
15kHz	0d

Tx = 89.4 MHz

Rx = 99.8 MHz

AM ON FM = 0.3%

AM Noise = 0.23%

2nd Harmonic = -65dBc

3rd " = -68dBc

4th " = -76dBc

5th " = -80dBc

Eddystone Radio Ltd., England

TS1214.XLS

13/04/94

B6600 series Low power Transmitter Final test figures

Transmitter type S.6601/3D Date 12.11.94
 Serial Number 117 Frequency 90.2 Tx 98.2 Rx
 Customer BBC RWANDA Engineer R. POSNER

1 Serial numbers

1.1 S2700/1 RF Modules

1 434 2 400 3 405 4 386
 5 6 7 8

1.2 Output Combiner LP5447 133

1.3 Pre-combiner LP5448

1.4 Driver Modules LP5445 164 1581.5 Driver splitter LP5444 135

1.6 Power supply Modules LP5446

1 201 2 204 3 4

1.7 Fan panel LP5441 1421.8 Stereo drive TMAM/13 XE11 337

1.9 Changeover unit S1873

1.10 Control panel S1874

1.11 Mains input unit LP5461

1.12 Test meter S2705/1

S1958/1 S.N. 002

3.6.5 AM noise 0.22% (better than 46dB, 0.5%)

Use R & S Modulation analyser type FAM

3.6.6 Synchronous AM 0.27% (better than 46dB, 0.5%)

Use R & S Modulation analyser type FAM

3.6.7 RF power output
Measured using calibrated 30dB power attenuator and power meter

88MHz 98MHz 108MHz

Record Max 1051 1102 1073 > Nom Pwr

set <-3dB

3.6.8 Spuri level/MHz level/MHz level/MHz

Non harmonic -90/88 -90/98 -80/107 better than 90dB

Harmonic -60/88 -70/98 -70/108 better than 80dB

3.6.9 Module meter readings

3.6.9.1 Power Amplifier modules (S2700/1)

Module	1	2	3	4	
Voltage	48.3	49	51.4	48.7	see fig 1
Power	368	360	330	333	300W +/-30W
Current	10.3	10.2	9.7	10.2	see fig 1
Temp	49	49	54	53	<(Tamb+40°C)

Module	5	6	7	8	
Voltage	see fig 1
Power	300W +/-30W
Current	see fig 1
Temp	<(Tamb+40°C)

3.6.9.2	Drivers (LP5445)				
	Module	1	2	1kW	2kW
	Voltage	15.8	16.7	17 ± 0.5	28 ± 0.5 V
	Power	15	15	14 ± 2	35 ± 4 W
	Current	1.7	1.6	1.3 ± 0.2	2.2 ± 0.2 A
	Temp	42	41	<Amb+30°	<Amb+35°C

4 Test Equipment used

Modulation Analyser

E92-002

Audio Measuring set

E104B-001 E104A-002

Stereo Decoder

E149-001

Spectrum Analyser

E157-002

Test Meter (S2705)

149

Notch Filter (FL1/47)

194E

RF Power Meter

E153-007

Printer

E115-004

Digital Voltmeter

E44-25

Thru-line attenuator

E25B-003

Additional Equipment

E627-018

E110-003

AUDIO SEQUENCE TEST

E 2150J

MENTS +VRAGNY VRAGN

SER. 117

RWANDA

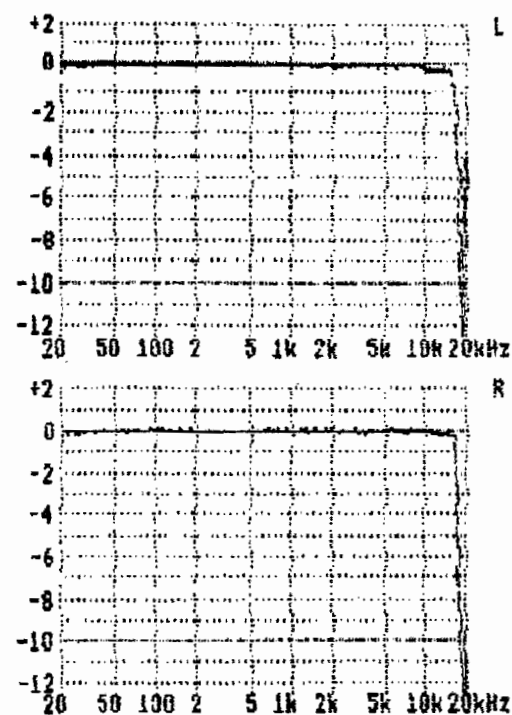
LA102 045B V6.3 11 NOV 1994

1KW TX

+ TM4M/B Sr

FREQUENCY RESPONSE [R] -10dB

30Hz	-0.06	0.00
40Hz	0.00	0.00
50Hz	-0.06	0.00
63Hz	-0.06	0.00
100Hz	-0.06	+0.07
125Hz	-0.14	0.00
250Hz	-0.06	0.00
500Hz	-0.06	0.00
1kHz	0.00	0.00
2kHz	-0.06	0.00
4kHz	-0.06	0.00
6.3kHz	-0.06	0.00
8kHz	-0.06	0.00
10kHz	-0.21	0.00
12.5kHz	-0.35	-0.21
14kHz	-0.35	-0.21
15kHz	-0.43	-0.28
16kHz	-1.85	-1.52
18kHz	-11.57	-11.23
20kHz	-7.25	-9.40



TEST LEVEL OUT [V] +8dB

+7.80 +7.83dBu

NOISE CCIR 468-4 G-Pk (rel) [N]

PK WTD	-65.2	-65.2
PK UNW	-70.4	-70.9
MN WTD	-65.4	-65.4

CROSSTALK (rel) [A] +8dB

40Hz	-44.3	-43.6
100Hz	-50.0	-49.3
315Hz	-60.4	-57.6
1kHz	-63.7	-59.3
6.3kHz	-56.5	-54.1
10kHz	-50.9	-49.1

DISTORTION (2f-22k) [B] +8dB

40Hz	-58.9	-58.4
100Hz	-55.5	-56.0
315/f3	-61.8	-61.9
1kHz	-56.9	-57.0
6.3kHz	-59.7	-60.3
10kHz	-76.2	-75.7

PHASE (mean) [Y] 0dB

40Hz	-1d
100Hz	-1d
1kHz	0d
6.3kHz	0d
10kHz	0d
15kHz	+1d

RF i/P 1mVpd.

60.7kHz + 6.07kHz mod.

pre-emph/de-emph included.

Rx 93.2 Tx 90.2 MHz

Eddystone Radio Ltd., England

TS1214.XLS

13/04/94

B6600 series Low power Transmitter Final test figures

Transmitter type S.6602/3D Date 8.11.94
 Serial Number 118 Frequency 99.8 TX
 Customer BBC RWANDA Engineer R. POSNER

1 Serial numbers

1.1 S2700/1 RF Modules

1 417 2 421 3 420 4 423
 5 409 6 402 7 422 8 424

1.2 Output Combiner LP5447 1271.3 Pre-combiner LP5448 1111.4 Driver Modules LP5445 155 1241.5 Driver splitter LP5444 131

1.6 Power supply Modules LP5446

1 202 2 200 3 193 4 203

1.7 Fan panel LP5441 1371.8 Stereo drive TM4M/13 XE11 342

1.9 Changeover unit S1873

1.10 Control panel S1874

1.11 Mains input unit LP5461

1.12 Test meter S2705/1

S 1958/1S.N. 005

3.6.5 AM noise 0.18% (better than 46dB, 0.5%)

Use R & S Modulation analyser type FAM

3.6.6 Synchronous AM 0.3% (better than 46dB, 0.5%)

Use R & S Modulation analyser type FAM

3.6.7 RF power output
Measured using calibrated 30dB power attenuator and power meter

88MHz 98MHz 108MHz

Record Max 2230 2400 2130 > Nom Pwr

set <-3dB

3.6.8 Spuri level/MHz level/MHz level/MHz
Non harmonic -90/88 -90/98 -90/108 better than 90dB

Harmonic -57/88 -68/98 -68/108 better than 60dB

3.6.9 Module meter readings

3.6.9.1 Power Amplifier modules (S2700/1)

Module	1	2	3	4	
Voltage	53.3	54.8	54.9	51.5	see fig 1
Power	323	332	328	346	300W +/-30W
Current	9.2	8.8	8.7	9.7	see fig 1
Temp	50	48	49	49	<(Tamb+40°C)

Module	5	6	7	8	
Voltage	see fig 1
Power	300W +/-30W
Current	see fig 1
Temp	<(Tamb+40°C)

Eddystone Radio Ltd., England

TS1214.XLS

13/04/94

3.6.9.2	Drivers (LP5445)			
	Module	1	2	1kW 2kW
	Voltage	24.6	24.7	17 ± 0.5 28 ± 0.5 V
	Power	35	35	14 ± 2 35 ± 4 W
	Current	2.2	2.3	1.3 ± 0.2 2.2 ± 0.2 A
	Temp	44	46	<Amb+30° <Amb+35°C

4 Test Equipment used

Modulation Analyser E92 - 002

Audio Measuring set E104B-001 E104A-002

Stereo Decoder E149-001

Spectrum Analyser E157-002

Test Meter (S2705) 149

Notch Filter (FL1/47) 194E

RF Power Meter E153-007

Printer E115-004

Digital Voltmeter E44-25

Thru-line attenuator E25B-003

Additional Equipment E627-018

E110-003

59.50

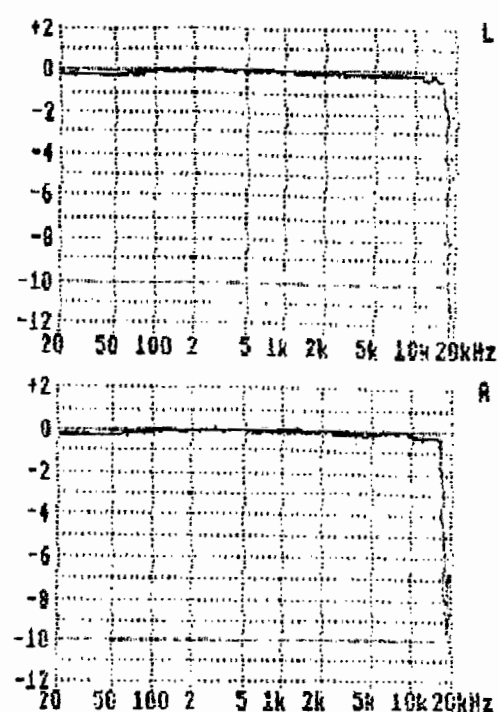
008 AUDIO SEQUENCE TEST
 SOURCE 2150S
 SEGMENTS +VRAUNY

SER 118 RWANDA 2KW
 LA102 0458 V6.3 8 NOV 1994

TM4M/13 Drive SN342

FREQUENCY RESPONSE (RTN) 0dB

30Hz	-0.27	-0.27
40Hz	-0.27	-0.27
50Hz	-0.27	-0.27
63Hz	-0.27	-0.20
100Hz	-0.00	0.00
125Hz	-0.00	0.00
250Hz	-0.00	0.00
500Hz	-0.00	0.00
1kHz	-0.00	0.00
2kHz	-0.27	-0.00
4kHz	-0.27	-0.20
6.3kHz	-0.20	0.00
8kHz	-0.20	0.00
10kHz	-0.27	-0.20
12.5kHz	-0.34	-0.27
14kHz	-0.34	-0.27
15kHz	-0.49	-0.34
16kHz	-1.72	-1.80
18kHz	-11.26	-9.47
20kHz	-15.69	-6.73



TEST LEVEL OUT [V] +8dB

+7.96 +7.98dBu

NOISE CCIR 468-4 G-Pk (rel) [N]

PK WTD	-63.2	-63.1
PK UNW	-70.1	-69.9
MN WTD	-63.5	-63.3
CROSSTALK (rel) [A] +8dB		
40Hz	-42.7	-41.1
100Hz	-45.9	-44.8
315Hz	-51.3	-49.2
1kHz	-52.1	-49.8
6.3kHz	-51.9	-49.3
10kHz	-48.3	-46.4

DISTORTION (2f-22k) [G] +8dB

40Hz	-57.4	-57.3
100Hz	-55.8	-55.8
315Hz	-58.1	-57.8
1kHz	-57.5	-57.5
6.3kHz	-62.0	-62.2
10kHz	-74.0	-73.8

PHASE (mean) [Y] 0dB

40Hz	-1d
100Hz	-1d
1kHz	0d
6.3kHz	0d
10kHz	0d
15kHz	+1d

2KW TX ONLY.

RF INPUT = 1mV/pd.

Pre-emphasis and de-emphasis is

Site Mt Muha. Lecce.

Site Perfect parking up Kigali
Repeaters on hand held radios
unable to respond to them though.

Access - Terrible no way any large
vehicle will make it safely.

20 Km track mainly rocky & bumpy
but very marshy in places.

Track also narrow & very low overhangs.

33 narrow wooden log bridges. most
in urgent need of repair.

Several times large vehicles will
not get round without several manoeuvres

-ADAN

ALTERNATIVE FINAL FREQUENCY
PLAN FOR RADIO UNAMIR.

SITE 1	KIGALI	2 KW	105.000 MHz.
2	CYANGUGU	1 KW	104.100 MHz.
3	Mt. HUYE	1 KW	92.200 MHz.
4	BYUMBA	1 KW	91.500 MHz.
5	KIBUNGO	1 KW	93.700 MHz.
6	KIGALI	5/15W.	88.400 MHz

NOTE :- a) THIS PLAN INVOLVES APPLYING FOR Mt. HUYE
AND CYANGUGU.

b) MOVING THE TRANSMITTER FROM GIKONGORO
TO Mt. HUYE.

c) INSTALLING FINAL TRANSMITTER IN CYANGUGU.

* VEHICLE RECCE Mt. HUYE TO BE DONE A.S.A.P.

D. MYKCHREST.
27-JAN-1995.

REVISED FREQUENCY PLAN FOR RADIO UNAMIR

(dated 30 January 1995)

Site 1	Kigali	2 Kw	105.000 Mhz
Site 2	Cyangugu	1 Kw	104.100 Mhz
Site 3	Mt. Huye	1 Kw	92.200 Mhz
Site 4	Byumba	1 Kw	91.500 Mhz
Site 5	Kibungo	1 Kw	93.700 Mhz
Site 6	Kigali	5/15 W	88.400 Mhz

2x Land Cruisers or 4 runners
Tuesday, all day - 1 driver.
for us + escort. Unwise to go
in 1 vehicle only.

Must inform Sam first thing Monday
for Tuesday.

This to visit Mt. MUHE 2990 mtrs.
on FM station near Gisenyi.
Beng offered as a site for our
coverage of Bukavu and Goma.

Arranging this is in L. Rafie's hands

This is the result of the meeting
on Fri 20 January @ 1715.

Passed on 0820 Sat 21-Jan 1995



FINAL FREQ PLAN
RADIO UNAMIR.

SITE 1	KIGALI	2KW	105.000 MHZ.
2	MT. MUHE	1KW	92.600 MHZ.
3	GIKONGORO	1K W	92.200 MHZ
4	BYUMBA	1KW	91.500 MHZ
5	KIBUNGO	1KW	93.700 MHZ.
6	KIGALI	5/15W	88.400 MHZ.

PREPARED BY D. MYLCHREEST
25 JAN 1995.

G.H.C.L.

REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE
MINISTRE DES TRANSPORTS
ET DES COMMUNICATIONS

Direction des communications

RENSEIGNEMENTS A FOURNIR A L'APPUI D'UNE DEMANDE
DE LICENCE POUR L'INSTALLATION ET L'EXPLOITATION
D'UNE STATION PRIVEE DE RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS

I. IDENTITE DU REQUERANT

a) S'il s'agit d'un particulier:

Nom et Prénom.....
Lieu et date de naissance:.....
Nationalité.....
Profession:.....
Lieu de résidence au Rwanda:.....
Boite postale n°:.....
Pièce d'identité délivrée par l'autorité rwandaise:
Nature:.....
Délivrée à:....., le.....?

Visa de la préfecture attestant
l'authenticité de ce qui précède.

b) S'il s'agit d'un établissement de droit commercial ou privé doté de la personnalité civile (société, compagnie, firme, organisme, etc.)

Dénomination légale (raison sociale):.....
Adresse:.....
Siège social légal: Boite postale n°:.....à.....
Téléphone n°:.....
N° et date de l'Arrêté Présidentiel (ou Ministériel) portant
autorisation ou agrération de l'établissement
en République Rwandaise:.....
N° et date du journal officiel portant publication
de l'arrêté susvisé:.....

II. CARACTERISTIQUES GENERALES DE LA STATION

Classe et nature du service effectué:.....
Catégorie:.....
Modes de communication:.....
Emplacement (de base):.....
Etat signalétique du véhicule (1):.....
Fréquence(s) demandée(s):.....

III. EQUIPEMENT DE LA STATION

EMETTEURS	PRINCIPAL	DE RESERVE
Marque		
Type		
Puissance maximale		
Classe d'émission		
Bande nécessaire		
La transmission		

ANTENNE(S) D'EMMISSION

-Azimut du rayonnement maximum:.....
-Angle d'ouverture du lobe principal de rayonnement:.....
-Gain de l'antenne (db):.....
-Coordonnées géographiques: Longitude:.....
(en degrés et minute): Latitude:.....

AUTRE(S) APPAREIL(S) (2)

.....
.....

IV. LIAISONS

Nom et adresse du (ou des) correspondant(s) avec lequel (lesquels) la station va échanger des communications:

Nom et adresse	Longueur (en Km)	Horaire proposé UTC

V. PERSONNEL DE LA STATION (pour lequel vous sollicitez l'agrération)

Références du certificat d'opérateur de station privée de radiocommunications:

Nom et Prénom	Numéro	Date	Délivré par

VI. DIVERS

N° d'appel téléphonique de la station:.....
Autres renseignements (3):.....
.....

VII. DECLARATION

Le soussigné certifie l'authenticité et la sincérité des renseignements qui précèdent.
Pour la (ou les) station(s) relevant de son autorité, il prend l'engagement ferme:
- De respecter et faire respecter à tout moment et en toutes circonstances les stipulations des lois et règlements nationaux sur les stations privées de radiocommunications et sur les radiocommunications en général;
- De ne pas en faire usage en dehors des limites imparties par la (ou les) licence(s) ad hoc, ni d'en permettre un tel usage;
- De n'apporter aucune modification aux installations, équipements, personnel, condition d'exploitation ou de quelque nature que ce soit, sans l'accord préalable et écrit de l'autorité compétente rwandaise:
Ainsi fait en toute bonne foi, à, le.....

Signature (4):

-
- 1) Pour les stations mobiles uniquement.
 - 2) Récepteurs, groupes électrogènes, etc. avec caractéristiques.
 - 3) Les étrangers mentionneront la date de leur première arrivée au Rwanda ainsi que celle d'expiration de leur visa de séjour en République rwandaise. Ces renseignements sont obligatoires tant pour le titulaire (chiffre I, littéra a) que pour le personnel opérateur dont l'agrément est demandée (chiffre V).
 - 4) S'il s'agit d'un établissement tel que prévu (au chiffre I, littéra b), inscrire d'abord en entier et en caractères d'imprimerie le nom et le premier prénom du (ou des) signataire(s) ainsi que les initiales des autres prénoms éventuels; ensuite la signature sera suivie des références du journal officiel portant publication de l'acte officiel établissant les pouvoirs du (ou des) signataire(s) au sein de l'établissement.

PIECES A JOINDRE EN ANNEXE A LA PRESENTE

- Schéma complet (ou spécification technique) du (ou des) émetteur(s) y compris les sources d'alimentation et le redressement:
- Si le requérant est mineur:
 - a) Pièce officielle établissant l'identité du père ou du tuteur;
 - b) Déclaration signée du père ou tuteur donnant son assentiment à l'introduction de la présente demande;
- Si l'emplacement (de base) de la station ne peut être précisé, (chiffre II, nom de la rue et n° d'habitation), joignez un petit croquis indiquant l'emplacement de la station par rapport à un repère bien connu.

RESERVE A L'ADMINISTRATION

N° d'enr.	:.....
N° d'imm.	:.....
Indicatif	:.....
Catégorie	:.....
Date	:.....

Mod.113/T



11 January 1995

Dear Mr. Nkusi,

We are writing to seek your cooperation in the installation and operation of transmitter equipment to be used by the proposed U.N. radio broadcasting station in Rwanda, as well as the allocation of necessary frequencies.

In accordance with your request, we have completed the attached application forms and have included a technical description of the transmitting equipment to be used by our radio station. As can be noted from the information we have provided, our ultimate goal is to install transmitters in six different sites throughout Rwanda. We believe that once the necessary equipment is installed and operational, we will be able to reach our target audience of displaced persons and refugees who are in most need of vital information for their successful return to their homes. In this regard, we are seeking your assistance in obtaining use of several sites for purposes of installing our transmitters as soon as possible, namely, Mt. Jari, Mt. Karongi and Mt. Huye. In addition, we would appreciate it if you could allow us use of Rwandatel power-lines at these locations, as this would considerably ease the logistical problems associated with use of these sites.

Your prompt action on the above requests would be extremely appreciated, so that we can commence broadcasting and provide informational programming which may be of benefit to the Rwandese population in our efforts to assist in the economic and social rehabilitation of Rwanda.

Yours sincerely,

Shaharyar M. Khan
Special Representative of the
U.N. Secretary-General

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

REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE
MINISTRE DES TRANSPORTS
ET DES COMMUNICATIONS

Direction des communications

RENSEIGNEMENTS A FOURNIR A L'APPUI D'UNE DEMANDE
DE LICENCE POUR L'INSTALLATION ET L'EXPLOITATION
D'UNE STATION PRIVEE DE RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS

I. IDENTITE DU REQUERANT

a) S'il s'agit d'un particulier:

Nom et Prénom.....
Lieu et date de naissance:.....
Nationalité.....
Profession:.....
Lieu de résidence au Rwanda:.....
Boite postale n°:.....
Pièce d'identité délivrée par l'autorité rwandaise:
Nature:.....
Délivrée à:....., le.....?

Visa de la préfecture attestant
l'authenticité de ce qui précède.

b) S'il s'agit d'un établissement de droit commercial ou privé doté de la personnalité civile (société, compagnie, firme, organisme, etc.)

Dénomination légale (raison sociale):..... MINUAR.....
Adresse:..... HOTEL AMAHORO, KIGALI.....
Siège social légal: Boite postale n°:..... 749..... à..... KIGALI.....
Téléphone n°:..... 84265.....
N° et date de l'Arrêté Présidentiel (ou Ministériel) portant
autorisation ou agrément de l'établissement.....
en République Rwandaise:.....
N° et date du journal officiel portant publication.....
de l'arrêté susvisé:.....

II. CARACTERISTIQUES GENERALES DE LA STATION

Classe et nature du service effectué:..... STATION DEMISSION..... RADIO PHONIQUE
Catégorie:..... VHF-FM.....
Modes de communication:..... FREQUENCE RADIO PHONIQUE.....
Emplacement (de base):..... HOTEL AMAHORO, KIGALI.....
Etat signalétique du véhicule (1):.....
Fréquence(s) demandée(s):..... 89.4, 89.6, 90.2, 90.4, 91.0, 91.8.....
(BANDE DE FREQUENCE ALTERNATIVE DE 88 A 108 Mhz)

III. EQUIPEMENT DE LA STATION

EMETTEURS	PRINCIPAL	DE RESERVE
Marque	EDDYSTONE RADIO	EDDYSTONE RADIO
Type	B 6602	B6601 / XE11
Puissance maximale	2,000 WATTS	1,000 / 5 WATTS
Classe d'émission	FM	FM
Bande nécessaire	VHF	VHF
La transmission	EMISSIONS RADIOPHONIQUES	EMISSIONS RADIOPHONIQUES

ANTENNE(S) D'EMMISSION

-Azimut du rayonnement maximum:.....360°
-Angle d'ouverture du lobe principal de rayonnement:.....360°
-Gain de l'antenne (db):.....3 db
-Coordonnées géographiques: Longitude:.....} VOIR L'ANNEXE
(en degrés et minute): Latitude:.....} C.I. JOINTE

AUTRE(S) APPAREIL(S) (2)

.....
.....

IV. LIAISONS

Nom et adresse du (ou des) correspondant(s) avec lequel (lesquels) la station va échanger des communications:

Nom et adresse	Longueur (en Km)	Horaire proposé UTC

V. PERSONNEL DE LA STATION (pour lequel vous sollicitez l'agrément)

Références du certificat d'opérateur de station privée de radiocommunications:

Nom et Prénom	Numéro	Date	Délivré par

VI. DIVERS

N° d'appel téléphonique de la station:.....84265
Autres renseignements (3):.....
.....

VII. DECLARATION

Le soussigné certifie l'authenticité et la sincérité des renseignements qui précèdent.
Pour la (ou les) station(s) relevant de son autorité, il prend l'engagement ferme:
- De respecter et faire respecter à tout moment et en toutes circonstances les stipulations des lois et règlements nationaux sur les stations privées de radiocommunications et sur les radiocommunications en général;
- De ne pas en faire usage en dehors des limites imparties par la (ou les) licence(s) ad hoc, ni d'en permettre un tel usage;
- De n'apporter aucune modification aux installations, équipements, personnel, condition d'exploitation ou de quelque nature que ce soit, sans l'accord préalable et écrit de l'autorité compétente rwandaise:
Ainsi fait en toute bonne foi, à, le.....

Signature (4):

-
- 1) Pour les stations mobiles uniquement.
 - 2) Récepteurs, groupes électrogènes, etc. avec caractéristiques.
 - 3) Les étrangers mentionneront la date de leur première arrivée au Rwanda ainsi que celle d'expiration de leur visa de séjour en République rwandaise. Ces renseignements sont obligatoires tant pour le titulaire (chiffre I, littéra a) que pour le personnel opérateur dont l'agrégation est demandée (chiffre V).
 - 4) S'il s'agit d'un établissement tel que prévu (au chiffre I, littéra b), inscrire d'abord en entier et en caractères d'imprimerie le nom et le premier prénom du (ou des) signataire(s) ainsi que les initiales des autres prénoms éventuels; ensuite la signature sera suivie des références du journal officiel portant publication de l'acte officiel établissant les pouvoirs du (ou des) signataire(s) au sein de l'établissement.

PIECES A JOINDRE EN ANNEXE A LA PRESENTE

- Schéma complet (ou spécification technique) du (ou des) émetteur(s) y compris les sources d'alimentation et le redressement:
- Si le requérant est mineur:
 - a) Pièce officielle établissant l'identité du père ou du tuteur;
 - b) Déclaration signée du père ou tuteur donnant son assentiment à l'introduction de la présente demande;
- Si l'emplacement (de base) de la station ne peut être précisé, (chiffre II, nom de la rue et n° d'habitation), joignez un petit croquis indiquant l'emplacement de la station par rapport à un repère bien connu.

RESERVE A L'ADMINISTRATION

N° d'enr.	.....
N° d'imm.	.....
Indicatif	.....
Catégorie	.....
Date	.....

Mod.113/T

REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE
MINISTERE DES TRANSPORTS
ET DES COMMUNICATIONS

Direction des communications

RENSEIGNEMENTS A FOURNIR A L'APPUI D'UNE DEMANDE
DE LICENCE POUR L'INSTALLATION ET L'EXPLOITATION
D'UNE STATION PRIVEE DE RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS

I. IDENTITE DU REQUERANT

a) S'il s'agit d'un particulier:

Nom et Prénom.....
Lieu et date de naissance:.....
Nationalité.....
Profession:.....
Lieu de résidence au Rwanda:.....
Boite postale n°:.....
Pièce d'identité délivrée par l'autorité rwandaise:
Nature:.....
Délivrée à:....., le.....

Visa de la préfecture attestant
l'authenticité de ce qui précède.

b) S'il s'agit d'un établissement de droit commercial ou privé doté de la personnalité
civile (société, compagnie, firme, organisme, etc.)

Dénomination légale (raison sociale):...UNAMIR.....
Adresse:..AMAHORO HOTEL, KIGALI.....
Siège social légal: Boite postale n°:..749.....a...KIGALI.....
Téléphone n°:..84265.....
N° et date de l'Arrêté Présidentiel (ou Ministériel) portant
autorisation ou agrément de l'établissement
en République Rwandaise:.....
N° et date du journal officiel portant publication
de l'arrêté susvisé:.....

II. CARACTERISTIQUES GENERALES DE LA STATION

Classe et nature du service effectué:..RADIO BROADCASTING STATION..
Catégorie:.....VHF-FM.....
Modes de communication:..RADIO FREQUENCY.....
Emplacement (de base):.....AMAHORO HOTEL, KIGALI.....
Etat signalétique du véhicule (1):.....
Fréquence(s) demandée(s):..89.4, 89.6, 90.2, 90.4, 91.0, 99.8 (OR ANY
ALTERNATIVE FREQUENCY IN THE 88-108 MHz BAND) ..

III. EQUIPEMENT DE LA STATION

EMETTEURS	PRINCIPAL	DE RESERVE
Marque	EDDYSTONE RADIO	EDDYSTONE RADIO
Type	B 6602	B 6601 / X E 11
Puissance maximale	2,000 WATTS	1,000 / 5 WATTS
Classe d'émission	FM	FM
Bande nécessaire	VHF	VHF
La transmission	BROADCASTS	BROADCASTS

ANTENNE(S) D'EMMISSION

-Azimut du rayonnement maximum:.....360°.....
-Angle d'ouverture du lobe principal de rayonnement:.....360°.....
-Gain de l'antenne (db):.....3 db.....
-Coordonnées géographiques: Longitude:.....} SEE ATTACHED ANNEX.....
(en degrés et minute): Latitude:.....}

AUTRE(S) APPAREIL(S) (2)

.....
.....

IV. LIAISONS

Nom et adresse du (ou des) correspondant(s) avec lequel (lesquels) la station va échanger des communications:

Nom et adresse	Longueur (en Km)	Horaire proposé UTC

V. PERSONNEL DE LA STATION (pour lequel vous sollicitez l'agrément)

Références du certificat d'opérateur de station privée de radiocommunications:

Nom et Prénom	Numéro	Date	Délivré par

VI. DIVERS

N° d'appel téléphonique de la station:.....84265.....
Autres renseignements (3):.....
.....

VII. DECLARATION

Le soussigné certifie l'authenticité et la sincérité des renseignements qui précèdent.

Pour la (ou les) station(s) relevant de son autorité, il prend l'engagement ferme:

- De respecter et faire respecter à tout moment et en toutes circonstances les stipulations des lois et règlements nationaux sur les stations privées de radiocommunications et sur les radiocommunications en général;

- De ne pas en faire usage en dehors des limites imparties par la (ou les) licence(s) ad hoc, ni d'en permettre un tel usage;

- De n'apporter aucune modification aux installations, équipements, personnel, condition d'exploitation ou de quelque nature que ce soit, sans l'accord préalable et écrit de l'autorité compétente rwandaise:

Ainsi fait en toute bonne foi, à, le.....

Signature (4):

1) Pour les stations mobiles uniquement.

2) Récepteurs, groupes électrogènes, etc. avec caractéristiques.

3) Les étrangers mentionneront la date de leur première arrivée au Rwanda ainsi que celle d'expiration de leur visa de séjour en République rwandaise. Ces renseignements sont obligatoires tant pour le titulaire (chiffre I, littéra a) que pour le personnel opérateur dont l'agrément est demandée (chiffre V).

4) S'il s'agit d'un établissement tel que prévu (au chiffre I, littéra b), inscrire d'abord en entier et en caractères d'imprimerie le nom et le premier prénom du (ou des) signataire(s) ainsi que les initiales des autres prénoms éventuels; ensuite la signature sera suivie des références du journal officiel portant publication de l'acte officiel établissant les pouvoirs du (ou des) signataire(s) au sein de l'établissement.

PIECES A JOINDRE EN ANNEXE A LA PRESENTE

-Schéma complet (ou spécification technique) du (ou des) émetteur(s) y compris les sources d'alimentation et le redressement:

-Si le requérant est mineur:

a) Pièce officielle établissant l'identité du père ou du tuteur;

b) Déclaration signée du père ou tuteur donnant son assentiment à l'introduction de la présente demande;

- Si l'emplacement (de base) de la station ne peut être précisé, (chiffre II, nom de la rue et n° d'habitation), joignez un petit croquis indiquant l'emplacement de la station par rapport à un repère bien connu.

RESERVE A L'ADMINISTRATION

N° d'enr.	:	.....
N° d'imm.	:	.....
Indicatif	:	.....
Catégorie	:	.....
Date	:	.....

Mod.113/T

ANNEX I

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS OF TRANSMITTING EQUIPMENT FOR RADIO UNAMIR

	<u>Location</u>	<u>Power</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Antenna</u>
Site 1	Mt. Jari	2 Kw	99.8 Mhz	2 bay circular polar
Site 2	Mt. Karongi	1 Kw	90.4 Mhz	same
Site 3	Mt. Huye	1 Kw	91.0 Mhz	same
Site 4	Byumba	1 Kw	89.4 Mhz	same
Site 5	Kibungo	1 Kw	90.2 Mhz	same
Site 6	Kigali	5 Watts	89.6 Mhz	omni- directional

(If the above frequencies are not available, we would appreciate being allocated alternatives in the 88-108 Mhz band. However, the frequency for Site 1 should preferably remain at 99.8 Mhz.)

Location of transmitters

The transmitting equipment for Sites 4, 5 and 6 have already been installed in or near the respective UNAMIR Headquarters in Byumba, Kibungo and Kigali. The transmitter for Site 3 has been temporarily installed in UNAMIR Headquarters in Gikongoro pending governmental permission to install the equipment on Mt. Huye. No equipment will be installed in Site 2 until governmental approval is given for use of Mt. Karongi and Rwandatel's power-lines. The transmitter for Site 1 has been temporarily installed in UNAMIR Headquarters in Kigali, pending governmental authorisation for its installation on Mt. Jari.

(The power of the 5-Watt transmitter located in Kigali will be augmented to 15-Watts, if a transmitter is installed on Mt. Jari.)

Exciter used in B6601 & B6602 transmitter

Values measured at the output port of the combining filter.

Frequency range	: 87.6 to 107.9MHz in 100kHz increments. Can be set by sub-unit controls or remote control inputs.
Frequency accuracy	: $\pm 100\text{Hz}$ (initial accuracy) : $\pm 250\text{Hz}$ (in 6 months) Measured with 100% modulation after 30min. warm-up.
Output power per service,	
High-power option	: 14 to 40 watts, $f > 1.2\text{MHz}$: 10 to 28 watts, $600\text{kHz} \leq f \leq 1.2\text{MHz}$
Low-power option	: 3 to 14 watts, $f > 1.2\text{MHz}$: 2 to 10 watts, $600\text{kHz} \leq f \leq 1.2\text{MHz}$
Muted	: $< 150\text{mW}$.
Spurious outputs, excluding 3rd order IP	
$> 100\text{kHz}$ from carrier	: $< -90\text{dBc}$, $f > 1.2\text{MHz}$: $< -80\text{dBc}$, $600\text{kHz} \leq f \leq 1.2\text{MHz}$
Spurious outputs, 3rd order IP	
$> 100\text{kHz}$ from carrier	: $< -90\text{dBc}$, $f \geq 2.2\text{MHz}$: $< -80 - [(f-1.2)*10]\text{dBc}$, $1.2\text{MHz} < f < 2.2\text{MHz}$: $< -80\text{dBc}$, $600\text{kHz} \leq f \leq 1.2\text{MHz}$
f is the minimum spacing between two output carriers (in MHz)	
Broadband SSB phase noise	: $\leq -143\text{dBc/Hz}$, $> 75\text{kHz}$ from carrier. : $\leq -153\text{dBc/Hz}$, $> 400\text{kHz}$ from carrier.
Residual AM	: $< 0.3\%$.
Output AM due to FM	: $< 3.0\%$ at $\pm 75\text{kHz}$ peak deviation.

B6600 Series of Low Power Transmitters

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

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

XE11 (being used as 5/15 watt transmitter)

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

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

giving a total peak deviation of 75kHz.

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

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

SUGGESTED FREQUENCIES
FOR RADIO UNAMIR.

SITE 1	2KW	105.000 MHZ.
SITE 2	1KW	TO BE ALLOCATED WHEN SITE SELECTED
SITE 3	1KW	92.200 MHZ
SITE 4	1KW	91.500 MHZ
SITE 5	1KW	93.700 MHZ
SITE 6	5/15W.	88.400 MHZ.

1ST CHOICE

SUGGESTED FREQUENCIES
FOR RADIO UNAMIR.

SITE 1	2KW	88.400 MHZ.
SITE 2	1KW	TO BE ALLOCATED WHEN SITE SELECTED.
SITE 3	1KW	104.100 MHZ
SITE 4	1KW	104.900 MHZ
SITE 5	1KW	101.500 MHZ.
SITE 6	5/15W	105.300 MHZ.

2ND CHOICE

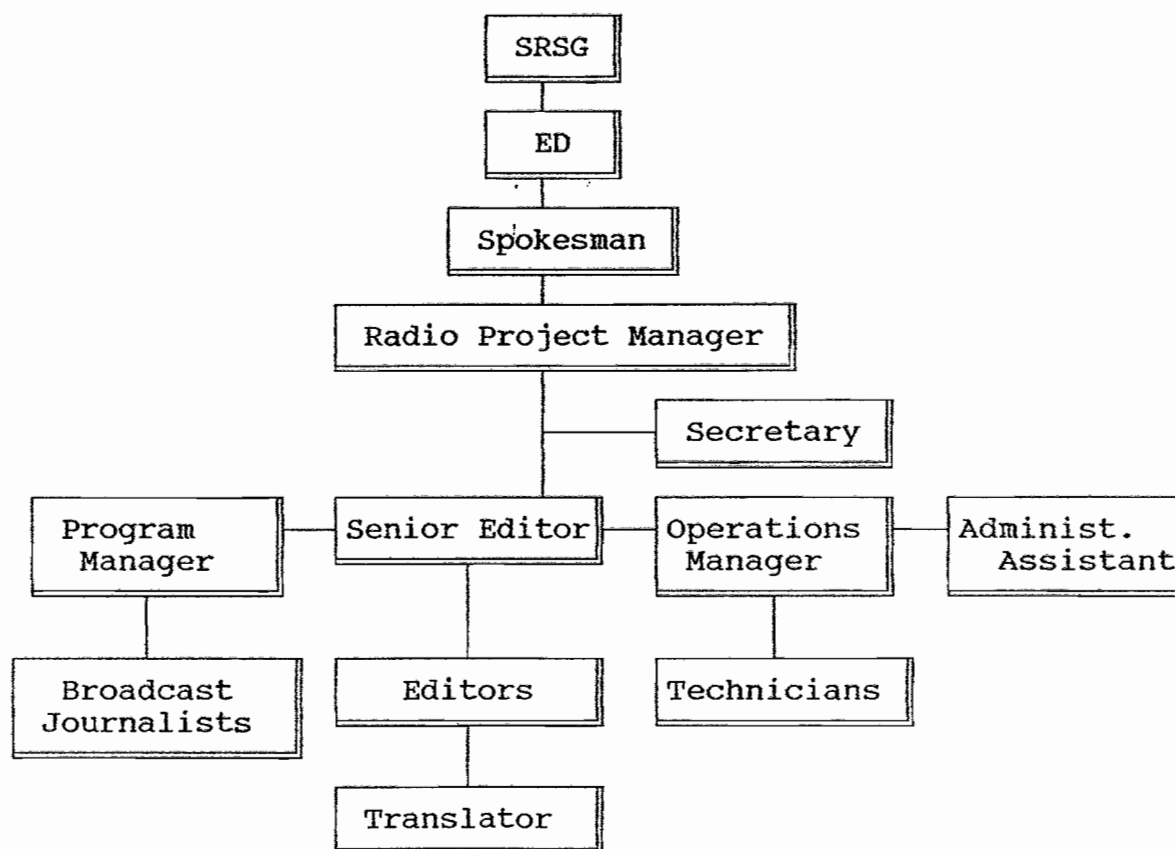


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MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

UN RADIO/RWANDA



	International	Local	UNV
Radio Project Manager	Allen Hundley		
Program Manager	Patricia Tomé		
Administrative Asst.	Pauline Benton		
Operations Manager	1		(or 1)
Senior Editor	1		
Editor	2		
Translator		1	(or 1)
Broadcast Journalists	Marc Vergara	Manasse Mugabo	
		Enos Nshimiyimana	
		Pascal Nyemanzi	
		2	
Technician/operators		Celestin Karera	
		3	
Secretary		1	
		11	
total	8		

REPUBLICQUE RWANDAISE



MINISTRE DES TRANSPORTS ET
DES COMMUNICATIONS

Cabinet du Ministre

B. P. 720 KIGALI

A. Clavier

Kigali, le 12/12/94

N° 16.05.00/100

Réf. N° :

ANNONCEMENT

Annexe :

TO ALL USERS OF COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

Objet :

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

The following equipment are included

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

The application must be

delivered to RWANDATEL SA Direction Technique by 23 December 1994

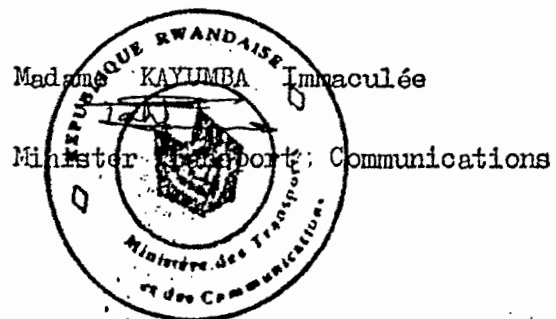
It should also include the following

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

.../...

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

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



*Factory Acceptance Tests
Customer Acceptance Tests.*

REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE



MINISTRE DES TRANSPORTS ET
DES COMMUNICATIONS

Cabinet du Ministre

B. P. 720 KIGALI

Kigali, le 12/12/94

N° 16.05.00/100

COMMUNIQUE AUX USAGERS DES SYSTEMES
DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS .

Ref. N° :

Annexe :

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

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

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

Des mesures restrictives seront appliquées
aux contrevenants à cette procédure .

LE Ministre des Transports
et des Communications

Madame "Immaculée KAYUMBA





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.

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

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.

Rafi

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;
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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'H.C.' with a horizontal line underneath.



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 Allen Hundley, 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)

MEMORANDUM

DFC-2012

SRSG

22 Dec 94

UNAMIR RADIO BROADCAST PROJECT

Ref: Memo DCOS OPS/FSO dated 18 Dec 94 (Copy attached).

1. The Ref raises two serious concerns with regard to the UNAMIR Radio Broadcast Project, namely those of:

- a. In country preparation of the project and
- b. Government approval of the project.

Preparatory work for the Project

2. The Canadian Contingent was approached by Mr Hundley, the Project Manager, approximately 2 months ago regarding the project. Assistance with mast erection and the mounting of an antenna was agreed upon as these are specialist communication skills.

3. The logistic support and coordination should have been arranged by the project manager through the relevant agencies 2 months ago and he was informed as such by the FSO.

4. The current panic to complete the project would appear to be due to a lack of preparation and planning by the Project Manager.

Government Approval of the Project

5. The Canadian Contingent helped Radio Rwanda in October 1994 to achieve country wide coverage for the government radio station.

6. Capt Iyako of Radio Rwanda expressed his personal opinion (which would appear to be that of his government department) to the Force Signal Officer that he does not want a UN Radio Broadcast in Rwanda. This opinion is based upon the following facts:

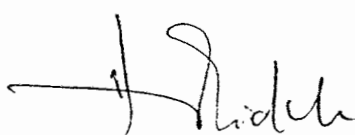
- a. Radio Rwanda as the legitimate government broadcast agency has full coverage of Rwanda.

- b. No other station is needed to broadcast messages to the people of Rwanda.
- c. Should the UN desire to help the government of Rwanda it would be better to donate the excellent Marconi Radio equipment to Radio Rwanda for their use.
- d. This would have been useful earlier in the conflict before Radio Rwanda had restored radio coverage but is now unnecessary.

RECOMMENDATION

7. I personally think that the UNAMIR Radio Station was required during the Civil War when Radio RTLM and Radio Rwanda were broadcasting inflammatory messages to the population. Had we got the radio in position soon after the war and transmitted our messages to the refugee camps it would have served a purpose, I think it is too late now. An assistance to the Rwandese Government in terms of a more powerful transmitter like the one we have will be seen to be in a more positive direction.

8. I would recommend that the future of the UNAMIR Radio Broadcast Project is re-examined and consideration be given to donating the equipment to Rwanda Radio.



H.K. ANYIDOH
Brig Gen
DFC
11111

I have explained to DFC why we
need the radio now
In (ten) days
[Signature]
23.12

MEMORANDUM

2012-FSO

18 Dec 94

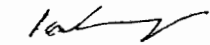
DCOS OPS

RADIO BROADCAST PROJECT

Ref: A. Memo to SRSG dated 10 Dec 94 signed Hundley.
B. Memo to FSO dated 8 Dec 94 signed Hundley.
C. Conv Capt Iyako(RwandaTel)/FSO 9 Dec 94.

Sir,

1. Ref A (attached) is quite misleading as it gives the impression that the Cdn Cont is slowing down the activation of the UNAMIR Radio Broadcast Project.
2. Mr Hundley approached the FSO 2 months ago to ask for assistance with mast construction and the subsequent placement of an antenna on the mast. He was informed that this was no problem, but that he should initiate the project soonest, as activation of the soon to arrive VSAT would be of a higher priority.
3. Mr Hundley approached the FSO again on 7 Dec 94 with a request that the Cdn Cont take on his project in entirety. The FSO stated that this was not the agreement and that a specific request detailing tasks should be submitted. The problems of tpt and site recces would have to be addressed by the project manager although verbal assistance would of course be forthcoming. Ref B (attached) was the formal request.
4. The Cdn Cont has 3 riggers (Cbt Lmn) on standby for assistance from Mon 19 Dec 94. Heavy lift capacity for the four and half ton transmitter containers is not possessed by the Cdn Cont.
5. As an aside, to date RwandaTel has not cleared the transmitting frequencies for the UNAMIR Radio Broadcast Project as they are not keen on the this project. Ref C was an expression that they would rather receive the radio equipment and broadcast themselves than have UNAMIR do this for them.



I.G. Favager
Maj
FSO
2012



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MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

23 December 1994

TO: SRSG

CC: DFC
Major I. G. Favager

FROM: Allen Hundley *AH*
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.



27 December 1994

Excellency,

I am writing with regard to the proposed draft agreement on the UN Radio to be signed between UNAMIR and the Government of Rwanda. After having reviewed the document, we believe that the following points, among others, will need to be addressed before the text can be finalised:

- (1) A reference to the Status of Mission Agreement signed between UNAMIR and the Rwandese Government is necessary.
- (2) The restriction of the agreement to press aspects as stated in Article 1 should be removed.
- (3) Any reference to UNAMIR's status as a commercial/business enterprise should be corrected (e.g., as in Article 2).
- (4) Article 3 should clearly state UNAMIR's immunity from governmental interference in its radio broadcasting operations.
- (5) Certain items specified in Article 4 are not relevant (e.g., business, company, owner, director, contract on programming).
- (6) Clarification is needed on the term "right to information" referred to in Article 5. Any reference to advertising, budget and profits is not relevant to our non-commercial operation. Also, we would appreciate a copy of the code of ethics referred to in this article.
- (7) Once again, the reference made to advertising in Article 6 is not relevant to our operation.
- (8) Any future revocation of this agreement by the Government (as stated in Article 10) must be preceded by discussions and reference must be made to UNAMIR's mandate, privileges and immunities in this regard.

- (9) Article 12 should be superseded by the dispute-settlement provisions of the Status of Mission Agreement between UNAMIR and the Government.
- (10) Under Article 14, the Agreement should be signed in English and French, as equally authentic versions, and, if the Government so wishes, in Kinyarwanda.

We would appreciate your comments with regard to the above and hope that these points can be resolved between UNAMIR and the Government at the earliest opportunity.

Excellency, I would like to avail myself of this occasion to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Rwandese Republic the assurances of its highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Shaharyar M. Khan
Special Representative of the
Secretary-General for Rwanda

His Excellency
The Minister for Foreign Affairs
and International Cooperation
Kigali, Rwanda

UNAMIR BROADCAST
CONTAINER DEPLOYMENT.

SITE.	Power.	TRANSMITTER FREQ.
KIGALI BASE.	5 WATTS.	89.6 MHZ.
KIGALI	2 K. WATTS.	99.8 MHZ.
KIRONGI	1 K. WATT	90.4 MHZ.
KIBUNGO	1 K. WATT	90.2 MHZ.
GIKONGORO	1 K. WATT	91 MHZ.
BYUOMBA	1 K. WATT.	89.4 MHZ.

THIS MAKES EACH CONTAINER INDIVIDUAL TO A SITE THUS IMPORTANT THAT CORRECT IDENTIFICATION IS MADE PRIOR TO DEPLOYMENT.

THESE FREQUENCIES ARE PLANNED TO GET MAXIMUM FREQUENCY SEPARATION BETWEEN RECEIVE AND TRANSMIT.

THE 1KW CONTAINERS RECEIVE A SIGNAL FROM THE 2KW CONTAINER IN KIGALI AND RE-TRANSMIT IT IN THEIR OWN AREA.

THE 2KW CONTAINER RECEIVES A SIGNAL FROM KIGALI BASE AND RE TRANSMITS IT TO BOTH THE KIGALI AREA AND THE 1KW CONTAINERS.



TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF TRANSMITTING EQUIPMENT
FOR RADIO UNAMIR

	<u>Location</u>	<u>Power</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Antenna</u>
Site 1	Kigali	2 Kw	99.8 Mhz	2 bay circular polar
Site 2	Kirongi	1 Kw	90.4 Mhz	same
Site 3	Gikongoro	1 Kw	91.0 Mhz	same
Site 4	Byumba	1 Kw	89.4 Mhz	same
Site 5	Kibungo	1 Kw	90.2 Mhz	same
Site 6	Kigali	5 Watts	89.6 Mhz	omni- directional

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

**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 M. SHAHARYAR Khan d'autres 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 1er : 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 : **RDIO 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

.....



OUTGOING FAX NO. _____

PAGE 1 OF 1

MIR NO. _____

MISC NO. _____

TO:	MR. HEDI ANNABI DPKO, NEW YORK	FROM:	SHAHARYAR M. KHAN UNAMIR, KIGALI
INFO:	MR. KOFI ANNAN UNATIONS, NEW YORK	DATE:	28 DECEMBER 1994
FAX NO:	212-963-4879	PHONE:	212-963-3582
		FAX NO:	212-963-3090
AUTHORISED BY:	P.B. DESSANDE	SECTION:	OFFICE OF THE SRSG
SUBJECT:	U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PROPOSED SPEECH FOR RADIO UNAMIR'S COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS		

1. In view of the imminent commencement of operations of Radio UNAMIR in Rwanda, the Special Representative of the U.N. Secretary-General for Rwanda, Ambassador Shaharyar M. Khan, is preparing to deliver a speech on the first day of broadcasting. We would like to suggest a message from the Secretary-General be delivered on his behalf by his Special Representative at the same time, if possible. Should this proposal meet with your approval, please indicate whether you would like us to prepare a draft text to be submitted to you for finalisation.
2. We look forward to hearing from you in this regard.
3. Best regards.



UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

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.



UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

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.

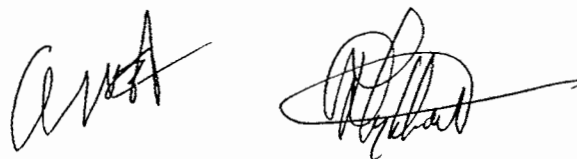
b. Placing transmitters in the area of Gisenyi and Cyangugu will almost certainly require the installation of satellite equipment to relay the programming from the Radio UNAMIR studio in Kigali to the two transmitters sites. This is because, unlike the Mt. Kirongi site, high mountains will block a direct 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 stylized and appears to be 'A. M. A.'. The signature on the right is more complex and cursive, possibly reading 'M. A. A.'. There are some faint, illegible marks to the right of the signatures.

UNITED NATIONS



PROTECTION FORCE

L RAFII

JEFFREY HEYMAN
RADIO UNIT HEAD
RADIO PROJECT MANAGER

UNPROFOR HQ
Division of Information
Ilica 207
Zagreb 41001, Croatia

Tel.: +385-41 180-011 ext. 2906
Fax: +385-41 177-365

Report on mission to UNAMIR
concerning the establishment of a
United Nations radio station in Rwanda
by Jeffrey Heyman
(17 - 23 August 1994)

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30 August 1994

Mr. Kofi Annan
Under-Secretary-General,
Department of Peace-keeping Operations

Mr. Jeffrey Heyman
UNPROFOR Radio Unit Head,
Radio Project Manager

Report from my mission to UNAMIR concerning the establishment of a United Nations radio station in Rwanda

1. Introduction

Convincing the millions of refugees who have fled the country that it is safe to return home is the fundamental problem facing the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda, humanitarian organizations, and the new Rwandan government. During my mission to Rwanda (17 - 23 August 1994) on behalf of the Department of Peace-keeping Operations to assist in the establishment of a United Nations radio station, it was made clear to me that a credible radio station would be by far the most effective means by which the UN's repatriation message could be delivered to the whole of the mission area. I was greatly assisted by numerous UNAMIR and UN agency personnel, and others, whose knowledge of Rwanda and its people was extremely helpful. Many of their thoughts and experiences, as well as much of their fine work, has found its way into this report.

In the eight sections and four attachments comprising my report, I have attempted to outline the historic background concerning broadcasting in Rwanda, as well as the justification, technical requirements, structure and editorial strategy by which the United Nations could establish and operate a radio station in Rwanda.

2. Background

Rwanda was Africa's most densely populated country with over 8 million people living in its 26,338 square kilometers. The dominant feature of the country's terrain, an important consideration for broadcast planning, is a rugged chain of mountains and volcanoes running on a north-south axis across the west of the country. The peaks reach heights of 4,507 meters and the valleys are often steep and narrow. The major ethnic groups in the country are the Hutu and the Tutsi, respectively accounting for almost 90-percent and 10-percent of the total population. Kinyarwanda is the language spoken by both ethnic groups, with a small fraction of the population speaking some French and English. Swahili is also spoken in towns and is the principle means of communication with Africans of neighboring territories.

For three months following the death in April 1994 of Juvenal Habyarimana, the country's president, more than 500,000 Rwandans, mostly Tutsi, died in massacres that swept the country. As many as 4 million people have fled the country out of fear for their lives, creating one of the largest refugee crises in history. Tens of thousands have died of disease in refugee camps located along border areas, mostly in Bukavu and Goma, Zaire.

The new, mainly Tutsi government, the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF), has sought to reconcile the country. It has attempted to demonstrate this by making announcements of unity and, when it formed the government, occupying only eight of the 22 governmental posts created. More importantly, those eight posts were divided equally between Tutsis and Hutus. The RPF has also promised to protect the innocent and to try in court those responsible for the massacres. The new government's most important message, however, is its call for the return to the country of the millions of mainly Hutu refugees.

So far, however, only 100,000 displaced persons have returned to Rwanda. The majority of people fear reprisals from the RPF and see the new government's call for punishment, even if it is through legal means, as proof a hidden agenda intent on intimidating and killing returning Hutus.

Rwanda will remain a crippled country until the staggering percentage of its population living outside the country returns home.

3. Radio in Rwanda



Due to the fact that nearly half the population is unable to effectively read or write, radio has historically had an important influence on the people of Rwanda. There are currently no newspapers or television broadcasting in the country; it is thought that these media were not an important means of communication previously. A national radio system was built in 1968 by the West German government in return for the right to establish a Deutsche Welle short-wave relay station at Kigali. In 1974, there were 14 radio receivers per thousand of population (approximately 50,000 sets). Figures for 1993 indicate that there were 650,000 radio sets in the country, which represents a large percentage increase in sets per number of population.

During my meeting with RPF officials at Radio Rwanda in Kigali -- the station was intentionally and heavily damaged by the former government during the war -- I learned that the non-commercial, government radio network had previously consisted of one 50 kW short-wave transmitter and a series of five FM transmitters, which provided coverage of approximately 96-percent of the country. The previous government had also acquired at least one, and possibly three 1 kW FM mobile transmitting stations as part of the Deutsche Welle scheme. These transmitters have disappeared with the toppling of the previous regime. One or more are thought to be currently in use by agents of the former government to spread messages of hate and

intimidation in broadcasts targeting the huge number of displaced persons near Goma, Zaire, as detailed below.

Currently only two Radio Rwanda transmitters are working, providing coverage of Kigali, and most of the west of the country into areas of Zaire. The RPF is desperate to rebuild the system and is seeking the aide of the United Nations and donor countries in doing so.

During the war the former government used its radio station and mobile transmitters to call for the killing of ethnic Tutsis. A major thrust of the propaganda campaign was to create fear of the RPF with Hutus and urge them to flee the country. Construction was also started on a radio jamming station outside Kigali which was intended to interfere with RPF broadcasts. Propaganda broadcasts by the previous government's Radio Mille Collines fostered hatred and discord in both ethnic groups throughout the country. Graphically violent messages were the main cause behind the mass exodus of millions of Rwandans.

Such broadcasts continue to this day. Members of the former government are still in possession of transmitting equipment, probably one or more mobile transmitters, the location of which is not known. Mobile stations which have a reduced coverage area, are often used to avoid detection by constantly moving. Although these hate broadcasts can be heard around Goma, Zaire, there is no indication that they can be received in Kigali or much of the rest of the country. This broadcast intimidation is bolstered by a controlled campaign of rumors and physical threats. Much has been written in the press about the former government's use of intimidation to, as one official put it, "hold the population hostage" in order to topple the RPF.

Through this campaign, agents of the former regime have created a climate of fear and intimidation that has enveloped refugee camps. Reports from

Goma, Zaire, where over 2.5 million displaced persons are living in an appallingly small area, indicate that it is virtually impossible to detach truth from fiction. The former Rwandan government, said to be in exile in Zaire, is reported to have hundreds of agents operating in the southwest of the country continuing to spread hatred between Hutus and the RPF, and to urge people not to return to Rwanda. Circulated stories that returning Hutus have had their eyes gorged out are backed up with Mafia-style killings in the camps. UNHCR says these killings are part of this systematic campaign to persuade refugees not to return home. There is little evidence that the RPF has harassed or killed returning refugees.

In the makeshift camps in Zaire, refugees reportedly hear endless tales of bloody reprisals by the RPF during Radio Mille Collines broadcasts. Although largely unfounded, these tales are widely believed. The Special Human Rights Rapporteur for Rwanda has expressed concern at Radio Mille Collines hate messages. Public comments by UN officials have been made that UNAMIR has been looking at ways to either jam the broadcasts of Mille Collines or to counter them with UN broadcasts.

Presently, UNAMIR is trying to reassure the millions of frightened people of Rwanda by simply sending in more peace-keeping troops. There is a plan to mount the biggest-ever human rights operation, with 200 human rights monitors being deployed throughout Rwanda. There is no information program, however, in place to back-up the UN's military and human rights deployment. People, presumably, are left to learn of the increased UN presence through first-hand observation or word-of-mouth.

It is said that Hutus do not trust the protection of UN forces, and anti-UN sentiment has been whipped up by the former regime's agents, who remind Hutus that after the massacres started UN soldiers were unable to protect them. Some people

in the camps even believe that the UN was behind the death of the country's president in April.

Quite clearly, the United Nations must use a planned information program not only to counter the campaign of intimidation by the former government, but also to explain UNAMIR's mandate and demonstrate its presence and troop strength. It will be through a careful and credible information program that people will be convinced that security has been reestablished in the country and that it is safe to return to their homes in Rwanda.

4. Information -- what has been accomplished thus far

The massive numbers of displaced persons makes any information campaign, beyond the spread of rumor, difficult. On a visit to the huge refugee camp near Goma, Zaire, I witnessed a UNAMIR leaflet drop. This appeared to be successful at first, with crowds of people running after the falling leaflets. However, in conversations with people who had gathered the leaflets, it was clear that they had either expected them to be other than informational, such as a food coupon or the like, or did not understand the message printed in Kinyarwanda and French. Recall, also, that many persons are functionally illiterate. When questioned about the leaflet, one man said he wanted to go home but did not understand where the leaflet told him to go. Although the leaflets were distributed from a plainly marked UN helicopter, and one of the two leaflets had the UN symbol printed on it, some believed them to be "a trick" by the RPF to get them to return to Rwanda in order to kill them. This is strong evidence of the depth of mistrust among those in the refugee camps.

There has been talk among UNAMIR officials of deploying bullhorns and loudspeakers on UN trucks and armored personnel carriers to spread word of UNAMIR's mandate and prove its strength.

Concerning radio, I witnessed a surprisingly large number of refugees in the camps and displaced persons on the road with portable radios listening to broadcasts. At the camp near Goma, I saw groups of people gathered around radios. I am told, batteries are readily being sold at make-shift markets in the camp, and that 800 radios have been distributed by humanitarian organizations.

Two humanitarian radio stations have been established at locations in Zaire. One man I ran across on a road in Rwanda about 35 km from Goma was listening to a French language broadcast of Radio Humanitaire, operating from Goma. On 5 August 1994, Radio Gatashya, a station reportedly operated by Journalists Without Borders for a "UN agency," began broadcasting one hour programs in Kinyarwanda, French and Swahili. I was not able, unfortunately, to visit either station during my brief trip.

Radio Rwanda, the government radio station run by the RPF, currently has only a limited coverage range and broadcasts from 6:00 - 8:00, 11:00 - 14:30, and 18:00 - 22:00. These broadcasts include news and programs in Kinyarwanda, French, English and Swahili. Program titles are Security, Peasant Rights, Women's Issues, Debate and Discussion, Announcements, Unity and Cooperation, and Musical Suggestion. I saw many people in the few shops open in Kigali listening to government radio. Upon listening to the French and English language programs myself, I found that the content clearly reflected opinions of the RPF. In one program, for example, the presence of French troops in the southwest of the country was described as having done "more harm than good."

All those listening to radio broadcasts were tuned to FM transmissions, as there are no MW stations operating in the country. External short-wave broadcasts have a minimal impact in Rwanda.

5. Information plan -- what can be done

A solid information plan needs to be established and a cohesive information program should very quickly be undertaken, headed by an experienced Director of Information. This information plan must be effective throughout the whole of the mission area, including all of the country of Rwanda and border areas outside the country where there are concentrations of refugees and displaced persons. A UN radio station as part of this information program is strongly supported by the SRSG.

Consideration should also be given to including the neighboring country of Burundi in such a plan. There are indications that events like those which swept Rwanda could soon overtake Burundi, a country with an ethnic composition similar to that of Rwanda.

Apart from radio, this information program should also include print production and publications. A campaign utilizing leaflets, posters and other printed material could be effective, if done sensibly. The example of using comic-type booklets and posters to explain electoral and disarmament issues in Cambodia, for instance, should serve as a model towards this type of program.

Concerning bullhorns, although I have questions about the propriety of images of armed force being associated with messages of unity and peace, if used properly this means of getting specific information across to groups of people could be useful. For reasons of security and clarity of message, I would suggest that carefully produced tapes be played through such devices instead using live readers.

It is radio, however, which I was so often told was the medium by which the majority of Rwandans turned to for information. There is a history of radio listening in the country and a reliance and trust in the medium. Numerous times I was told by UNAMIR personnel, UN agency staff, government officials, military

information specialists, and journalists experienced in the area that had a UN radio station been established months ago countless lives would have been saved. One military officer who had been in Cambodia said to a journalist before my arrival, "What we need in Rwanda is a Radio UNTAC," referring to the successful UN radio station in Cambodia.

One UN official with months of experience in Kigali said, "The most vital thing we need here now is Radio." Expressing disappointment, an official of the United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office told me that a UN radio station three months ago would have been absolutely critical and would have saved many lives. A month ago it would have been vital in getting word out to fleeing refugees. Now, the official said, a UN radio station, as badly needed as ever, had become "just a good idea" in the eyes of many who do not believe that its establishment would ever come to pass.

In spite of the frustrations of a number of officials of the UN and member states at the time lost in establishing a UN radio station in Rwanda, all believe it is still the only effective means by which the intimidation and violence being spread in the refugee camps can be countered. Further, they say, how else could displaced persons be convinced of UNAMIR's mandate to bring them home safely.

In many ways UNAMIR's anti-intimidation message is similar to the experience in Cambodia, where the information plan was to convince people that it was safe to go out and vote. Much of that plan, put forth in both broadcasts by Radio UNTAC and printed on posters and pamphlets, focused on countering a violent campaign of voter intimidation.

Establishing a UN radio station in Rwanda, therefore, is much preferable to either jamming Radio Mille Collines, which could be interpreted as political censorship, or using Radio Rwanda to broadcast UN material, as has been suggested.

An association with the RPF could be misinterpreted by some. Only a UN radio station and a dedicated network of transmitters provides the UN with its own voice. As demonstrated by the radio experience in the former Yugoslavia, where UNPROFOR broadcasts have been edited and censored, the UN needs to have the ability to broadcast at will to be able to say what it wants, when it wants.

6. A UN radio station in Rwanda -- what needs to be done

There are a number of steps which must be taken in order to establish a UN radio station in Rwanda. There are also several ways in which the station could be equipped, operated, and funded. Before I detail the technical and editorial requirements for such a radio station, some mention must be made of the logistical fashion in which the station could be established. A decision must be made as to how the station will be procured and operated. The points below have been mentioned as viable options:

- a) A station jointly-run by UNAMIR and UNHCR, with some funding and/or equipment provided by a member state through UNHCR. Personnel for the station would be recruited locally and internationally through UNAMIR and UNHCR, with both agencies overseeing editorial and programming matters.
- b) Equipment and personnel donated for the station by a member state, with the station jointly run by UNAMIR and personnel from the member state. Editorial control of such a joint-effort would be determined.
- c) A station is established through the normal mission procurement process and run by UNAMIR. Programming, although under UNAMIR editorial control, would be coordinated with UNHCR and other UN and humanitarian agencies.
- d) A so-called mission "trust-fund" or other discretionary fund be used to purchase the needed equipment for a UNAMIR radio station to be run as outlined in point "c," above.

I would strongly recommend against point "b," above, as it would not allow the UN to maintain full control over the station's equipment, and more importantly, editorial policy. I believe a similar situation took place in Somalia, and that that station was not effective. Further, any direct cooperation with a particular member state (i.e., a national contingent of personnel operating equipment as opposed to straightforward funding) could have unforeseen political implications.

Points "a," "c," and "d," above, seem to be the most viable options. Although from the experience in the former Yugoslavia with Radio UNPROFOR, it must be stated that the normal mission procurement process, should it be followed in Rwanda, would most likely mean that it could take four to six months before such a station would be operational. All indications are that a UN radio station in Rwanda is needed immediately. Points "a" and "d," above, might then provide the best combination of UN editorial independence, and provide the type of funding that would allow a radio station to be operational very quickly, perhaps within as little as one month's time, as is desperately needed in Rwanda.

Once the above funding and operational issues are determined the following steps will need to be taken in order to establish a UN radio station in Rwanda:

6.1 Legislative mandate

I understand that UNAMIR operates under Chapter VII of the UN charter which authorizes the Secretary-General to use "all necessary means to achieve the humanitarian objectives [of the mission.]" This alone may not be sufficient to mandate radio broadcasting in Rwanda. Although UNPROFOR operates under Chapter VII, there is nothing in its mandate allowing radio broadcasting. This has caused numerous budgetary and broadcast regulatory problems for UNPROFOR in establishing a radio station the former Yugoslavia. Radio UNTAC, on the other hand, was mandated by the Security Council in quite simple language:

[The Security Council] encourages the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to continue their efforts to create a [neutral] environment, and in that context requests, in particular, that the UNTAC radio broadcast facility be established without delay and with access to the whole territory of Cambodia.

It is absolutely imperative that a legislative mandate for UN broadcasts in Rwanda be established. I do not believe that any language exists within the UNAMIR mandate mentioning the use of radio.

This legislative mandate could be contained in the wording of the mission's mandate, which I understand is to be renewed shortly. Alternatively, a mandate could come in the form of a letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council for adoption by the Security Council. To back-up such an initiative, there is ample Security Council precedent instructing the Secretary-General to counter propaganda calling for ethnic violence through the use of information.

6.2 Broadcast approval

There are, of course, international conventions governing broadcasting as well as national broadcast legislation in most countries. A mandate to broadcast would help assure international and national broadcast approval and frequency allocation. Although UNAMIR now has the support of the current government, standard broadcast approval and frequency allocation should be sought to assure the right to broadcast in the future. As broadcasting across borders into areas of refugee concentration is planned, international broadcast approval should also be established. A neighboring country might not necessarily approve of such broadcasts. The United Nations must at all times conform to international broadcasting conventions and national broadcasting laws. No matter how noble the cause, the UN cannot operate, as has been suggested, what in essence would be a clandestine "pirate" radio station.

6.3 Transmitter sites

A series of relatively low-cost, low-powered FM transmitters should be used to cover as much of the mission area as possible. There appears to be little history of listening to MW broadcasts in the country. There is no need, then, for expensive MW transmitters, as was included in an early plan. Although Rwanda is a small country, its terrain is such that care will have to be taken in determining transmitter locations. My preliminary findings, however, indicate that five 1 to 2 kW FM transmitters will provide near-total coverage of the country and areas of refugee concentration. Informative consultations with Canadian military and UNAMIR Communications personnel, as well as meetings with officials at Radio Rwanda, identified a number of potential transmitter sites. These sites are located on high features and are either currently in use as communications or broadcast transmission sites, or were used as such before the war. They are as follows:

- a) Mount Jari, 2,071m, 7.5 km north of Kigali, easily accessible by road.
- b) Mount Karissimbi, 4,507 m, in the west of the country, northeast of Goma, Zaire, accessible by foot or high altitude helicopter. Radio Rwanda 500 W transmitter reactivated at this site.
- c) Karongi, 2,584m, 9 km southeast of Kibuye, accessible by road by light vehicle or by helicopter. Radio Rwanda 300 W transmitter reactivated at this site.
- d) Kinanira, 2,100m, 10 km southeast of Cyangugu, accessibility unknown.
- e) Ngoma, 1,800m, 2.5 km north east of Butare, accessible by road. Radio Rwanda 500 W transmitter reactivated at this site.

The above referenced sites can all be fed programming either by repeating FM transmissions or through a network of micro-wave repeaters.

There are operational UNAMIR VHF communications sites which could also be utilized at Kigali, Byumba, Gitarama, Butare, Gikongoro, Kibuye, Cyangugu, and Ruhengeri. VHF communication patterns are very similar to FM broadcast coverage.

Under the Deutsche Welle plan to build a national broadcast system there were FM transmitter sites at Mt. Jari, Mugogo, Byumba, Karongi, and Kinanira (some still operational), which were said to have provided 96-percent coverage of the country.

6.4 Equipment requirements

Much depends on how many hours and in what languages broadcasts are to be made. It should be noted, however, that if one goes to the trouble to deploy transmitters, it makes sense to use them as much as possible. FM transmitters do not require tremendous amounts of fuel as do MW transmitters. Note also that it was only after Radio UNTAC began broadcasting 15 hours a day did its credibility and, thus, popularity grow. Therefore, it is suggested that a robust broadcast schedule in Rwanda be undertaken.

6.4.1 Studio equipment requirements

The equipment and studio configurations I suggest should be considered a minimum requirement needed to maintain a 12 hour broadcast day. All equipment should be installed in portable ISO shipping containers which allow for easy shipment and deployment, and act as studio facilities once deployed. The equipment list, at Attachment 2, below, supposes the use of a broadcast studio and a production studio. These studios must be sufficiently soundproofed and have acoustic doors and windows

separating announcers from technicians. There must also be a talk-back system allowing conversation between the program director, technicians and announcers.

The broadcast studio should be in two joined single containers, and the production studio in a single container. The production studio would also act as a back-up broadcast studio should technical problems render the broadcast studio inoperative. If a reduced broadcast schedule is planned, such as six hours per day, the station could, perhaps, function with a single broadcast studio. This studio, if well maintained, could double for production during off-air periods.

So-called mobile transmitters are not recommended. They are expensive, and have generally a limited range. Further, they are generally used either to avoid detection or in an emergency situation providing the terrain or size of the intended target area is such to warrant their use.

Again, it is strongly recommended that all UN radio studios be housed in standard 20-foot ISO shipping containers. These portable steel containers will allow for easy deployment by plane, truck or helicopter to the mission area, and re-deployment to other missions once UNAMIR's mandate is accomplished. Attachment 1, below, suggests one such configuration. There are, however, a number of plans for such containerized studio which can be made available if necessary. Alternatives to containerized studios, although not recommended, include the costly conversion of existing structures into studios, as was done in Cambodia, or the installation of equipment into portable flight cases for use in an acoustically suitable space, such as a soundproofed basement area of UNAMIR Headquarters.

Equipment for the gathering of interviews, news and feature material is also advised. Signal processing equipment to allow the transmissions to be distributed to the transmitters is needed. The equipment list provided at Attachment 2, below, should be used as a guide to the type of professional broadcast equipment needed.

Equivalent professional equipment, providing it meets broadcast specifications, could also be considered. I have, for the purposes of budgetary planning, included rough estimates of equipment costs.

6.4.2 Transmitter equipment requirements

A transmitter network of five FM transmitters placed at the sites referenced at section 6.3, above, should provide coverage of over 90-percent of Rwanda. It is thought that a 2 kW transmitter be placed near Kigali and the other four transmitters be 1 kW each. In consultations with BBC Engineering and other broadcast engineers, it was determined that the transmitters should be housed in custom built portable 10-foot ISO shipping containers along with diesel generators and fuel storage bladders which will allow the transmitters to run unattended 24-hours per day for 14 days on a full load or up to 500 hours on a typical duty cycle. Diesel fuel consumption for FM transmitters, depending on elevation and other conditions, is approximately 5 liters per hour.

It is proposed that one transmitter be used as a parent station fed directly by micro-wave link or a low-powered FM transmitter from the studio and that the other transmitting stations would re-broadcast transmissions from the parent station. This is similar to systems used by major broadcasters in Europe. Transmitters should be provided with tone detectors allowing them to be turned on and off remotely. Antenna systems should be omni-directional with circular polarized radiation patterns.

It is assumed that cargo delivery to Rwanda and site access will be provided by UNAMIR. Further, the logistics of site preparation, security and access for service and refueling will have to be coordinated with UNAMIR military personnel, Movement Control, and Field Services.

Deployment of transmitters would have to be made in often hard to access areas with close coordination for logistical support between the radio technical engineers and UNAMIR. Although in portable containers, the transmitters will have to be deployed by heavy truck, and in some cases, helicopter. Delays may be caused by cloud cover or adverse weather conditions at some of the higher elevations. Road conditions, also, vary greatly throughout the country.

6.5 UNAMIR radio unit budget

Once the technical requirements for a radio station have been finalized, it is vital that a budget for radio be included in the public information programs section of UNAMIR's budget. Even if funding or equipment is acquired from another source, this budget must be prepared, as supplies and staffing posts, both internationally and locally recruited, are considered part of a unit's budget.

The current information budget for UNAMIR, effective from 4 April through 9 December 1994, includes only \$150,000, and those funds are not for radio. Paragraph 122 from the UNAMIR budget states:

The radio stations are at present controlled by the RGF and RPF and as such it is unlikely at this stage whether UNAMIR would be allowed to broadcast on either or both stations, public relations programmes would therefore be limited to some extent. The cost estimate includes provisions for supplies such as tapes and films and for the cost of printing material such as posters, brochures, stickers and buttons.

The above paragraph is, of course, dated, but it is the current budget. There is no indication how the "tapes and films" are to be produced or distributed.

The UNAMIR information budget should be updated to reflect current plans to include radio in the information program.

6.6 Procurement

Once a budget is established and approved, procurement of the radio station project should go forward as soon as possible. If normal mission procurement procedures are followed, the project would have to go out for international tender, or a request for proposal be sent to prospective contractors. In either case, a lengthy statement of requirement is needed along with other legal procurement documentation. Most of this would be handled by the procurement officer.

After proposals are received, a technical evaluation must be made as to the best proposal and a written recommendation made to Procurement. At this point, depending on the amount of money involved and the local mission allowance, a presentation would have to be made to the Local Committee on Contracts. A recommendation, most likely would then be made to New York for approval. Once approved by the LCC and New York, a contract could be drawn up and a contractor would then be able to order, deliver and install equipment. Under the best of circumstances, this process, provided no alternative funding is found, could take anywhere from four to six months.

6.7 Recruitment of staff

As part of the equipment procurement, a team of technical advisors may be included in contractor proposals for studios and, more likely, transmitter

deployment. Both of these areas are specialized fields requiring professional broadcast technicians. It should be pointed out that although there are similarities between communications and broadcasting, field service engineers specializing in communications do not always have sufficient broadcast training. Care must be taken to hire trained broadcast engineers and technicians. Further, a UN project manager to oversee contractors' work is advisable, as is the need for a station manager to maintain the technical integrity of the station once broadcasting begins.

Beyond the technical aspects, a staff of radio journalists, announcers and producers must be hired. These people, again, should have radio broadcasting experience, as was not always the case in previous missions. Control of the unit would be held ultimately by the Director of Information in close consultation with the SRSG. The Radio Unit Head would be responsible for the unit, both administratively and editorially. Two Radio Coordinators, one for on-air staff, and one overseeing programming would manage program format, content and structure. Announcers, translators, studio technicians and some reporters and producers should be locally recruited. A number of internationally-recruited producer and editor posts would also have to be filled.

Local recruitment of studio technicians and others may be difficult. It was learned, however, that there existed a so-called Radio University about 40 miles southeast of Kigali at the town of Gitarama. If this facility was recently operating, it might provide a good source of personnel for the radio station.

There are many ways to structure a radio unit, but a general staffing chart is included at attachment 4, below.

6.8 Editorial message

Structuring a cohesive editorial message -- simply and effectively -- will take time and effort. Complex messages do not work well over the air. On the other hand, a relatively simple theme such as "it's safe to go home" may not work either, since many people in Rwanda do not have homes or families to return to any more.

As demonstrated by Radio UNTAC programs in Cambodia, radio dramas go a long way in countering intimidation. In many ways dramatic programming, as long as it is not condescending, is preferable to hard factual features. Care in all programming must be taken in regards to the nuances of the country's culture. Offense can be taken quite easily at the slightest mistake in context or any unintentional mis-characterization.

Programmers should not shy away from difficult issues. The horror witnessed by the majority of Rwandans was very real, as is the current threat of intimidation. People appreciate "facing the facts." This is how credibility is established. Likewise, the UN should be self-critical. If mistakes were or are made, they should be addressed. Often perceptions of UN inaction are formed because people do not understand the mandate under which a mission operates. There are many times when political, technical and logistical reasons prevent the UN from acting on a particular issue. These situations should be made clear to a listening audience. The most important task facing a UN radio station is to explain the mandate of the mission.

A UN radio station should actively cooperate with UN and humanitarian agencies in producing programs. Issues will be obvious, such as topics concerning health and sanitation. Care should be taken, however, in making sure that these messages have unity and work towards a common goal. Public service announcements are important. The station, however, should not become simply a public "bulletin board"

for such things as food distribution announcements, however important. Programs devoted to messages seeking the whereabouts of displaced family members as a means of reuniting families are important and can go a long way in healing national wounds, as they did in Cambodia.

Countering rumor is often very difficult; some rumors do not deserve air-time. Factual news reporting, stressing impartiality is often very effective in this regard. Features about people who, for example have gone back to their villages and have not been killed would, of course, be effective. Certainly, detailed coverage of the RPF's legal prosecution of those responsible for crimes of genocide would be very important.

Trusting the UN is an important issue in Rwanda, one which can be dealt with in features on national contingents and their work. Personal interest stories about individual troops might be of interest. As far as the UN's ability to protect returning refugees, in my opinion, these should, again, focus on human interest stories and not military might.

The language in which broadcasts are made is vitally important. People are generally more trusting of a message when it is delivered in their own language. Although French and English are spoken in Rwanda, these languages have colonial and political implications. I would recommend broadcasting exclusively in Kinyarwanda. Care will have to be taken in the selection of announcers, as ethnic or regional accents may inflame certain people.

If it proves itself, people tend to see radio as a reliable friend. It is for this reason that program format should be regular and broadcast schedules strictly adhered to. News must be timely and accurate. Musical programming is important in drawing an audience. Hard news and features become tiresome. Radio UNTAC was successful partially because people stayed tuned to the station throughout the day. A

mix of music, news, and hard and soft features attracted the estimated 6 - 9 million listeners to Radio UNTAC.

Finally, credibility takes time to build. It can be lost, however, in a single report. Editorial review, program format and content must be very tightly controlled, more so in the current politically charged environment in Rwanda.

7. Recommendations

1. A solid information program needs to be established within UNAMIR and should be guided by a Director of Information.
2. Immediately begin the procurement of a UN radio station in Rwanda consisting of two studios at UNAMIR Headquarters and five 1 or 2 kW FM transmitters at selected sites throughout the country which will provide near-total coverage of Rwanda and border areas with concentrations of refugees. The use of mobile transmitters in such an environment is not recommended. All studios and transmitters, including power generation and antennae systems, should be installed in portable 20- or 10-foot ISO shipping containers for deployment by truck or helicopter, and re-deployment to other missions following the end of UNAMIR mandate. Approximate total project cost is \$528,461.00
3. Fund the radio station in such a way as to allow the entire system to be procured, deployed and fully operational in 30 days, as opposed to going through the normal four to six month mission procurement process.
4. Establish as soon as possible a legislative mandate ensuring the right for the United Nations through UNAMIR to broadcast in Rwanda and to neighboring countries.
5. Update UNAMIR budget to reflect the use of radio, the procurement of equipment, supplies and the recruitment of staff.
6. Radio station staff should at all times be recruited locally or internationally by DPKO as is standard practice. Member states should not contribute national contingent personnel to run any part of the station or its equipment.
7. The jamming of broadcasts of Radio Mille Collines, or any other radio station no matter how offensive the broadcasts, should not be undertaken by the United Nations. The jamming option was considered for use in Cambodia against a Khmer Rouge clandestine radio station which was calling for violence against ethnic Vietnamese. Wisely, jamming was rejected as too politically explosive.
8. The United Nations should not provide technical assistance or equipment to the RPF for the refurbishment of their radio station, as has been requested. A spirit of cooperation should exist, and in the case of transmitter sites, a joint effort to, say, provide power to the site could benefit both the UN and the RPF. UNAMIR must, however, maintain political neutrality in the eyes of all Rwandans. A member

state could, of course, provide the new government with the means by which it could rebuild the country's broadcast system.

9. UNAMIR programs should not be broadcast on Radio Rwanda for reasons of neutrality, editorial integrity and accessibility to the air waves. The UN should at all times have its own broadcast voice and should not be limited to broadcasting at the editorial good will of a host government.

10. If the use of loud speakers is deemed appropriate, the manner in which they are used should be carefully considered and planned.

11. Strong consideration should be given to including Burundi in a UN broadcast program. Certainly, contingency plans should be drawn-up for the use of radio broadcasting should ethnic violence erupt in Burundi.

✓



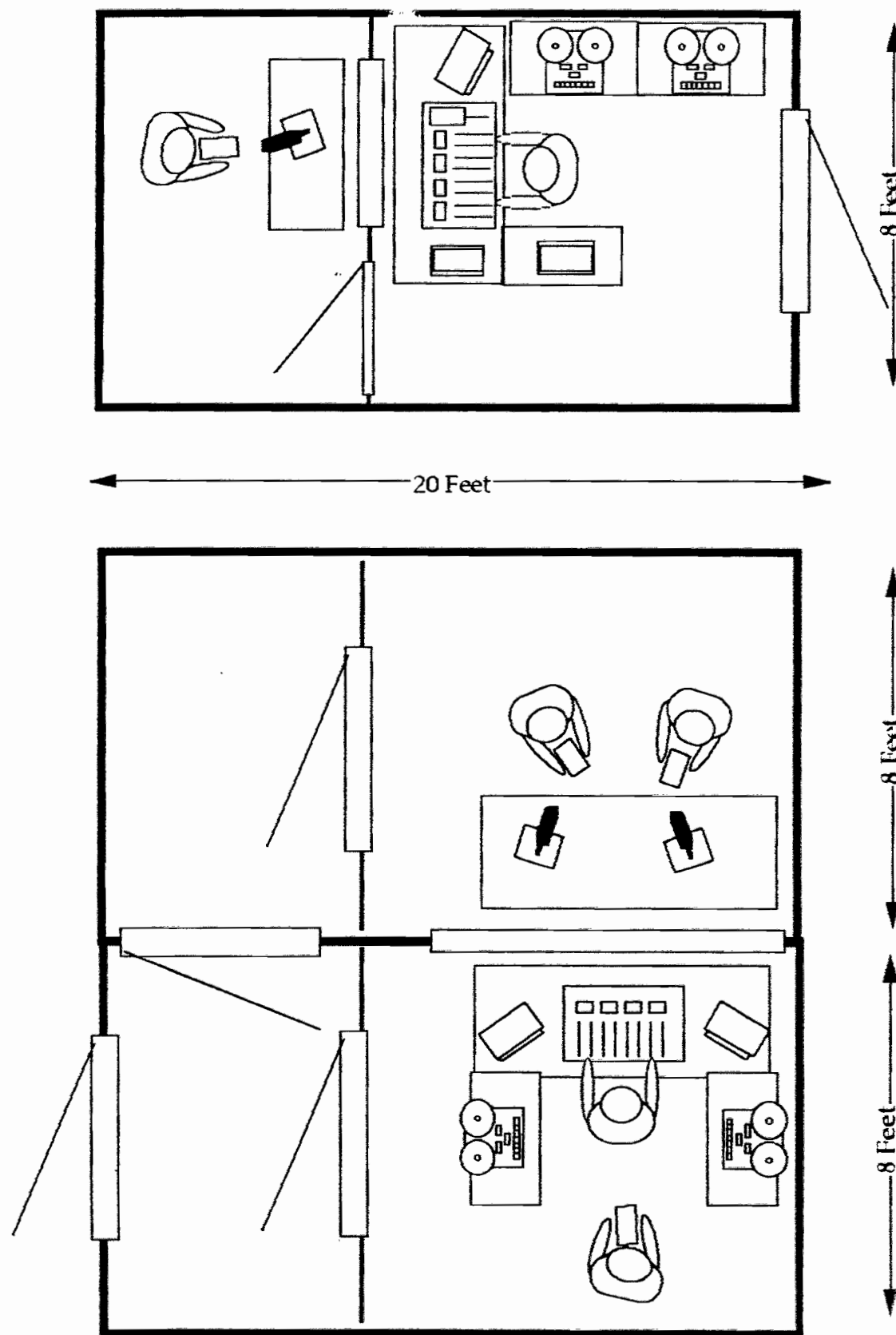
8. Conclusion

A task force for information, like one for the rapid deployment of UN peace-keeping troops, should be created to avoid the often tragic consequences of the long procurement and deployment process facing missions throughout the world. The many months it takes to establish a UN radio broadcast capability, no matter how modest, diminished the early effect of radio in Cambodia, has impeded UN radio in the former Yugoslavia (which, after two years, still does not have a station), and, now, has proved tragic in Rwanda. Lives were most certainly lost in Rwanda because the UN was unable to quickly deploy a radio station. Two other stations, small but effective, have been organized by international humanitarian organizations.

The United Nations, through the Department of Peace-keeping Operations, should have the ability to set the standard for the quick deployment of radio, and other public information programs, in troubled areas around the globe. The Spokesman for the Secretary-General, pointing to the strong internal information components in successful UN operations in Namibia and Cambodia, recommended in a recent report that information in peace-keeping missions be given immediate, priority attention. To have the capability to deploy an equipped information task force is not costly. Such an information component might even save money by lessening the need for other costlier mission deployments.

We have learned from what took place in Rwanda, sadly at this late stage, that an operational information plan would have, in a very real way, saved lives.

Attachment 1 -- Suggested studio configuration



Preliminary Drawing: UNAMIR Broadcast and Production Studios
in Portable Standard ISO Shipping Containers

Attachment 2 -- Suggested studio equipmentBroadcast Studio

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>	<u>Estimated Total</u>
One (1) SOUNDCRAFT MBI 10S mixing console	1 @ 10,599	\$ 10,599.00
Two (2) OTARI 5050 Mark III/2 tape recorders with remote control	2 @ 1,400	\$ 2,800.00
Two (2) TASCAM CD601 MkII CD player with one remote control	2 @ 1,600	\$ 3,200.00
	1 @ 1,130	\$ 1,130.00
Two (2) TASCAM 122 MkIII, cassette tape recorder	2 @ 1,000	\$ 2,000.00
One (1) Dura Trak DT90 Cartridge record/playback unit	1 @ 3,135	\$ 3,135.00
One (1) Dura Trak DT90 Cartridge playback unit	1 @ 2,090	\$ 2,090.00
One (1) Sony DAT recorder PCM 2700A	1 @ 2,589	\$ 2,589.00
Four (4) GENELEC 1030A, studio monitors with grille and hardware	4 @ 645	\$ 2,580.00
Two (2) Crown D75 Monitor amplifiers	2 @ 427	\$ 854.00
Four (4) AKG C 391B, condenser microphones with suspension arms	4 @ 500	\$ 2,000.00
One (2) KLOTZ 48P 820, 2x48 TT Phone patch bay with patch cords.	1 @ 709	\$ 709.00
One (1) Gentner G-2500 Digital Telephone Hybrid	1 @ 2,980	\$ 2,980.00
One (1) Radio Systems DA-16 Distribution Amplifier Stereo 2x8	1 @ 370	\$ 370.00
Broadcast Studio Total		\$37,036.00

Production Studio

One (1) SOUNDCRAFT MBI 10S mixing console	1 @ 10,599	\$ 10,599.00
Two (2) OTARI 5050 Mark III/2 tape recorders with remote control	2 @ 1,400	\$ 2,800.00
Two (2) TASCAM CD601 MkII CD player with one remote control	2 @ 1,600	\$ 3,200.00
	1 @ 1,130	\$ 1,130.00
Two (2) TASCAM 122 MkIII, cassette tape recorder	2 @ 1,000	\$ 2,000.00
One (1) Dura Trak DT90 Cartridge record/playback unit	1 @ 3,135	\$ 3,135.00
One (1) Sony DAT recorder PCM 2700A	1 @ 2,589	\$ 2,589.00
Two (2) GENELEC 1030A, studio monitors with grille and hardware	2 @ 645	\$ 1,290.00

One (1) Crown D75 Monitor amplifiers	1 @ 427	\$ 427.00
Two (2) AKG C 391B, condenser microphones with suspension arms	2 @ 500	\$ 1,000.00
One (2) KLOTZ 48P 820, 2x48 TT Phone patch bay with patch cords.	1 @ 709	\$ 709.00
One (1) Gentner G-2500 Digital Telephone Hybrid	1 @ 2,980	\$ 2,980.00
One (1) Radio Systems DA-16 Distribution Amplifier Stereo 2x8	1 @ 370	\$ 370.00
One (1) Yamaha Q2031A Graphic Equalizer	1 @ 539	\$ 539.00
One (1) Symetric 425 Compressor/Limiter	1 @ 439	\$ 439.00
Two (2) AKG K 240/M monitor headphones	2 @ 120	\$ 240.00
Production Studio Total		\$33,357.00

Signal Processing Equipment

One (1) Soundcraft B100 mixing console	1 @ 3,325	\$ 3,325.00
One (1) Orban Optimod FM 8100A Audio Processor	1 @ 7,747	\$ 7,747.00
One (1) Orban 8100AXT2 six band limiter for FM 8100A	1 @ 3,841	\$ 3,841.00
One (1) Orban 4000/E 50 two channel transmission limiter	1 @ 3,255	\$ 3,255.00
One (1) Orban CIT 25 composite isolation transformer	1 @ 325	\$ 325.00
One (1) Behringer MX602X splitter/mixer 2 in/6 out	1 @ 325	\$ 325.00
One (1) Behringer HA903 professional headphone distribution system	1 @ 380	\$ 380.00
Signal Processing Equipment Total		\$19,198.00

Miscellaneous Supplies and Equipment

Six (6) Sony TC-D5 portable cassette recorder with cases and rechargeable batteries	6 @ 850	\$ 5,100.00
Six (6) Sony MDR-7504 Headphones	6 @ 50	\$ 300.00
Six (6) Sennheiser MD 421 microphones with cables	6 @ 380	\$ 2,280.00
One (1) Bulk tape erase	1 @ 1,690	\$ 1,690.00
Spare parts, assorted fuses, cables, connectors, tools, microphone stands, test equipment, etc.	to be determined - appx.	\$ 3,000.00
CD Music Collection	500 @ 15	\$ 7,500.00

Maxell C-60 RDAT tapes	100@8	\$ 800.00
Maxell C-60 cassette tapes	250@3	\$ 750.00
2400 foot reels low noise Ampex reel tape	200@17	\$ 3,400.00
Dynamax broadcast cartridges 1 min/5 min	50@15	\$ 750.00
Editing supplies, splicing tape, leader, razor blades, markers		
to be determined - appx		\$ 500.00
Miscellaneous Supplies and Equipment Total		\$ 25,070.00
 Grand Total Studio Equipment Costs		 \$114,661.00

Attachment 3 -- Suggested transmitter, program distribution
equipment and deployment costs

Transmitters

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
One (1) Containerized transmitter, including 2 kW transmitter, receivers, diesel generators and fuel storage bladder, antenna masts with stays, foundation, steel work and erection equipment, VHF/FM receive antennae, transmit antenna systems, including antennas, mounting steelwork, feeders, distribution systems and earthing kits, remote signal/tone detection equipment.	1@77,000 \$77,000.00
Four (4) Containerized transmitters, each including 1 kW transmitter, receivers, diesel generators and fuel storage bladder, antenna masts with stays, foundation, steel work and erection equipment, VHF/FM receive antennae, transmit antenna systems, including antennas, mounting steelwork, feeders, distribution systems and earthing kits, remote signal/tone detection equipment.	4@70,000 \$280,000.00

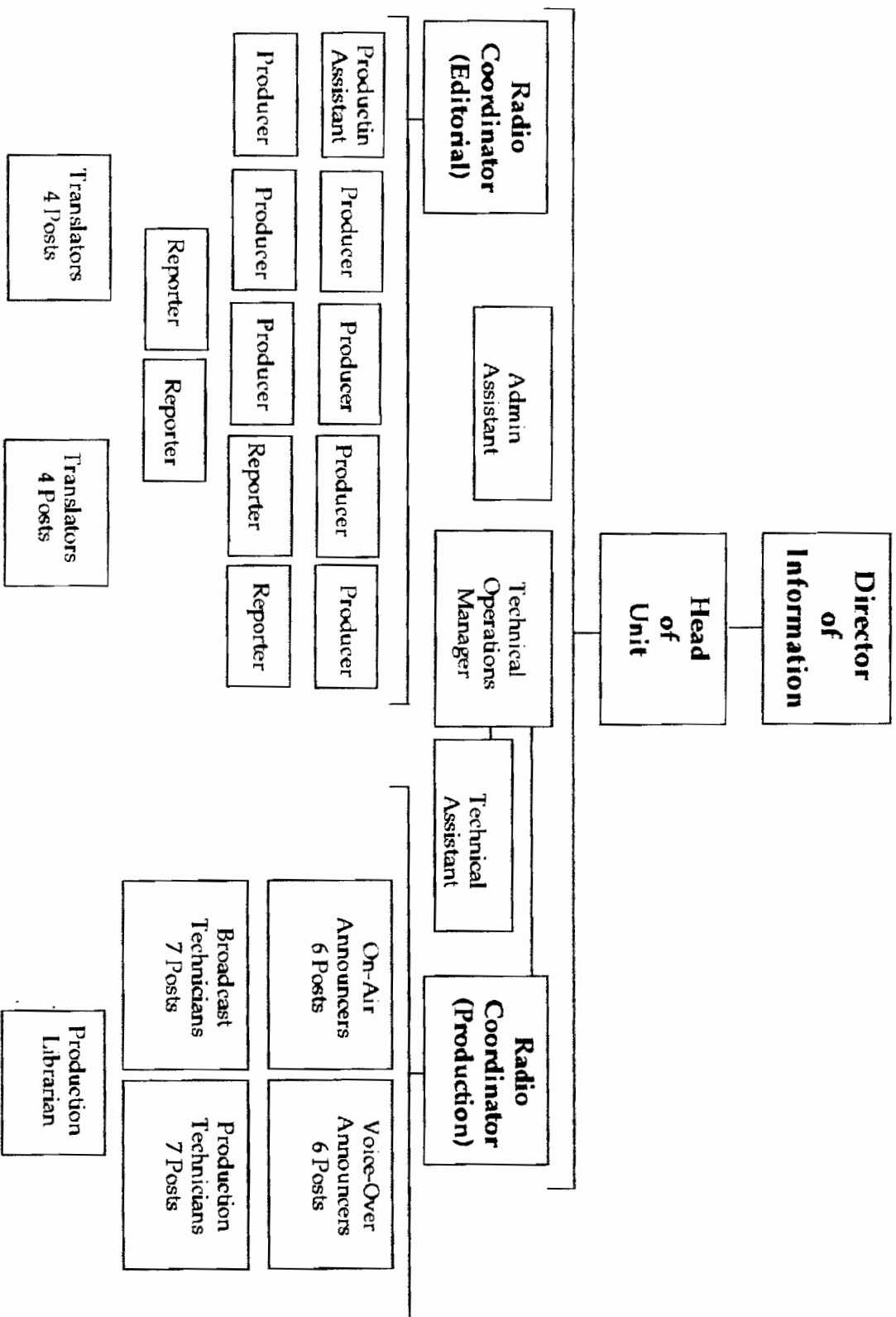
Program Distribution System

Via Micro-wave or FM transmitter	to be determined	appx.	\$40,000.00
Transmitter Deployment Team	to be determined		
appx. Two (2) Persons @ 14 Days @ 1,200/day			\$16,8000.00

Total Transmitter and Program Distribution \$413,800.00

Total Estimated UNAMIR Radio Station Equipment \$ 528.461.00

RADIO UNIT



Attachment 1 -- Radio unit staffing chart

(TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH)

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

AGREEMENT FOR INSTALLATION AND OPERATION OF RADIO UNAMIR

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. - *policies*

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

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



OUT-GOING CODE CABLE

TO: HANS CORELL, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
INFO: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
FROM: SHAHARYAR M. KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
DATE: 27 DECEMBER 1994
NUMBER: MIR _____
SUBJECT: PROPOSED AGREEMENT ON UN RADIO IN RWANDA
NO. OF PAGES: 1

1. We are writing in response to your facsimile dated 21 December 1994 regarding the proposed text of the agreement to be signed between UNAMIR and the Rwandese Government on UN radio broadcasting operations in Rwanda. With regard to the specific enquiries made therein:

a) We confirm that the draft text previously sent to you was indeed prepared by the Government of Rwanda.

b) The agreement is intended to be an agreement to cover political, legal and technical matters (the technical documents required will be submitted to the Government directly by UNAMIR and your assistance will not be needed in this regard.)

c) The entity which will be operating the UN radio broadcasting operation in Rwanda should be identified as "Radio UNAMIR/MINUAR."

d) The equipment to be used for the purpose of operating the UN radio stations in Rwanda will form part of UN assets once the equipment has been properly installed and tested to verify that it meets certain technical specifications.

2. Best regards.



OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: HANS CORELL, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

FROM: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI

INFO: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 16 December 994

NUMBER: MIR _____

NUMBER OF PAGES : 5

SUBJECT: Proposed Draft Agreement on UN Radio Between UNAMIR and the Government of Rwanda

1. We have received the proposed attached draft agreement to be signed between UNAMIR and the Government of Rwanda regarding operation of the UN Radio in Rwanda.
2. In the absence of our in-house Legal Adviser, we would appreciate your staff's appraisal of this document and any suggested modifications of its provisions.
3. Our preliminary observation is that the proposed text is not acceptable in its present form and that it needs a lot of rewording. One element which we would particularly like included in the text is a provision according legal protection or immunities to our local radio staff. Specifically, our concern is that any opinions expressed by them and any professional activities undertaken on their part in the performance of their official tasks on behalf of UN Radio should not result in any personal liability for them vis-à-vis the national authorities.
4. An early response to our request would be appreciated in view of the fact that the Government has expressed a readiness to sign an agreement with us by 24 December 1994 which would finally permit the commencement of the operations of the long-awaited UN Radio Station.
5. Best regards.

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

**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

.....



Excellent!
Please finalize.

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 Bwo, 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, Kibungu, 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 Kibungu 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, Kibungu 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. ~~The Gikongoro site is~~ considered 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, the Mt. Karongi facility will be able to reach Bukavu and Goma.

According to
Mr. Hundley,

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 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 draft message from the Secretary-General should also be prepared and forwarded to New York for consideration of the idea. If the message is approved, the SRSG would

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, who will deliver the proposed text of the message on behalf of the ~~UN~~ Secretary-General. The viability of a statement from the President of the ~~UN~~ Security Council may also be considered. 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.

Mr. Bus pointed out,

Thus far, 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 the radio project.

X *→ and support for*

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 *E*
FD
Spokesman
Legal Adviser
Radio Unit



GEC-Marconi Communications Limited,
Marconi House, New Street,
Chelmsford CM1 1PL
Telephone: 0245 353221
Facsimile: 0245 287125 Group 2/3
Telex: 99201 MARCON G

Extn. 4631

RF2/Pers/TC7531

17 November 1994

Mr D. Mylchreest.
Installation & Maintenance Department.

Dear Sir,

This letter is to confirm that you are to travel to Rwanda commencing on 19 November 1994 for a period of about 5 weeks on the Eddystone Broadcast Container Project, against cost code TC7531 G20000 labour and expenses, under the direction of Mr C.A. Pettitt, MD Eddystone Radio.

Whilst on this assignment, accommodation, food and local transport will be provided, free of charge, by the United Nations forces in Rwanda.
In addition an OPA of \$US10 may be claimed for each 24hrs on site.

It is important for your security and welfare that you abide by all rules and regulations currently in force in the UN camps. On arrival at each site you should identify the lines of communications to and from Head Office and inform Head Office of such arrangements. It is recommended that you establish a weekly communications routine advising Head Office of the day and time for such communications.

Page 1 of 2



Registered at London no. 964533. Registered Office: The Grove, Warren Lane,
Stanmore, Middlesex HA7 4LY. [REDACTED]
Holding company: The General Electric Company, p.l.c.

a **GEC-Marconi**
Company

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING CONVENED ON 15 DECEMBER 1994
BY S.K. BUO, ACTING SPOKESMAN
ON THE STATE OF PREPAREDNESS OF UN RADIO UNIT**

1. Logistical issues

According to Mr. Hundley, most of the logistical problems appear to have been resolved to date. A truck capable of lifting the 5.5 tonne transmitter containers has now been located, thereby eliminating the delay in the deployment of the transmitters.

According to him UNAMIR's Indian Engineering Battalion has a crane truck which appears to be suitable for unloading a container on top of Mount Karongi. Should the crane be at our disposal, and subject to further testing, the Mount Karongi unit should be deployable next week.

In Mr. Hundley's view, the antenna masts must be erected by the Canadian Signals Unit, but they will withdraw their equipment unless the SRSg specifies that the Radio Unit should be accorded priority. They have advised us that they will erect the mast at UNAMIR Headquarters on Monday, 19 December; however, a directive still appears to be necessary for other installations.

Despite Mr. Buo's expressed wish to have the radio commence broadcasting throughout the entire territory of Rwanda from the outset, Mr. Hundley suggested that it may be advisable to begin with reduced programming on a more restricted geographical area due to current staffing constraints.

2. Programming plans

Mr. Buo inquired about the nature of the programmes to be broadcast on the first day of transmission, and proposed that if no special inauguration ceremony was planned, the SRSg may wish to read a statement announcing the operation of the UN Radio and describing its purpose.

He also suggested that interviews could be arranged with UNAMIR's Force Commander, Rwandese Government officials, heads of UN agencies, and even the President of the Security Council from New York (who now happens to be the Rwandese Ambassador). Mr. Hundley advised that UN Radio New York could transmit interviews through telephone lines, although their quality would be less than perfect.

Mr. Vergara referred to the shortage of staff and the limited amount of programming in French and English. Due to these factors, the UN Radio may not be ready to broadcast sufficient substantive material when it goes on the air around 24 December.

In order for the Radio Unit to be fully operational, it was stated that the following were required: five local broadcast journalists; one translator for broadcast purposes; one translator for monitoring; and two international staff-members. At present, there is one international staff-member and three local broadcast journalists, although one is currently assigned the task of monitoring and writing daily reports on Radio Rwanda programmes and the local print media.

The local journalists complained about the lack of office equipment, particularly computers. Mr. Buo agreed that at least three more were needed in addition to the one now available for their use. They also mentioned the difficulties involved in preparing interviews in the field with only one vehicle at the disposal of the entire Radio Unit. Mr. Buo assured them that

the need for equipment would be brought to the attention of the leadership with a view to making the equipment available. The possibility of subscribing to various newspapers and magazines was also discussed and it was agreed that it would be useful to know what others felt about the situation in Rwanda in order to prepare programmes that could respond to the various concerns raised, including issues covered in other media sources.

The issue of compensation for the local journalists for overtime work was raised, and Mr. Buo gave assurances this issue would also be brought to the attention of the Administration. With regard to the issue of safety and security of the local radio staff, Mr. Buo stated that he had supported an earlier recommendation by Mr. Hundley for the journalists to be given personal walkie-talkies as a minimum security requirement.

3. Conclusion

Mr. Buo concluded the meeting by stating that he was concerned that if given a license today, UNAMIR could not begin broadcasting immediately. He said that we should explore the possibility of getting more equipment for the Radio Unit from UNOSOM and UNOMOZ which, he noted, were winding down their operations. He added that the Radio Unit staff should have the means to travel to work especially as it would likely work in shifts. Thus, for instance, night transportation should be to be organised, since the team would be operating beyond the normal working hours specified by the Transport Unit.

Regarding programmes, he stressed the need to have at hand in advance of the commencement of operations, enough programmes for at least one week of broadcasts. These programmes would be submitted to the SRSG and Executive Director for their approval. Mr. Buo suggested further that we use all qualified and available human resources already in house, including for instance, some of our international interpreters and translators as well as some of the staff from the UN agencies in Rwanda. We should also he said arrange a working relationship with UN Radio in New York to make available on a timely basis English and French language programmes and also to conduct interviews in New York for broadcast over our Radio. Mr. Buo emphasized the view that UNAMIR's credibility and image could suffer if the Radio could not begin operations immediately after getting the license.

cc: SRSG
ED
DFC

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

**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 avis 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

.....

NOTE TO ALL RADIO UNIT STAFF

This is to inform you that a meeting has been scheduled with the Executive Director on Monday morning, 19 December 1994, at a time to be announced. Please come prepared with the following:

1. Mr. Hundley

a) Provide a precise and detailed update on all technical arrangements to permit commencement of broadcast operations. Specifically, indicate if all the necessary equipment is on-hand, if it has been installed and if it has been tested to ensure its proper functioning. In the event some equipment is not yet available, has not yet been installed or is not in proper working condition, indicate what remedial measures, if any, have been taken in each regard, as well as the time frame.

b) Prepare a list of all the programmes available for broadcasting (specifying the languages used) and transcripts of such programmes in either English, French or both.

c) Draft a statement to be read by the SRSG at the inauguration of the radio station.

2. Mr. Vergara

a) Prepare a revised broadcast schedule for a typical day with an accompanying script.

b) Prepare a draft programme and accompanying script for the inaugural broadcast.

c) Provide recordings of available English and French programmes.

3. Local journalists

a) Prepare a list of available programmes in Kinyarwanda and transcripts in English and/or French of such programmes.

Sammy Kum Buo
17 December 1994

cc: ✓
SRSG/ED

Good A. Binyu
of results. &

Eddystone Radio Limited

(A GEC Marconi Communications Company)

Alvechurch Road, West Heath, Birmingham, B31 3PP.

Tel (0) 21 475 2231. Fax: (0) 21 477 5224. G Net 667

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

Date: November 3rd 1994

Page 1 of 2

Our Ref: RWA05

Your Ref: 4034 & 4055

20-21/12/94

To: Dave Mylchreest c/o OSRSG, UN Radio/Rwanda

Fax No 001 250 86877

From: Dale Harvay

Subject: Rwanda Containers

Dear Dave,

Thanks for the reports on the installation which I have been following even though not been talking to you! I have discussed with Malcolm Cropley the question of the nett weight of the container and we have come to the conclusion that with the generator and all transmitting equipment stripped out, it will weigh between 1600kgs and 1800kgs. However all the doors will lift off if opened to 90° and the weight of these will be around 300kgs to 400kgs. It is probable that the nett weight is near to or less than 1400kgs. I'm sorry I can't be more definite but our feeling is that it is worth a go. Is the Hylift rated with the jib extended or close in? This may give a little additional leeway.

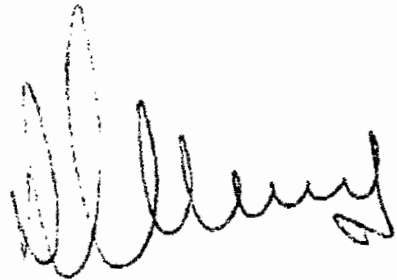
Considering the option of putting the transmitter in a temporary enclosure we, like you, are nervous of the potential for rain/condensation/security and a host of other potential problems. If this is the only way to get the transmitter on the air we would suggest that Alan makes arrangements to have the site permanently manned and the transmitter inspected at least once a day and any moisture wiped off. The installation should be continuously monitored for the first few days to see what temperature the modules reach and additional ventilation provided if necessary.

Because of the potential for unfair guarantee claims, we would ask that he signs a piece of paper to say that he waives any rights for claims under guarantee which have been caused by the installation, of which we do not approve. Failures not caused by the installation will of course continue to be covered as normal.

I hope that this is enough for you and Alan to be able to solve the problem at Kirongi. It is very difficult for me to be able to make suggestions without knowing the situation on the ground, but obviously any permanent structure will be better than a temporary one and would be preferred even if not in the best site from a Radio propagation point of view.

Good luck and have as happy a Christmas as is possible out there. We are off until January 3rd, although you can contact me at home in an emergency on 021 603 3015.

Regards .

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Dale Harvey', with a stylized, cursive script.

Dale Harvey - Business Manager - Broadcast

NOTE TO THE FILE

MEETING ON PROPOSED EDITORIAL BOARD FOR THE UN RADIO IN RWANDA

A meeting was held on 22 December 1994 to discuss creation of an editorial board for the proposed UN Radio Station in Rwanda. The participants at this meeting were: Mr. Dessande, Mr. Conde, Mr. Dao, Mr. Minta, Ms. Rafii, Mr. Vergara, and Mr. Hundley.

Discussion began on the draft organizational chart for an editorial board for UN Radio/Rwanda (Radio UNAMIR). The draft plan calls for the SRSG to chair the board, with the remainder comprised of three members from the station, three members from other UN agencies, one member from the International Tribunal, and one member from the Center for Human Rights. In addition the plan calls for two or three observers from the NGO community.

Ms. Rafii commented that the idea of having an international criminal tribunal represented on the editorial board for a radio station was a novel concept. Mr. Minta pointed out that the Tribunal is another UN agency and its work may need to be explained through the radio, hence it is logical that it should have a place on the board.

Mr. Dao posed the question of whether other UN agencies or NGOs have expressed interest in serving on such a board. There was general agreement that there is a need for consultation with all the agencies which may be involved before the board is created.

Mr. Hundley asked whether the board was to serve merely in an advisory capacity with UNAMIR, as the station licensee, having final responsibility for editorial control or whether the board would have final control. Mr. Conde pointed out that all the board-members were UN agencies and that the role of the board would be to oversee the gathering of accurate, up-to-date information and the coordination of its presentation. He added that editorial review is essential before programs are broadcast. It was suggested that an operational committee comprised of UNAMIR legal and political officers and representatives from the station may be needed to make day-to-day editorial decisions.

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.

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.

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.

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

File: IN FAX

→ Copy to Laban

FACSIMILE MESSAGE
UNITED NATIONS RADIO
MEDIA DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION 31
UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK

TO: Mr. Sammy Buo
Political Advisor
Acting Spokesman, UNAMIR
FAX: 963-3090

FROM: Ann Marie Erb
UN Radio Producer, DPI
FAX: 963-1307
TEL: 963-0134

DATE: 8 December 1994

PAGE: 1 of 1

SUBJECT: Scheduling of Regular UN Radio Interviews

MESSAGE: Further to our telephone conversation of today on ways to improve public understanding of UN peace-keeping and UNAMIR in particular, I am pleased to confirm in writing the following points of discussion:

1. It would be beneficial to schedule weekly 10-minute interviews for UN Radio with various officials of UNAMIR who could highlight different aspects of the peace-keeping, peace-building efforts in Rwanda.
2. Such interviews are to be conducted, if agreeable to all, every Thursday at 10:00 a.m. New York time, 5:00 p.m. Kigali time.
3. I will call you at the beginning of each week in order to determine the subject of the interview.
4. Once Radio UNAMIR is operational, our contacts will also focus on material to be sent from Headquarters for use on Radio UNAMIR.
5. Thank you for your continued cooperation and I look forward to increased contact and collaboration in the future.

Best regards.

cc: A. El-Amir

EIDIR

RADIO

BROADCAST

TOTAL P.01

United Nations Radio for Rwanda:
Technical annexe to application for broadcasting licence
All programmes to originate in the UN studio, UNAMIR HQ, Kigali

Technical Description of Transmitting Equipment

Licenses are hereby requested for the following transmitter sites

Site 1 Mt. Jari, Kigali

Power	Frequency	Antenna
2 kw FM transmitter	90.0 Mhz	2 bay Circular Polar.

Site 2 Murunda

1 kw FM transmitter	92.0 Mhz	2 bay circular polar.
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Site 3 Cyangugu (precise location to be determined)

1 kw FM transmitter	94.0 Mhz	2 bay circular polar.
---------------------	----------	-----------------------

Site 4 Butare

1 kw FM transmitter	96.0	2 bay circular polar.
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Site 5 Kibungo (precise location to be determined)

1 kw FM transmitter	98.0	2 bay circular polar.
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Radio des Nations Unies pour le Rwanda :
Annexe technique à la demande d'autorisation de radiodiffusion
Toutes les émissions seront transmises depuis le studio de l'ONU au QG de la MINUAR, à Kigali.

Description technique du matériel d'émission

Nous demandons l'obtention d'autorisation pour les sites émetteurs suivants :

Site 1	Mt Jari, Kigali		
	PUISSANCE	FREQUENCE	ANTENNE
	émetteur FM 2 kw	90.0 Mhz	Polaris. circulaire 2 éléments
Site 2	Murunda		
	émetteur FM 1 kw	92.2 Mhz	Polaris. circulaire 2 éléments
Site 3	Cyangugu (localisation à préciser)		
	émetteur FM 1 kw	94.0 Mhz	Polaris. circulaire 2 éléments
Site 4	Butare		
	émetteur FM 1 kw	96.0	Polaris. circulaire 2 éléments
Site 5	Kibungo (localisation à préciser)		
	émetteur FM 1 kw	98.0	Polaris. circulaire 2 éléments



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: SRSG'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

Not
necessary
Thank
S.B.
26/11



24 Nov 94

*Ref: 10/11/94
you can do*

To: SRSB

Info: FC/Senior Pol Aff Officer

From: UNAMIR PAffO

Subject: UNAMIR MULTI MEDIA INFO CAMPAIGN (MMIC)

Ref: Conversation SRSB/Capt Grenier 23 Nov 94

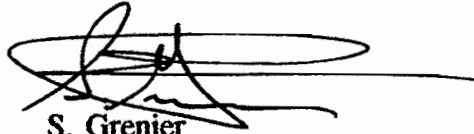
1. The SRSB has expressed a firm desire to launch a pro-active, multi media information campaign. The objective of this campaign will be to cultivate the attention and support of both the Rwandan and International community by promoting the credibility of the United Nations and therefore, gain an understanding and backing of the general public towards the global mission in Rwanda. Accordingly, the PA Programme will highlight the role, capabilities, conduct and activities of UNAMIR focusing on humanitarian assistance and the growing cooperation between the mission, UN agencies and NGOs.

2. To launch such a campaign, it is my intention to initiate several projects as soon as possible as consultation, conception and production of multi media product normally take six to eight months to materialize. The only way we can achieve successful results is by starting simple and building the campaign gradually. In line with this concept, many concurrent activities have been launched today to ensure maximum use of time.

- a. design of exhibition display walls for UNAMIR lobby has started (no commitment, design and quote only);
- b. cameraman presently accumulating stock footage and still pictures for display case and video product;
- c. certain essential staff have been consulted to determine if they could assist in various areas of expertise;
- d. UNREO Public Information officer (Simona Opitz) has been consulted and has agreed to assist provided she receives permission from UNREO. UNAMIR Interpreter/translator (Sylvie Nossereau) is willing to assist pending the same conditions; and
- e. the Director General of Public Affairs at the National Defence Headquarters, Canada has accepted to evaluate our plan and will consider assisting in various domains by providing highly qualified and experienced staff.

and facilitate ..

3. All of the recommended products are considered to be the very minimum and essential items which are required for any effective campaign. The multi media concept is the safest and most effective means to communicate a large spectrum of information to a wide audience. It will provide you with everything the mission requires, from the very basic PR elements to be handed out to VIPs and Media to the very complex video marketing production. To successfully carry out this task a budget of \$99 900 US is required (Annex A). Furthermore, key personnel and expertise should be seconded to this project to ensure continuity and flexibility during the conceptualisation and production phase of the campaign (Annex B).



S. Grenier
Captain
UNAMIR PAffO
11123 or 2052(Cdn net)

**MULTI MEDIA INFORMATION CAMPAIGN (MMIC)
REQUIRED PRODUCTS / BUDGET**

If this campaign is to be successful, it must begin immediately and be product oriented. The following is a list of the very basic requirements for such a campaign. The costs will be adjusted once definite quotes are received from sub-contractors. Costs include layout, design, map illustration, video production, typesetting, bromides, chromalins/colour separations and production:

#	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	COST (US \$)
1	Video presentation (15 min). Minimum of three, loop/exhibition style video (2-3 min). 15 copies (all three lang - French / English / Kinyarwanda). Cost includes only production house/special effects etc.	20 000
2	Poster. A2 size, full colour some text. Minimum print run of 3 000.	10 000
3	Biography SRSG, full colour printed both sides to include picture. Minimum print run of 500.	1 200
4*	Biography FC, full colour printed both sides to include picture. Minimum print run of 500.	1 200
5*	Mission backgrounder, 25.5 X 11 folded twice. Colour cover, B&W interior trimmed to fit press kits. Minimum initial print of 500.	2 300
6	Cue cards for troops and UN pers on mission. Pocket size(A5 size folded to fit). B&W. Basic information / statistics / role / mandate and accomplishments of UN in Rwanda. Printed at 1 to 1 ratio for all UN pers in Rwanda. Minimum print run of 8 000.	6 000
7	Photo processing and mounting of 16X20 and multiple size visuals for display and exhibitions.	15 000
8	Exhibition centres (transportable) velcro type. Can be deployed with PR team for PR and mini exhibition type trips with SRSG/FC. # of kit = 1 large static display and 2 mobile kits.	15 000
9	UN/Humanitarian fact sheet. Printed in small qty (2000). Print frequency as required (twice a month). A4 size B&W both sides. All three languages. Price includes 20 print runs.	3 000

10 *	Press kits. One colour for cover. Two pockets inside, document holder style. Simple design. 500 copies	1 200
11	Writing of Radio clips and msg for broadcast on Radio UNAMIR on humanitarian and military activity in Rwanda. (Recommend that MMIC Project Director be part of Radio UNAMIR Editorial board)	0
12	PR/ Marketing give away products to include: UNAMIR Pins- 75 000 UNAMIR stickers- 100 000 UNAMIR flags- 1 000 UNAMIR magnets- 5 000	10 000
13	UNAMIR Monthly Newsletter. Colour cover and photo spread part of a 4 page signature printer layout. 16 page, B&W interior. Price is per month. To be widely distributed, 1 in 5 ratio for UNAMIR troops/pers and 1 in 1 ratio for diplomatic staff, UNNY key pers etc. Min print run total 2500 copies. French/English only.	13 000 per issue
14	Mission backgrounder A4 size folded twice (for general distribution to widest public) non specific material colour cover, B&W interior. Min print run of 5 000 for min 3 print runs to include amended text to reflect latest developments each time.	12 000

TOTAL..... \$99 900 USD

Note: Items marked with (*) are already in production.

**MULTI MEDIA INFORMATION CAMPAIGN (MMIC)
PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS**

1 - Project Director:	Capt Grenier
2 - Project Officer/translator:	Sylvie Nossereau
3 - Project Officer/UNREO Rep:	Simona Opitz
4 - Production/exhibition Consultant:	TBD
5 - Cameraman/Photographer:	Warrant Officer Blouin
6 - Administration clerk:	TBD
7 - Administrative assistant:	TBD

A minimum of two offices (3 pers per office) are required in addition to the one I presently occupy for UNAMIR day to day PR and consultation purposes. Basic office supplies are also required such as:

- a. 7 IBM compatible computers/printers;
- b. 1 Macintosh, big screen computer with printer. To include design software such as "Page Maker" or other software compatible with the ones currently in use by Nairobi printers. This one time purchase will significantly reduce design and production costs and provide UNAMIR with rapid, in house design of camera/printer ready pamphlets;
- b. 12 chairs;
- c. 7 desks;
- d. 3 filing cabinets; and
- e. other office supplies (TBD at a later date).

✓
To SRS / Dr Kabia

From Nick Harman

21 October 1994

UNAMIR Radio: Interim management

Mr. Harman
will fill in
most
effectively.

My imminent departure from the mission coincides most unfortunately with the Mission Spokesman's compassionate leave.

Allen Hundley will of course cope more than competently with what must be done. But he will need all the support he can get. May I suggest a temporary way to fill the managerial gap?

Ms Rafii
is a recent
J-1. Let her
do so in
addition to
her liaison
work with
HR but under
political.

Ms Ladan Rafii is very interested in the radio project, and has volunteered to help in the time available from her other tasks. Mr Hundley would warmly welcome her support. Would you consider this a suitable arrangement?

One further point. The Board of Radio UNAMIR will soon be established, and will need a secretary. Ms Rafii, with her legal background, would in my opinion be the ideal candidate for that part-time post.

EDH

I would like to see
Mr Harman as early
as possible

Mr. Harman
For your attention
RHS
24/10



Kig

Excellence,

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception de
du 3 octobre 1994. En réponse à vos qu
apporter les précisions suivantes:

- (1) Le propriétaire de la station d
l'Organisation des Nations Unies (O.N.U.) et son
est le Directeur de l'Information de la MINUAR. La station
ne peut être régie par un acte constitutif, puisqu'elle ne
sera pas exploitée comme société commerciale. Les normes de
fonctionnement de la station de radiodiffusion seront
définies par un Conseil composé de représentants de la
MINUAR et d'autres institutions spécialisées présentes au
Rwanda (notamment le PNUD, l'UNICEF, l'UNREO, le HCR,
l'OMS, la FAO et le PAM). Les organisations non-
gouvernementales auront un rôle consultatif auprès du
Conseil, mais n'auront pas le statut de membres. Le Conseil
sera présidé par le Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire
Général (RSSG) au Rwanda, M. Shaharyar M. Khan, qui sera
responsable, aussi bien de l'exploitation courante de la
radio que de la programmation et de la politique
éditoriale.
- (2) Vous voudrez bien vous reporter à l'annexe ci-jointe
décrivant les aspects techniques du matériel de radio et
énumérant la liste des fréquences requises pour chaque
émetteur.
- (3) La définition d'un cahier de charges ne devrait pas
s'appliquer à notre cadre d'exploitation puisque nous
n'avons pas actuellement l'intention de traiter par contrat
avec des tiers.
- (4) L'Organisation des Nations Unies pourvoira au financement
de la station de radiodiffusion à moyen terme. Les fonds
seront débloqués en fonction des besoins financiers de la
station.

Dans l'espoir que ces informations répondent aux conditions
requis pour l'obtention de l'autorisation gouvernementale, je
vous prie d'accepter, Excellence, l'expression de ma haute
considération.

Shaharyar M. Khan
Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général

S.E. M. Jean-Baptiste Nkuliyingoma
Ministre de l'Information
République du Rwanda



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

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 won't
like to meet
Mr 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 callsign should be Radio Minuar in Kinyarwanda and French, Radio Unamir in English.

Tuesday at
4pm. May I
have an
organisation
from 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.

I won't like
visit Radio
Rwanda. I am to make contact with ORINFOR, the Rwandese government agency which runs Radio Rwanda, with a view to co-operation.

yes. Through
Admin. 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
Shahmury Khan
10.16

ED: pm
consultant

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.

Eugène NDAHAYO
Directeur de Cabinet



FACSIMILE MESSAGE FORM NUMBER OF PAGES: PAGE 1 OF 2	TEL: 0926 411212 FAX: 0926 450812 TLX: 265781 BBC HQ G TXA
TO: UNAMIR FAX No: 010-1-212-963-3090	FROM: Masts & Antennas Section FAX No: +44 926 416275
FOR THE ATTENTION OF: Allen Hundley (copy to Jeff Heyman)	ORIGINATOR: Mark Jordan TEL DIRECT: +44 926 416258
SUBJECT: RADIO RWANDA : UNITED NATIONS	DATE: 18 October 1994

Comments:

Allen

On the subject of frequencies, the following are registered for use in Rwanda.

Site	Lat	Lon	Eff Height (Metres)	Frequency (MHz)	Max ERP	Pattern
Karasimbi	1S11	29E29	2400	97.6, 94.3, 91.1, 88.0	50 kW	
Korongi	2S11	29E24	1200	99.8, 96.5, 93.3, 90.2	20 kW	Omni
Huye	2S34	29E41	300	97.0, 89.1	10 kW	Omni
Kibungo	2S12	30E32	300	96.7, 92.4, 89.4	10 kW	Omni
Jari	1S56	30E09	420	97.2, 93.9, 90.7	10 kW	Omni
Mutara	1S31	30E28	300	99.0, 95.5, 93.5, 90.4	5 kW	Omni
Kigali	1S57	30E04	1200	99.3, 96.0, 92.8, 89.6	1 kW	Omni

No use.

Proposed Frequencies for United Nations Radio Rwanda				
Site	Frequency	Container		Rx/Tx
	MHz	No.		Separation
Karasimbi	88.0			
Huye	89.1			10.7
Kibungo	89.4	1	1 kW	10.4
Kigali	89.6		Kigali 15 W	
Karongi	90.2	2	1 kW	9.6
Mutara	90.4	3	1 kW	9.4
Jari	90.7	4	1 kW	9.1
Karasimbi	91.1			8.7
Kibungo	92.4		Reserve	7.4
Kigali	92.8			7
Karongi	93.3		Reserve	6.5
Mutara	93.5		Reserve	6.3
Jari	93.9			5.9
Karasimbi	94.3			5.5
Mutara	95.5			4.3
Kigali	96.0			3.8
Karongi	96.5			3.3
Kibungo	96.7			3.1
Huye	97.0			2.8
Jari	97.2			2.6
Karasimbi	97.6			2.2
Mutara	99.0			0.8
Kigali	99.3			0.5
Karongi	99.8	5	Kigali 2 kW	10.2

172646