

INTRODUCTION

THE MEDIA PROJECT

Decentralisation, Pluralism, Diversity and Independence: these are the philosophical bases of the UNESCO/UNDP Media Development Project, designed to strengthen the human and technical capacities of the media in Mozambique, particularly the independent media, but also the public broadcasting service, so that they may make an effective contribution to national development, good governance and democracy

COMMUNITY RADIOS

The community radio movement in Mozambique took off in 1993/94 with the establishment of the first stations by the ICS. Other stations with a community orientation were started by the Catholic Church.

The opening provided by the Press Law (Law no. 18/91) favoured the creation of other community radios, such as the Nacala Municipal Radio, and those belonging to national civic organisations.

The intervention by the Media Project in the Community Radio area is outlined in the Project Document, described in Immediate Objectives 5 to 10.

Immediate Objective 10 speaks of establishing at least ten community radios in Mozambique. To comply with this, the project began the pilot phase, known as Wave 1, choosing, in 1999, three communities where stations would be set up, namely Homoine (south), Chimoio (centre) and Cuamba (north).

The geographical distribution of the radios in the three regions of the country, and their installation in communities that differ from each other in terms of socio-economic development, were the criteria on which the choice of these three communities was based.

In Cuamba and in Homoine, the Media Project began the social mobilisation which would culminate in the constitution of local associations. These would be the owners of the future community radios. In Chimoio, negotiations took place seeking to guarantee community involvement in the radio, since the partner organisation, the Manica Social Education Group - GESOM - already existed.

It is important to note that, since community radios are not dealt with under current national legislation, the Media Project embarked upon a marriage between the Law on Associations and the Press Law so as, on the one hand, to guarantee community ownership of the stations, and on the other, a legal opening to the possibility that any citizen could own media, participating in the democratic process, and operating in accordance with the Mozambican Constitution.

The following year, the Project launched Wave II, after a public tender requesting candidates from among national civic organisations interested in setting up radio stations with a community orientation.

An Independent Selection Group was set up to assess the proposals and to choose the organisations who could benefit from Media Project support for setting up community radios. Projects from the following organisations were approved:

1. - Support for establishing brand new Community Radios

General Union of Cooperatives, Scouts League of Mozambique, Zambezia Solidarity Programme, Association of Community Services, and the Journalists' Cooperative Amanhecer (Dawn).

2. - Supplementary support for existing radio stations

New Radio Peace (Quelimane), Radio Muthiyana (Maputo), Radio Moamba (Maputo), Nacala Women's School (Nampula), and the creation of a national women's network in the community radios.

NATIONAL COMMUNITY RADIO SEMINAR

The Media Project's Immediate Objective 5 indicated the need to organise a National Seminar on the Concept and Creation of Community Radios in Mozambique.

To comply with this Immediate Objective, the Media Project organised a consultative technical meeting on 26 February 2001. This discussed, with various partners in the sector, the general goals of the meeting, the forms of organisation, the type and number of participants, and the main themes to be covered.

It is now estimated that by the end of 2001, 30 community stations will be operating. Given this considerable growth in community radio, the consultative technical meeting suggested that the National Seminar should be organised from the perspective of Sustainability and Coordination, since there is a apparent lack of meshing between the various initiatives that exist or are emerging.

According to the Media Project's view, sustainability covers three major areas, namely: technology, training and finance. Sustainability can only be achieved with cooperation between all the institutions involved. As for Coordination, this envisages the creation of a national network of community radios.

The Media Project's view was approved, by consensus, among the partners present at the consultative technical meeting, who expressed their willingness to provide information towards the compilation of the Directory of Community Radios under their aegis, or which they directly support.

Continuing preparations for the National Seminar, the Media Project organised a preliminary meeting between the three institutions that have considerable weight in the community radio sector, namely the Mass Communications Institute (ICS), the Catholic Church radios, and UNESCO, as a way to celebrate the new panorama of pluralism and diversity in the media in general, and the community radios in particular.

In the context of this pluralism and diversity, the UNESCO Media Project decided to invite those institutions to organise the National Community Radio Seminar jointly.

The meeting took place on 13 June, and it agreed the final details concerning the National Seminar, namely:

- * The form of orientation of the National Seminar;
- * Confirmation of the moderators for the debates;
- * The order in which the thematic experiences of the various stations would be presented, in accordance with the previously chosen themes;
- * The composition of the secretariat;
- * The division of the thematic groups (technology, training and finance) for discussions and plenary presentations.

DOCUMENTATION

For a better understanding of the community radios existing in the country, and a greater concentration on the approaches concerning the themes proposed for discussion at the seminar, the Media Project, in collaboration with the other partners from the sector, prepared a series of documents for consultation. Among these the following stand out:

* **Directory of Community Radios in Mozambique**

A compilation of the community radios existing in the country, including the history of how they arose, the mission and vision of the stations, the management systems being implemented, the number of staff involved, existing policies, the types of programme produced, work with volunteers, etc.

* **No Ar Legalmente (On the Air Legally)**

A brochure produced by the UNESCO Media Project which summarises the steps to be taken to obtain a licence and a frequency that grant legal status to a community station in Mozambique.

Apart from encouraging partners to bring with them, and place at the seminar participants' disposal, documents, posters, brochures and other material concerning their stations, the Media Project distributed a book entitled **ONDAS COMUNITARIAS (Community Waves)**, which portrays UNESCO's experience in setting up community radios

in the Homoine, Chimoio and Cuamba communities.

Basically the book deals with the social mobilisation begun by UNESCO in these communities, aimed at creating local associations who would become owners of the community radios, the challenges of sustainability, working with and training volunteers, among other matters.

PART I

THE NATIONAL SEMINAR: COORDINATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

INTRODUCTION

As mentioned above, organisation of the National Community Radio Seminar by the UNESCO Media Project, is an Immediate Objective listed in the Project Document which should be achieved during Phase 1.

The resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Mr Emmanuel de Casterle, officially opened the National Community Radio Seminar, organised by the UNESCO/UNDP Media Project, held on 14/15 June 2001.

The speech made by Mr de Casterle illustrated the need for the institutions involved in setting up Community Radios in Mozambique to create effective coordination mechanisms, with the ultimate goal of strengthening sustainability in all its aspects.

The representative of the government press office (GABINFO), Mr Felisberto Tinga, said in his speech that the Mozambican government grants particular importance to setting up community radios, and believes that they contribute towards implanting democracy.

GABINFO has started a process aimed at drafting legislation on Community Radios. The lack of such legislation has been reflected in the initiatives of civic organisations seeking to set up this kind of participatory media.

For her part, the National Technical Coordinator (CTA) of the UNESCO/UNDP Media Project, Birgitte Jallo, made a speech calling for the various organisations behind the country's community radios to coordinate. She recalled the Windhoek Declaration, and the celebrations of its tenth anniversary in early May during which participants adopted a broadcasting charter.

The charter deals with all areas and aspects of radio broadcasting, and the section on Community Radios stresses: the Community Radios are for, of and by the community, with community ownership and management; they are in pursuit of social development and work on a not-for-profit basis.

The presentation described how that definition responds fully to

the results of the work in Mozambique, where the National Seminar was seen as the continuation of two earlier ones organised by the Mass Communications Institute.

Ms Birgitte Jallov's speech also presented the main objectives of the National Community Radio Seminar, in which the main challenge was to seek specific and effective answers in the areas of technical and financial sustainability, and in training. It would be difficult to imagine this without some kind of effective collaboration - a network or a system for collaboration.

Ms Jallov announced the establishment, in March 2001, of a national network of community radio women programmers, formed at a seminar in Chimoio. A Strategic Action Plan for this Network was drawn up in Chimoio. All radio stations with programmes focusing on women's lives may take part in this.

PRESENTATIONS

The ICS and the Catholic radios, during the preliminary meeting to plan the National Seminar, held on 13 June, approved the Media Project's suggestion concerning the content of the themes to be dealt with in the station presentations, according to the plan appended to this report.

The basic idea was to share information in the most diversified manner possible. The stations would each present a different theme, thus allowing differing experiences, difficulties and challenges to be dealt with, on the one hand, and a greater understanding of the themes to be discussed by the participants on the other.

Following the order stated in the Plan of Presentations, the station representatives gave their presentations, moderated by the CTA of the Media Project, Birgitte Jallov, and by the National Coordinator, Tomas Vieira Mario. as described below:

RADIO MUTYHIYANA

Presenter: Delfina Mugabe

Theme: Why women's radio ? The programming profile, and the experience of the Association of Women in the Media in looking for funding partners.

Description: The presentation began with Delfina Mugabe stating that it is untrue that Radio Muthiyana is *only* for women. An explanation followed on how the station arose - its objective is to deal with women's affairs from the perspective of women, which has not been happening in most of the media.

Ms Mugabe also referred to the work the station has been doing with the community, where it recruited volunteers.

As for its experience in seeking funding partners, Ms Mugabe said the station took off with funding from OXFAM-America, and later enjoyed financial support from the Media Project to acquire furniture and computers.

Reactions: Basically, the participants questioned the way volunteers are involved, stressing that recruitment as such was not the best alternative.

MUTARARA AND ANTONIA COMMUNITY RADIOS

Presenter: Victor Marrao

Theme: The radios are paralysed: what happened, and how ? What are the best ways to avoid or face this sort of situation ? The importance of technical maintenance and spare parts.

Description: The presentation pointed to the main reasons behind the paralysis of these stations, namely atmospheric electrical discharges, and oscillations in the power supply. In these stations, there are technical problems in installing the equipment.

The long period of paralysis (about seven months) is partly due to lack of funds to acquire and/or repair equipment.

According to Victor Marrao, the solution for this sort of problem involves the presence in each station of a technician who can handle basic maintenance of the equipment.

Reactions: The participants raised the question of the sense of ownership of the stations, noting that while the ICS radios are called community radios, they are not owned by the communities. This means that the communities have little or no participation in solving problems, such as providing money to purchase spare parts.

Mr Marrao replied that this is not entirely true, since in all ICS stations there are Management Committees formed by community representatives, and that if the communities do not contribute financially, it is because they are unable to do so given the high price of the spare parts.

LICUNGO COMMUNITY RADIO

Presenter: Celestino Conforme

Theme: How are the listening committees organised and how do they function ? In what way are the committees' opinions taken into account in the station's programming ?

Description: Celestino Conforme described the listening committees as composed of ten or more members of a community who meet regularly to discuss problems that affect their community and look for solutions. The discussions are led by a committee head

and a secretary.

The members of the listening committees listen to the Community Radio and discuss the programmes, as well as providing informational material and/or reports to be duly looked into by the radio.

The listening committees also have the task of obtaining traditional music in the communities, and to this end they have a tape recorder provided by the Community Radio.

Mr Conforme's presentation also described how the listening committees are set up, and their advantages in station programming, as well as the involvement of the community.

Reactions: The participants wanted to know if the news material gathered by the listening committees were of the necessary quality for broadcasting, given that failure to broadcast the material could generate conflicts between the station and the communities.

They also asked about the policy concerning maintenance for the tape recorders in the hands of the listening committees.

Mr Conforme replied that some heads of listening committees have benefitted from training in basic journalism, and thus the news material they send has a minimum of quality. It is mostly produced in the local languages known to the communities.

Maintenance is rarely undertaken in the broad sense of the term, but the ICS has, when financial resources allow, been providing the communities with batteries, although these also purchase them.

GESOM COMMUNITY RADIO

Presenter: Sergio Silva

Theme: concept and experience of training based on orientation. Strengths and weaknesses of this. Advantages and disadvantages of involving radio professionals.

Description: The orientation process, designed by the UNESCO Media Project, is, in Sergio Silva's opinion, a training method more in line with the reality of the Community radios, considering the fact that most of those making community radio are volunteers with little knowledge about broadcasting.

Mr Silva mentioned the importance of orientation, not only for training volunteers, but also in the establishment of organisational structures for the functioning of the associations in general.

One of the disadvantages mentioned by Mr Silva concerns the fact that the orientation guides handle their training sessions in a

professional fashion, and the Community Radios thus run the risk of becoming small scale public or commercial radios.

Reactions: Up to a point, participants agreed with Mr Silva concerning the professionalisation of training.

HOMOINE COMMUNITY RADIO

Presenter: Benvinda Alexandre

Theme: The Community Radio as a catalyst for community development. The experience of ARCO as a pole of attraction for other local activities or initiatives: the formation of associations, cultural and recreational activities etc.

Description: Benvinda Alexandre started by describing the process leading to the creation of the Homoine Community Radio Association (ARCO), sketching the main activities undertaken in order to catalyse local development.

Among such actions are the promotion of information, education and publication of matters concerning health, agriculture, trade, sport, recreation, education, environmental conservation among others.

Reactions: Probably due to the nature of the theme, there were almost no reactions from the participants.

NACALA COMMUNITY RADIO

Presenter: Henriques Nhanombe

Theme: What role can Community Radio play in municipalisation/decentralisation ? Production of educational programmes: health, environment, education etc.

Description: The presentation of the Nacala Community Radio took place on the second day of the seminar, for reasons to do with the cancellation of the Nampula-Maputo flight.

Henriques Nhanombe indicated the objectives that guided the establishment of the Nacala radio, the main one of which was to respond to the growing educational needs of the communities in various matters of public interest.

One of the initiatives seeking to ensure community participation in the decentralisation/municipalisation under way in the country is the establishment of broadcasting time for the Nacala Municipal Council during which the local people present suggestions and criticisms concerning the performance of the various local authority bodies.

Reactions: The presentation did not arouse any reactions.

RADIO MARIA

Presenter: Father Santiago Osorio

Theme: Programme format: a programme on young people. How to develop it, how can the participation of the target group and the rest of the audience be guaranteed ?

Description: The presentation provided information on the programmes produced by young people and which deal with their interests.

The presentation indicated the need for moral and ethical training as of capital importance for the production and broadcasting of young people's programmes.

Reactions: The presentation did not arouse any reactions.

BUZI COMMUNITY RADIO

Presenter: Octavio Simoes

Theme: History of the creation of Radio Buzi.

Description: Octavio Simoes described the entire process leading to the establishment of the Buzi Community Radio, with the support of the Austrian Cooperation Institute, from the creation of the Association that owns the station to programme production.

The Buzi Community Radio is no exception to the rule as regards the problems that community radios face, mainly in the areas of training, finance, management and lack of local technical staff.

A further problem concerns the failure by some of the members to pay their membership fees. This is leading to a situation where the Radio does not have enough income to cover basic running costs, among other things.

Editorially, the Community Radio distances itself from items linked to politics and prioritises education. The churches have thirty minutes broadcasting time a week.

Reactions: Non-publication of political matters was one question raised by the participants. The other concerned the granting of 30 minutes broadcasting time for the churches - participants feared that the Radio ran the risk of becoming a centre for proselytising, and hence of religious conflicts.

Octavio Simoes explained that the Radio does publish political matters, but not confusions between parties, and not the programmes of each party. As for the churches, he explained that what the radio broadcasts are not religious or evangelical messages, but educational programmes in various social areas.

NOVA RADIO PAZ (New Radio Peace)

Presenter: Justina Mario Camilo

Theme: The process of turning New Radio Peace into a community station: what are the benefits and main challenges in management, programming etc.

Description: The process of making Nova Radio Paz a community station, inspired by the UNESCO Media Project, has the purpose of ensuring community participation in station management and programming, thus ensuring greater likelihood of the communities involving themselves in solving the problems the radio faces, particularly in the financial and technical areas.

The presentation by Sister Justina Mario Camilo described the steps taken, and the challenges ahead in management and programming.

Reactions: The participants queried the fact that the delegates of the community committees being set up were exclusively christians, as Sister Justina Mario Camilo apparently described, and bearing in mind that New Radio Peace is owned by the Quelimane diocese.

Sister Justina Mario Camilo explained that the delegates are not only christians, and that the Quelimane diocese itself is receptive to the idea of turning it into a community station.

N.B.: As can be noted, the presentations are dealt with in summary fashion in this report. More details can be found in the appended documents.

The main conclusion that can be drawn from the presentations, and hence from the discussions, concerns the need for the institutions involved in setting up Community Radios to establish coordination mechanisms, through sharing information and experiences regarding the various methods of designing and implementing policies aimed at sustainability.

INTERACTION BETWEEN RADIO MOZAMBIQUE AND THE COMMUNITY RADIOS

As the next item in the programme, the director of broadcasts in Mozambican languages and of the external service of Radio Mozambique, Mr Antonio Miguel Ndapassoa, presented the viewpoint of this public institution in its interaction with the Community Radios.

The intervention of Mr Ndapassoa began with the situation of Radio Mozambique, as regards its broadcasting coverage of the country, revealing that it can reach 60 per cent of Mozambique during the day, and 70 per cent at night.

From this perspective Radio Mozambique thinks that the

intervention of Community Radios is important, not only as regards covering the remaining 30-40 per cent, but also because they deal with matters of a local nature which are not specifically covered by Radio Mozambique, given its national inclusiveness.

Mr Ndapassoa presented the areas in which Radio Mozambique has been supporting the Community Radios - basically professional training and technical assistance.

The Radio Mozambique presentation was contested because of the way in which Community Radios are envisaged as small stations that complement Radio Mozambique, when in fact they are designed to pursue their own objectives, including the participation of communities in the democratic process and their education in various social spheres.

In this context the participants thought it necessary and urgent to draft Mozambican legislation on Community Radios so that they have a statute of their own and not a relation of complementarity as defended by Mr Ndapassoa.

The participants criticised Radio Mozambique, because they said that in the area of technical assistance there are signs that some of the work undertaken by its technical staff in the Community Radios is of poor quality.

Mr Ndapassoa explained that, in most cases, these technicians are contacted and hired on an individual basis, and so it is not legitimate to attribute their mistakes to Radio Mozambique. The most appropriate thing would be for each station to maintain an institutional relationship with Radio Mozambique in this area.

Mr Ndapassoa restated the willingness of Radio Mozambique to grant continued support to the Community Radios, pointing to the signing of an agreement with the ICS along these lines as an example.

THEMATIC DISCUSSIONS

Bases on those discussions, which were rich in content, a great deal of information on the situation of the Community Radios came to the surface, without forgetting their problems, and the main challenges for the development of a multiplicity of stations that can function in a sustainable environment.

Under the guidance of the UNESCO Media Project management team, formed by Birgitte Jallov and Tomas Vieira Mario, the participants were distributed into three thematic discussion groups, as follows:

Group 1 - Training
Sofia Ibraimo
Jacques Marselissen
Octavio Simoes
Sergio Silva

Matola
Fatima Dias
Francisco Raiva
Arne Mortensen
Antonio Sopa
Nadia Manguzeze
Tomas V. Mario
Fr. Santiago
Mario Simoque*

Group 2 - Funds
Birgitte Jallof
Zefanias Mawawa
Domingos Zia
Benvinda Alexandre
Guilherme Fernando
Manuel Involuia
Antonio Charifo
Angelo Fernandes
Gabriel Gutierrez
Abel Detepo
Agostinho Chirrime
Justino Camilo*

Group 3 - Technology
Antonio Rusconi
Victor Marrao
David Salu
Maria Beatriz Pinto
Ezequiel Mavota
Thorkild Nielsen
Miguel Ndapassoa
Marcos Muledzera
Arlindo Mustafa
Luis Loforte
Abubacar Selemangy*

*** Members of the seminar secretariat, representing the three main institutions involved in setting up Community Radios: the ICS, the Catholic Church, and the UNESCO Media Project.**

As mentioned earlier, these themes were chosen in order to analyse the three main factors that directly constrain achieving the sustainability of the stations.

The discussions in the thematic groups should have resulted in the presentation, by their rapporteurs, of the list of concrete situations noted in the stations, and of specific proposals and methodologies to overcome the bottlenecks.

The conclusions from the groups were presented on the morning of the following day, 15 June.

SUSTAINABILITY IN TRAINING

Mozambique has one of the highest levels of illiteracy in the world, thanks to the destruction of educational infrastructures during the war, particularly in the rural areas, which is where most of the Community Radios are being established.

In this context, and given its specific nature, training in the Community Radio sector is seen as fundamental for attaining the goals for which the station was conceived.

To ensure effective Community Radio management, certain criteria must be obeyed, including the ability to handle a team, consisting of both volunteers and waged staff, handling the complicated and sensitive technical area, dealing with finance so as to ensure sufficient income, and building relations with the communities, with the authorities and with political parties, while at the same time remaining independent.

All this requires a strong personality, and practical, concrete and effective knowledge. Thus training is necessary in the most varied forms and available methodologies.

The members of group 1 discussed the following aspects of training:

a) Type of training - formal or informal

The members of the group reached the consensus that Community Radios need the following type of formal training:

- * Basic training in journalism, taking into account the rural environment, local reality, and the principles of journalistic ethics;
- * Training in audience research and in drafting the cycle of programmes, and the production of educational and informative programmes among others;
- * Training in marketing and management, which should also be offered to members of the management committees;
- * Training in the technical area and in preventive maintenance.

As for informal training, the consensus was as follows:

- * Establishing the terms of an undertaking from trained technical staff so that they continue working at the station after their training, and guarantee the transfer of their knowledge to other technicians;
- * Organise lectures and debates on a wide range of matters linked to Community Radio;
- * Promotion of distance learning through such resources as

information bulletins (from the ICS, for instance), or the Internet, among others.

- * Establishing a process of orientation in the Community Radios whereby a professional in the area shares his knowledge informally with the waged staff and volunteers working on the stations.

- * Study visits to other Community Radios in Mozambique or elsewhere in southern Africa.

b) Venue for Training

The group identified the following places for holding training courses:

- * The ICS Radio and Television Production Centre;

- * The Radio Mozambique Training Centre;

- * Training at the workplace, that is, in the Community Radios themselves;

- * Other training institutions at national and regional level.

c) Modalities of Training

- * The institutions involved in the Community Radio sector should undertake a survey of training needs, in order to define the type and modalities of training, thus allowing greater and better use of the ICS Training Centre, and less waste of technical and financial resources;

- * The institutions should indicate from among themselves someone to take charge of the training area, including audience research and the preventive maintenance of equipment.

d) Orientation

- * The institutions should identify and contact trainers who can work as guides for Community Radio staff for a particular period, as is the case with the volunteers who work with organisations such as Ibis and MS;

- * The costs of this operation can be negotiated with those organisations or through other organisations and donor agencies.

The need to train the Community Radio journalists and volunteers in Portuguese led to a strong debate, with some participants arguing that Community Radio should be an educational tool in all aspects, so that mastery of the Portuguese language was indispensable.

Others believed that a deep knowledge of the Portuguese language could not be regarded as fundamental for a Community Radio

journalist/announcer to carry out their duties, since this would limit community participation in the conception and production of programmes given the low level of literacy in the Mozambican countryside.

The consensus reached was that it really is necessary to train Community Radio staff in Portuguese, but while not limiting the participation of those who have not mastered this language.

FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

Community Radio, as the name suggests, is an instrument with the task of contributing to community development, and hence it is non-profit making.

Most of the Community Radios operating in Mozambique, including some begun by the Catholic Church, were installed with limited funds granted by international development agencies.

The trend is for the stations to face critical financial situations when the donors withdraw, becoming worse in those cases where income is not even enough to cover basic running costs, such as electricity, wages, and particularly the acquisition of spare parts in the event of breakdowns.

In the final analysis, lack of money endangers the very existence of Community Radios in Mozambique, so that the first step to be taken should be to limit costs, in accordance with the group discussions.

Group 2 discussed this reality in depth and proposed the following lines of action:

- * Increase the sense of ownership of the stations among the communities, thus guaranteeing community participation in solving financial problems;
- * Encourage the creation of Community Radio associations, whose members would pay membership fees;
- * Start broadcasting for a limited period, so as to reduce wear and tear on the equipment and save electricity;
- * Stations begun with donor support should include in their budgets running costs for a particular period, during which the station will save for the future;
- * The station managers will try to diversify the range of donors;
- * The stations should try to make money out of some broadcasting time, by granting it to national or foreign bodies against payment, as long as the programmes produced and broadcast are in accordance with the station's mission, objectives and

editorial policy;

* Establish commissions to negotiate with the government on issues concerning VAT and others, and to negotiate with the electricity company concerning the supply of electricity of an acceptable quality;

* Rely on work with volunteers.

In the debate in the plenary session, the question of whether to accept advertising on Community Radios was broadly discussed. Some participants warned of situations in which some Community Radios were charged very high taxes because they were carrying advertising, when their statutes describe them as not-for-profit stations.

Considering the financial problems that the Community Radios face, the participants called for linking the gathering and broadcasting of advertising to the non-profit making nature of the stations, while avoiding large scale advertising campaigns.

The participants suggested that the Community Radios should operate as centres that catalyse local development initiatives, and act as concentration points for small scale projects, as one notes with the Manica Social Education Group (GESOM) which, apart from its Community Radio projects, has other social activities that, in one way or another, can contribute towards the financial sustainability of the Radio.

The general recommendation was that the coordination nucleus set up as part of creating the Community Radio Network should start its work with a study of the prevailing financial situation, and the different experiences, and then produce better recommendations on the subject.

TECHNICAL SUSTAINABILITY

Technical sustainability is regarded as a vital factor for any Community Radio station, as the ICS delegate in Tete, Victor Marrao, mentioned when he presented the theme: **Paralysed radios - what happened ? How did it happen ? What are the best ways to avoid or deal with such situations ?**

The ICS experience in this area indicates that factors such as oscillations in electrical current, technical problems in installing equipment, absence of policies on the use and maintenance of equipment, and lack of funds for systematic preventive maintenance, lie at the root of most of the technical problems that the stations face.

The paralysis of the station creates great socio-economic problems and, which is worse, leads to loss of credibility among the community.

It was from the perspective of identifying the major solutions for these problems that Group 3 held its discussions, and produced the following recommendations:

- * Extend the preventive maintenance courses organised by the UNESCO/UNDP Media Project to participants from other stations, such as those of the ICS, the Catholic Church and civic organisations;

- * Provide the ICS Training Centre with further human and financial resources;

- * Clear definition, in each Community Radio station, of policies on access to equipment and studios, to prevent disorganised contacts with equipment and consequent premature damage;

- * Organisation of apprenticeships for Community Radio technical staff at Radio Mozambique, since the latter is willing to undertake this.

- * Expand the technical partnership agreement between Radio Mozambique and the ICS to other organisations: these should have access to the agreement document and should request to join it.

- * Coordinate the creation of regional laboratories for training and the specialist repair of equipment, which would also operate as centres for the collective purchasing and storage of spare parts, in accordance with the Radio Mozambique/ICS joint plan in this area.

One of the points questioned as regards regional laboratories was the collective purchase and storage of spare parts.

These questions concern the rules for the collective purchase of spare parts, considering, on the one hand, that the current stations have differing equipment, and, on the other, the question of who will be responsible for imports.

The group suggested that the participants in general, and the ICS and Radio Mozambique in particular, should suggest the best ways of making this initiative operational; Mr Antonio Ndapassoa proposed setting up a company with this vocation that would operate with social as well as business goals.

The participants also suggested making a survey of the types of equipment used in the Community Radios, so as to have precise information on this matter, thus facilitating the quest for spare parts in the event of breakdowns.

However, the UNESCO/UNDP Media Project has been encouraging the placing of radio engineers in the three regions of Mozambique, in order to minimise the problems resulting from breakdowns in the

stations.

The initiative is taking shape in the central region, particularly in the Chimoio Community Radio, where an engineer who is being hired through the Danish NGO MS should be placed.

PART II

This part of the report on the National Community Radio Seminar deals with the main consensus of the meeting, at which the institutions/organisations represented agreed to the creation of a National Network of Community Radios, with the mandate to strengthen sustainability in the areas of training, funding and technology, and also in the legal field. Its task is to implement the activities presented as recommendations by the three discussion groups set up on the first day of the National Seminar.

According to the seminar programme, discussion on setting up the Network was preceded by a debate on defining the methods and mechanisms for solving the problems of sustainability that the Community Radios face.

However, the interventions led to the two themes - **What is to be done, how, who and when ?** and **A National Network of Community Radios in Mozambique ?** - being run together and discussed simultaneously.

CONSTITUTION

The National Network of Community Radios consists of the following institutions:

- Community Radios under the aegis of the Mass Communications Institutes;
- Radios of civic associations/organisations;
- Religious radios, primarily with a community orientation;
- Municipal radios and others with a community orientation.

PLAN OF ACTION

The following Plan of Action describes, in summary form, the recommendations of the National Community Radio Seminar, from the perspective of coordinating efforts to achieve sustainability in the areas that were discussed in the thematic groups.

The Plan of Action was drawn up by the participants under the mediation of Birgitte Jallof and Ezequiel Mavota. An appeal was made to the Coordination Group to sketch out a more effective Action Plan during the July meeting that will be distributed to all members of the network.

The Coordination Group contains representatives from all the regions - the North is represented by the Nacala Community Radio, the centre by Radio GESOM, and the south by Radio Maria.

The participants suggested publicising the activities of the network through the Media Project bulletin and/or other means, in order to allow the sharing of information between the members and rapid intervention to solve any problems that may arise.

PLAN OF ACTION (SUMMARY OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS)

ACTIVITY	OBJECTIVES	RESPONSIBILITY	DATE
Establish the Coordination Group (4 people)	Create mechanisms to make the network operational	GC: ICS, UNESCO, Catholics Centre: Radio GESOM North: Radio Nacala South: Radio Maria	Immediate
Define objectives and tasks of the network (Strategy of Action)	Define the context of the network	Coordination Group UNESCO	First meeting: July 2001
Viability study of the network of the CRs		Coordination Group	
Seminar to assess work of the Coordinating Group	Assess compliance with the objectives of the network and plan subsequent activities	Coordination group	Second half of 2002

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

"Freedom of the press and diversity are essential factors for social and economic development and for democracy" - this is an extract from the Windhoek Declaration which is appropriate to Mozambican reality in general and particularly to the Community Radio sector, which is a phenomenon now undergoing rapid development.

The National Community Radio Seminar, held under the theme of Coordination and Sustainability, was an opportunity not only to bring together the main actors in the sector, so that they could get to know each other, but also a moment for reflection on the past, present and future of Community Radios in Mozambique.

The level and quality of discussions showed a common concern in seeking the best solutions for burning problems, particularly sustainability in training, technology and finance.

Thus, the creation of a National Network of Community Radios, which was the major result of the seminar, is seen as the best way for the sector to face the challenges and difficulties that it is currently experiencing, and to contribute towards drafting national legislation covering this sector of broadcasting.

To this end, the institutions present expressed their strong commitment to the effective functioning of the National Network of Community Radios, mainly because they believe that, as the popular saying puts it, "union makes us strong".

The Seminar ended with closing speeches made by the National Technical Coordinator of the Media Project, and by the GABINFO representative, Mr. Felisberto Tinga.

PART III

LIST OF APPENDICES

- A - Programme for the National Seminar
- B - List of participants
- C - Presentations by Speakers
- D - List of Support Documents

APPENDIX A

NATIONAL COMMUNITY RADIO SEMINAR

COORDINATION AND SUSTAINABILITY
MAPUTO, 14-15 JUNE 2001

PROGRAMME

14 JUNE

- 8:00 The Role and Perspectives of the government in the
Community Radio sector
Speaker: *Director of the Government Press Office (GABINFO)*
- 8:15 Speech from UNDP
Resident Representative
- 8:30 Presentation of the Programme, the aims and modalities
of the seminar, and appointing the Secretariat
Media Project
- 9:00 Presentation of the stations: 2 ICS, 2 Catholic, 4 from
civic associations (UNESCO, AMCS, Buzi), 1 municipal
Media Project
- 10:30 Interval
- 10:45 Presentation of the stations. Continuation
Media Project
- 12:30 Lunch
- 14:00 Reactions to the presentations
Media Project
- 15:00 Interaction of Public and Community Radios: the view of
Radio Mozambique
Speaker: *Mr Miguel Ndapassoa*
- 15:15 Constitution of thematic groups and start of discussions
Media Project
- 16:15 Interval
- 16:30 Discussion in thematic groups. Continuation
- 17:30 Welcoming cocktail

15 JUNE

- 8:00 Presentation and discussion of the work from the groups
Moderator: *Ms Sofia Ibraimo*
- 10:15 Interval
- 10.30 Presentation and discussion of the work from the groups:
Continuation
Moderator: *Ms Sofia Ibraimo*
- 12:30 Lunch
- 14:00 Discussion of solutions to the problems identified. Who
does what when....
Moderator: *Mr Simao Anguilaze*
- 15:00 Interval
- 15:15 Network/National Forum of Community Radios ?
Moderator: *Fr Antonio Rusconi*
- 17.00 Presentation and discussion of the Final Communiqué
from the Seminar
- 17:30 Final considerations

18:00 *Director of GABINFO*
Closing

APPENDIX B

PARTICIPANTS

NO.	NAME	INSTITUTION	POSITION
1.	Mr. Emmanuel de Casterle	UNDP	Resident Representative
2.	Ms. Else Djorup	UNDP	Programme Officer
3.	Mr. Felisberto Tinga	GABINFO	Study Dept.
4.	Ms. Sofia Ibraimo	ICS	Gen. Director
5.	Mr. Mario Simoque	ICS	Dept. Head
6.	Mr. Celestino Conforme	ICS-Mocuba	Coordinator
7.	Mr. Alfredo Kombane	ICS-Moamba	Coordinator
8.	Mr. Victor Marrao	ICS-Tete	Delegate
9.	Domingos Jorge Zia	Radio Paz	Director
10.	Ms. Justina Camilo	Nova Radio Paz	Coordinator
11.	Mr. Antonio Rusconi	Radio Maria	Director
12.	Mr. Henriques Nhanombe	Radio Nacala	Director
13.	Mr. Octavio Simoes	Radio Buzi	Collaborator
14.	Ms. Delfina Mugabe	Radio N'thiyana	Coordinator
15.	Ms. Esperanca Sebastiao	Radio Cuamba	Mobiliser
16.	Mr. Sergio Silva	Radio Gesom	Coordinator
17.	Ms. Benvinda Alexandre	Radio Homoine	Coordinator
18.	Mr. Guilherme Fernando	Radio Escuta	
19.	Mr. David Salu	Radio Escuta	Coordinator
20.	Mr. Matola	Radio UGC	Volunteer
21.	Ms Maria Beatriz Pinto	Radio Homoine	Guide
22.	Ms. Fatima Dias	Radio Cuamba	Guide
23.	Mr. Francisco Raiva	Radio Dondo	Guide
24.	Mr. Manuel Involiua	Radio Milange	Guide
25.	Mr. Jonas Chachuaio	Radio Lemo	Guide
26.	Mr. Ezequiel Mavota	Radio UGC	Guide
27.	Mr. Arlindo Mustafa	Radio Nova Paz	Guide
28.	Mr. Zefanias Mawawa	Radio Lago	Guide
29.	Mr. Agostinho Chirrime	Ibis-Maputo	Programme Office
30.	Mr. Arne Motensen	Ibis-Maputo	Representative
31.	Mr. Jacques Marselissen	PCN-Nampula	Coordinator
32.	Mr. Antonio Sopa	Consultant	Consultant
33.	Mr. Miguel Ndapassoa	R. Mocambique	
34.	Mr. Luis Loforte	R. Mocambique	Administrator
35.	Mr. Antonio Charifo	Radio Buzi	Consultant
36.	Ms. Denise Namburete	NSJ Trust	Project Coordinator
37.	Ms. Monique Nardi	UNFPA	
38.	Ms. Odete Cossa	UNFPA	
39.	Representative of UNICEF		
40.	Ms. Nadia Manguenze	MS	Info. Officer
41.	Ms. Gloria Chonguica	WHO	
42.	National Commission for UNESCO		
43.	Embassy of Norway		
44.	Embassy of Ireland		

45.	Embassy of Finland		
46.	Embassy of Portugal		
47.	Embassy of Denmark		
48.	Ms Karin Anderson		Embassy of Sweden
49.	Mr. Angelo Fernando		USIS
50.	Mr. Marcelino Alves		ISPU
51.	Mr. Gabriel Gutierrez		Manica Parish Priest
52.	Mr. Pedro Manyepero		Radio GESOM Mobiliser
53.	Mr. Salomao Moyana		MISA- Chairman Mozambique
54.	Mr. Hilario Matusse		SNJ General Secretary
55.	Ms. Polly Gaster		CIUEM Coordinator
56.	Mr. Marcos Muledzera	ICS	Technical Adviser
57.	Mr. Abel Deterpo		Manhica Manager Telecentre
58.	Mr. Camilo de Sousa		Ebano Director Multimedia
59.	Ms. Birgitte Jallof		UNESCO National Technical Coordinator
60.	Mr. Tomas Vieira Mario		UNESCO National Coordinator
61.	Mr. Abubacar Selemangy Bacar		UNESCO Specialist Programme Assistant

APPENDIX C

PRESENTATIONS

1. Radio Muthiyana *
2. Angonia and Mutarara Community Radios
3. Licungo Community Radio
4. GESOM Community Radio *
5. ARCO Community Radio
6. Nacala Community Radio
7. Radio Maria
8. Buzi Community Radio *
9. New Radio Peace

* These presentations were given verbally. More details on the stations that the speakers represent can be found in the Directory of Community Radios.

1.

Radio Muthiyana

2.

Angonia and Mutarara Community Radios

ANGONIA AND MUTARARA COMMUNITY RADIOS

by Victor Marrao, Provincial Delegate of ICS-Tete

COMMUNITY RADIOS OFF THE AIR

WHAT HAPPENED ?

In the two radios there were electrical discharges, one from the atmosphere, and the other caused by excessive current. In these radios there were technical problems in installing the equipment, and this situation has to be corrected immediately. Community Radios must be assembled within the technical criteria demanded by the equipment.

HOW DID IT HAPPEN ?

These radios rely on funds made available from the General State Budget, and some donations from NGOs and the Ford Foundation. The sums were disbursed to acquire equipment and build infrastructures, while the most important component of operations and particularly systematic technical and practical assistance went without financial support.

The fact that the radio is off the air leads to various social and economic problems. The workers go without their wages, and we begin to be asked in public, or sometimes in seminars like this one, why this situation has occurred.

In the communities we are beginning to lose credibility, since the Radio was already being viewed as an integral part of the community environment.

WHAT ARE THE BEST WAYS OF AVOIDING OR FACING SUCH SITUATIONS

For the best way of attacking the problem it will be necessary for each station to have a technician skilled in basic maintenance of the equipment, and responsible for the handling of the equipment by the other staff. It will be necessary for all stations to have a reserve power supply source, as well as a reserve transmitter.

When the Radio is off the air, it is necessary to keep up systematic contact with the community and explain what is happening. It is necessary to invest in marketing the Radio. Produce T-shirts, hats, school exercise books, pencil cases, portable radios, key rings etc. This material should always be sold at accessible prices as a way to help pay for the radio's running costs. Competitions should be launched in schools and markets, in localities, administrative posts or settlements where the Radio was listened to.

3.

Licungo Community Radio

LICUNGO COMMUNITY RADIO

by Celestino Conforme, Coordinator

INTRODUCTION

Starting from the principle that a Community is "a local population that shares common cultural, economic, political and spiritual interests", and since Community Radio is a marvelous system of communication which not only transmits, but also receives information - that is, it turns the listener into someone who not only listens, but also speaks. Since Community Radio is a non-profit making broadcasting service, managed and programmed with community participation, with the main purpose of giving a voice to the voiceless, it contributes to the socio-economic and cultural development of the community, and promotes democracy and human rights. It is being implanted in the community to be of the community and to serve the community.

From this the need arises to create Collective Listening and Programming Committees.

COLLECTIVE LISTENING AND PROGRAMMING COMMITTEES

This is a group of 10 or more members of a community who share their ideas in the cultural, economic, political and spiritual fields, and who meet regularly to discuss and solve the problems that affect the community, without any distinctions based on culture, tribe, politics, race, sex, age or social status. The discussions are led by the head of the committee and its secretariat, democratically elected by the community without political and religious influences, and whose behaviour is acceptable to the community.

PRINCIPLE BY WHICH A COMMITTEE FUNCTIONS

The members in coordination with their leading body meet on the days they choose. Since most of them will normally be peasants, the days for the meetings will be at weekends. They undertake the following tasks:

1. Collective listening to the educational programmes that are broadcast;
2. Debate and presentation of doubts noted during the programmes listened to;
3. Clarification of doubts presented at the previous meeting and sent to the radio technical team by the head of the committee as a liaison between the community and the radio.
4. Planning of activities, recording educational programmes, traditional songs, tales and legends with local cultural content.

5. The head of the Committee plans the community meetings, visits the members, gathers the most important events of the area, and undertakes interviews. The texts and the recordings are sent to the Community Radio to be edited and broadcast.

6. The committee receives monthly assistance from a Radio technical team, apart from training meetings that the heads of the committees have with the person in overall charge of the committees, who is a radio staff member.

7. The radio has distributed a tape recorder to each committee in order to undertake the activities mentioned above.

8. The collective listening committees are the main centres of research for assessing the programmes broadcast and the attitudes and behaviour of the radio staff.

9. The committee participates in planning the activities and solving the problems the Radio faces.

PROCEDURE FOR SETTING UP A COMMITTEE

I The technical team visits the area to study and assess: research and testing the level of the signal.

II Delivery of the report obtained to the Radio coordinator.

III The staff member in charge of the committees visits the approved area and meets with the local structures to explain the fundamental objectives of the community radio, and the need to set up a collective listening and programming committee.

IV A general meeting is called with the entire population of the area, to explain the existence of the radio, the project to set up the committees, and their advantages.

V. The leading body of the committee is chosen and it is officially set up.

VI. Small scale training of the animators

VII. A general meeting is called for the official delivery of the radio set for collective listening.

ADVANTAGES OF SETTING UP THE COMMITTEE

I. It facilitates the rapid gathering of events that occur in all the areas.

II. It facilitates practical compliance with the fundamental objectives behind the creation of Community Radios.

III. It allows assessment of the programmed tasks carried out by Radio staff.

IV. Supply of typical material for the promotion and development of local culture.

V. Participation of all levels in debates around educational programmes which sometimes clash with local cultural principles e.g.: gender matters, use of condoms, family planning, girls' education etc.

VI. The results of the debates held at committee meetings show the way to solving the radio's problems.

COLLECTIVE LISTENING AND PROGRAMMING COMMITTEES CURRENTLY FUNCTIONING IN MOCUBA

The Licungo Community radio in Mocuba currently operates with 10 collective listening and programming committees. 5 are located near the Community Radio, and the other 5 are in more distant areas, but where the radio can be heard perfectly.

NEARBY COMMITTEES

- Airport Neighbourhood Committee
- Central Neighbourhood Committee
- 25th September Neighbourhood Committee
- Sacras Neighbourhood Committee
- Posto-Agricola Neighbourhood committee

DISTANT COMMITTEES

- Mugeba Committee - 25 kms
- Tandane Committee - 30 kms
- Impasso Committee - 30 kms
- Sassamanja Committee - 35 kms
- Namanjavira Committee - 45 kms

Mocuba, 12 June 2001

4.

GESOM Community Radio

5.

ARCO Community Radio

ARCO COMMUNITY RADIO - HOMOINE

by Benvinda Alexandre, Coordinator

INTRODUCTION

The "ARCO" Community Radio, as a catalyst for development in the district, will promote, inform, educate and publish matters concerned with health, education, agriculture, trade, sport, recreation etc., which will allow the best development of the district.

1. HEALTH

ARCO Radio will publicise how to prevent transmissible diseases through programmes drawn up in partnership with the health authorities. It will also explain to the community what should be done in case of illness, not only contagious but also any other diseases - it will explain the need to go to a health post, either the nearest, or the one you happen to prefer, as soon as you have any symptoms. This will include matters concerned with mother and child care. The radio will also deal with environmental questions.

2. EDUCATION

It will educate the community through civic education, with particular emphasis on children and young people, since it is amongst them that there is the greatest need for this education, in order to bring about a decline in crime.

The teaching-learning process will be through the collection of data or guidelines from the respective directorates. ARCO will transmit the various ways to achieve academic success, from the teachers down to the pupils, as well as publicising the school calendars whenever necessary.

3. AGRICULTURE

Similarly, ARCO will, through programmes on agriculture, using data provided by the agricultural authorities, try to guarantee good results through information on:

- the best periods for planting the various crops;
- the care to be taken with crops when treating them, and how to conserve harvested produce.

3.1 VETERINARY CARE

The radio will publicise veterinary data, such as the appropriate ways of treating various animals in order to ensure the sector's development.

4. TRADE

ARCO will carry commercial advertising, not only for local trade

but also for articles from outside. Broadcasting time will be sold to advertisers as a method of fund raising.

5. SPORT

The radio will broadcast information on sports, particularly those which are popular in the district, with greatest stress on football, which is the sport most widely practiced.

Homoine, 12 June 2001.

6.

Nacala Community Radio

NACALA COMMUNITY RADIO

by Henriques Nhanombe, Director

INTRODUCTION

Allow me, in the name of the Nacala Municipal Council and its citizens, who are the driving force behind setting up the Nacala Community Radio, and in my own name, to express our sincere thanks for the invitation from the UNESCO Media Development Project to participate in this great debate on the concept and creation of community Radios in Mozambique.

We are also grateful for the efforts made by the organisers of this event and the brotherly warmth we are receiving from the people of the host city, who are treating us with a calm hospitality so that we will feel as if we were in our home cities or districts.

Nacala Municipal Radio and Television, now baptised as a Community Radio, results from a decision taken by the then Nacala Executive Council during the Nacala Integrated Urban Development Project, to respond to the growing needs to educate communities about various matters of public interest, notably environmental education, preventing and combatting erosion, sanitation and the prevention of diseases that can spread rapidly, among other matters.

After many years of failure, it was finally possible to acquire and set up the equipment in 2000, two years after the establishment of local authorities. The radio began to operate on an experimental basis as from September 2000, and with more specific programmes as from last April.

The costs of acquiring and installing the equipment were covered by the Municipal Council's own funds. There was also participation by local businesses for the take-off costs - 11.2 million meticaís in the first phase, and 50 million meticaís in the second. This latter sum came from just one businessman.

Setting this Radio and Television in motion also responds to the new situation resulting from municipalisation, which has demanded more informational and educational programmes.

Today, the Nacala Municipal Council, through its Community Radio, has opened up a space for a public forum. Here, on the basis of an open and participatory dialogue, all municipal citizens are able to present their valuable suggestions and contributions which support the growth of the municipality. Furthermore, this Radio takes on the role of direct intermediary between institutions, municipal services and the public in the areas of Nacala-Port, and part of the districts of Mossuril, Nacala-a-Velha and Memba, in the context of publicising their achievements and their local potential.

The main objective of this Radio is to bring information, civic education and entertainment to the citizens of Nacala.

On the information side, the Radio makes it easier for citizens to follow the decisions of the Municipal Assembly and the Municipal Council, the major achievements of the Municipal Council and matters concerned with development projects in Nacala.

The current educational programmes stress in particular health and environmental education, publicising how to prevent and combat AIDS, family planning, the struggle against erosion, the collection and treatment of waste, and the resettlement of people moved from dangerous areas, among other matters linked to municipal by-laws. The Radio also educates citizens on the need to know about their rights and duties. As for entertainment, this Radio has a programme in which listeners send messages of love and congratulations to other people, followed by music, cultural reports and children's programmes.

Currently, an organisational chart for this radio is being drawn up, based on suggestions from people of various social strata in Nacala.

This radio station is headed by a Municipal Council staff member, who guides and coordinates a collective of 4 people, including the director, recruited through public tender, and who were submitted to a 60 day course with support from the ICS, and professionals from Radio Mozambique and Radio Encontro of Nampula. Members of this team are allocated to tasks of editing, news reading and reporting, and work in close collaboration with their outside correspondents. These are generally volunteers, and are located at various points in the port city of Nacala.

The main sources of funding are subsidies provided by the Municipal Council, grants from various NGOs or companies, and revenue from commercial advertising, announcements and the production of specific programmes. The possibility is under study of introducing a compulsory fee payable by all citizens, which will be used to maintain the equipment, should other means for the sustainability of the radio not be forthcoming. Imposing this fee will, in the first place, involve consultation with the communities to gauge public opinion.

A further, and more secure way to attain sustainability of the station is our plan to improve the technical conditions, which can ensure the production of better programmes, and increase the scope for advertising.

Currently, because our funding is meagre, we think it opportune to launch an appeal to all people and institutions of good will to grant us financial or material support to improve our ability to satisfy the large audience and the prestige which this Radio has already won, in maintaining a true environment of entertainment, education and the instruments of national unity.

With this presentation, we think we have reflected our experience under the theme we were asked to present. Judging by the audience, which enjoys it, we think that the programmes begun on the Radio have a very positive impact on increasing awareness of the public about their behaviour in various aspects of daily life. Nacala is a corridor and a city that is at great environmental risk - we think that this Radio will be able to make a great contribution towards reducing levels of infection by AIDS, and the other evils which threaten the existence of Nacala and its residents.

To conclude, we would like to wish all the participants fruitful work, and that the intended results are produced from this seminar for the good of our communities.

Nacala, 14 June 2001.

7.

Radio Maria

RADIO MARIA

by Father Santiago Osorio

INTRODUCTION

A programme about young people. How should it be developed, how can we guarantee participation by the target group, and by the rest of the audience.

In other words, we can say - how can we make a radio programme ?

In June of last year, Radio Maria organised a 15 day workshop, two hours per day in the afternoon, about Communication in Radio Maria. One of the lectures was about how to draft and edit a radio programme and ensure that it is listened to. Ms Fernanda Fernandez, director of the Radio Mozambique Women's Project, gave the lecture, with the following main ideas:

- Write the programme to be heard, not to be seen;
- Write to speak, and not to read;
- Speak as to a friend, the radio is for talking.

To answer our questions, we can present some Radio Maria programmes about young people and made by young people.

10 - Youth Channel: this goes on the air on Saturdays from 14:30 to 16:00, and is repeated on Tuesday from 14:00 to 15:00.

Items on young people, taken from the Internet, and the sites of parishes, groups of young people, a great deal of modern and traditional music. There is always one theme dealt with in depth during the programme, not only for information, but also for educating young people. They participate through a "Friendship Post", and the telephone is available. There are between 15 and 30 phone calls each programme, which means a sizeable audience. The programme is written by Salvador, a young computer teacher, with four collaborators.

11 - Discoveries

This goes on the air on Sundays from 17:00 to 18:00. It is a programme to guide young people in choosing a profession. The programme is written by Agostinho, a trainee priest from the Matola Philosophy Seminary.

12 - Messages

Monday to Friday from 14:00 to 15:00

WRITE TO BE HEARD, NOT TO BE SEEN

WRITE TO SPEAK AND NOT TO READ

On a Radio station, never give the feeling that you are reading, and do not preach. Speak as with a friend. The Radio is for conversation, for one person chatting to another.

Do not speak for the listener, and do not assume a role of superiority or of inferiority. The radio announcer speaks with a listener as an intellectual equal. Even if the listener is in a group, speak with just one listener. Each one hears, feels, understands and reacts in his/her own way.

The tone of voice of a radio announcer should contain a smile. Imagine the face of a friend when you are at the microphone and speak with him. In front of the microphone, the announcer is a person who transmits information, feelings, joy, sadness, love etc., through his voice.

The announcer is like a shop window, and so should be courteous, responsible, accurate, correct.

The announcer is the model of language, vocabulary, and pronunciation. Never forget that radio is a powerful medium that influences thought and behaviour.

At the microphone, respect your breathing. That means fill your lungs properly at a major pause and release this air slowly. Shouting damages the voice, and smoking and radio announcing do not go together - so avoid smoking.

Take care with the rhythm you use when speaking. Each broadcast or programme must have a different rhythm for its presentation. Pronounce the words properly, articulating them carefully. For this, practice pronunciation of difficult words, moving your tongue properly.

Understand what you are reading, talk more than read, stress the words that are important, pause where it makes sense to do so, and never break up an important group of words. You should therefore prepare the text in advance. Good performance is rehearsed, and so prepare your work out loud, even when it is just a piece of continuity.

A piece of advice: listen to yourself critically. Occasionally tape your own programmes and listen to them. Compare your performance and its qualities throughout your work. Listen to other colleagues on other stations, and accept criticism from colleagues.

Matola, 12 June 2001

8.

Buzi Community Radio

9.

Nova Radio Paz (New Radio Peace)

NEW RADIO PEACE

by Justina Mario Camilo, Coordinator

THE PROCESS OF MAKING A COMMUNITY RADIO THE EXPERIENCE OF NEW RADIO PEACE

Introduction

In making New Radio Peace a community station - "communitarisation" - several initiatives have been undertaken to speed up the process and facilitate contacts with the community and with civil society in general. Below we present the steps taken to reach the current stage of making this a community radio.

First, it is important to mention that the initial experience was transmitted to us by UNESCO, with the aim of helping us overcome some difficulties.

The steps were as follows:

- * Clear definition of the purpose of "communitarisation"
- * Establishing an implementation methodology
- * Identification of those involved
- * Holding explanatory meetings with the communities
- * Creation of a reflection group (with community delegates)
- * Establishing a plan of activities
- * Identification of local economic agents, NGOs, Associations
- * Meeting to publicise the initiative
- * Installation commission to draw up committee rules

Purpose of "Communitarisation"

Since in name the radio is a community station, it is imperative that there should be active community participation in its management. Hence the need to involve the community, so that it is the community itself that defines the destiny of the Radio, and the need for forms of sustainability through local experiences.

Implementation Methodology

Contacts through letters sent to communities and institutions, inviting them to support the Radio, both with ideas and with resources. From these contacts, positive results were obtained, such as the appearance of the first group of community delegates with the task of operating as liaison between the community and the Radio and vice versa.

These delegates observe a regular calendar of monthly meetings, at which they criticise the Radio, and make suggestions about the various programmes.

During the meeting, the Radio Coordinators announce all the donations the Radio has received, and contributions from the

communities are delivered.

Those involved

- * The Radio Coordinators
- * Religious communities
- * Civil society

Creation of a Reflection Group

Since the group of community delegates consisted only of catholic clergy, there was a need to involve more people from civil society regardless of race, creed or political affiliation. It was then concluded that some influential people should be invited, namely: associations, business people, NGOs, peasants, civil servants, and Radio volunteers and sympathisers.

The first mixed meeting was held, which encouraged us to set up the community committee. Participants had previously thought that the radio was the property of the Catholic Church in all areas.

To continue this process, actions were defined, the people responsible for them, and the time required to undertake them.

Progress was made in record time, and it was possible to set up the Community Committee before the end of the year, thanks to the sensitivity and willing collaboration of society. On 24-25 May 2001, the first meeting of the Community Committee took place, at which the National Technical Coordinator of the Media Project, Ms Birgitte Jallof, was present. 20 people, representing various sectors of activity, took part in the meeting.

Benefits

- * Greater community involvement in the life of the Radio
- * Existence of reflection groups
- * Creation of a Community Committee
- * Active community participation
- * Ease in audience research
- * Improvement in programming
- * Membership fees paid by Committee members
- * Creation of a club of friends

Challenges

In management

- * Transparency
- * Correct use of funds in accordance with the Radio's needs

In programming

- * "Grass roots" (according to community taste)
- * Work to encourage community development

- * Easy identification of problems that affect the community itself
- * A highly participatory Radio
- * Help in reducing certain conflicts

Quelimane, 14 June 2001

Annex 1

NEW RADIO PEACE
QUELIMANE DIOCESE CATHOLIC STATION
TIMETABLE OF ACTIVITIES FOR "COMMUNITARISATION" OF THE RADIO

ACTIVITIES	TIME	THOSE RESPONSIBLE
1. Invitations to 1st meeting		
2. Create Reflection Commission		
3. Hold meeting to publicise the reflections		
4. Create Management Committee		
5. Create Programming Committee		
6. Create Community Committee		
7. Establish all bodies and ensure they are operational		
8. Draft editorial policy and style book		
9. Make general assessment with 50 or more participants		
10. Request UNESCO presence and sponsorship		

NEW RADIO PEACE
QUELIMANE DIOCESE CATHOLIC STATION
PLAN OF ACTIVITIES FOR "COMMUNITARISATION" OF THE RADIO

ACTIVITIES	TIME	THOSE RESPONSIBLE	OBSERVATIONS
1.1		Identification of partners	
1.2		Drafting invitation	
1.3		Drawing up agenda	
1.4		Marking the day	
2.1		Organising the voting	
2.2		Keeping record of those chosen	
3.1		Gathering reflections	
4.1		Door-to-door contacts	
5.1		Creation of programming committee	
6.1		Creation of community committee	
7.1		Writing the minutes and ensuring that each committee is functioning	
8.1		Draw up editorial policy and style book	
9.1		Convene the committee members	
10.1		Draw up plan of needs for the Seminar	
11.		Hold a seminar with UNESCO participation	

NEW RADIO PEACE

AGENDA OF MEETING WITH COMMUNITY DELEGATES

DATE: 17 February 2001

1. Assessment of activities
2. Information on goods received
3. "Communitarisation" of the Radio
4. Training course for volunteers
5. Hiring candidate journalists
6. Information on contributions

Quelimane, 14/02/2001

NEW RADIO PEACE

To: Parish/Community of

Quelimane

Ref. no. 15/NRP/2000

Quelimane 13/11/2000

Re. Request for contributions

Dear members of the Catholic faith and listeners to the "New Radio Peace" Community Radio

New Radio Peace is a community radio, based in Quelimane, with the purpose of informing, entertaining and educating its listeners, particularly our christian brethren. It is not the property of the Diocese, as many people must think. New Radio Peace is the radio of all christian communities and of all of society. Its survival, and improving the quality of its work, will greatly depend on our support and the material we provide.

In this context the management of New Radio Peace requests from all parishes, communities and individuals the monthly support which it needs to overcome its countless difficulties.

We advance a proposal of sums of 100,000 meticais for parishes and 25,000 meticais for communities. For individuals, we do not propose any sum, depending on the good will of each person.

We would like to take this opportunity to inform you that in our programme there is broadcasting time for announcements, such as death notices and others, as well as for the production of private programmes.

We urge that this space be used by the faithful, as a way of ensuring the growth of our radio through paying a symbolic amount.

We hope that our appeal will find an answer and take the opportunity to send you our greetings in Christ.

The Coordinators

Sisters Justina Camilo and Idalina Patia

Parish of the Holy Family
St. Francis of Assisi Chapel
Santagua Community

Reply to the letter from New Radio Peace, received on 22 November
2000

After the meeting held on the above day, in the New Radio Peace meeting room, the apostolic delegate of the Santagua Community felt a great responsibility to announce to the community the objectives of New Radio Peace, and the document entitled "Request for Contributions", to improve the services of this radio. The delegate felt he had a great responsibility to make the community understand, insofar as they are within programmes related to New Radio Peace. According to the information given, the community recognises that this is our New Radio Peace, and is not the property of the Diocese. The believers, after understanding what New Radio Peace wishes and desires, reached the conclusion that our christian community is on the road to growth.

Thus the Santagua community said we are pleased to hear this news, and the community is ready to give material and moral support. As for the question of the sums proposed, the community said it strongly agrees, and that currently efforts are being made. As a first step, the community deposits 25,000 meticais here, as a signal that it accepts the request of New Radio Peace in Zambezia.

We send you our greetings in Christ, and may the year 2001 be filled with success and reconciliation between brothers all over the world.

NEW RADIO PEACE
QUELIMANE DIOCESE CATHOLIC RADIO

QUELIMANE

Dear Sirs

Quelimane

Ref. _____/NRP/01

Quelimane, 26/02/01

Re. Invitation

As part of the "communitarisation" of New Radio Peace, we are hereby inviting you to attend a meeting on 17/03/01, at 15:00, in the meeting room of the building of the Sao Carlos Lwanga Association, Av. Paulo Samuel Kankomba, 1st Floor, behind Quelimane Cathedral.

Given the importance of the event, we request confirmation of your presence five days in advance, or the name of the person who will represent you, in the event that you are unable to attend.

Thank you very much

The Coordinators

Sisters Idalina Patia and Justina Camilo

APPENDIX D

LIST OF SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

I - *Directorio das Radios Comunitarias em Mocambique (Directory of Community Radios in Mozambique)* - a document containing information on the Community Radios that currently exist in Mozambique (UNESCO/UNDP, June 2001)

II - *No Ar Legalmente (On the Air Legally)* - a leaflet on the licensing procedures for community broadcasting in Mozambique (UNESCO/UNDP, June 2000)

III - *Ondas Comunitarias (Community Waves)* - draft of a book distributed simply to publicise the installation of Community Radios in the Homoine, Chimoio and Cuamba communities, with the support of the UNESCO/UNDP Media Project

IV - *Estamos mudando nossas vidas (We are changing our lives)* - an analysis of the orientation process in the Community Radios, seeking to involve and strengthen communities (UNESCO/UNDP, September 2001)

V - *Ondas Comunitarias (Community Waves)* - a 52 minute video-documentary, illustrating the establishment of the Homoine, Chimoio and Cuamba Community Radios (UNESCO/UNDP, October 2001)

N.B. Those interested may obtain these documents, on request, from the UNESCO/UNDP Media Projects, at the following address

UNESCO/UNDP Media Project
Av. Francisco Orlando Magumbwe, 780 - 5th Floor
Tel: 258-1-498752/490840/493590
Fax: 258-1-498717
E-mail: unesco@mediamoz.com