



# INTERNEWS

*Covering the Inter Congolese Dialogue Process*

*Final Report*

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**Contact:**

**Mark Frohardt**  
**Africa Region Director**  
**Telephone 202 833 5740, ext. 105**  
**Fax 202 833 5745**  
**[mfrohardt@internews.org](mailto:mfrohardt@internews.org)**

Internews has successfully completed a series of training seminars and professional support for Congolese journalists and Radio Okapi staff under United States Agency for International Development award number 623-A-00-02-00058-00. The initial project, “Covering the Inter-Congolese Dialogue Process” was modified under the direction of Cognizant Technical Officer Marty Schulman, and Mission Director Anthony Gambino to respond to changing situation on the ground.

### *Initial goals*

As written in the February 28, 2002 proposal, the Internews program sought to:

- ensure broad, reliable coverage of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue (ICD) and the on-going peace process for citizens of the Congo through daily radio reports;
- encourage community dialogue through innovative programming formats, including talk shows and call-in programs;
- provide training to journalists to improve local media skills;
- enhance and encourage balanced reporting on conflict issues and the peace process; and
- support the legitimacy of the ICD process by engaging and informing stakeholders.

This project design centered around four 4-day workshops held in Kinshasa, Kisangani, Goma, and Bukavu for journalists from local stations and Radio Okapi to encourage their consideration of the impact of the ICD and the on-going peace process on local citizens, and to design balanced reports on questions of interest to the community.

### *Project Modification*

Before the grant was awarded to Internews for the project, the ICD gatherings in South Africa were disbanded. Working with CTO Schulman and Mission Director Gambino of USAID Kinshasa, Internews modified the focus of the project to respond more directly to the needs of Congolese journalists in August 2002.

The Internews project trained journalists not just to report on the latest political developments of the ‘peace process,’ but also how to investigate and report on the broader impact of such a social transition and its effects on ordinary people in DRC. The Internews program also addressed needs of journalists at local stations as many of their most qualified peers left to work with Radio Okapi.

Among the key social concerns inadequately covered in local media, as identified by USAID Kinshasa staff, were social conflict resolution, women’s rights and street

children, specifically those abandoned and abused for alleged ‘witchcraft’. Internews was encouraged to identify and develop ways in which broadcast journalists might be encouraged to focus on such issues as sources of news and debate.

Measurable outputs of the project, discussed in detail below, include:

- Four workshops for 58 journalists held in both East and West Congo;
- One workshop on appropriate media responses to allegations of the existence of “child witches;” and,
- One music video and one news video on the “child witch” phenomena, designed for local and international distribution.

### ***Background***

The Inter-Congolese Dialogue (ICD) process attempted to bring together the many factions involved in the ongoing conflict in the former Zaire. Essentially completed in April 2003, the ICD process suffered a number of false starts. Internews originally requested funding to bring Congolese reporters from both West and East Congo to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, where the talks were to be held. International observers expected a three-month dialogue with daily session to discuss the issues preventing a lasting ceasefire between Rwanda, Ugandan, Zimbabwean, Angolan, and Congolese forces, as well as a number of rebel groups.

The venue was later changed to the resort town of Sun City, South Africa, and initial talks in May 2002 ended in a matter of weeks. Internews received funding in early July to work with journalists on balanced reporting, and sustained talks under the ICD process did not occur in the following months of the project. The narrative below describes the efforts and successes of the Internews program, which taught journalists the skills required to report on the ICD and the implementation of any peace plans to follow; however, visits to the site of the ICD were not possible during program implementation due to the suspension of the talks.

### ***Activities and Achievements***

#### Information Gathering and Initial Assessment

In the first month of the project, the Internews Project Director embarked on a series of meetings in and around Kinshasa with government authorities, senior radio editors, reporters, managers at local / international NGOs, and key Okapi / United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) personnel to discuss the state of the media in West Congo.

The aim of these meetings was both to make first contact and gather information on the problems and aspirations of ordinary people living in Kinshasa, and to find out how radio journalists were reporting on such. The information gathered provided a

basis from which to organize effective, hands-on training across DRC (Kinshasa, Goma, Kisangani and Bukavu). The initial effort expended in gathering up-to-date information directly informed the creation of useful, successful training curricula.

The series of initial meetings in Kinshasa provided a wealth of useful information and contacts. Several points became increasingly clear, such as:

- Most local radio journalists lacked basic skills of radio news production.
- Most local NGOs had little or no contact with radio reporters and vice versa.
- Most stations lacked modern facilities (PCs / recording equip / Internet access).
- Most journalists were chronically underpaid. Many survived on other jobs and bribes.
- Some younger reporters felt their managers lacked experience in fair management and any clear vision of future development for their stations.
- Citizens’ opinions on local / national issues were infrequently broadcast.
- Citizens were often extremely wary of speaking into a microphone.
- Officials were often very keen to speak into a microphone at great length.
- Many journalists were disillusioned with their political leaders and the ICD.
- Many journalists considered street children a source of fun rather than concern.
- Many believed in witchcraft and that some children were capable of sorcery.
- Radio was an extremely popular form of news and entertainment.
- Some citizens felt local radio had too much music and not enough local news.
- Some stations were primarily interested in Christian evangelism and little else.
- Some Christian stations castigated ‘child witches’ as a social or spiritual threat.
- Most journalists had few creative ideas on how to build audiences and program sponsorship.
- Radio advertising is a low source of revenue in Congo due to a weak national economy.
- Many editors and reporters regret their technical inability to broadcast reliable news from ‘the other side’, or the rebel-held zones in East DRC.
- Radio Okapi’s ability to broadcast to/from most sections of DRC was key to its strong popularity throughout Kinshasa. Likewise, its ‘100% Congolese’ brief remains popular due to a strong interest in locally produced news.
- Some Kinshasa citizens and radio personnel had reservations about Okapi, with repeated complaints including the following: ‘too much music’, ‘not enough real news’, ‘pro-Rebel’, or ‘pro-UN’.

## Training Seminars

Internews prepared its training workshops based on the reporting expertise of the project Manager and insights into the Congolese media community gleaned from the initial assessment period. Between mid-August and late November 2002, Internews trained 58 radio journalists in DRC. The responses were overwhelmingly positive, as were the reactions of station managers and some RCD officials.

Detailed descriptions of each training seminar follow. A list of participants and participant feedback forms may be found in Appendices A and B, respectively.

### *Kinshasa*

Internews held its first training seminar for radio journalists in Kinshasa from September 30 - October 4. The aim was to develop journalists' news radio production and news gathering skills and also to test a training model for future, similar sessions elsewhere in DRC.

#### *Selection of Participants*

Radio station chiefs in Kinshasa were invited to select their journalists for the training. These stations were selected on basis of need and a commitment to reporting on news and social issues related to the 'peace process.' Internews applied conditions to the invitations, namely that women journalists should be fairly represented, that there should be a balance of veterans and 'rookies', that full attendance was compulsory and that the total of participants should not exceed ten. This total was divided fairly between stations.

#### *Training Logistics*

Internews provided transport costs, meals and supplies to all participants. The USAID-backed NGO Search For Common Ground generously offered free use of its large meeting room in Centre Lokole (Kinshasa HQ) for the duration of the training. Course hours were 0900 through 1730, with two short coffee breaks and one hour for lunch. All participants were encouraged to bring their own recording equipment, which provided a comprehensive and useful selection of typical equipment, from cheap and problematic micro-cassette recorders to costly and professional new Mini Discs. Participants were also encouraged to bring examples of work.

#### *Training Curricula*

Course components were explained to participants in an introductory sheet (see Appendix B). Photocopies of further worksheets, as appropriate for the experience level of trainees, were provided daily. These were used to support and explain both theoretical and practical exercises, and group discussion.

The first hours of the training session were spent discussing ‘news values’. These principles were then applied through the practical activity of writing and re-writing radio news copy on an individual / group basis. The journalists were encouraged to identify and correct their own mistakes through discussion and comparative example.

Similarly, the formats and varied uses of the local radio ‘vox pop,’ or short street interview, were discussed and analyzed from a theoretical perspective. These ideas were then applied in practice when journalists went onto the street with microphones to record public opinion on various social issues. Once back in the seminar room, the Project Director and participants would again mix theory with practice, analyzing the content of the recordings, editing them and developing a written script or ‘cue’ for a ‘Presenter’.

Upon the realization that the class could produce their own ‘news programs’ in the seminar room, the project director invented an FM station, ‘Radio Lokole’ for continued interactive exercises. The group appointed ‘Editors’, ‘Reporters’ and ‘Presenters’ on a shift basis and were soon producing short news bulletins of three to five minutes long, including audio inserts. By the end of the seminar, these bulletins had expanded to half an hour and included ‘phone-ins’ and ‘round tables’ to encourage interactive news formats.

#### *Conclusion of Training*

A one hour written exam took place on the final day, marked by group discussion. The participants requested *brevets* or certificates, which were improvised and greatly welcomed upon presentation. Feedback forms were filled in and returned to Internews by all participants (see Appendix C).

#### *Trainer’s notes*

The work was interspersed with tangential discussions on all manner of issues, from the progress of the ICD to the intentions of MONUC, from child sorcery to the difficulties of getting hot comments ‘on the record’. However, given the short time available, the Project Director kept ‘chat’ to a minimum and work rate high. Generally, the participants relished any new challenge and the learning curve was steep.

The training program pushed all the participants as far as possible. Thus, experienced and confident Presenters were encouraged to work for the first time ever as Reporters, and vice versa. Likewise, rookie journalists were encouraged to work as ‘senior editors’ and ‘news room managers’. This exercised both raised the personal horizons of rookie staff and built an expanded skill base at local stations. By experiencing different roles in the newsroom, participants gained an understanding of the “big picture” and broadened their ability to create balanced news coverage. This

exercise also strengthened local stations, many of which have lost more experienced or senior staff to Radio Okapi.

### **Preparation for Trainings in East DRC**

Internews planned training in the East DRC as part of the initial proposed work plan, to ensure that local radio audiences on both sides of the conflict had access to balanced reports on social, political, and conflict-related reports. Internews completed the trainings as planned; however, access to Congo’s eastern rebel-held provinces can be extremely difficult and time-consuming to organize. In September and October 2002, Internews faced seemingly-insurmountable problems reaching the East. This process due to inter-related factors:

- Poor public communications infrastructure between east and western DRC;
- Government bureaucracy in Kinshasa and the difficulty of acquiring permission to leave western DRC;
- Rebel bureaucracy in the East, and the difficulty of acquiring permission to enter rebel-held provinces; and,
- MONUC bureaucracy and the difficulty of acquiring permission to fly in UN aircraft.

The application process lasted several weeks and success was far from certain, but the ultimate results were positive and sowed the seeds for further work in the East.

#### *RCD involvement*

The Rassemblement Congolais pour la Democratie (RCD) political officials, accompanied by an entourage of military security and media fixers, arrived at each training session uninvited to stage a press conference ‘launching’ the Internews seminar in front of a small army of TV cameras, radio and print reporters.

The group returned at the completion of each session for a ‘closing ceremony’, again with local press. The RCD helped the Project Director hand out the final certificates and proudly announced it had ‘organized’ the seminar with ‘our partners Internews and USAID.’

At the final training, in Bukavu, the RCD provided the Internews Project Director with a ‘guide’ he had not requested, a veteran print journalist and head of the Union Of Congolese Journalists. While he was a valuable source of contacts and ideas, the guide was clearly appointed to report back to the RCD on Internews activities.

## *Goma*

Internews’ work in the East began in the town of Goma in North Kivu province. At the time, there were two radio stations active in Goma: MONUC’s Radio Okapi and the rebel-held Radio Television National du Congo (RTNC), the latter controlled by the ‘rebel’ RCD-Goma. After preliminary visits to both, the Project Director decided to divide the 4-day seminar into two separate seminars of two days each, for two separate groups of journalists

Internews decided to divide the training program for two reasons:

First, *numbers*: despite the Project Director’s stated preference for a total of ten journalists from Okapi and RTNC, the RCD insisted that eight of their own RTNC journalists would attend. Internews staff wished both to control the quality of training, by limiting the number of journalists present at any one time during the seminar, but also to accommodate the number of journalists who presented themselves for training.

Second, *the divergent needs of participants*: it was quickly apparent RCD-Goma and Radio Okapi participants have different training needs. RCD-Goma reporters face a serious lack of resources, and needed to discuss the issue of censorship and methods of balanced reporting and news-writing. Radio Okapi journalists are the top quality of Congolese journalists, and have far greater resources for daily reporting. Separate trainings allowed the Project Director to focus on the greatest needs of each group.

### *Training Seminars, Goma*

Internews held a training seminar for Radio Okapi journalists in Goma from October 18-19, 2002. Eight participants, seven journalists and one technician, attended the session. Okapi News Editor Jacqueline Chenard sat in and was very supportive (please see Appendix C for her comments).

Internews held a training seminar for RTNC journalists in Goma at the Hotel Ihusi, on October 21 and 22, 2002. Eight RTNC journalists of varying ages and abilities attended, including one military journalist.

The training at both seminars followed the model established in Kinshasa but was compressed by time constraints. Both seminars were successful in stimulating participants’ conceptions of balanced reporting that is responsive to local needs.

Radio Okapi journalists are well-paid, well-equipped and often appear well aware of their ‘special’ status, and appreciated the training program.

RTNC reporters appeared to accept the inherent limitations of the positions at the RTNC. These journalists lack decent salaries and equipment and any real notion of ‘objectivity’ or ‘creative’ radio production. Thus, a training session which reinforced their instinctive desire to be real reporters but challenged how they go about it, seemed to be music to their ears. Also, some of these journalists openly despaired of their political leaders and would use ironic humor to deflate the mindset of colleagues more ‘committed’ to ‘the movement’ (RCD). All this made for a lively and productive two-day session, which felt more like a week.

Despite these differences, Okapi and Goma journalists were similar in their training needs. All the journalists needed training with basic news writing, news values and various radio broadcast formats. Both groups also wanted help to counteract perceptions that they were biased: Okapi reporters feared the ‘pro-UN’ tag, while the RTNC journalists wanted help to create radio that was not simply ‘pro-RCD’. All of the Goma participants demonstrated impressive levels of energy and commitment to hard work, which seemed typical of the busy and determined inhabitants of a town recently ravaged by a volcanic eruption.

### *Kisangani*

Internews held a training seminar for radio journalists in Kisangani from November 11 -13, 2002 in a room hired from a local NGO. Twelve radio journalists attended, from five different organizations. The training followed the Kinshasa model, with extra emphasis on malnutrition as a source of investigative news reporting, as this is a serious problem among children in the area. The journalists were particularly interested in interactive news formats, including a ‘role play’ round-table phone-in about the peace process.

The journalists worked hard throughout the seminar, both as a group and in individual exercises. One 50-year-old told the Project Director that he’d had no training in 25 years as a reporter. He walked 8 km every morning in suit and tie to attend.

### *Bukavu*

Internews held a training seminar for radio journalists in Bukavu from November 18 – 20, 2002. Due to pressure from the RCD, the training accommodated fourteen journalists in all, from six different stations.

The seminar followed the model used in the four previous sessions, and was very well-received. This seminar was the liveliest training session of all since Bukavu is one of Congo’s social and political melting pots: lots of NGOs, students, military factions and some politically radical radio are active within the city. Feelings both for and

against the RCD were frequently articulated throughout the training by journalist participants.

### *Additional Accomplishments*

Internews accomplished two additional deliverables during the project period. Internews was closely involved in the organizing of a one-day media workshop in Kinshasa, focusing on the role and responsibilities of the media as regards the persecution of alleged ‘child witches’. Internews also contributed a short news video (see CD copy). In a related project, Internews and Search for Common Ground produced an eight-minute pop music video, featuring a mini-drama and local musicians, for TV broadcast. The aim of both the newscast and the music video is to counter-balance broadcasts which increase prejudice against alleged child witches. At the time of writing, distribution is underway.

### *The ‘Child Witch’ phenomena*

Reliable statistics are hard to find, but it is widely believed there are between 20,000 and 30,000 street children in Kinshasa. Anecdotal evidence suggests many were accused of sorcery and abused as a result. Social reintegration is difficult or impossible for most.

Among the key causes of the spread of the ‘child witch’ phenomenon are:

- Strong and widespread indigenous cultural belief in witchcraft
- Economic hardship
- Economic drain imposed by the accused, often children too young to contribute to the family’s financial well-being
- Domestic change, such as divorce and subsequent re-marriage.
- Spiritual vacuum left by years of war and social upheaval, filled by undereducated evangelical preachers
- Media response to the issue, notably TV and radio airing pirate copies of Nigerian soap operas with ‘witchcraft’ as plot-line or talk shows featuring ‘expert’ advice on identifying witches
- Lack of air time given to rational counter-arguments or public awareness-raising
- Fear of defending accused ‘witches’ for fear of being accused oneself
- Inability of accused to defend themselves verbally or physically
- Police indifference to ‘witches’ and latent empathy for their accusers
- Lack of legal infrastructure or tradition for the prosecution of child-abusers

The process of identifying and blaming a ‘witch’ is arbitrary and swift. Children are often condemned after recounting ‘dreams’ they’ve had. The luckier ones are forced

to leave home. The less-lucky are ‘exorcised’ (often with boiling water, fire, electric irons etc) by preachers, parents and angry mobs of neighbors. According to Mme. Ange Bay-Bay, a child protection worker and qualified legal counselor, one young girl was decapitated.

*Workshop On ‘The Media & Child Witches’*

Internews participated in a workshop on The Media and Child Witches, held in Kinshasa on December 5. The workshop, which was organized following discussions with the Head of Mission at USAID Kinshasa (Tony Gambino), the Panos Institute of Paris (Kinshasa), and Search for Common Ground (Kinshasa), attracted more than 100 guests for discussion, including several local VIPs. The aim was to urge media bosses and their personnel to adopt a more objective, balanced, pro-active role towards the issue, to use the power of media as part of the solution, not part of the problem.

Internews presented a short, specially-made video report to illuminate the subject and set an example of the power of journalism. The production of the video was difficult, given public fear of cameras and the controversial subject matter. Most delegates appeared stunned by the Internews video and were unaware of the horrific nature of the abuses in their communities. Later, ‘accords’ were drafted as delegates pledged to take a more active, positive role in future. The Internews video was not released for broadcast, although press coverage of the workshop was positive.

*Music Video, Kinshasa.*

The Internews Project Director considered the creation of a music video after a research visit to a hostel for street children, where a talented musical group of ex-street children accused of sorcery performed a song they had composed, called ‘Enfant Dit Sorcier’. TV journalist Angela Nicoara, incidentally the wife of the project director, filmed the group for a news report. Nicoara and the Project Director later proposed an MTV-style ‘narrative’ video, for broadcast on local TV, to the USAID Mission as part of the Internews project. Compelling reasons for the addition of this deliverable include:

- There is no ‘positive’ media coverage of children accused of sorcery
- TV is a powerful and influential medium, where available
- Music provides powerful and popular entertainment on radio and TV
- Talented musicians make positive role models in Congo

Head of Mission Tony Gambino approved of the project as collaboration between Search for Common Ground and Internews. Search For Common Ground

(Kinshasa) provided production funds of \$6000, and the Internews Project director worked as producer and scriptwriter of the mini-drama.

The lyrics of the song and some elements of the drama script were tweaked by a committee composed of Internews, Search for Common Ground and a number of local cultural advisors. L’Orchestra Lachytoura, then visited a studio to record the song. The project team liaised with a local child theatre group to dramatize the script on film.

The project team negotiated filming permission with local authorities for a six-day shoot. The process was difficult and dangerous, despite the protection afforded by six plain clothes policemen hired by the project. The hired crew bus was besieged by an angry mob demanding money, and onlookers often attempted to chase the team off of location. Likewise, the editing process was beset by problems including power cuts and double-booking. However, the video is finished and will be distributed as far as possible in Congo for TV broadcast.

The video is 8 minutes. Three versions exist, suitable for various audiences:

- Lingala language (indigenous to Congo) version, no subtitles
- Lingala with French subtitles
- Lingala with Swahili subtitles

Based on ‘accords’ agreed at the Media Workshop (see above), TV stations should broadcast the video for free or at low cost. CD versions will be distributed by SFGC to local radio stations.

At the time of writing, the music video has been broadcast on two TV stations: RTNC in Kinshasa and Tele Boyoma in Kisangani.

CD copies of the song were made and SFGC taken charge of their distribution to radio stations in Kinshasa. A copy was also passed to Radio Okapi, where co-chief Phillippe Dahinden promised to consider it for addition to their national play-list.

**Appendix A:**  
**List of Journalists Trained by Internews in DRC, Aug-Dec 2002**

KINSHASA SEMINAR (Sep 30 > Oct 4 = 5 days)

The following stations sent these journalists:

*Radio Tele Kintuadi (RTK)*

1. Guy Kifoto Ngelesi
2. Honore Kabongo
3. Corneille Malaloko

*Radio Sango Malamu*

4. Alain Loji
5. Angel Nsimba

*Reveil FM*

6. Thony Mwepu-Lumet
7. Sosthene Serge Nsimba
8. Felly Mukendi

*Radio Catholique Elikya*

9. Doudou-Diedonne Kabeya
10. Tina Divita

*NB1. The Institut Congolais Audiovisuel (ICA, funded by French government) has an informal monopoly on training radio journalists from RTNC (Radio Television National du Congo) in Kinshasa. Therefore, RTNC journalists were absent from the Kinshasa seminar.*

GOMA SEMINAR #1 (Oct 18 >19 = 2 days)

*Radio Okapi (Goma)*

11. Dieudonne Bagalwa
12. Gisele Kaj
13. Charles Ntirya
14. Delion Kimbalumpu
15. Jules Ngala
16. Jean Petit Kingongo
17. Moise Mutunga
18. Bernadine Diambu

GOMA SEMINAR #2 (Oct 21 > 22 = 2 days)

*Radio Television National du Congo (RTNC)*

19. Primo-Pascal Rudahigwa
20. Abdoul Karim Mukendi
21. Omari Kimpili
22. Gabriel Lukeka bin Miya
23. Tuver Wundi
24. Robert Chamwami Shalubuto
25. Kasanda Ka Kasanda
26. Mulundu Muziko Phocas
27. Marie-Noellard Muhindu Muhambi
28. Mwana-Nteba Masudi Marcellin
29. Bellidee Bunga
30. Moussa Ramadhani
31. Benx Katondji
32. Innocent Ngelezi

KISANGANI SEMINAR (Nov 11>13 = 3 days)

*Radio Tele Armani (RTA)*

33. Micheline Yaisimba
34. Nicholas Prince Baeleay
35. Alexis Balingi Endikano
36. Abbe Celestin Bwanga Malekani
37. Jean Fidele Lowatylakose

*Radio Tele Viens Et Voir (RTIV)*

- 38. Valentin Balia
- 39. Rabbin Ramazani

*Presse Pour La Paix (SYP.A)*

- 40. Jean Fundi Kiparamoto

*Radio Television National du Congo (RTNC)*

- 41. Jacques Israel Nanga-Bambanayo
- 42. Phine Kassalo
- 43. Richard Alimassi Mayanga
- 44. Baruani Mwenda

BUKAVU SEMINAR (Nov 18-20 = 3 days)

*Radio Television National du Congo (RTNC)*

- 45. Rock Masimango
- 46. Mundele-Ndombe
- 47. Didace Namujimbe
- 48. Andre Balolage Kalala
- 49. Sango Omari

*Radio Maria*

- 50. Solange Lusiku
- 51. Bertin Bugale Mugaruka

*Radio Kabuzi*

- 52. Jacques Kalume Mvita

*Radio Africaine d'Information Pour Le Developpement et la Paix (RAIDP)*

- 53. Jean-Paul Basila

*Radio Rehema*

- 54. Wilfred Mitima-Kabobya

*Radio Maendoleo*

- 55. Christine Cherubala Nabiragi
- 56. Kamengele Omba
- 57. Theis Beyula Zihonshulu
- 58. Bangwene Aziza

**TOTAL: 58 journalists trained.**

**Appendix B:**  
**Seminar Course Components, first hand-out given to journalists:**

**Seminar Internews**  
**Pour La Formation Des Journalistes (radio)**  
**RDC 2002**

- Formateur: Mike Ormsby, Directeur du Projet, Internews  
Email: [ormsby@internews.org](mailto:ormsby@internews.org). Website: [www.internews.org](http://www.internews.org)

Programme:

*La Théorie*

- L'écriture: comment écrire pour la radio? Présentation: comment lire au micro en direct?
- L'éthique: Reporter Pour La Paix. Est-ce que les journalistes font partie de la solution or du problème?
- La valeur de l'information: qu'est-ce qu'il faut inclure? Qu'est-ce qu'il faut exclure? Comment la mettre en ordre? Comment faire pour éviter des erreurs en direct?
- La Question du Diable: qu'est-ce que c'est? Comment et pourquoi l'utiliser?
- Mic technique: quelques formats pour développer l'utilisation du micro et du son sur la place (Vox Pop, 'Comme En Directe', Tête à Tête).
- Le Chapeau + Papier; Le 'sens double', La 'table ronde', L'émission à ligne ouverte: comment les préparer et réaliser?

*La Pratique*

- Le processus de la paix: comment reporter objectivement?
- Comment donner la voix à la base? Combien souvent? Pourquoi?
- Les droits d'enfants: comment faire des reportages et des émissions sur les enfants soldats, les enfants de la rue, les enfants accusés de sorcellerie?
- L'éducation sexuelle: comment développer notre rôle dans la lutte contre d'HIV / SIDA?

- Les droits des femmes: comment reporter sur des conflits et des problèmes sociaux?
- Comment développer et maintenir nos liens avec des ONGs locales et internationales?

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**The above was supplemented by daily work-notes of one to ten pages in length.**

**Appendix C :**  
**Journalists' Feedback Forms.**

Please see the following copies of journalists' feedback forms. There are **no** feedback forms from the Radio Okapi Goma journalists, as the last day of training was terminated early by a breaking news story -- RCD troops storming Mayi-Mayi troops in Uvira. However, below is a copy of an email sent later by Jacqueline Chenard, News Editor at the station, describing journalists' responses to the training.

**From:** "Jacqueline Chenard" <chenard@un.org>  
**Subject:** Re: merci  
**Date:** Mon, 28 Oct 2002 23:24:25 -0800  
**To:** fentele@telkom.net  
**Cc:** "David Smith MONUC" <smithmonuc@un.org>

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Cher Mike,

Merci de votre aimable message. Cela m'a fait très plaisir de vous rencontrer à Goma et l'équipe d'Okapi m'a exprimé sa vive satisfaction quant à aux informations théoriques, techniques et pratiques que ces deux matinées de formation leur ont apporté. Ils ont déploré cependant que vous ne puissiez pas rester plus longtemps et espèrent vivement que vous reviendrez d'ici peu. Soit dit en passant, ils ont aussi beaucoup apprécié votre sens de la pédagogie et votre amabilité.

Nous espérons tous que vous aurez bientôt l'occasion de venir approfondir la formation auprès des Okapi de Goma et des autres confrères également.

Jacqueline..

**Kinshasa**

Goma

**Kisangani**

## Bukavu