

# ECOWAS CROSS-BORDER INITIATIVES PROGRAMME



## SENEGAMBIA MERIDIONAL PILOT OPERATION

**ZIGUINCHOR WORKSHOP  
14 and 15 May 2007**

***Follow-up to the Establishment of a Cross-border  
Community Radio Stations Network  
RETRARC GUISENGAM***



**SYNTHESIS REPORT**  
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May 2007

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## Acronyms

AMARC:	World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters
CCR:	Cross-border Community Radio Stations
CIP:	Cross-border Initiatives Programme
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
ENDA DIAPOL:	Enda Perspectives et Dialogues Politiques
FMGP:	Free Movement of Goods and Persons
GTZ:	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
GTZ PROCAS:	GTZ Programme for the Socio-Economic Development for Peace in Casamance
IT:	Information and Communication Technology
KURUMBA:	Community Radio Stations Network between Sikasso and Bobo Dioulasso
MDP:	Municipal Development Partnership
MTC:	Media Training Centre
PIWA:	Panos Institute of West Africa
RETRARC:	Cross-border Community Radio Stations Network
TOR:	Terms of Reference
SWAC:	Sahel and West Africa Club
SYNPICS:	Syndicate of information and communication professionals in Senegal
UN:	United Nations
URAC:	Union of associative and communautary radios of Senegal
URTEL:	Union of radios and TV of Mali
WADR:	West African Development Radio Stations

# 1. Background

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In September 2006, the Cross-border Community Radio Stations Network of Guinea Bissau, Senegal and the Gambia (RETRARC – GUISEGAM) was established at a meeting held at the Djalicunda radio station headquarters (Oio region – Guinea Bissau). This initiative falls within the ECOWAS Cross-border Initiatives Programme (CIP). At the CIP's launching workshop in October 2005 in Ziguinchor (Senegal) an action plan was drawn up with twenty-one concrete proposals in support of cross-border cooperation, one of which was the creation of a community radio stations network. This proposal has thus become a reality.

With the support of the Sahel and West Africa Club (SWAC/OECD), GTZ Procas and ENDA-Diapol, the network held its second meeting in Bignona (Senegal) on 7, 8 and 9 February 2007. This meeting provided the network with rules and regulations, a draft statute and the definition of its work orientations. The network's mission is thus to:

- Work towards strengthening the cultural and economic integration of the population while respecting the fundamental values of each and every one;
- Support the cross-border community radio station sector in its role in the promotion of exchanges and solidarity among populations;
- Contribute to synergising all of the actors and structures participating in the promotion of cross-border cooperation initiatives, peace and West African integration.

In addition some activities have been scheduled and budgeted, such as:

- A training plan with regard to production, fundraising techniques, addressing sensitive information, introduction of IT, human resource management, equipment maintenance as well as understanding ECOWAS texts on free movement of persons and goods;
- Draft financing plan for radio and related equipment in order for the radio stations to have the most modern tools so as to better collaborate and apply their vision and missions' ambitious principles.

However, while financing has been raised in order to carry out these activities, the network and its partners still need to define each of their specific roles in order to solidify their strategies and raise funds.

# 2. Justification

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Radio station network members are constantly called upon by their communities to discuss the problems faced when crossing borders and therefore the eleven (11) radio station network members play an essential role in re-storing social links in crisis-situation border zones. Undertaking this mission, they are the essential vector for raising the community's awareness on their rights, responsibilities and their roles in pursuing West African regional integration by strengthening the "bottom up" approach.

However, the eleven border community radio stations of RETRARC GUISENGAM struggle to fulfil their mission due to:

- Lack of professionalism within their technical and journalistic teams;
- Highly insufficient financial and technical means provided by the partners to modernise often obsolete equipment and improve the level of professional qualifications;
- Precarious economic situations endured by the journalists and technicians who are volunteers and also suffer the inadequacy between the texts which govern the functioning of the community radio stations and the daily life of these community employees.

Faced with these numerous constraints, the network advocates solidarity between its members in order for them, through exchange of experience visits, exchange programmes and co-production of radio broadcasts, to be able to train each other and develop independently.

While this self-training should guarantee an overall improvement and would adhere to the principle of solidarity on which the network is based, it is also clear that it alone would not enable the goals set out in the network's mission to be attained. Specific training has been defined and a list of trainers has been drawn up, in collaboration with PIWA.

### **3. Objectives**

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GTZ Procas, the Sahel and West Africa Club (SWAC/OECD) and ENDA-Diapol would like to bring together certain network members in order to:

1. Fine-tune their vision and missions with the hope that they will take them more fully on board;
2. Develop training, more ambitious self-training and self-development strategies in line with their re-defined and appropriate vision and missions;
3. Schedule more precisely the next steps to take and each of their responsibilities. Each radio station's needs should be highlighted (direct and indirect equipment, support for volunteers) in order to develop a financing plan for RETRARC GUISEGAM radio station members;
4. Validate the network management mechanisms (notably dues), functioning and control of the network (respecting defined responsibilities);
5. Define their strategies for financing network activities.

## 4. Place, Date and Number of Participants

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This workshop was held in the GTZ Procas offices in Ziguinchor from 14 to 15 May 2007. Eight (8) network members participated of which three were national coordinators as well as the regional coordinator. There were eleven (11) participants in total including the supervisor from the SWAC/OECD – ENDA-Diapol (Emmanuel SALLIOT), the monitor from GTZ Procas (Abdoulaye DIALLO) and the PIWA representative (Oumar SECK NDIAYE).

Country	Region – locale	Community Radio Stations	Name of Representative
Senegal	Ziguinchor Region– Bignona	Radio Awana “voix des paysans”	Mohamed Kairaba Sonko
The Gambia	Western Region - Brikama	Brikama Community Radio	Bakary Touray
The Gambia	North Bank Region - Kerewan	North Bank Community Radio	Lamin Ceesay
Senegal	Kolda Department – Dioulacolon	Radio Endham Fm	Abdou Diao
Senegal	Kolda Region - Sédhiou Department – Samine	Radio Kouma Fm	Souleymane Dabo
Senegal	Bignona Department – Diouloulou Arrondissement	Radio Kairaba Fm	Adama Thiam
Guinea Bissau	Oio Region – Djalicunda	Radio voz de Djalicunda	Mamadu Silla
Guinea Bissau	Cacheu Region - Sao Domingos	Radio AD/Cassoumay	Talata Baldé

## 5. Conduct of the workshop and results

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### 5.1. Changes in West Africa: What kind of perspectives for the cross-border community radios?

In order to sensitize the chiefs executives of the cross-border community radio stations to precise their vision and their missions, the representative of Enda Diapol and WASC showed the great socioeconomic changes in West Africa :

At international and regional level
<input type="checkbox"/> The evolution of regional and international context make on think that development politics have to be built at a sub regional scale more than at a national level.
At sub regional and national level
<input type="checkbox"/> Sub regional integration policies have been built and executed in “comings and goings” between sub regional institutions and states α the organizations of civil society have been excluded from the process.
<input type="checkbox"/> West African states favour their particular interest rather than common vision at/ on long term α Capacity of negotiation of sub regional institutions are not enough strong to put

<p>pressure on states α Delay to apply sub regional politics and treaty α Sub regional integration process without strong popular roots.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Sub regional program has not enough been feeded by daily grass roots realities α Institutions are not enough awared of support that could been brought by (cross-border) community radios stations.</li> </ul>
<b>On border</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Not enough focus on cross border initiatives.</li> <li>❑ Social, economic and political stakes in West Africa (movement of people, demography, urbanization, trade, etc.) are concentrated in cross border areas α Cross border issues (settlnent, access to land and ressources, environemental management, etc.) and conflict are increasing.</li> <li>❑ Monetary system and laws differencies between the three states have the hardest impact on cross-border areas.</li> </ul>

Then, the constraints that cross-border community radio stations lived with and their weaknesses regarding to their functioning have been listed:

Contraints	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Insuitable national laws + Radios stations air liberalization policies which have come recently.</li> <li>❑ Lack of a real status for DJ and journalists α Precariousness for radio volunteers</li> <li>❑ Technical support from partners without any follow-up + Radio stations settlement arrives before grass roots</li> <li>❑ Lack of financial ressources.</li>   <li>❑ Three specific post colonial history / Three specific official languages α diferencies between national juridic context for radios stations</li> <li>❑ No any laws or communication department at a sub regional level to supervise (cross border) community radio stations development α Network without any juridic recognition α obstruction for fundraising</li>   <li>❑ insuitable national laws + Radio air liberalization policies which have come recently.</li> <li>❑ Lack of a real status for DJ and journalists α Precariousness for radio volunteers (ressources)</li> <li>❑ Technical support from partners without any follow-up + Radios stations are settled without enough grass roots implantation + Lack of financial ressources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Community radios stations which have been created recently</li> <li>❑ Community radios stations are facing with financial difficulties and equipment dilapidation</li> <li>❑ Lack of official identity</li> <li>❑ Federation in national association network which haven't any strenght to reform national laws</li> <li>❑ Radio stations are not able to protect journalists and DJ's status</li> <li>❑ Precariousness face to pressure groups and programs which have support them α programme listings biased α Many risks to see them loose their mission.</li> <li>❑ Lack of Professional staff α Lack of professionalism α Lack of mastery on major stakes / issues α Radio stations could become dangerous in a high insecurity context</li>   <li>❑ A weak attraction for financial donors α Weakness for fundraising.</li>   <li>❑ Low level of dissemination on cross border stakes and issues that happen on the other side of the border</li> </ul>

<input type="checkbox"/> Global information floods the local communities (NBC, RFI)	
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As the populations get involved in animation and broadcasting, the community radio stations own a great grass roots legitimacy. These radios could play a key role in sub regional integration process strengthening:

Strengths	Potentialities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Information produced and disseminated on the communities, for the communities, with the communities.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Local languages are used easily by people.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Easy access to information for people. Information which is very close to people's realities. A support that is cheaper than press and TV.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Broadcasting which breaks border between sex, age, ethnic groups, between states and lands.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Tools that create cohesion and social peace.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Natural involvement on cross border issues.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Involvement in good neighbourhood relationship is increasing / development of cultural social and historic links.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Role in peace building and conflict management which could increase (resolution N°25 from General Secretary of United Nations).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Radio stations which take over sub regional integration policies.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Thanks to radio stations, sub regional issues which could be more appropriated by the grass roots.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Opportunity to promote experiences exchange between West African radios network / European network on peace building.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Guarantee of autonomy for the network / opportunity to vary financial supports to guarantee the network's autonomy.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Sub regional institutions which would rather lean on community radios stations work to see its credibility and negotiating power increased. / Opportunity of a political support from the office of ECOWAS for zone 1.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Opportunity to re launch CIP.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Partners ready to support the network till its complete autonomy.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Opportunity to develop sensitization / evaluation through listening clubs.</li> </ul>

As the major assessments have been laid down, several challenges and questions for future have been asked to the participants:

<b>Cross-Border radio stations identity</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> What is a cross border community radio station?</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> If CBCRS could benefit of financial support through advertising, what will be the differences between them and commercial / private radio stations?</li> </ul>
<b>Role of cross-border community radio stations and grass roots legitimacy</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> What kind of role in cross border issues dissemination / sensitization for CBCRS ?</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Through what kind of strategy, the CBCRS will become major actors to promote sub regional integration policies?</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> How the transposition of local dynamics in great development and integration issues could be attempted whereas CBCRS have difficulties to provide their public services to the communities?</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Is there a risk of contradiction between their local mission and the sub regional issues sensitization? Will the population see themselves in this sub regional and cross border broadcasting?</li> </ul>
<b>Thanks to the network, cross-border community radio stations recognition</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> How could the network sensitize sub regional institutions on cross border problems that populations faced against ?</li> </ul>

<input type="checkbox"/> What kind of “win win” strategy between sub regional institutions and CBCRS ?
<b>Thanks to the network, the promotion of radio stations autonomy</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> How the network could promote equity, solidarity, exchanges and coherence between radio stations ?
<input type="checkbox"/> Untill what degree partners and donors use radio stations for their own objectives ? How could the network protect them against it ?
<input type="checkbox"/> What could provide sub regional laws for CBCRS ? What kind of strategy to achieve it ?

This diagnosis has been debated and some precisions have been brought on these major stakes :

• **Community radio stations are constrained by ill-adapted regulations and frequencies are increasingly becoming liberalised**

Community radio stations are evolving within an ill-adapted national legal framework, sometimes rendering them dependent on the law governing the written press such as in Guinea Bissau, sometimes subjected to terms and conditions applicable to private commercial radio stations or even dependent on an association status excluding them from any involvement in politics such is the case in Senegal. At the same time, Line Ministries, forever reticent to encourage more broadcast approvals, take liberalising frequencies to extremes, as in Senegal where 322 authorisations were approved in 2006. These authorisations increase the precariousness of stations and their personnel: Perceived as volunteers, community radio station professionals have no official status which conversely impact on their qualifications and their economic situation. During this first semester of 2007, however, official legal recognition of community radio stations, a special support fund and press cards are in the process of negotiation.

Community radio stations, unable to benefit from advertising- or sponsor-generated financial resources, struggle to be economically viable. They are systematically dependent on financial support from public or para-public organisations that is contingent upon satisfying these organisations’ specific objectives. This results in the reshuffling of programming while most often provoking community’s dissatisfaction with the radio station and topics that it is addressing. As apolitical associations, they sacrifice their civic awareness-raising mission for their populations.

By not benefiting from consequential financial income, radio stations risk being hemmed in by communalism. With the example of Senegal where the terms and conditions applicable to commercial radio stations govern community radio stations’ functioning, they can o generate income through advertising and sponsoring if they do not exceed 12 to 18% of the turnover since their functioning is still governed by the terms and conditions applicable to private commercial radio stations. But in that case, by favouring music over informative content, might they be straying from their mission to serve the local community and selling their soul? Finally, the relationship between community radio stations’ economic viability, their foothold among the local population and the recognition of a wholly legal status is still very important.

• **What is the future for invested cross-border community radio stations in the unique Senegambian context?**

As Abdou Diao regional RETRARC coordinator declared, “*Senegambian cross-border radio stations are navigating though troubled water even more than the classic community radio stations*”. All located in natural Casamance still shaken by conflict, they are seen with certain mistrust by the Bissau Guinean, Gambian and Senegalese Governments. It is within this context that the true impact of frequency liberalisation must be put into perspective. Of the

322 authorisations approved in Senegal in 2006, close to 80% of them concern radio stations managed by political persons for their partisan means. In an electoral context, Radio Endham de Dioulacolon finally opted to assign itself a frequency and risk being banned after having waited eight months to be granted a frequency by the Ministry of Communications.

Whether it is the management of natural resources, urbanisation, migratory flows or intra-regional economic trade, cross-border areas are at the heart of West African development issues hence local community radio stations play an eminent role in raising awareness among populations. Their broadcasts have enabled populations to understand these changes so that these changes do not evolve into conflicts but rather lead to the application of sustainable and effective regulations that are already appropriated by the local population. Even more, cross-border community radio stations denounce abuses committed by law enforcement which *“increase control over the Diouloulou – Bignona route by encroaching on the domains of Seleti-based border police”* observed Adama Thiam, Kairaba de Diouloulou Station Director.

In support of this, Souleymane Dabo of radio Kouma FM of Samine recalled that following a collective broadcast produced in Djalicunda by RETRARC members on the free movement of goods and persons, Bissau Guinean law enforcement who fleeced him on his arrival into the country, tried desperately to return his money to him in order, they assured him *“not to be accused of having resorted to Mafioso practices.”* Abdou Diao recounted that upon his return from Djalicunda, the Governor of the Kolda region met with him to inform him of his decision to ask a member of the Senegalese border police to resign because he was guilty of abuse of power within the Dioulacolon border zone. Similarly, Adama Thiam, the Station Director of Kairaba of Diouloulou, after having broadcast programmes on the exploitation of natural resources in Fogny, observed that due to *“smuggling Mafioso networks, foresters and law enforcement can no longer transport “vẽn” wood from Diouloulou to the Gambia during the day in full view. They wait for nightfall to be more prudent.”* Paradoxically, while this awareness-raising mission has had some notable effects, it does not renew decision-makers' interest who avoid suggesting a development framework adapted to cross-border community radio stations.

In Casamance, this situation coincides with a policy to create radio stations everywhere, financial partners worrying little about the required sensitisation of populations, monitoring, and essential training for every community radio station network project. Jules Dabo recalled that since November 2006 in Balantacounda (Sédhiou Department – Kolda Region – Senegal), *“three community radio stations have been set up 80 km away from each other between Samine, Tanaff and Goudomp, which in the long run will create problems of appropriation by the populations.”* This also leads to *“a natural selection between radio stations which, if they don't find their audience, are forced to shut down.”* Even worse, this trend increases the risk of editorial mistakes, staff being unqualified and rarely trained and often ends in explosive situations within the populations although these radio stations are supposed to be promoting social pacification and the breaking down of generational, sexual and ethnic barriers..

In Senegambie Meridionale, practically continual instability and lack of development leads also to numerous impediments to community radio stations' well-functioning and independence. *“How can we protect ourselves against reprisals by partisan and Mafioso groups after having broadcasted programmes on the abuse of forestry resources or on the relationship that exists between cashew production the war economy?”* asks Adama Thiam. *“We can't wait for an association as dynamic as it is to financially contribute to the radio stations' functioning when the displacement of populations, pillages and thefts have increased poverty”*, according to Abdou Diao.

← **Provide more credibility to the radio stations via the network**

Following the debates, there are three stages of action which will enable providing the cross-border community radio stations with more credibility through RETRARC.

First, **identity requirements of cross-border community radio stations** must be drawn up in order to enable radio stations to harmoniously combine carrying out public services with regard to populations with providing support to the sub-regional integration process. Extending radio broadcasting coverage zones to reach communities located on the other side of the border does not make the station “cross-border”. Cross-border radio stations should not only serve all of the cross-border communities making up its listenership, but also address cross-border issues, co-habitation problems between neighbouring countries and replicating West African issues in the local cross-border context.

During the second stage, **these cross-border community radio station requirements should be provided by the communities and tutelary associations which make up the radio stations’ administrative and management councils.** In Senegambie Meridionale, decisions are indeed rarely made by management committees which illustrates their lack of organisation and leads to incoherent points of view between directors, drafting teams and administrative councils on cross-border radio stations’ missions and editorial lines. At the same time, listener clubs are still too ineffective, without veritable representation and decision-making power. Mobilisation, investment and capacity building mechanisms for management committees should be set up in order to maintain the tutelary associations’ and community’s involvement. Audits of revamped listener clubs and being truly represented will have an essential role to play in this process.

Once the battle of gaining a foothold in the community is won, **legal recognition of cross-border community radio stations** could be the next step. An advocacy strategy for legal recognition will be carried out at three distinct levels: i) first within the States; ii) through existing national community radio stations; and iii) finally, at the regional level. This stage should coincide with the development of a communications campaign aimed at partners in order to encourage strategic thinking needed for the establishment of a coherent framework in support of cross-border community radio stations. \*\*\*

## 5.2. A Vision and More Pertinent Missions

What is RETRARC?	What is it working towards? (VISION)	How to achieve this? (MISSIONS)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> A network consisting of cross-border radio stations of the Gambia, Senegal and Guinea Bissau.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Radio station network members broadcasting from either side of the border exceeding a 50 km radius with a large listening audience.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Radio station network members are involved in specifically-related cross-border realities.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> They are all aware of border-instigated links and rifts and express border populations' concerns.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> To promote socio-cultural solidarities among border communities.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> To promote peace and integration in West Africa while continuing to serve local communities.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> To develop a creative and innovative editorial line raising populations' awareness in order for them to appropriate sub-regional integration issues, policies and programmes.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> To raise their visibility at the State level and among sub-regional institutions as well as advocate for the interests of local populations.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> To develop a coherent framework by sharing resources and experiences in order to harmonise CCR interventions as well as those of all other parties with regard to cross-border cooperation and West African integration.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Valorise and support cross-border peace and integration initiatives (focusing on the free movement of persons and goods) through a staff training plan adapted to the issues and topics at hand.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Capitalise on good practices (coming from the CCR and supporters of cross-border cooperation).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Form management committees and listener clubs representative and truly invested in the functioning of the radio stations.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Initiate debates on national and sub-regional laws governing the functioning and development of community radio stations and in particular cross-border radio stations.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Obtain effective ECOWAS and State support.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Mobilise financial resources for the network and the CCR to be able to improve and harmonise equipment, strengthen staff's capacities and attain financial and managerial autonomy.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Support radio station network members in conceiving their programmes and their financing in order to encourage the formation of other cross-border radio stations having the same vision and mission.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> To encourage programme exchanges and programme co-production among RCT.</li> </ul>

### 5.3. An action plan summarising some priority and feasible activities

	Training Modules	Type of Training	Contents	Responsible	Scheduling	Budget
<b>TRAINING</b>	<b>Train staff in production techniques</b>	Internal Knowledge Transfer: Sonko / Diao	<input type="checkbox"/> Programme definition and particularities of each type of community programme <input type="checkbox"/> Required collection and processing of information to produce a programme <input type="checkbox"/> Specific types of technical production <input type="checkbox"/> Techniques and programme identification and archiving tools	Mohammed Kaïraba SONKO	November 2007	745.000 CFA Francs
	<b>Management and Equipment Maintenance</b>	External trainer	<input type="checkbox"/> Preventative maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Corrective maintenance	Overall network coordination	January 2008 in Ziguinchor	2.000.000 CFA Francs
	<b>IT Training</b>	External trainer	<input type="checkbox"/> Theoretical presentation on the computer environment and software application (editing, mixing, presenting, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Research and manipulation techniques <input type="checkbox"/> Practical application and use of numeric equipment	Overall network coordination	March 2008 in Banjul (MTC)	1.100.000 CFA Francs
	<b>Management and Functioning of Radio Stations</b>	External trainer	<input type="checkbox"/> Implementation of strategic planning concept and practical application <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring – evaluation (Types of monitoring; Use of tools; participative evaluation techniques and audience appreciation) <input type="checkbox"/> Fundraising (Classification of donors; Development of various types of requests; Communications approach and negotiations with donors)	Mamadu SILLA	May 2008 in Sao Domingo	1.100.000 CFA Francs

	Objectives	Responsible	Budget	Posts	Scheduling
<b>LOBBYING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Develop alliances with West African radio station networks (KURUMBA), regional or Pan-African associations (AMARC) support programmes (WADR) as well as supporters of peace initiatives in West Africa (Mano River Union).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Initiate discussions with national association (ARPAC) and journalist unions (SYNPICS) with a view to effectively supporting the network.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Obtain official recognition of the network by national communications ministers.</li> </ul>	Coordination Bureau	1.800.000 CFA Francs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Travel costs</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Communications costs</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Public Relations</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Organisation of Bureau meetings (frequency: once every two months):</li> </ul>	From June 2007 to June 2008

	Objectives	Responsible	Budget
<b>VALORISATION OF CROSS-BORDER INITIATIVES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Define application areas in relation to each area of training mentioned below and programme production.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Disseminate ECOWAS texts on the free movement of goods and people to border populations.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Establish a prize for best programme on free movement of goods and persons (development of TOR; jury selection; programme submission; deliberation).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Participate in the wave festival (URTEL- Mali Ministry of Communications sponsored by PIWA)</li> </ul>	Coordination Bureau	Allocation of flexible funds to negotiate with partners (travel costs, reporting costs, production costs, etc.)

## 5.4. More operational functioning of the network

Work was finally carried out on the functioning of RETRARC. Implementation organisations' tasks were defined and responsibilities set out for RETRARC members. Upon rereading the statutes and rules and regulations validated at the preceding workshop in Bignona (February 2007), the presenters sought to bring to the attention of network members that the coordination approach was not efficient enough. The network should be able to function adequately within the margins of its specificities and limits, which are:

- The network's position straddling three countries;
- Ill-adapted accepted national frameworks of community radio stations;
- Insufficiently coordinated legal frameworks between the three countries;
- Mistrust with regard to the development issue and support to community radio stations, especially in Casamance;
- Current unfeasibility to obtain sub-regional legal recognition;
- Information dissemination and coordination problems due to different languages, isolation of some radio stations, poor quality of mobile telephone network and network members' lack of knowledge regarding the internet and how to maximise its use.

Due to nonexistent official legal recognition of the network and lack of clarity around the attributions and responsibilities of decision-making and coordination bodies (General Assembly, Direction Committee, Coordination Committee); RETRARC members made decisions:

Constraints	Decisions
<input type="checkbox"/> Confusion around General Assembly attributions	<input type="checkbox"/> Nomination of a presenter – facilitator <input type="checkbox"/> Presentation of synthesis reports (activities, overall financial report, recommendations – orientations) by the national coordinators and a general report by the regional coordinator
<input type="checkbox"/> Duplication between the Committee Director and the Coordination Committee	<input type="checkbox"/> The two bodies are under the responsibility of the regional coordinator. <input type="checkbox"/> The Direction Committee meets every two months and has a flexible function fund of 150.000 CFA Francs/month.
<input type="checkbox"/> Regional Coordinator's role and responsibilities	<input type="checkbox"/> S/he represents the network at the regional and national levels. <input type="checkbox"/> S/he is responsible for conception (TOR), carrying out of activities, monitoring and evaluation in connection with the national coordinators and other resource people. <input type="checkbox"/> S/he discusses and enters into contracts with partners. <input type="checkbox"/> S/he can delegate to national coordinators.
<input type="checkbox"/> Control in the financial allocation to activities	<input type="checkbox"/> Development of a procedures manual <input type="checkbox"/> Nomination of a treasurer and two supplementary signatures

## 5.5. Commitments and recommendations

Commitment	Activities to be scheduled	NCB <sup>1</sup>	ENDA-Diapol	GTZ Procas	PIWA
<b>Network's Political Representation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Participation in large sub-regional and continental meetings (ECOWAS, AU). <input type="checkbox"/> Participation in the sub-regional radio station coordination platform in Ouagadougou (11 June) <input type="checkbox"/> Participation in the Wave Festival, Mali				<input type="checkbox"/> Financing the Network's participation
<b>Training sessions</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> See Table 1; Chapter 5.4	<input type="checkbox"/> Partners agree on co-financing procedures. <input type="checkbox"/> ENDA-Diapol is responsible for the conception of documents and inclusion in the budget. The three partners are responsible for organising the training sessions.			
<b>Financial Plan</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> The national coordinators gather the requests in each of their countries and then send them to the general coordinator before 25 May 2007.	Partners agree on a fundraising strategy for the financial plan of the radio station network members			
<b>Network's functioning</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> See Table 1; Chapter 5.5	<input type="checkbox"/> After ENDA-Diapol sends the Synthesis Report, GTZ Procas will develop a proposal on the operational procedure to facilitate the network's functioning. <input type="checkbox"/> Partners agree to organise a meeting on 17 June 2007 to resolve the issue of members' dues. <input type="checkbox"/> ENDA-Diapol is responsible for drawing up the draft project and including it in the budget.			
<b>Communications – information</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Drafting letters requesting a meeting with ministries <input type="checkbox"/> Translate into English the terms of reference of the PIWA training sessions <input type="checkbox"/> Translate the radio station booklet into Portuguese	<input type="checkbox"/> Meeting requests and making appointments	<input type="checkbox"/> Drafting <input type="checkbox"/> Preparation <input type="checkbox"/> Dissemination		Share information, monitoring
<b>Legal Recognition of</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Proposal to compose a “ <i>memorandum of understanding</i> ”, validated by the three States.				

<sup>1</sup> Network coordination bodies.

<b>the network</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Introduction of requests to the three governments with the name " <i>national cross-border radio station network</i> ".			
<b>Appropriation of new missions of the CCR by the populations</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Organisation of restitution sessions of the administrative council, management committee, listener clubs and populations.			
<b>Fundraising</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> The ICR is drafting a request to the UEMOA Department responsible for the support to community radio stations (Talata Baldé / Abdou Diao)	<input type="checkbox"/> The PIWA's radio station department communicates with other departments (pluralism, governance and human rights, etc.) with a view to seeing the network integrated into the financing frameworks and already-scheduled activities.		

## 6. Annexe

### 6.1. Agenda

#### Sunday 13 May

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**End-afternoon:** Welcome participants of Dioulacolon, Djalicunda, Brikama and Kerewan to Ziguinchor.

#### Monday 14 May

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**8.00 – 9.00:** Breakfast / arrival of participants from Bignona, Samine Escale, Sao Domingo and Diouloulou

**9.00 – 10.00:** Briefing of the agenda / debates / validation

**10.00 – 11.15:** Work to be undertaken on the network's vision and missions

**11.15 – 11.30:** Coffee break

**11.30 – 13.30:** continuation of work on the network's vision and missions

**13.30 – 14.30:** Lunch

**14.30 – 16.00:** Wrap up work on the vision and missions

**16.00 – 17.30:** Briefing on the inventory of targeted external competencies in relation to the foreseen training needs / Debates and registration of selected recipients by training session / exercise on budget

#### Tuesday 15 May

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**8.00 – 9.00:** Breakfast

**9.00 – 11.15:** Gathering and sharing of information related to specific and budgeted needs of radio station members of direct and indirect equipment in order to develop the network's draft financing plan

**11.15 – 11.30:** Coffee break

**11.30 – 13.30:** Communication strategies / lobbying to undertake / definition of the most adequate communication tools / Exercise on budget

**13.30 – 14.30:** Lunch prior to participants' departure

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**Wednesday 16 May:** SWAC supervisor returns via Dakar

## 6.2. List of participants

N°	COUNTRY	RÉGION - LOCALITY	NAME OF THE RADIO / ORGANIZATION	PARTICIPANTS	CONTACTS	EMAIL ADDRESS
1	Senegal	Ziguinchor	RADIO KASSOUMAY	Ibrahima Soly MANDIAN	+221 563 05 85	email : <a href="mailto:worlded@sentoo.sn">worlded@sentoo.sn</a>
2	The Gambia	Western Region - Brikama	BRIKAMA RADIO	Bacary TOURAY	+ 220 448 30 00 / 998 40 49	email : <a href="mailto:brikamacommunityradio@yahoo.co.uk">brikamacommunityradio@yahoo.co.uk</a>
3	The Gambia	North Bank Region - Kerewan	RADIO KEREWAN	Lamine CEESAY	+ 220 572 02 79 / 994 00 75	email : <a href="mailto:alhagilamin@yahoo.co.uk">alhagilamin@yahoo.co.uk</a>
4	Senegal	Kolda - Dioulacolon	RADIO DIOULACOLON	Abdou DIAO	+ 221 563 39 05	email : <a href="mailto:diaoabdoukd@yahoo.fr">diaoabdoukd@yahoo.fr</a>
5	Senegal	Ziguinchor - Bignona	RADIO AWAÑA	Mouhamed Kairaba SONKO	+ 221 994 10 21 / 565 57 43	email : <a href="mailto:radiofmawana@yahoo.fr">radiofmawana@yahoo.fr</a> / <a href="mailto:mksonko2000@yahoo.fr">mksonko2000@yahoo.fr</a>
6	Senegal	Ziguinchor – Diouloulou	RADIO KAÏRABA	Adama THIAM	+ 221 541 55 59	/
7	Senegal	Kolda – Samine Escale	RADIO KUMA	Souleymane DABO	+ 221 936 64 77 / 605 70 55	email : <a href="mailto:yayadio4@yahoo.fr">yayadio4@yahoo.fr</a>
8	Guinea - Bissau	Cacheu – Sao Domingos	RADIO AD / KASSOUMAY	Talata BALDE	+ 245 664 63 63	/
9	Senegal	Dakar	WAPI	Oumar SECK NDIAYE	+ 221 849 16 59 / 553 19 78	email : <a href="mailto:osndiaye@panos-ao.org">osndiaye@panos-ao.org</a>
10	Senegal	Ziguinchor	GTZ PROCAS	Abdoulaye DIALLO	+ 221 569 96 81	email : <a href="mailto:dia@arc.sn">dia@arc.sn</a>
11	Senegal	Dakar	ENDA DIAPOL	Emmanuel SALLIOT	+ 221 566 38 37	email : <a href="mailto:emmanuel.salliot@endadiapol.org">emmanuel.salliot@endadiapol.org</a>

