



# International Amateur Radio Union Region 1

Europe, Middle East, Africa and Northern Asia

Founded 1950



## General Conference, Davos, 11 to 16 September 2005

<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>STARS Report</b>		
<b>Society</b>	<b>STARS WG</b>	<b>Country:</b>	<b>Region 1</b>
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Activities and progress over the period 2002-2005

### Northern Africa

#### Algeria:

- In 2003, the ARA played a major role in the relief works after the earthquake at Boumerdès. As we had seen earlier in Turkey, this unfortunate event helped radio amateurs to acquire respect both in the community as from the authorities.
- The first antional seminar on amateur radio, held in November 2004, was very important in several respects:
  - it allowed the Algerian amateurs to contact several authorities and present them what amateur radio is all about (a good PR event for the ARA in particular and the amateur service in general)
  - it brought Algerian amateurs together from all over the country
  - Algerian amateurs got in contact with experienced amateurs from other countries and vice versa
  - we, as IARU, were able to make a large number of personal contacts with technically skilled and immensely motivated people and got acquainted with the daily problems of Algerians and Algerian hams in particular
- There is a great intrest among Algerian amateurs for ARDF and a great need for VHF-repeaters, as a back bone for their emergency commnications network

Egypt: based on a e-mail from Ezzat SU1ER, we were made to believe that Hamed SU1HN was taking over the presidency of EARA. During our visit in February 2005 it did not seem to have taken place (yet).

Morocco: The absence of ARRAM on the international scene has no financial but rather political and internal (organizational) reasons, but they are planning to do something about it (sent a delegate to the Caïro Leadership Course and will probably come to Davos too). ARRAM is recognized officially as being of public utility (Act N°2.82.752 of 30 October 1982). They have good relations with the licensing authorities ANRT (all license applications are routed via ARRAM, whithout any obligation of becoming a member) as well as the Rabat University and Polytechnic, where a club station is established.

Tunisia: in 2002 the number of participants to the 1999 Seminar still communicating had dropped to 2. Both confirm that after graduating, they were denied access to the 3V8BB station. In the mean time, the board of ASTRA has changed. The president is no longer the former director of the school in Bir El Bey but the General Commissioner of the Scouts Federation, mr. Mohamed Triki (a personal friend to the President of the Republic). Just like in 1999, we were informed of an RAE in November 2002 which would allow for individual licensing, but until now, this has still not been granted. In the mean time, we also have lost track of the last 2 persons from 1999, who most probably have lost their interest in amateur radio, lacking both the individual license and access to the school station. The Tunisian Scouts Federation is now our only valid contact **inside** the country. We met International Commissioner, mr. Ezzeddine Derbel on Thursday 2 December 2004 and learned the following from him:

- apart from Bir El Bey, there are now 7 other club stations in Tunisia and 5 more to come, all in scouts premisses but, contrary to 3V8BB, accessible to all, even non scout Tunisians (he was very formal on that).
  - there is still no possibility to obtain individual licenses in Tunisia, and following some individual applications, the official response is still quite hostile (we were shown letters to corroborate this).
  - mr. Derbel expressed his interest in a collaboration project between the 3 Maghrebian amateur radio societies to organise some kind of "train the trainer" program, since he considers the other two may have the same lack of know how and the will to share their experience.
- During the Cairo Sub regional Workshop, Mustapha Landulsi announced contacts with the Ministry in March concerning the out standing matter of individual licensing, but until now we didn't receive any feed back.

## **Middle East**

Lebanon: with the financial support of the IARU, the RAL purchased a second hand ICOM transceiver.

Syria: following the installation of the STARS-sponsored club station of TIR, the edition of the first ever radio reference manual for amateurs in Arabic by Omar and an impressive training course at the Damascus University, 29 new Syrian amateurs were formed (more then 1/3 are YL). 7 have passed the full RAE, 22 the technical tests only and still training on the morse code. Omar found the "pic-a-star" transceiver an interesting project for his students and has started a campaign to get as much of these kits sponsored as possible.

## **Western Africa**

Côte d'Ivoire: this country was "stopped" by a terrible civil war and is actually divided in 2 (North and South). There are only some 30 hams left in the whole country. The club in Abidjan however is still active.

Gambia: the RSTG still exists but unfortunately no activities because many expatriates have left the country (the classic story). Since Tafa is a member of RSTG and holding a call sign in Gambia, C53GY, he is trying with some friends to revive the association.

Ghana: the Dutch amateurs from the DAGOE group have trained another 2 Ghanean HAMs, 9G1YK and 9G1YE. They also sponsor the license fees for 9G1AA and 9G1OO at the Dormaa Hospital.

Guinea: the society ARGUI, which had been in existence for a couple of years already, has applied for IARU membership. The president is Mamadou Dioulde Sow, whom assisted at one of our ADP seminars in Abidjan. They have presently 20 members, 10 of whom are licensed to operate (but don't have a call sign yet).

Mali: Hamadoun, the president of CRAM, has moved from Bamako to Sevaré in the Northern Mali. He has a project to setup a club Station in the North of Mali for the benefit of Gao or Timbuktu.

Niger: contacts are still active, but nothing has materialized yet. A society seems to be under construction, presided by Khamed Abdoulaye.

Senegal: The equipment donated by STARS has arrived and was remitted officially to the Malian minister of communication who is the president of ESMT administrative council. An inauguration and setup of stations will be organized soon. This project, should not only benefit to Senegal but to more than 12 West-African countries, some of which do not have organized amateur radio on their territory at present.

Togo: a French radio amateur, Robert 5V7BR, is planning a club station at the technical lyceum of Sokodé.

## **Central Africa**

Congo (Dem.Rep.): our visit to the Minister and his Secretary General in 2001, as well as the untiring effort of Cyprien Kahundira 9Q1KS and his staff of ARAC, have eventually resulted in a few amateur licenses. Since July 2003 amateur radio is permanently legalized and on August 2, ARAC started off its regular activities in a new room at the Telecom Training Center and where the club station 9Q0AR (donated by 4U1ITU) is now installed and regularly active. They are in negotiation with the competent authorities on the price of licenses (another classic story in Africa). A training course started in May 2004 with some 15 attendants.

Gabon: also there, our passage has not remained unnoticed: a young Gabonese technician has joined AGRA and will hopefully also imply some of his friends. They are looking for a place to put up a club station and hold regular meetings and training sessions.

## **Eastern Africa**

Kenya: The ARSK Chairman, Ted 5Z4NU, who produces with remarkable punctuality the monthly "QTC", has won yet another battle, the long expected US/Kenya Reciprocal Agreement is now in force and US citizens with FCC licenses may apply for Kenyan licenses. The ARSK has sponsored a few affiliated clubs like:

- ◆ Hodari Boys Club: A youth activity group who are interested in AR and are being trained to take up radio, both as a hobby and a career in electronics and telecommunications.
- ◆ Kisumu Scouts Troop: Similar to above, but concentrated for the scouts. A special Call sign – 5Z4NSA is used for the Jamboree on the Air event every year.
- ◆ Kamusinga Friends School – Kimilili: A school in Kimilili area of Kenya, approximately 160 KM from Kisumu is well known for the number of intellectuals who have gone through it. Presently the school has a donated satellite receiver and the Radio Club is very active as a SWL League. ARSK Members intend to visit them soon.
- ◆ Stahere Boy's Center: This is the flagship of ARSK. With a total of 70 Novice Licensees the Radio Club is very active. Regretfully, they lack HF equipment otherwise they would put Kenya on the world map.

**Currently there are two classes of licenses in Kenya: a ) Full and b) Novice. There has been a major problem in getting licenses in Kenya but with the persuasion by the ARSK, mainly by the Chairman, the red tape has been removed and the issuance of the license has improved. With the new friendly licensing policy in the draft stage it is expected that it will be relatively easy to obtain a 5Z4 call sign in Kenya soon. The license fee is € 22 per year.**

Madagascar: information from Solofo 5R8ET, president of MARA (not an IARU MS yet) learns us that they are having problems with PTT about license fees. On the other hand, an increasing number of students takes a keen interest in amateur radio, but cannot afford the equipment.

Somalia: SARFEN, an emergency network in one of the 3 parts of former Somalia has shown interest in adhering to IARU. However, with regard to the geopolitical context, I consider it wiser not to rush into this area.

Sudan: a Dutch amateur, Gerben PA5NT, went there to teach the telecom authorities and activate the local club (not member of IARU). He had a sponsored Yeasu transceiver plus antenna to donate, but unfortunately, we have no feed back. With the landmark ceasefire and the conclusion of the agreements, a lot of development is expected in South Sudan. This may result in an inflow of a number of foreigners; some of them may be ham operators.

Tanzania: After Mike Seitz, now also Ralph Karhammar has left the country, but TARC seems to be strong enough to “survive” the expatriates. The Dar es Salaam Institute of Technology now seems to be the nucleus of the society (club station 5I3A and more then 20 licensees), thanks to the D.I.T. and its Principal, John Makamba 5H3JMN who is also the new president of TARC. TARC also supports a number of affiliated clubs:

- ◆ Tanzania Boys Scouts.
- ◆ Kisarawe Junior Academy
- ◆ DIT Communication Club.

With the relaxed policy on licensing any foreigner who holds a valid license can apply for a 5H call sign and is normally issued with a short period. The annual fee is € 6.00.

**For the promotion of Amateur Radio, TARC has embarked on a mammoth program as follows:**

- ◆ Novice manual has been updated.
- ◆ Regular training courses are conducted at DIT.
- ◆ Elementary Electronics courses introduced at DIT.
- ◆ DIT Communications Club/ TARC participated at 2004 Engineer’s Day held in Dar es Salaam (Golden Tulip) and demonstrated “ E-mail over short-wave radio” (WIN LINK). This generated a lot of interest. Similar demonstrations have been held during the annual International Trade fair.
  - ◆ TARC leaflets are distributed regularly.

Uganda: after the departure of some expatriots, the society collapsed. The 2 remaining amateurs have too many professional obligations to take care of the society for the time being.

## **Southern Africa**

Zimbabwe: ZARS closed down its QSL bureau due to the excessive cost.

Hans Welens ON6WQ  
Chairman of STARS

# Annex 1.

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2003	tot./country
Burkina Faso					596,15	8.434,15	2.872,80	4.793,40						16.696,50
Cameroun										500,00				500,00
Cote d'Ivoire									16.542,60	2.670,00				19.212,60
Egypt								82,00	1.578,05	756,00				2.416,05
Ghana							302,90	5.104,45	1.211,50	892,00				7.510,85
Kenya								676,00			338,14		368,50	1.382,64
Lebanon													3.460,00	3.460,00
Lesotho		2.576,64						48,00						2.624,64
Mali							217,40	9.459,00	745,85	570,00				10.992,25
Mozambique	243,10	2.576,64			857,13									3.676,87
Nigeria								48,00						48,00
Senegal								48,00				6.898,70		6.946,70
Sierra Leone		56,00					75,00							131,00
Syria											9.990,75	1.355,95		11.346,70
Swaziland		2.576,64		462,20										3.038,84
Tanzania								706,25	10.251,95	2.612,00				13.570,20
Tunisia										1.828,20				1.828,20
Zimbabwe					3.052,86									3.052,86
tot./year	243,10	7.785,92	0,00	462,20	4.506,14	8.434,15	3.468,10	20.965,10	30.329,95	9.828,20	10.328,89	8.254,65	3.828,50	108.434,90
average per year	7.228,99													
average per country	6.024,16													

Over the past 15 years, IARU-Region 1 has spent some 108.435 CHF on **projects**. Fund 4 has also been used for other development related expenses like seminars etc.

## IARU Region 1 - Development Fund

BF 1996	145947	
inc 1997	9434	
exp 1997	20965	
CO 1997	134416	
inc 1998	10433	
exp 1998	30330	
CO 1998	114519	
inc 1999	8168	
exp 1999	16418	
CO 1999	106269	
inc 2000	17528	
exp 2000	15300	
CO 2000	108497	
inc 2001	17037	
exp 2001	17821	
CO 2001	107713	100939
inc 2002	18783	
exp 2002	673	
CO 2002	119049	
inc 2003	18110	
exp 2003	3829	
CO 2003	133330	
inc 2004	9207	
exp 2004	11380	
CO 2004	131157	
inc 2005	10000 (est.)	
exp 2005	16300 (est.)	
CO 2005	124857 (est.)	
inc 2006	11200 (est.)	
exp 2006	45200 (est.)	
CO 2006	90857 (est.)	
inc 2007	10400 (est.)	
exp 2007	30200 (est.)	
CO 2007	71057 (est.)	
inc 2008	10000 (est.)	
exp 2008	37200 (est.)	
CO 2008	43857 (est.)	

Proposed priorities in **bold**

A	B	C	D	E
Algeria Egypt Tunisia	<b>Morocco</b>	Libya		Djibouti Sahara
Syria Lebanon			Palestine U.A.E. Yemen	Bahrain Iraq Jordan
Burkina Faso Côte d'Ivoire Ghana Mali <b>Senegal</b>	Nigeria <b>Guinea</b>	Cape Verde Gambia Mauritania Togo	Benin Guinea Biss. Niger	Liberia Sierra Leone
<b>Congo-Kin</b>	<b>Cameroun</b> <b>Gabon</b>		Chad Congo-Brazza Eq. Guinea Sao T. & P.	Burundi Centr. Afr. Rwanda
Kenya <b>Tanzania</b>	<b>Madagascar</b>	Uganda Ethiopia	Comoros Eritrea	Mauritius Seychelles Somalia Sudan
Lesotho Mozambique Swaziland Zimbabwe	<b>Botswana</b>	Zambia Namibia	Malawi	Angola South Africa
Albania		Armenia Azerbaijan Georgia Kazakhstan Kyrgyzstan	Uzbekistan	Mongolia

“E”: no action required

“D”: country where no amateur society exists and where we have to find some reliable, interested persons

“C”: country where we have the necessary contacts, information is being gathered, a society could be formed (or already exists), a project could be prepared.

“B”: country where all the conditions are fulfilled to start up a project.

“A”: country where a project is (being) installed and/or (should be) running. (follow up ! results !)

The SRC are requested to do the necessary follow up on the different countries of their area, prepare projects in the countries listed sub “B”, assist the societies listed sub “A” and check on the results of our investments.

Recommendations to the General Conference

**STARS 1** The STARS Working Group recommends to the IARU Region 1 General Conference the approval of the chairman's report and that the work and activities of the STARS WG continues for a further three year period in accordance with the IARU Region 1 Constitution and Bye-Laws, the Working Group terms of reference and its action plan as outlined in Doc. DV05\_C3\_38 and related annexes to this paper.

**STARS 2** The STARS Working Group recommends to the IARU Region 1 General Conference to make the amendments to the current Terms of Reference:

- Reference to "Fund 4" should now be to the "Development Fund"
- An amendment be made to include the sentence "All IARU Region 1 member societies that have paid their fee to the "Region 1 development fund" are members of the STARS-WG on a basis of equality."

The revised Terms of Reference are included in paper DV05\_C3\_38

**STARS 3** The STARS Working Group recommends to the IARU Region 1 General Conference that Hans Welens, ON6WQ, be appointed STARS WG Chairman for the next three year period.