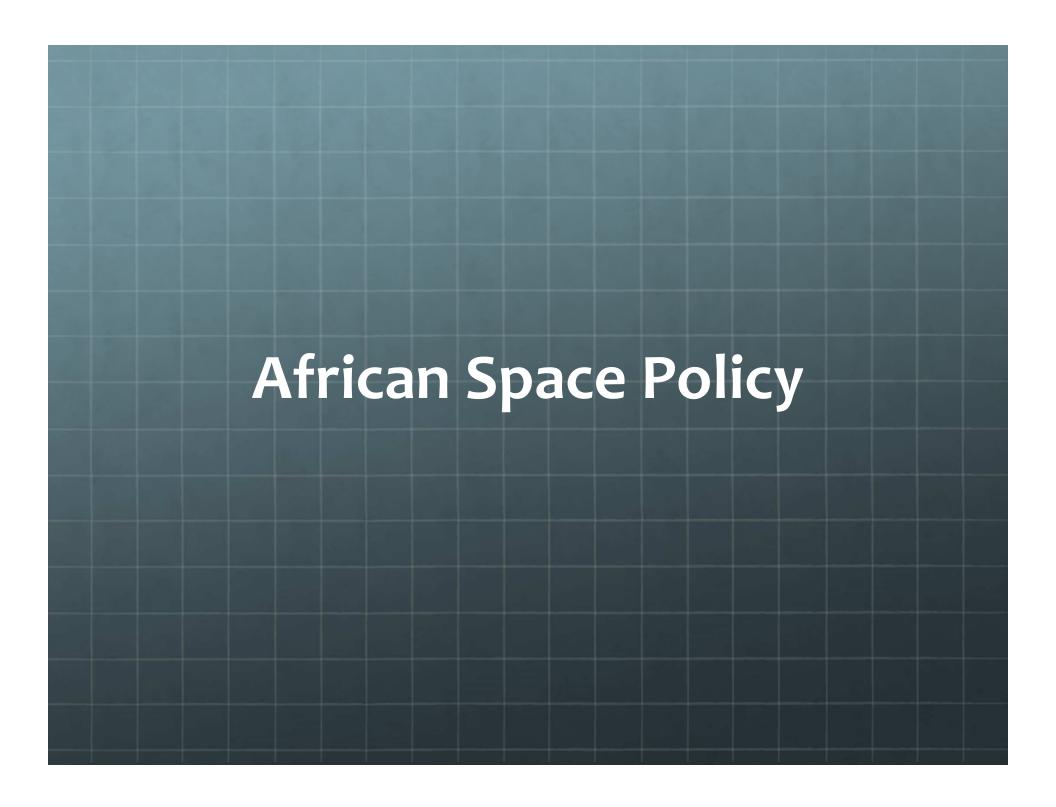


Process

- CITMC: Fourth Session of the AU Conference of Ministers in Charge of Communication and Information Technologies
- AMCOMET: Second Session of the AU Conference of Ministers Responsible for Meteorology
- AMCOST: Fifth Session of the AU Conference of Ministers in Charge of Science and Technology
- Ex. Council Decision (739, 744,746): Fragmented space activities and need for coordination

Process

- Finalisation of the Policy and Strategy
- **©** Consultations
 - AU Policy Organs
 - Member States
- Approval
 - June 2015 AU Summit
- Governance



Additional Considerations

- Near final version emerging
- Three issues for consideration
 - Principles relating to gender parity
 - Reference to regulating space activities (USA Intervention)
 - Reference to Meteorology

Gender Parity

It is imperative that the benefits accruing from and the involvement in continental level space activities must reflect gender parity and promote the empowerment of women, as a way of advancing development and reducing poverty. Women who are healthy, educated and confident contribute to the health and wellbeing of whole families, communities and their nations. Thus, promoting the political, economic and social status of women is a critical precursor for advancing the development of the African continent and therefore priority attention must be placed on ensuring gender equality in space activities, both in terms of participation and the recipients of associated benefits. This imperative will be driven across all policy principles advocated for in this document. (Introduction)

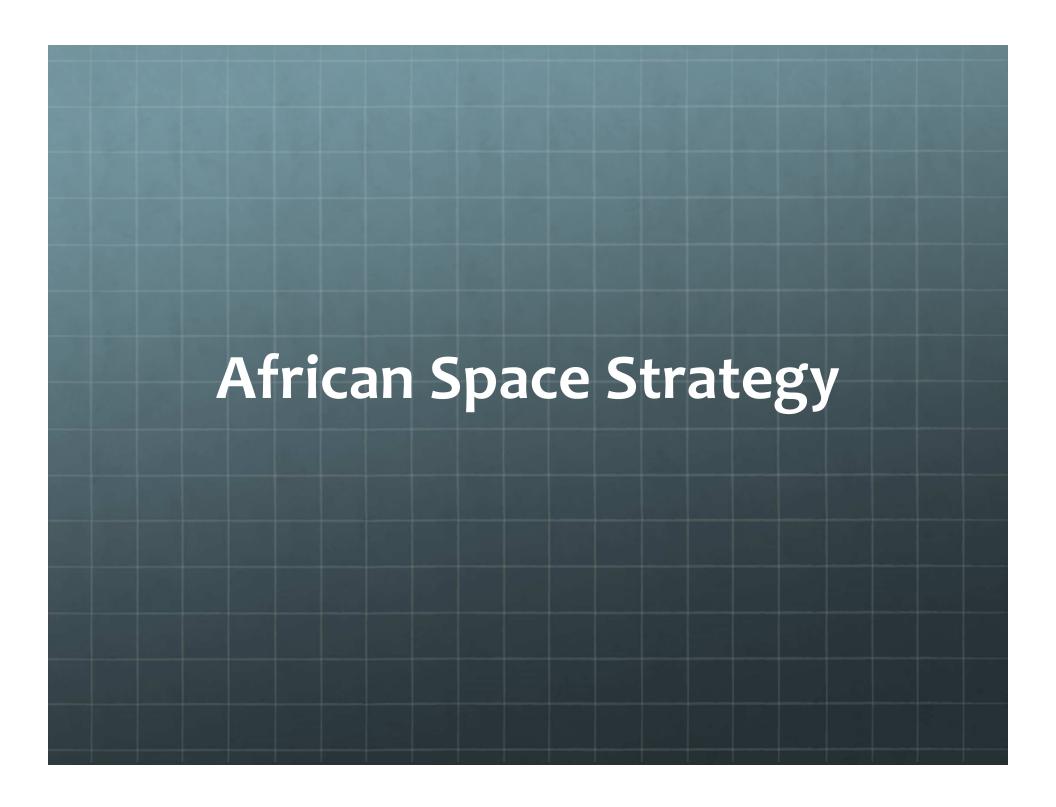
Regulatory

To regulate space activities. The African space programme will need to be regulated in order to guarantee attainment of the strategic objectives. Conflicts of interest will need to be managed. A regulatory environment will need to be created to allow industrial entities to access space technology and promote African commercial private sector participation in the space arena. A regulatory framework should be developed and implemented to ensure effective compliance with international treaties and conventions. The indigenous space programme must be compliant with national, continental and international laws and regulations. (para 4.5.3)

Meteorology

To develop and enhance early warning systems on the continent. As a continent Africa is subjected to various extreme weather, climate, ecosystem and geological events such as tropical cyclones, heavy or a lack of precipitation, heat waves, dust storms, red tides, and tsunamis, which can lead to loss of life and property, and critical services. A combination of space applications will be used to improve, amongst others, weather forecasts to develop a range of early warning systems (such as flood, drought and health early warning systems).

(para 4.1-6)



AU VISION

"An integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, is driven by its own citizens and represents a dynamic force in the global arena."

Economic

Prosperity

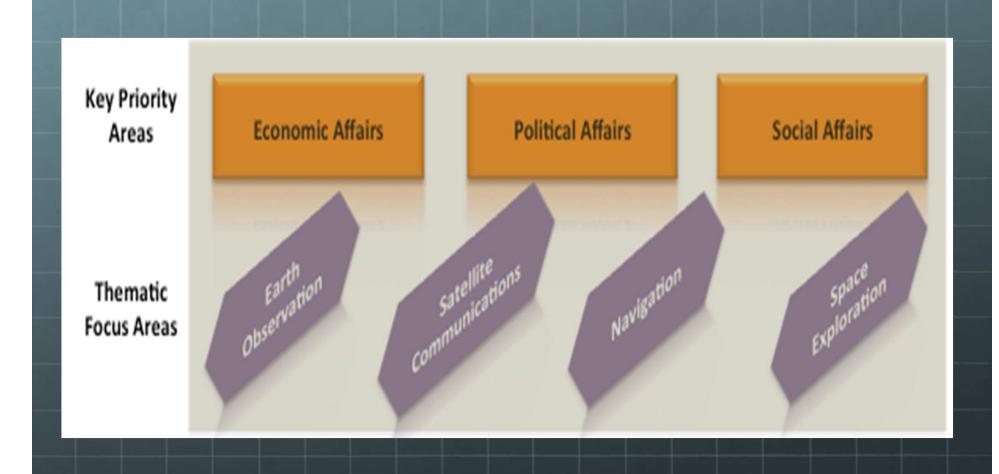
Unity

Integration

Social

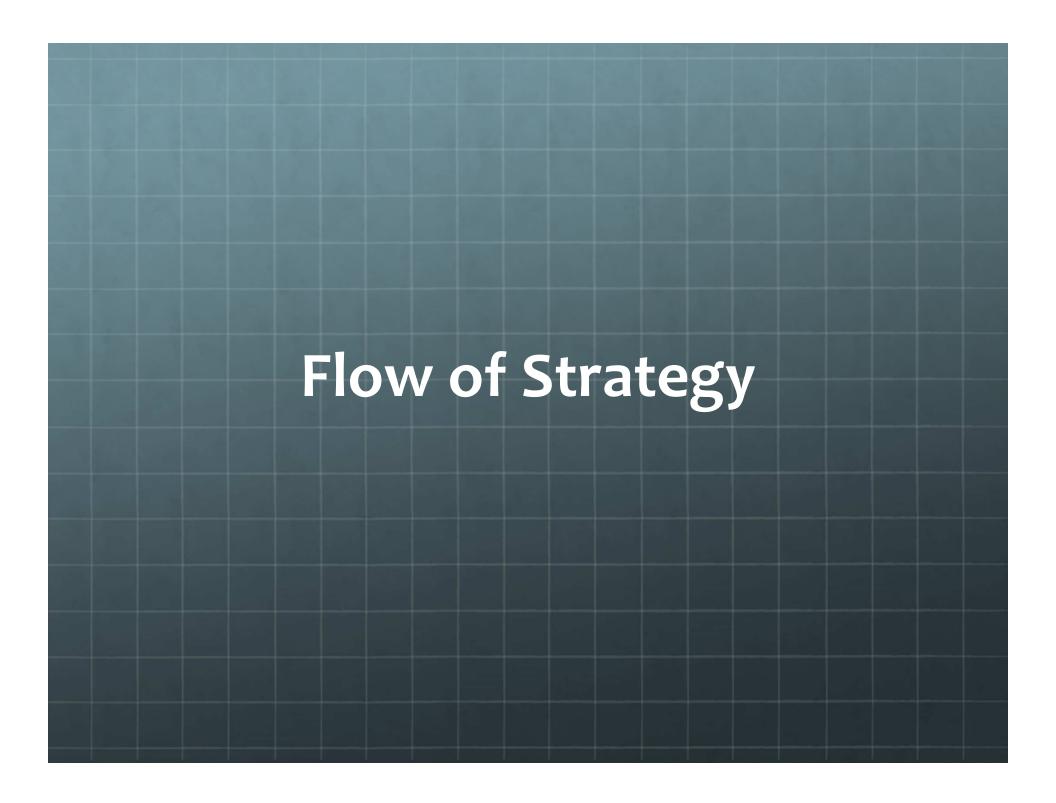
Political

Peace



Health Disasters Energy Climate Water Weather Ecosystems Biodiversity Trade & Peace & Education Communication Security Industry **Transport** Infrastructure

	Earth Observation											Ъ	ns	and
User Needs	Spatial Resolution								Temporal Resolution			ion an oning	llite icatio	Science a
	< 50cm	50cm-1m	1m-2.5m	2.5m-5m	5m-10m	10m-20m	20m-30m	>30m	Daily	Seasonal	Annual	Navigation and Positioning	Satellite Communications	Space Science Astronomy
Disasters	1	/	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1
Health					1	1				1		1	1	
Energy				1	1	1					1	1	1	1
Climate					1	1			1			1		1
Water		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1	45	
Weather		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1
Ecosystems				1	1	1	1	1		1		1		
Agriculture				1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	
Biodiversity				1	1	1	1	1			1	1		
Peace, Safety and Security	1	1	1		1			1	1			1	1	1
Human Migration and Settlements		1	1	1							1	1	1	
Education and Human Resources				1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1
Communications												1	1	1
Trade and Industry			1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1	1	
Transport		1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	
Infrastructure			1	1	1	1			1			1	1	



- **1.** Introduction
 - African Policy and Strategy instruments
 - Global space economy (OECD)
- 2. How space can address Africa's challenges
 - EO, Navigation, Comms, Space Science & Astronomy
- 3. Situational Analysis
 - SWOT analysis and proposed response

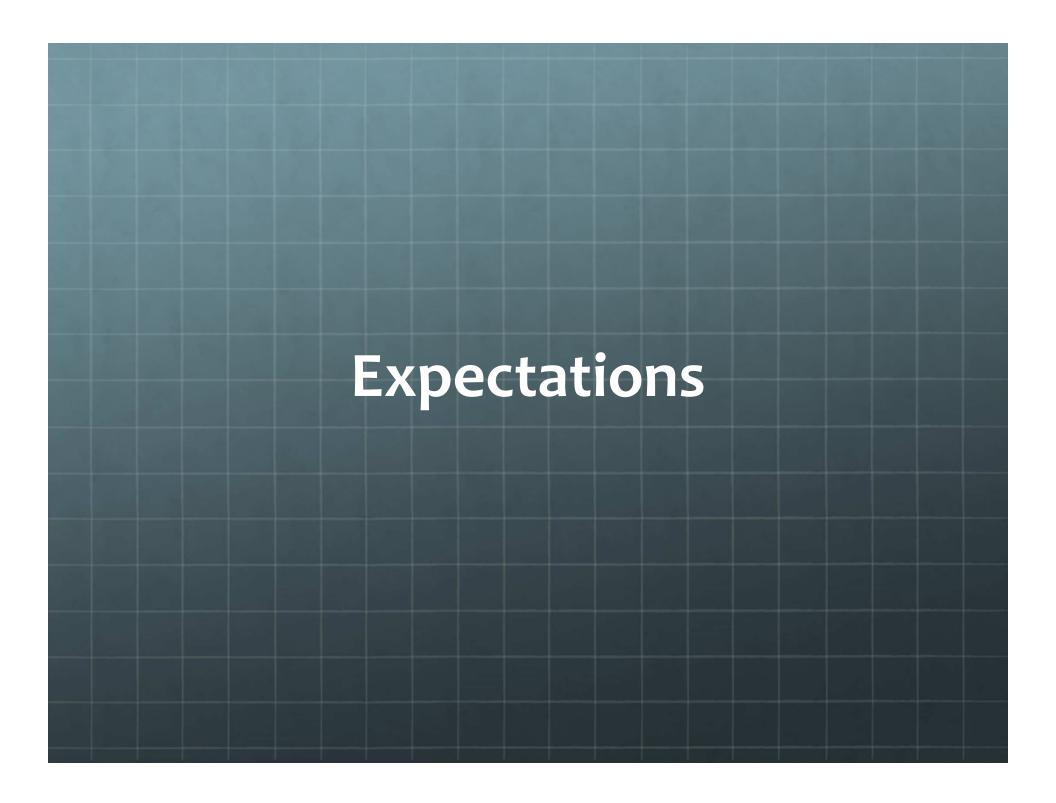
- 4. Strategic Context
 - Vision

An African Space Programme that is user-focused, competitive, efficient and innovative

- Goals
 - Space-derived decision-making services and products used for addressing the economic, political, social and environmental challenges on the continent.
 - An indigenous space capability, both in the private and public sectors, that defines an independent, coordinated and effective space programme.

- Strategic actions
 - Addressing user needs
 - Accessing space services
 - Developing the regional and international markets
 - Adopting good governance and management
 - Coordinating the African Space Arena
 - Promoting international cooperation

- 5. Implementation Guidelines
 - Thematic Focus Areas earth observation, navigation & positioning, satellite communications, space science and astronomy
 - Functional programmes mission requirements, enabling technologies, mission operations, space applications
 - Supporting platforms HCD, Infrastructure, Industry, international partnerships
- 6. Conclusion



Expectations

- Provide inputs into the African Space Policy and African Space Strategy
- Endorse the African Space Policy and African Space Strategy
- Implementation plan to follow

