

***Impact of SumbandilaSat on
Sustainable Development
in context of
African Resource
Management Constellation***

Sias Mostert

**Stellenbosch Satellite Engineering Group
SunSpace and Stellenbosch University**

mostert@sun.ac.za

Overview

- **African Space Programmes**
- **African Satellite Technology**
- **Sumbandilasad**
- **African Resource Management Constellation**

- **ARM Programme Overview**

- **ARM User Requirement Analysis**

African Space Programmes

NEPAD

- New Partnership for Africa's Development
 - The determination of African leaders to free themselves from underdevelopment and to place their countries both individually and collectively on a path of sustainable growth*
- Cornerstone: intra-regional cooperation

An African Space Programme - Principles

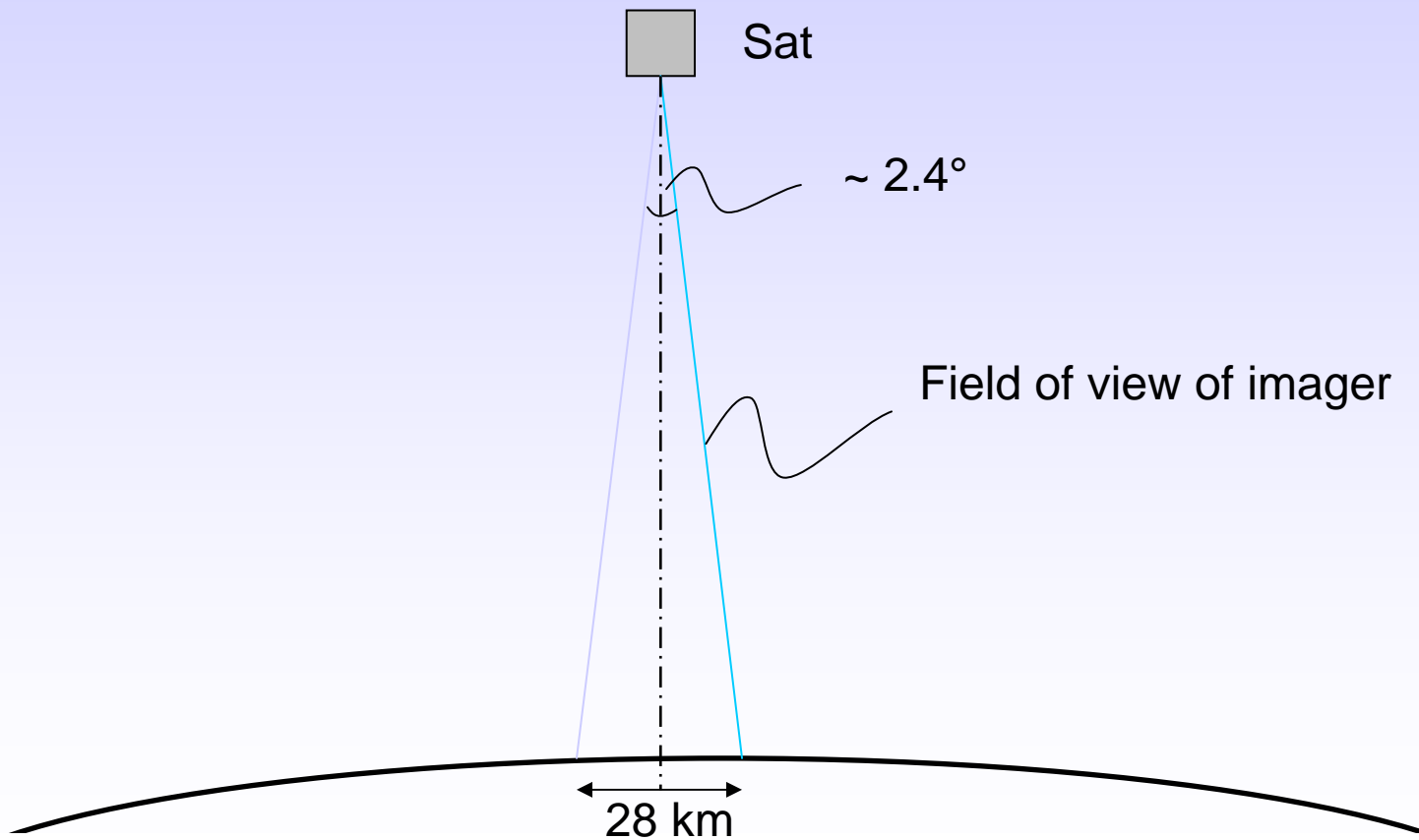
- 1. NEPAD: development, transfer and application of regional indigenous knowledge**
- 2. Apply the full potential of existing space technology capacity in Africa**
- 3. Monitor and manage African resources**
- 4. Contribute to the body of International Knowledge about Africa**



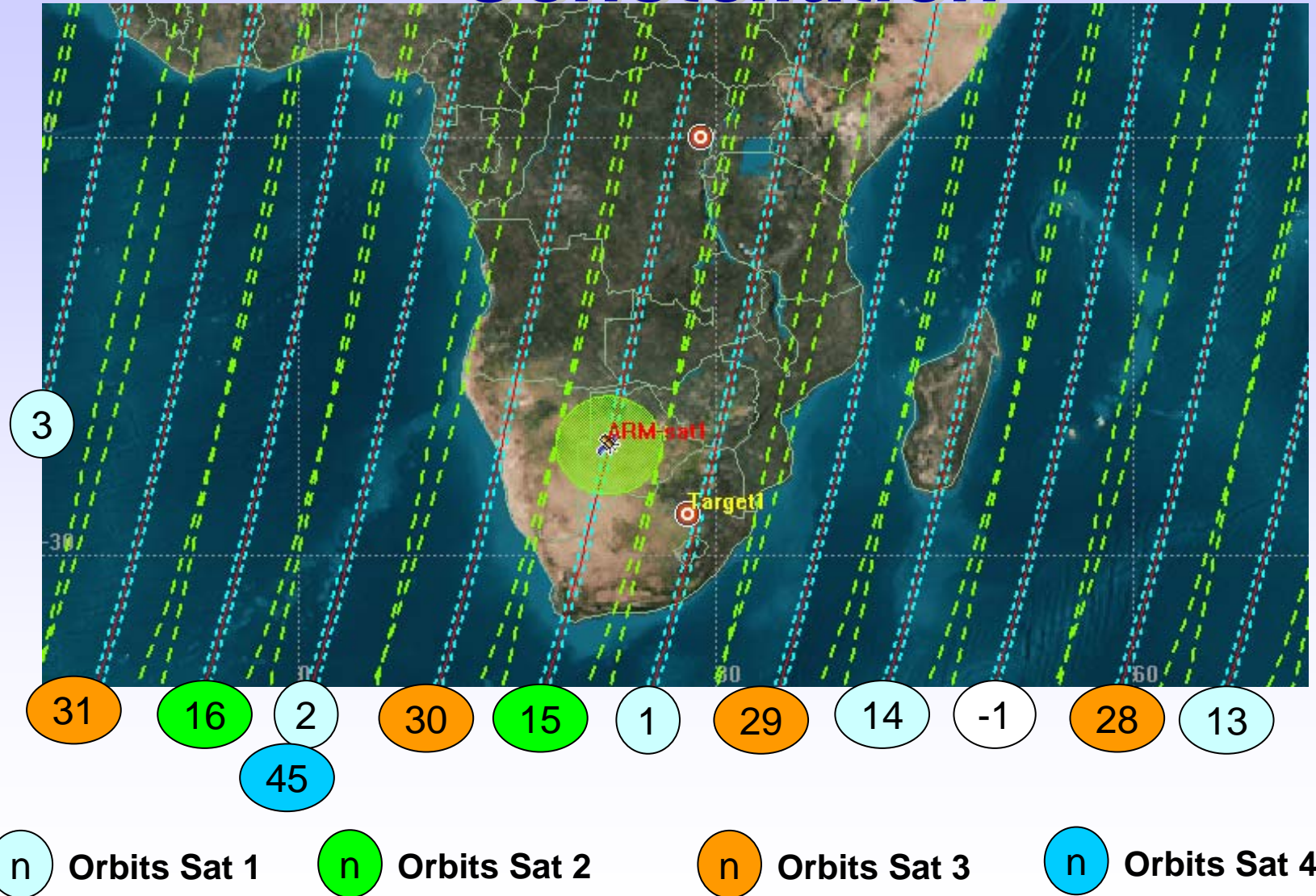
Satellite Utilisation

***From Individual Satellites to
Combined Infrastructure***

Access area with fixed nadir pointing



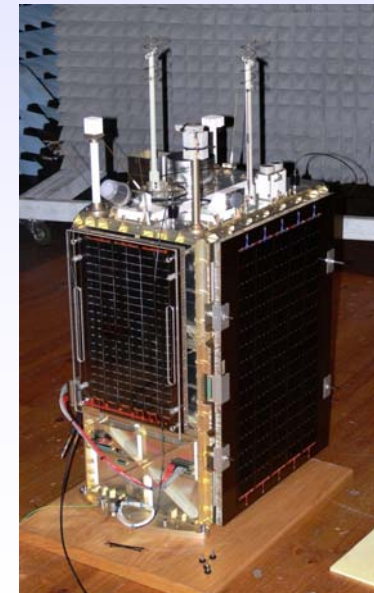
Coverage with Satellite Constellation



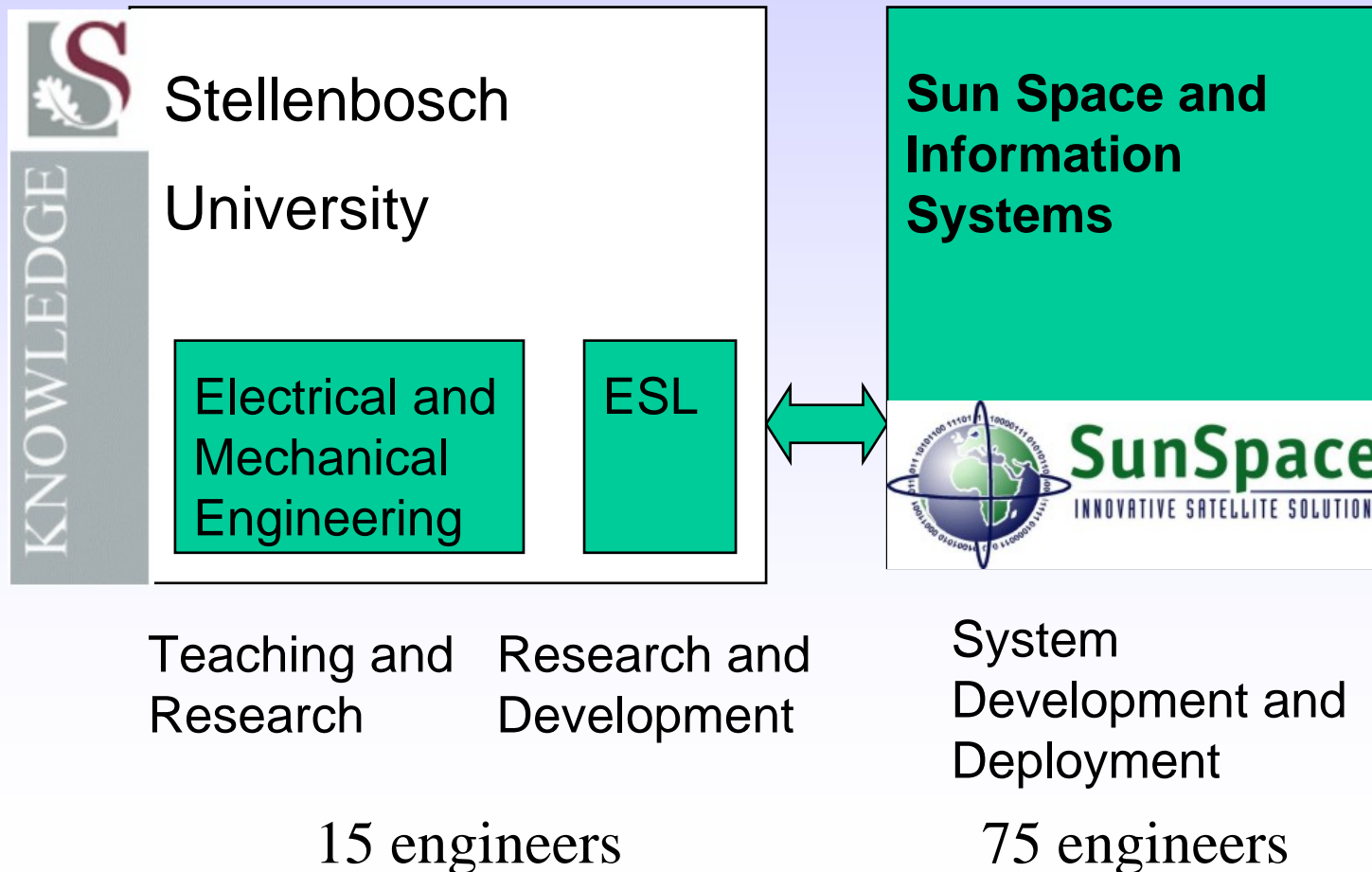
African Satellite Technology

Africa Indigenous Technology Development

- **Satellite Engineering Teams**
 - Nigeria, Algeria, Morocco, Egypt, South Africa
- **Regional Training centers**
 - Morocco, Rectas, Nigeria, RCMRD, Kenya
- **Remote sensing and GIS agencies**
 - Various



Stellenbosch Satellite Engineering Group

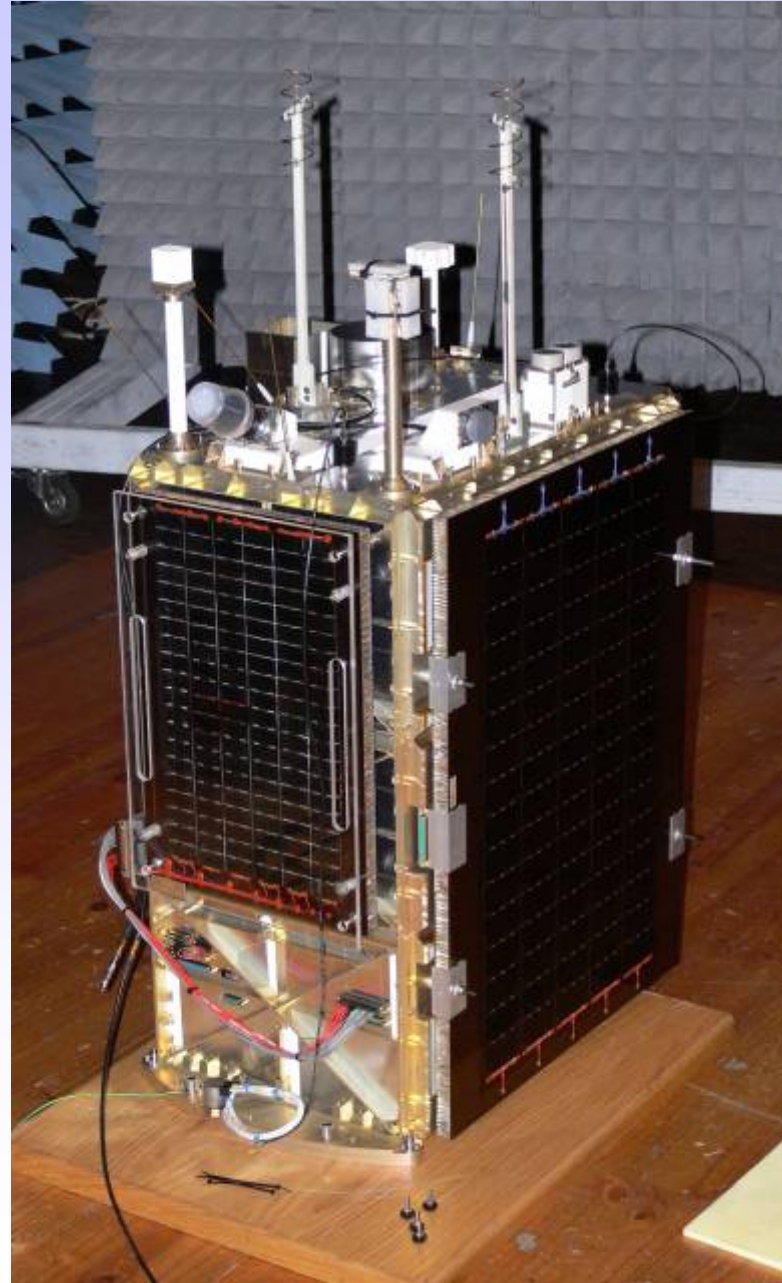


Latest Satellite

Sumbandilasad

SumbandilaSat

- **Achievements**
 - Dedicated launch
 - One year contract
 - New generation bus scalable to 400kg
 - Total mission cost < \$9M



Affordable Dedicated Launches

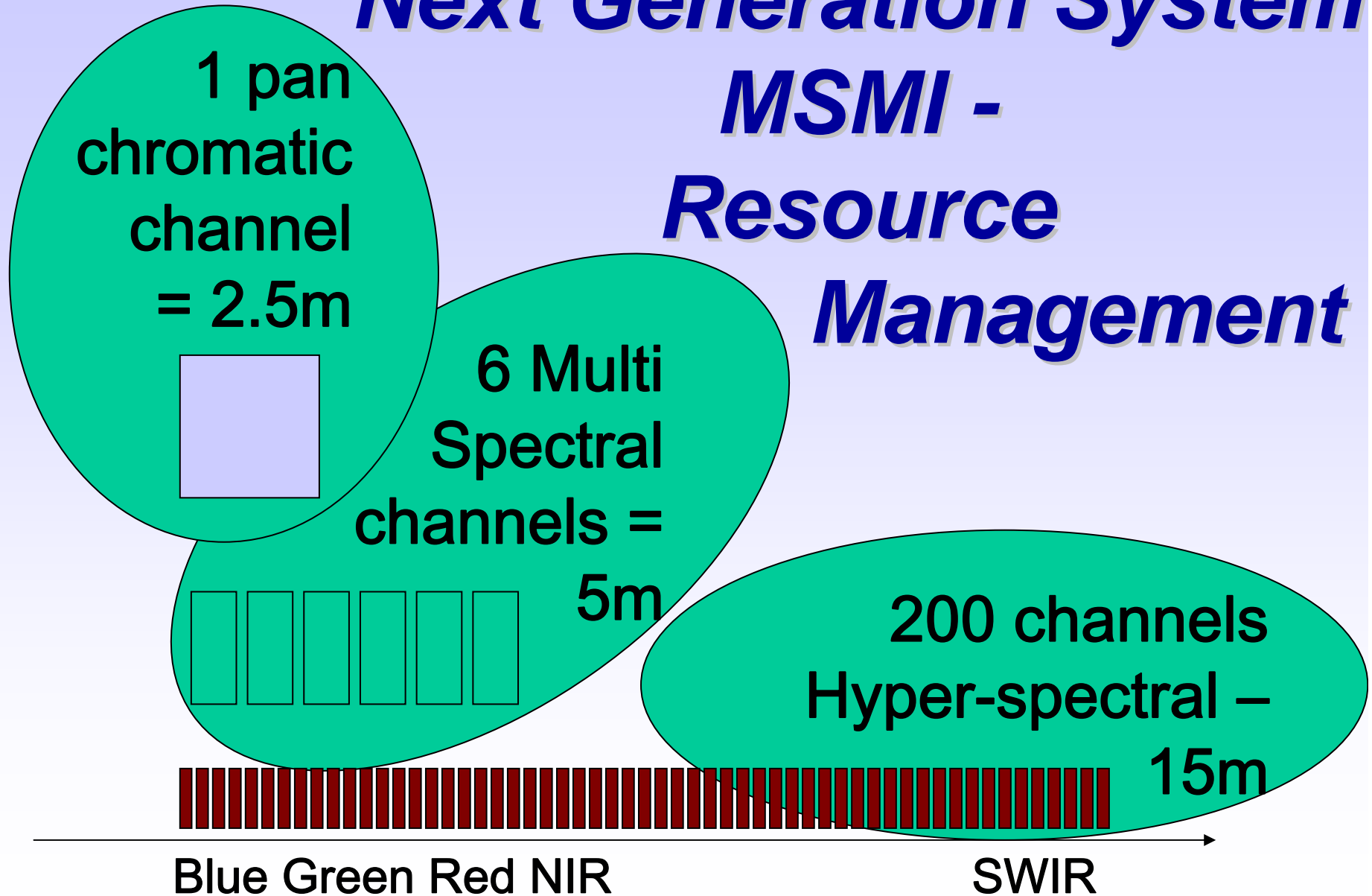


Shtil 2.1

- **Up to 135 kg in 500kg orbit**
- **Last successful launch May 2006**
- **Based on submarine ICBM**
- **Launched from submarine**

DEDICATED LAUNCH!

Next Generation System *MSMI -* *Resource* *Management*



***African Resource Management
Constellation***

***An expression of the spirit of
Nepad***

African Resource Management Constellation

- Four African countries together build four satellites with the same payload
- Each country owns own satellite in constellation
- All members benefit from daily remote sensing coverage and shared infrastructure
- All members benefit from technology development and transfer and industrial development

ARM Programme Overview

ARM Short History

- **Introduced at Addis-Ababa UN Workshop on Disaster Management in July 2002**
 - Resource Management as an alternative to Disaster Management in Africa
- **Initial User Requirements Consultations in 2003**
 - Strong support
- **MSMI Payload Development Project Start June 2003**
 - Next generation imager for micro-satellite
- **Nigeria and Algeria initiate membership in 2004**
- **South Africa and Kenya join membership in 2005**
- **Interest from Canada and Germany to contribute**

ARM User Requirements Analysis

System Requirements

Technical Requirement Specifications	Spatial	Spectral	Temporal
ARM 1 requirement	3-5m	multi-spectral	Once per two days (land use), monthly (agriculture)
ARM 2 requirement	20m-30m, swath 600km	multi-spectral	Daily (or twice per day if possible)
ARM 3 requirement	0.5m - 0.75m	Pan, RGB	Once per annum of all areas of interest

Conclusion

Conclusion

- **ARM Constellation Tangible Programme to Demonstrate**
 - African technology development
 - Creating a Geo-information system focused on African priorities
 - Creating a platform for contributing to GEOSS
- **Sumbandilasat demonstrates latest technology advances in indigenous African technology**
- **New opportunity for participating members in ARM 2 constellation to address African challenges**
- **Ensuring the benefits of high technology for Africa by Africans**