



DEVELOPING A FRAMEWORK FOR SPACE EDUCATION  
AND CAPACITY-BUILDING IN TUNISIA:  
LESSONS LEARNED AND BEST PRACTICES FOR OTHER  
NON-SPACE-FARING NATIONS

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30th Workshop on Space Technology for Socio-Economic Benefits:  
"Challenges and Capacity-building Opportunities for Emerging Space Nations"

30 September 2023, Baku

## 2. INTRODUCTION

Scientific Advancements

Economic Growth

National Security

International Collaboration:

Inspiration and Education

Addressing Global Challenges

United Nations Initiatives

Strategic Planning



space education and capacity-building are not only about exploring the cosmos but also about empowering nations with knowledge, technology, and the ability to tackle challenges both in space and on our planet. For non-space-faring nations, it is a path towards scientific, economic, and strategic advancement.



## 3. BACKGROUND

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Tunisia's Space Exploration History

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Current Status of Space Activities in Tunisia

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Challenges Faced by Non-Space-Faring Nations

# 3. BACKGROUND



- 1. Regional Cooperation:** Tunisia has been actively engaged in space-related activities through its collaboration with African nations.
- 2. SeekMake:** Tunisian space initiatives have seen support from innovative startups like SeekMake, which raised significant funding for global expansion.
- 3. Regional Space Dynamics:** Tunisia's space exploration history is intertwined with the broader dynamics of space activities in Africa.
- 4. Young Space Activities :**Several space-related projects are currently being executed in Tunisia for academic, research, and commercial purpose





## CURRENT STATUS OF SPACE ACTIVITIES IN TUNISIA

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**International Collaboration:** Tunisia has engaged in partnerships with international space agencies and organizations to gain access to space technology, training, and expertise. Collaboration with countries like France and the European Space Agency (ESA) has been notable.

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**Satellite Development:** Tunisia expressed interest in developing its own satellites for various applications, including Earth observation and telecommunications. The country had taken steps towards building its space infrastructure to support such initiatives.

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**Space Education:** Efforts to promote space education and capacity-building were ongoing. Tunisia recognized the importance of training its workforce in space-related fields to actively participate in the global space community.

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**Regional Initiatives:** Tunisia has been involved in regional efforts to advance space science and technology in Africa. Collaborative initiatives within the African space community have contributed to the development of space activities in Tunisia.

## POLICY FRAMEWORK



**Historical  
Interest**



**Establishment  
of Institutions**



**Global  
Engagement**



**Use of Space  
Technologies**



**Regional  
Collaboration &  
European  
Neighbourhood  
Policy**



**Budget  
Allocation**



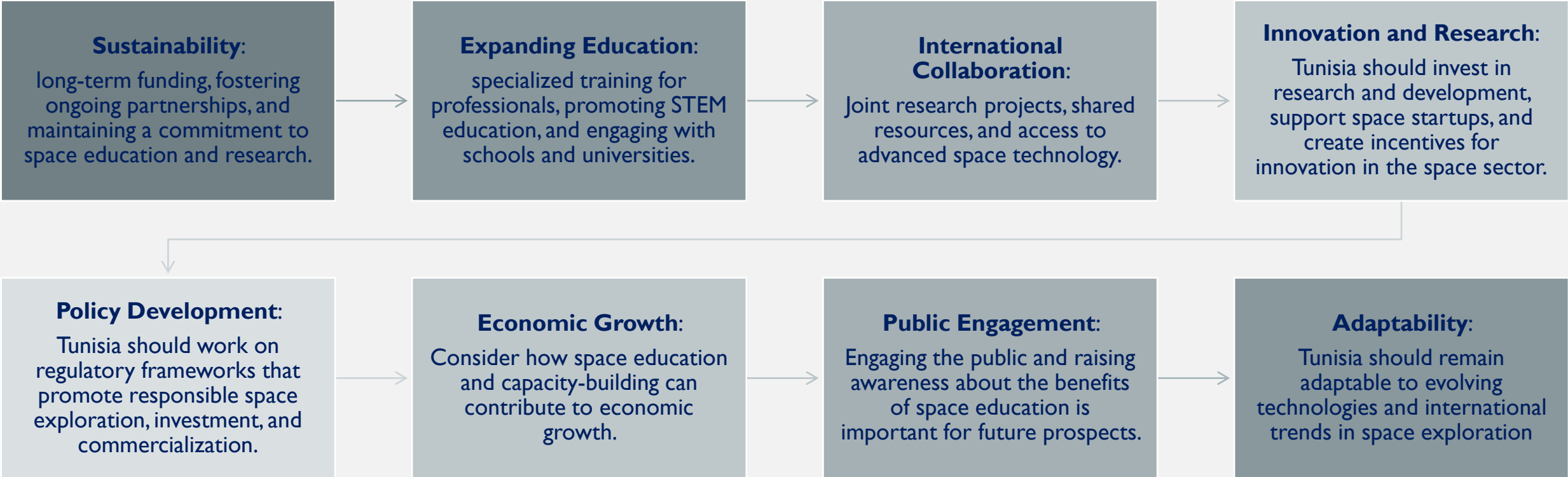
**International  
Membership**



**National Space  
Strategy**



# FUTURE PROSPECTS





## CHALLENGES FACED BY NON-SPACE-FARING NATION

Limited Resources

Lack of Infrastructure

Technological Barriers

Education and Training

International Collaboration

Policy and Regulatory Frameworks

Competition

Access to Space

Security Concerns

Economic Viability



## 4. THE NEED FOR SPACE EDUCATION



Why Space Education is  
Vital



Benefits for Developing  
Countries



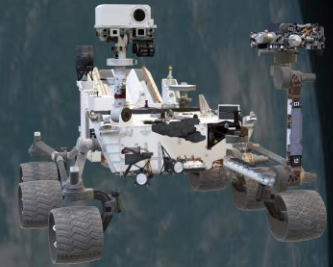
Role of Space Education  
in Economic  
Development

# WHY SPACE EDUCATION IS VITAL?

- 1. STEM Education
- 2. Innovation and Technology
- 3. Global Collaboration
- 4. Scientific Discovery
- 5. Economic Growth
- 6. Environmental Monitoring
- 7. Inspiration and Aspiration
- 8. National Security
- 9. Problem-Solving Skills
- 10. Scientific Literacy



- Technological Advancement
- Economic Growth
- Education and Research
- Infrastructure Development
- Natural Resource Management
- Disaster Management
- Global Positioning
- International Collaboration
- Inspiration and National Pride
- Scientific Exploration



→ Sustainable economic growth

## 5. DEVELOPING THE FRAMEWORK



Steps Taken to Establish the Framework



Collaboration with International Space Agencies and Organizations



Investment and Funding Sources

# STEPS TAKEN TO ESTABLISH THE FRAMEWORK:



**Identifying Objectives:** Define clear objectives and goals for the space-related framework, such as space exploration, satellite technology, or research.



**Stakeholder Engagement:** Engage relevant stakeholders, including government bodies, space experts, and industry representatives, to gather input and support.



**Policy Development:** Formulate policies and guidelines that outline the framework's scope, objectives, and regulatory framework.



**Legal and Regulatory Framework:** Establish a legal and regulatory framework that governs space activities, ensuring compliance with international space treaties.



**Infrastructure Development:** Invest in the necessary infrastructure, such as research facilities, launch sites, and communication networks, to support space endeavors.

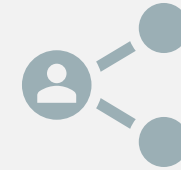
## COLLABORATION WITH INTERNATIONAL SPACE AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS:



**Partnerships:** Collaborate with international space agencies like NASA and ESA to leverage their expertise, resources, and technology.



**Joint Missions:** Engage in joint space missions and research projects with other countries, fostering global cooperation.



**Data Sharing:** Share space-related data and research findings with international partners, promoting transparency and knowledge exchange.

# INVESTMENT AND FUNDING SOURCES:

1. **Government Funding:** Seek financial support from the government through budgets and grants dedicated to space exploration and research.
2. **Public-Private Partnerships:** Foster partnerships with private sector entities, including aerospace companies, to attract investment.
3. **International Funding:** Explore opportunities for international funding from organizations like the United Nations or the European Space Agency.
4. **Commercial Ventures:** Encourage commercial ventures in the space sector, such as satellite services and space tourism, to generate revenue.
5. **Research Grants:** Apply for research grants from academic institutions and research foundations to fund space-related studies.
6. **Crowdfunding:** Consider innovative funding approaches like crowdfunding campaigns to engage the public in supporting space initiatives.



## 6. LESSONS LEARNED



Challenges  
Encountered During  
Implementation



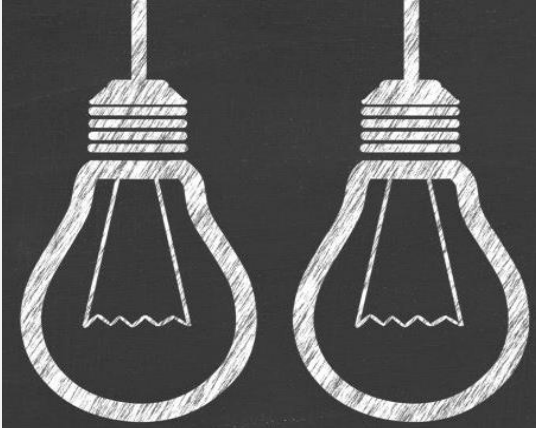
Success Stories and  
Achievements



Key Takeaways for  
Other Non-Space-  
Faring Nations

## 6. LESSONS LEARNED

- **Challenges Encountered During Implementation:**
- **Financial Constraints:** Developing space programs is expensive. Securing adequate funding is a perpetual challenge.
- **Technical Hurdles:** Building and launching satellites or spacecraft requires overcoming technical complexities.
- **International Competition:** The space arena is competitive. Non-space-faring nations must compete for opportunities.
- **Success Stories and Achievements:**
- **Satellite Launch:** Celebrate successful satellite launches, as they enhance communication, weather monitoring, and scientific research.
- **Research Contributions:** Acknowledge contributions to global space research, fostering international recognition.
- **Capacity Building:** Highlight programs that have successfully trained a skilled space workforce.





# 6. LESSONS LEARNED

## Key Takeaways for Other Non-Space-Faring Nations:

1

Start Small

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2

International  
Collaboration

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3

Public Support

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4

Long-Term Commitment

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5

Diversify Funding

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## **7. BEST PRACTICES**

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Effective Strategies for Space Education

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Engaging and Inspiring the Youth

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Building Local Expertise and Infrastructure

## 8. IMPACT AND BENEFITS



Positive Outcomes of the Framework



Economic and Scientific Advancements



Strengthening National Space Capabilities

## 9. SUSTAINABILITY AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS



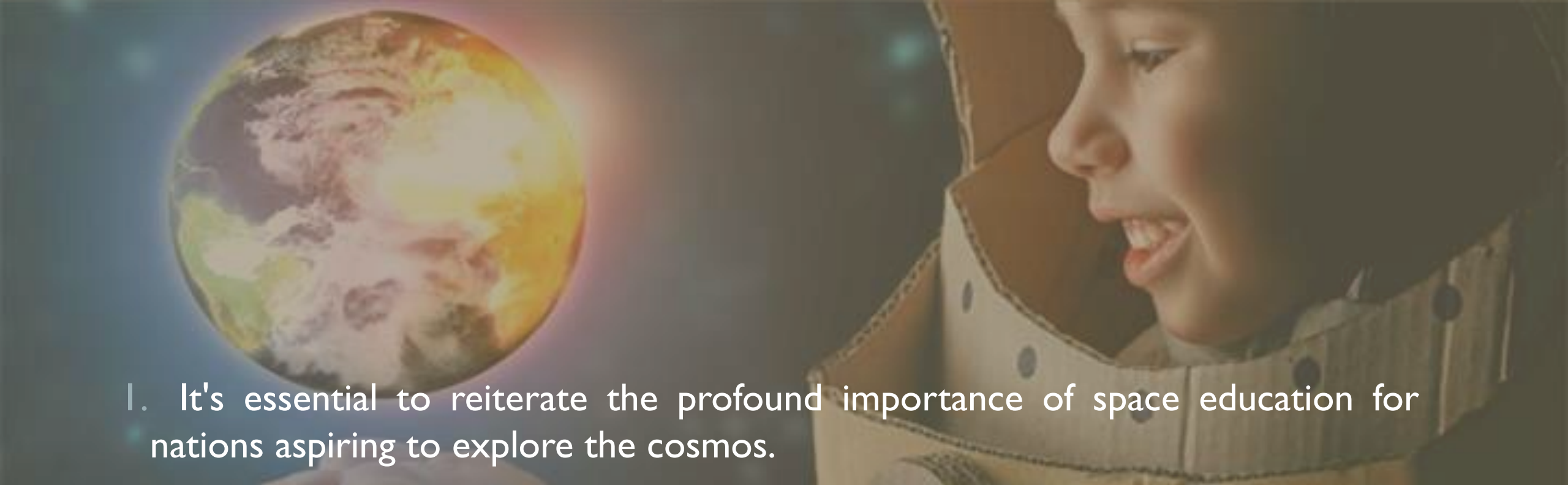
MAINTAINING  
MOMENTUM



ENSURING LONG-  
TERM SUSTAINABILITY



FUTURE GOALS AND  
ASPIRATIONS

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1. It's essential to reiterate the profound importance of space education for nations aspiring to explore the cosmos.
  2. Space education not only fosters scientific and technological progress but also serves as a catalyst for economic development, environmental stewardship, and global collaboration.
  3. Tunisia's journey offers valuable lessons for all non-space-faring nations: the sky is not the limit; it's just the beginning of endless possibilities through education and space exploration.

# Thank You



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